

## Céspedes at Work in Cuba.

The threat of the revolutionary government of Cuba to harass the Spanish enemy by burning down the cane fields, and thus cutting off the supplies and the revenue, seems to have been already put in force. We learn that some plantations near Cienfuegos have been recently burned. It is but a few days ago that we were informed that the sugar plantations were set on fire, and curiously enough, on this occasion, by two Chinamen, who were probably employed by the revolutionists for this purpose. If Céspedes has resolved to carry out this kind of warfare he will do more damage to the enemy than could a dozen brigades in the field. The destruction of supplies in an enemy's country—and such we may regard Cuba now with respect to Spanish power in that island—has a more deadly effect than innumerable defeats in battle. Humanitarians may condemn this kind of warfare as inhuman. But the history of our own civil war shows that had it not been for the orders issued to Sheridan, and so vigorously carried out by him in the Shenandoah Valley, where he ruthlessly swept all before him, and the desolation which Sherman left behind him from Atlanta to the sea, the struggle would have continued much longer. It was this kind of warfare which appalled the South and made further resistance impossible and further shedding of blood criminally unnecessary. It is a terrible and cruel expedient, no doubt, and can be made more cruel according to the disposition of the commanding general; but it is sanctioned by the laws of war, and people fighting for their liberty, as the Cubans are, must be amply justified in resorting to it.