

that was shown some months ago, when the season for campaigning was less propitious. Eager newsmongers gather up every report of a brawl that can be magnified into a battle, and even that does not always stand the touchstone of investigation. Spaniards tell ridiculous stories of the number of insurgents they have killed, when they have hardly fired a shot, or found anybody to fire at. The patriots hold to their mountain fastnesses, where, probably, they can remain, if they like, forever.

It seems almost an imposition, therefore, for the Government and for the Courts to be arguing in New-York on a state of facts which does not exist. This failure of promises was a leading difficulty with the vigorous Cuban argument of Mr. G. P. LOWREY, the counsel for the Junta, the other day. We freely admit that, so far as cogent and lucid reasoning was concerned, this argument was the ablest legal plea ever yet put forward in behalf of the Cuban cause, or that could well be, on the facts it assumed. But what were these assumed facts? "It is asserted as a matter of fact," says Mr. LOWREY, "that a district comprising the larger part of the Island of Cuba is in a state of revolt, in which the great majority, if not all, of the people of that district participate." Now our own advices do not so read. On the contrary, they tell us that the insurrection does not include the "great majority of the people." And if that be so, no subsequent persuasiveness and power in the argument can supply the facts which the Cubans themselves do not furnish by their conduct in the field.

We say this in no lack of sympathy for Cuban wrongs, or in any desire to see past iniquities perpetuated. We argue simply on the facts as presented by our own correspondent, and by all candid correspondents who have either the ability or the opportunity to tell the American people exactly what the situation in Cuba is.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The latest advices from our Havana correspondent confirm the position we have already been compelled to take regarding the situation of affairs in Cuba. The so-called "war" is carried on with the torch, not the rifle, and the whole insurrection drags on in a line of policy at once aimless and idle. Indeed, it is not too much to say that, probably, but for the physical difficulties of campaigning (owing to the peculiar *terrain* in which the revolutionists are now operating) which present themselves to the Spanish troops, the latter might before this have made good their somewhat braggart and certainly premature claim that they had "crushed the rebellion." All this we say not in any spirit of fault-finding, for the Cubans have done their best, and half their spirit has been taken out of them by the progress of liberal ideas in Spain. Ten years ago Cuba, struggling to be free, would have provoked not only the sympathy, but possibly the aid, of the United States and other Powers. But, simultaneously with her stroke for freedom, tyranny was overthrown in Spain, and, although there is still only a blind groping for a republic in the Iberian peninsula, yet clear it is that the Spanish people are on the verge of establishing popular government and a free, if not a republican, polity. This movement, of course, coming at this special juncture, has taken half the wind out of the Cuban sails. We believe that the insurrectionary movement would have gained double the external sympathy if ISABELLA had been still on the throne—and without external help the insurrection seems unable to vindicate itself.

For at present, there is certainly nothing like the activity manifested in Cuba