clerical monopoly of Spain, has again come forward to plead for reform in Cuba. The Cable advises us of his declaration in the Cortes that if Spain had rendered the same fair play to Cuba as has England to Canada. her province would have been saved war and waste. We are astonished to hear of Marshall Serrano's rejoinder that Gen. Dulce had offered Canadian terms to the insurgents. This aver-

ment, it strikes us, is contradicted not only by outspoken history, but by the shifting

Emilio Castellar, whose prudent and fervid

insincerity and the suspicious silence, of the Captain-General with regard to the whole matter in question. Castellar demands that, when the insurrection shall be suppressed. Slavery shall be abolished and slave-traders banished. This remedy comes a great way after the crisis, and it seems to us that the demand is, therefore, sentimental. Though the orator is willing to lay down a Cuban platform on the broadest grounds consistent with Spanish unity, he dares not, any more than the rest of his fellows, consent to the independence of Cuba. Hence, his speech is against the American principle which he formerly advocated, and to American cars is a failure.