

There are a class of scribblers in the South, that are always catching at any thing which will serve as an illustration, or from which an inference may be drawn to show that the position of the leaders and organizers of the Confederate government, is and was sustained by the law of nations.

The object of these similies are two fold; first, that the Confederate cause shall not be forgotten, and second, that rising generations shall not be impressed with the belief that their fathers were engaged in an unlawful or disreputable enterprise.

The Cuba imbroglio belongs to that class of subjects, from which the class of writers we have alluded to, are now drawing much consolation, and if there had really been no difference as to the facts under which the two rebellions originated, and their ultimate objects, we would have been disposed to have allowed them to have solaced themselves with any harmless delusion. The legal manikin that presides over the constitutional and classical columns of the *Gazette*, has labored through a two column article to convince its readers that the United States have no more right to interfere in the Cuban revolution, than England had in the late "unpleasantness"—that any aid that might be furnished the revolutionary Cubans, would be a violation of the neutrality that the United States charge England with violating in allowing the Alabama to escape. There is a vast difference between the revolutionists of Cuba and those who arrayed themselves under the Confederate cause.

Spain was a legally constituted government, and recognized as such by all the nations of the earth, and Cuba was one of her provinces, and owed allegiance to Queen Isabella, the Sovereign of the Spanish nation. The people of Spain revolutionized the government and drove their Sovereign from her dominions, and have established as yet a government of little less character, so far as stability is concerned, than that of the revolutionists of Cuba. It is true that the revolutionists of Spain have a species of government, but it is uncertain, unstable and in violation of all right, in the eyes of the crowned heads of Europe. This revolutionary party in Spain, claims Cuba as a province, by virtue of their success in the mother country, and are attempting to set up their authority over that island in opposition to the will of a majority of the people. It will be seen that the struggle in Cuba is between two revolutionary parties, both of which are rebellious subjects of Queen Isabella. We concede that if the Spanish Minister of Her Majesty was in this country protesting against any interference by the United States, that his protest should be treated with the respect due to a man of his position, but what right one rebel has to complain against the sympathy of the United States, toward another rebel, is the question now before the American people. The people of Cuba had the same right to rebel against the rebels that destroyed the government of their Queen, as those who inaugurated the revolution in Spain.

The Confederate government never rose to the dignity occupied by the Cuban insurgents, as they have never recognized the authority attempted to be exercised over them by the present government of Spain as being lawful, while the Confederates acknowledged the lawfulness of the authority claimed by the United States. The Confederates sought to get rid of *lawful* authority, and the Cubans are fighting to get rid of *unlawful* authority. These Cubans claim they owe no allegiance to the new government, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the Queen, because of the overthrow of her government—that owing no allegiance to any lawful power, that they are as much entitled to their freedom and government as though the Queen had voluntarily surrendered to the people of Cuba all claim or power that she may have had over them; and being thus situated, that all efforts on the part of any power to enforce an unwilling allegiance, is nothing but usurpation and tyranny on the part of those engaged therein.

Whether the United States will recognize the revolutionists as any thing more than belligerents, is a matter whereof the President and his Cabinet have not as yet advised us; but if they should not, we can assure the international editor of the *Gazette*, that it will not be because, in doing so, there would be any violation of the principles of international law involved in the action of England toward the Confederate States. As a matter of information to our readers in the country, we give it as our opinion, that the United States will not at present take any very violent steps to defeat the independence of the Cubans, but on the other hand, that the heads of the departments will advise its officers, that the people of Cuba are as yet without a government, and that as soon as the people shall have established one that seems to have been founded on *their* consent, that such government will receive recognition and proper encouragement. So far from seeing a "speck of war," in the dim distance of the future, as our erudite and astute friend of the *Gazette* does, we incline to the opinion, that ere another twelve months rolls around, Cuba will stand forth free, regenerated and recognized among the sisterhood of nations that have voluntarily stricken down all distinctions that have existed by reason of force alone.