

## Negotiations between the United States and Spain Touching Cuba.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening, gives an outline of the negotiations which have taken place between the Governments of the United States and Spain, in relation to peace with Cuba and the independence of that island. The Advertiser says:

General Sickles submitted our propositions. The first required Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba. The second required the Cubans to pay Spain for forts, custom houses, and other public property, the sum not more than \$100,000,000. The third abolished slavery in Cuba. The fourth guaranteed the faith of the United States for the fulfillment of the agreement by both parties. Some two weeks ago, Mr. Fish received a reply to these propositions, in which Spain proposed a new basis of settlement, as follows:

*First*—The Cubans to lay down their arms.

*Second*—Spain to grant a general amnesty to the insurgents.

*Third*—Cuba to pay Spain for all the Spanish property on the island, and for all the property of loyal Spaniards destroyed by the Insurgents.

*Fourth*—Suffrage to be granted to all the population of the island, so that the people may have an opportunity to decide whether they will remain with Spain, or whether they prefer to be separate and independent.

*Fifth*—Spain will guarantee full protection to such of the Insurgents as may be selected to come through the lines of the Spanish army, for the purpose of treating with the representatives of the Spanish Government for a settlement on the basis of these propositions.

*Sixth*—The United States to guarantee to Spain the payment of Cuba's proportion of the public debt.

Mr. Fish replied, expressing the pleasure of this Government that Spain had recognized its offer of mediation, and trusting that Spain would accept the propositions already made. He made no allusion to the substitute sent by Spain—a substitute Cuba will not accept, as her representatives prefer the first basis. Mr. Fish is hopeful of the acceptance of his proposition; but as the Spaniards have not been kept advised of the negotiations so far conducted, Serrano may not care to reveal the situation until after the Cortes acts upon the question of the choice of a King.

Another show of energy is made in the announcement we have to-day that ten thousand more troops are to sail to Cuba, four thousand this week and six thousand soon after. Efforts are making to induce volunteering in Havana.

The Cuban revolution has now been eleven months in progress, and though the Spanish people have been assured that it is insignificant, it still continues to be the great peril of Spain. It draws severely upon her treasury and upon her army. It is wasting the very life of Cuba, but from the tenacity and obstinacy of the rebellion, it is evident that Spain must give up all hopes of suppressing it. It grows stronger and more confident every day, while Spain grows weaker and less potent to wage decisive war upon it. That Cuba must be free is written in the book of destiny, and if her own arms do not fully accomplish that event, the sympathy of other nations will do it for her.