

sympathies of the people undoubtedly were with Cuba. The journals of this City, to their eternal honor, had almost unanimously raised their voices in its favor, and it only remained for the Administration to do their duty. What was the reason for delay? It would be cowardly to assert it was fear of provoking the resentment of Spain. The plain path of right and justice lay before it, and its refusal to do so was an indelible disgrace on the manhood of the United States. Let Cuba fight to the bitter end. It was not necessary to send armies there. The most enthusiastic Cuban only demanded moral aid. The people of this country, through its Government, should give immediate and official announcement of their sympathy and hopes for its success. Give them our God-speed in their struggle, and the hope of the nation is that they will yet wear the laurels of victory and plant upon their native soil a free Government. The reverend gentleman concluded amid great applause.

CUBA.

Cuba History and Its Hopes—Lecture by Rev. George H. Herworth, D. D.

The second of a series of lectures for the benefit of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society was delivered last evening at the Cooper Institute by Rev. GEORGE H. HERWORTH, D. D., on "Cuba—Its History and Its Hopes." He commenced by a rapid sketch of Cuba, from its discovery to the period immediately preceding the revolution, the conduct of the Spaniards to its vast productions and mineral resources. The Spanish Government in Cuba, he continued, was represented by a Captain-General, which was another synonym for absolute despotism. The army was composed mainly of Spaniards. Its harbors were blocked with naval squadrons exclusively, embracing all the outcasts of Spain. Every office in the country was held by foreigners, whose sole object was the acquisition of spoil, and who respected neither the sanctity of home nor the innocence of childhood. For upward of 200 years Cuba groaned under this tyranny, without the power of resistance; but finally, in 1823, the spirit of the people rose in revolt, and made an effort for the independence of their country, but it was unhappily crushed. In 1826 and 1828 she again endeavored to assert her freedom, but in vain, and since then had been the victim of increased and more merciless tyranny at the hands of her imperious master. Finally, in October, 1868, groaning under oppression, and with hearts burning for freedom, she rose once more for national freedom, with the glorious motto of American independence, "Liberty or Death," inscribed on her banners. For two years, without arms, without the means for the prosecution of a successful war, and relying only on God and their own stout hearts in the attainment of their independence, they have engaged in the glorious struggle. No one could tell the heroism of those half-starved, half-clad and inefficiently armed patriots. They have gone into the fight, borne on with the most generous and noble enthusiasm, daring death in its appalling form in their country's cause, and, while they have practically proved themselves belligerents, they turned their imploring eyes to the American people for sympathy. He asked to whom should sympathy be extended if not to those struggling for liberty, and to whom should an oppressed nationality look for assistance if not to this great nation, the freest and greatest in the world? If the American people were true to their antecedents, if the blood of their fathers was in their veins, they should send their "God speed to Cuba." If they were true to their own interests and loyal to the future they should give Cuba their popular sympathy. Our country was responsible for freedom the world over; no matter where it raised its head, it was, after all, at their bidding. The