THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The island of Cuba is once more the theatre of a revolutionary movement, which it is evident, from advices received here through independent sources, is a very serious affair, although the Captain-General has persistently endeavored to suppress the truth regarding it so far as the control of the Cuban terminus of the Gulf Cable enables him to do so. The movement, though not general, seems to be pretty extensive in its ramifications, but the principal scene of the actual revolt is the eastern district of the island, where insurrection has assumed an organized form, and where it finds leaders and supporters among the most wealthy and respectable class of the population. The operations in the East are, however, directed and controlled by a Revolutionary Junta at Havana, which has issued an address to the entire people of Cuba, calling upon them to unite their energies for the purpose of attaining deliverance from the despotism which has hitherto ruled the island with an iron hand. To appreciate aright the character and aims of this sudden revolt, it will be necessary to consider the nature of the relations hitherto existing between Cuba and the mother country.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Although one of the greatest colonizing powers of modern times, Spain has never succeeded in binding to her, by the ties of a loyal and affectionate attachment, any of the numerous dependencies she has owned in the New World. Once the mistress of Louisiana and Florida, of Mexico, of the whole of Central America, and of nearly two-thirds of the southern half of this continent, besides owning a large part of the Antilles, her rule in the Western Hemisphere is at present confined to the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their adjacent islets. And, with the exception of Louisiana, she lost all these splendid possessions through revolution provoked by oppression—by a system of government which, lamentably short-sighted and intensely selfish, exacted everything from the colonies in the shape of contributions to the wealth of the mother country, and gave nothing back to them in return for the riches which they poured into her lap. Untaught by the lessons of a bitter experience, she has continued to pursue the same course towards Cuba which led the people of the continent, from Chili to Mexico, to strike for independence in the early part of the present century. In her government of Cuba, Spain has shown little or no regard for the true interests of the Cubans, except in so far as the promotion of those interests might indirectly contribute to the prosperity and wealth of the parent land. The claims of the Cubans to be placed upon a footing of equality in their own country with the sons of old Spain have been systematically ignored by the Spanish Government. Every office of honor and emolument in the island worth having is, without exception, filled by a native-born Spaniard, and vast sums of money are every year drawn from the colony in the shape of taxation, not one dollar of which is spent on internal improvements in the colony. The Government of Cuba costs $33,000,000 per annum, of which the sum of $8,000,000 is set down under the head of "Court perquisites"—that is, this sum is appropriated by the Spanish Government, or rather was appropriated under the old régime, for Court perquisites. The whole of the $33,000,000 is spent without the slightest accountability for its disbursement to the people from whom this immense revenue is raised.

The Government of Cuba may be described as a military despotism. For civil and military purposes the island is divided into three provinces, each of which has a Governor, who is appointed by the Home Government. The supreme authority is lodged in the Captain-General, who, besides his functions as such, is Governor of the Western Province. He is the representative of the Crown, to which he is exclusively responsible, and is President of the Royal Court of Judicature, Superior Commander of Marine, Superintendent of the Treasury, and Vice-Regal Patron and Vice-Regal Protector of Public Instruction. The Governors of the other provinces have independent civil power, and are responsible only to the Court of Spain. Cuba has no popular Representative Assembly; the press of the land is subject to a rigid censorship; the liberty of public meeting is denied to the people, and religious toleration is unknown.

THE PARTY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The state of things being as we have described, it can surprise no one to be informed that there is a widespread spirit of disaffection to Spanish rule among the Cubans, and a very strong desire to shake off the yoke of Spain and establish an independent government in the island. Nor are these feelings of recent birth. They existed as far back as the period when the continental possessions of Spain in America rose in rebellion against the Spanish crown, and succeeded in achieving their independence, and for the last forty or fifty years the idea of liberation from Spanish domination has never been absent from the Cuban mind. The Cubans have made several attempts to get rid of their oppressors, but the military power of the Government has always proved too great for them. Insurrections have been repeatedly planned, but have been invariably nipped in the bud. Movements for the overthrow of the Spanish power in the island were organized in 1823, 1830, 1850, 1853, and 1854, but each time the designs of the patriots were thwarted by the prompt action of the Government. The ill-fated expeditions of Lopez will be remembered as among the abortive attempts to wrest Cuba from the hands of Spain. Lopez himself was an enthusiast in the cause of Cuban independence, and although the plans by which he attempted to achieve the end he sought, in making the United States a base of operations, were open to the gravest objections on grounds of international law and public morality, yet there can be no doubt that the unfortunate adventurer only too faithfully represented the sentiments and wishes of a very large proportion of the people of Cuba. Filibusterism failed, as it deserved to fail; but the idea in which it had its birth was precisely that which has moved the Cubans to raise the flag of revolt under General Lersundi's administration.

