

# SPAIN.

## General Sickness' Communication and Its Effect.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1853.

The Madrid correspondent of the *London Times* writes as follows:—

Hitherto the Spanish government and the press have unwisely adopted the plan of concealing unfavorable Cuban news. But the *Epoca* has now broken the silence, and startled Spaniards by making a statement of the actual facts, and by vehemently urging the despatch of troops and the union of men of all parties, so that the government may be left free to save Cuba. The news of General Sickness' proposal to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has caused as much excitement as if he threatened to take the part of the Cubans. It had the effect to make funds fall to the lowest point which they have touched for the past sixteen years. The despatch of General Sickness has not yet been published. Whatever its moral effect may be, the remonstrance of the United States has unquestionably terrified the Spaniards amazingly.

## An English View of the Cuban Question.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1853.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the Cuban question, says:—

If the American negotiations for the cession of Cuba have failed it must be because the sum tendered was deemed insufficient, or the Washington government dreads the opposition of those who feel confident that Cuba must fall into the hands of the United States and deem it folly to incur liability. The Spanish government has been admonished to put an end to the insurrection or give up the island on any terms. If these circumstances have prompted the Madrid government to play its last card for the Antilles and stake all on it, it cannot be congratulated on its resolution. The subjugation of Cuba cannot be achieved by soldiers, nor will it result from a series of victories. Troops may hold the seaports, but the inland regions will be against them. Armed columns may traverse the island, but can nowhere establish a permanent footing. With the exception of a few traders, Spain has no friends in the island. Prim and Ferraz have often told the Cortes that the loss of Cuba is merely a question of time. For four months they have been devising the most advantageous terms. It is to be hoped that wisdom and consistency will enable them to see that it is good to be rid of the island on any terms, and cause them to consider before wasting men and money which they cannot spare in the furtherance of an enterprise which will never yield a hundredth part of what it has already prepared to cost.

## Spanish Action.

PARIS, Sept. 14, 1853.

Letters from Madrid assert that a fleet of iron-clads will be sent to Cuba in November in case the United States recognize the insurgents. The Spanish government stops all telegrams which it does not approve, especially those concerning Cuba.

The *Barcelona Diario* hopes that, notwithstanding the action of the United States, Spain will know how to maintain her flag and her dignity.