

The Cuban Revolution and Our Duty.

The information which we receive from Washington induces the belief that we are soon to see the Cuban movement supported by such legislative measures on the part of our government as will lead to an early recognition of Cuban independence. It has become an imperative duty for us to lend our moral aid to the gallant people of Cuba who are determined to disenthral themselves from that Spanish rule which has been their curse for centuries. We have seen them, strong in the justice of their cause, reject all of the deceptive overtures of Spain to restore them to the mother yoke; we have seen the war cloud gather from the little discontented particles until to-day there stand some twenty thousand patriots under arms, while forty-five thousand more are awaiting the arrival of munitions of war to leave off their drill with sticks and face their oppressors with cold steel. This is a tune that thrills the heart of every native of this Continent; and we can assure these patriots that the good cause in which they are pressing onwards is watched and has the sympathy especially of the United States.

Against the patriot army the Spaniards have now some twelve thousand men in the campaign and expect some ten thousand more. These are undoubtedly destined to find a grave in the country they go to hold in subjugation; cholera, yellow fever and Cuban bayonets will thin their ranks terribly within the next few months. The "volunteer" element, as it is termed by the Havana authorities, is composed of those men who have been growing financially fat on Cuban misery. This body now fixes to the doors of the patriots, "The time for clemency is ended. Vengeance!" Vengeance for what? Vengeance for slipping from under the detested and terrible yoke that has crushed out every manly feeling and aspiration for three hundred years? Vengeance for refusing longer to be slaves? Out upon such a race and such a blot upon creation as this Spanish spawn that pollutes the richest and fairest island of the New World.

The Cubans are all ready to link their future with our own, cut aloof from the Old World and join in the movement of the West. This is their destiny, and they show their good sense to recognize it at once. General Grant, true to the great principles which now animate our people, is not blind to the work that is going on in the Antilles. He will make his administration at once historic by recognizing Cuban belligerent rights, then her independence, and the consequent drawing closer

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that swindling broker's bill on the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, the pending amendments being to pay the war claims of Iowa, Kansas, &c. That in regard to Kansas was rejected, and that in regard to Iowa, with Mr. Butler's proviso added to it, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for a light-house on Half Way Rock, Cacco Bay, Maine.

Mr. BROOKS moved an appropriation of \$500,000 for laying the foundation and commencing the building of the Post Office in New York city, and spoke in support of the motion, showing the importance of having the building commenced and carried on, and stating that the government had purchased from the city for \$500,000 a site which was worth \$1,000,000.

Mr. SPAIDING, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that the reason why the committee had not recommended that or a larger appropriation was that there was dissatisfaction in relation to the site.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., opposed the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS reminded the gentleman from Missouri that the rent now paid for a post office and United States buildings in New York was over \$25,000 a year.

After further discussion the amendment offered by Mr. Brooks was adopted by a vote of 78 to 42.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the appropriation for the Custom House in Bangor, Me., was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., \$10,000 was appropriated for United States buildings in Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. AXTELL, (dem.) of Cal., moved to appropriate \$150,000 for the branch Mint at San Francisco, and after another appeal in support of the motion it was agreed to by a vote of 61 to 54.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., \$10,000 was appropriated for the continuance of the geological survey of the Territories.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN an appropriation of \$3,000 was made for the purchase of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln for the White House, to be selected by the incoming President.

An amendment to pay several contesting members \$2,500 each gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. SCHENCK denounced the whole system of paying contestants, saying that it had grown to be a perfect nuisance, and that he did not know any more profitable business than contesting seats in Congress.

Finally it was agreed that the amendment should be offered in the House, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The House then, at half-past eleven, adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.