THE PRESENT OUTBREAK.

It appears strange, at the first blush, that the Cubans should, at this juncture, attempt to change their government by means of insurrection. A successful revolution in the mother country has just overthrown the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, and opened the way for the establishment of a government based upon advanced liberal ideas; and it is to be borne in mind that among the measures of reform foreshadowed in the programme of the revolutionary party in the mother country is the adoption of a new policy conceding the utmost possible latitude of self-government to the colonies, cancelling those invidious distinctions which have hitherto obtained between the colonial subjects and native Spaniards, and removing those grievous disabilities under which the former now labor. One would be inclined to think that the Cubans would have patiently awaited the further developments of the anti-Bourbon movement in Spain, in the hope that the triumph of the popular cause there would secure to them the enjoyment of the rights which they have all along been denied. But three reasons may be assigned for what would seem to be, under the circumstances, a precipitate and ill-advised course of action on the part of the Cuban patriots. The first is to be found in the conduct of the Captain-General, in studiously keeping back from the people of Cuba as long as he could the news of the revolution in Spain and the dethronement of Queen Isabella. Known, as he was, to be a devoted partisan and supporter of the defunct dynasty, his suppression of the news from Spain was eminently calculated to excite suspicion in the Cuban mind, and to awaken gloomy forebodings as to his ulterior intentions. Then there is distrust of the Home Government—the fear that in the elevation of another royal ruler to the Spanish throne in the place of Isabella, Cuba would only be getting one despot for another—that in the advent of new men to the supreme administration she would be only exchanging one set of selfish and exacting taskmasters for another. And, lastly, there is the growth of republican feeling in Cuba, which, fostered by the extensive intercourse now existing between that island and the United States, is every day spreading and becoming stronger.

The principal seat of the insurrection is the Eastern province, one of the richest and most populous of the three provinces into which Cuba is divided. The districts of Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, St. Jago de Cuba, Bayamo, Holguin, Manzanillo, Jiguani, Las Tunas and Guantanamo are included in this province, and in all of these the insurgents have appeared in considerable force, occupying some important strategic points, and holding the capitals of Bayamo and Jiguani, besides several other towns. Three-fifths of the territory of Jiguani is in possession of the insurgents, who have captured the Lieutenant-Governor of the district and a lieutenant-colonel of the army, besides some thirty officials, military and civil, among them Lieutenant Ormeachs, a nephew of Captain-General Lersundi. In Bayamo they have established a provisional government, the head of which is one Pedro Aquilero, a man worth, it is said, some $5,000,000 in money and real estate. The insurrectionary forces are now numbered by thousands, and are increasing every day. In several encounters which they have had with the Government troops the latter have been worsted.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Independence is sought by the patriot party of Cuba not as end in itself, but simply as a means to an end. They wish to throw off Spanish rule in order that they might unite their fortunes with those of the American people—in order that they might place their country under the Stars and Stripes, as one of the States of the Union. And this question of the annexation of Cuba to the United States is not a new one. It was seriously mooted twenty years ago, when President Polk authorized the American Minister at Madrid to offer to purchase the island for the sum of $100,000,000. It filled the public mind during the revolutionary attempts of Lopez in 1850 and 1851; it was revived in 1854, in which year the United States Ministers at London, Paris, and Madrid put forth the statement popularly known as the Ostend Manifesto, in which they argued that the island ought to belong to the United States, and that its sale would be highly advantageous to Spain; and the subject was again brought up a short time before the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, in the shape of a proposition made in Congress by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, during the session of 1858&59, to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the President for the acquisition of the island. The motive at the bottom of these projects for gaining possession of Cuba was the desire of the slavery party in this country to increase their power in the Union, and strengthen the "peculiar institution," by gaining another slave State. The emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States has materially changed the "situation" since the period when the latest effort was made by American statesmen to acquire Cuba, which could now only come into the Union on the condition of being rid of slavery. But this price the party of independence would readily and gladly pay. The feeling with which they regard slavery may be gathered from the way in which it is spoken of in the manifesto lately issued by the Revolutionary Junta at Havana. "Wounded to death," says that proclamation, "as the horrible institution of slavery now is, after the colossal struggle in our neighboring American republic for its entire abolition, it would be insanity to think of perpetuating it in Cuba; and, outside of the motives of justice, right, and humanity, which call loudly for its extinction, it would be a contradiction, an unpardonable aberration on the part of the Federal republic victoriously proclaimed by our brothers of the Peninsula—(it was believed at the time that a republic had been proclaimed in Spain)—to keep for any length of time that stain which clings to us like an ignominious legacy of monarchy." Strong as may be the desire of the Cubans for annexation, it is certain, however, that that consummation can never be hastened or any way helped forward by filibustering enterprises, which can only end in disaster to those engaging in them, and in entailing trouble on the United States.

