dence. A pamphlet has just appeared, adopted and approved by the Central Republican Juntas of Cuba and Porto Rico, in which Senator Sumper's speech adverse to the recognition of Cuba, delivered at the Republican Convention of Massachusetts September 22, 1869, 18 very freely analyzed. The pamphlet states that it would be impossible to understand Mr. Sumner's speech in view of liberal ideas. Cubans cannot think that the United States sympathize with Spain. Mr. Sumner wisnes to restrain public sentiment. The American doctrine means the exclusion of Europe from America. The two parallel questions of Alabama claims and the recognition of Cuba can be certainly maintained without any inconsistency or contradiction. They do not consider the Alabama claims their own: they consider Cuba a de facto government. The pam-

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phlet then recounts the successes at Puerto Principe and Las Tunas and the victories of Bairo, Jigerans, the heights of La Cruz, Las Minha, Sabana Newa, Puerto del Padre, Manati and Ramon as evidence of successful heligerents. Fhe precedent of the flag of the "Kawa admitted to the port of New York in 1830 is quoted. They considered that after recognition, in suxty days the flag of the "republic" would prevail throughout Cuba; that the American mation is not neutral in the struggie; that popular sympathy has already pronounced in favor of structing Cuba. A mass of testimony is then in-

troduced, not only showing that slavery has been abolished by the republican government of Cuba, but that Cunans have generally been opposed to the institution, and measures, at different times, were taken to prevail upon the Spanish government to suppress the llegal trame. They think it strange that the republic of the United States allows everything to Spain and nothing to Cuba. The pamphile is a concise and well sustained plea for the cause of

Cuba and points out in many particulars the untenable position held by the United States.