The idea of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States has never been an agreeable one to the Spanish Government, which has pleaded, as an estoppel to all negotiation, for the transfer of the colony to another power, that it would be derogatory to the honor of Spain to part voluntarily with the "ever-faithful isle." The truth is that no offer sufficiently large has ever been made to induce Spain to relinquish Cuba, whose value to her in a pecuniary point of view has been of late years greater than that of any other single colonial possession owned by any European power. During the last thirty or forty years Cuba has been to Spain what the island of Jamaica was at one time to England—the fountain of immense wealth to the mother country—a great reserve in which the Spanish people found far richer pastures than any presenting themselves in their native land.

EXTENT, POPULATION, AND RESOURCES OF CUBA.

The island of Cuba is a prize worth gaining. It has been well designated "the Queen of the Antilles," for there is no island in the Western Hemisphere to compare with it. Its greatest length is 750 miles, its breadth varies from 130 to 25 miles, and its total area is 48,489 square miles, being nearly equal to the area of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland taken together. It has a soil of the utmost fertility, yielding many of the most precious articles of commerce, and in the mineral kingdom its resources are very considerable, its copper mines being among the most productive to be found in the Western Hemisphere. Its population, according to the last census, taken in 1862, is 1,359,238 souls, of whom 764,750 are whites and 594,488 colored, 225,938 of these being of free condition and 368,550 slaves. Allowing for increase since 1862, it is safe to assert that during the last fifty years the population of Cuba has been trebled; for in 1817, according to the census of that year, it was only 551,998, whereas at present it must be at least a million and a half. It is noteworthy that the increase of the white population has been of late very much more rapid than that of the colored portion. Thus in 1846 the whites stood at 425,767 and the colored at 472,985, while in 1862 the former had swelled to 764,750 and the latter reached only 594,488. In fact, the white population has almost doubled itself in the short space of sixteen years. The increase of the slave population since 1817 has been greatly aided by the African slave trade, which, in spite of solemn treaties for its suppression, to which she is a party, Spain has encouraged and protected during the whole of this time. Within this same period the material prosperity of Cuba has advanced rapidly. The island has now 27 different lines of railway of a total length of over 800 miles, and the construction of these roads has been attended with an extraordinary extension of cultivation. Some idea of the growth of Cuban prosperity may be found in the fact that between 1827 and 1850 the exports had more than doubled in amount, having swelled from $13,111,416 in the former year to $36,684,602 in the latter. In 1855 they reached $36,978,000, and they have been steadily increasing year by year ever since. The increase in the production of the single article of sugar is something truly astonishing. In the year 1800 the export of sugar from the island amounted to 40,000,000 pounds; in 1820 it had risen to above 100,000,000 pounds; in 1849 it had increased to 240,800,000 pound; in 1861 it was 1,127,351,750 pounds; and it has continued on the ascending scale up to the present time. Certainly no country in the Western World, except the United States, has made such progress in the development of its resources within so short a period as the island of Cuba. Among the causes to which this extraordinary progress in material wealth may be attributed, is the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, followed by the adoption of free trade as the imperial policy of Britain, thus opening the British markets to the Cuban planter on equal terms, as regards the duties on his sugars, with the planters of the free colonies of England. Strange as it may sound, it is nevertheless true that slavery-cursed Cuba owes a great deal of the prosperity she enjoys to radical Birmingham, and that the slave-dealer has had a valuable ally in the free-trader.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The London Police.

The London *Saturday Review* says:—We have growing up about us a population brutal, ferocious, disdaining honest work, and habituated both to the facility and the impunity of criminal violence. Each instance of impunity whets its lawless passions and multiplies its adherents. Mr. Walpole and Hyde Park have revealed to the strong ruffians their real strength, and they are not slow to use it. How is it to be put down, or at least crippled? We keep in London a police force of some eight thousand men. But this force, as it is at present managed and distributed, is manifestly incapable of coping with the ruffianism which crops up periodically at intervals in a population of three millions. There are broad, open streets where violence may be committed at mid-day. There are small and narrow out-of-the-way streets where burglary or murder may easily be committed toward dusk at any time between September and March. There are streets which, on Sunday nights, no decent person can traverse without being dinned by the blasphemy and obscenity of boys and girls whose conversation illustrates the advantages of mixed education of the sexes. Is this to go on? It is easy to say that eight thousand men are too few for the duties imposed on them. This may be true. We only say that it has not yet been proved. And we shall not admit that it has been proved until a change of system in the administration has been tried. The present periodical routine of beats is eminently less favorable to the public than to the thief and the garroter. It only acts as a clock to time the movements of the felon. Rapid and unexpected reconnoissances of bodies of policemen might be improvised in certain districts with advantage; the visits of superior officers to the patrols might be enforced with equal advantage. The conditions of stature might also be changed. A tall man is not necessarily a good policeman or a good soldier. The most sinewy and active of men are more frequently under than over five feet six inches.

We read, as quite a matter of course, that on one day a lady is knocked down and robbed in a wide and frequented street leading out of the Strand; that on another a man is tripped up in the Westminster road, and on regaining his feet is knocked down and severely injured by one of his assailant's confederates; that on another a ferocious attack is made on a helpless foreman in Farringdon street. In all these cases the assailants were brought to trial. But these represent only a fractional part of the whole number of assaults committed. It often happens that the ruffian escapes unseen, or at any rate unpursued; and not unfrequently, that the victim is too much terrified to give his evidence in a police court.

It might not be unfair, therefore, to say that for every case of violent assault brought under the notice of the magistrates, there must be at least three others which remain unnoticed altogether. This calculation gives us about twenty-eight assaults of a ferocious kind as the weekly average of the London streets. Now, considering that this is supposed to be a law-loving and law-governed country, it does strike us that 1456 bad assaults in the year—or, let us say, after making deductions for the summer months, 1000—are considerably in excess of a just and reasonable average for our metropolis. For, be it remembered, we are speaking not of the riots and fights in narrow lanes and crowded courts, where society is in a normal state of war, but of the open public streets, in which decent people walk for the prosecution of their daily business. In these, life and limb are not secure even between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening. Every indication of wealth or of weakness may bring on the solitary pedestrian the strong arm of the savage "rough" or the tight grip of the experienced garroter. That the assault is made in broad and open streets, through which there is a continuous stream of traffic, makes little difference. The traffic has its flow and ebb, and the accomplished felon times his attacks with strategical precision.

And there is this notable feature about deeds of violence nowadays. They can be perpetrated with impunity in the presence, not perhaps of a numerous moving population, but certainly within view of a number quite strong enough, if it only were disposed, to prevent them. If all the able-bodied and not ill-disposed men who were passing during the perpetration of any outrage in our great thoroughfares had only gathered together, the violence would not have been consummated, and the offender would have been taken. But the man who falls among thieves in the streets of London realizes to a great extent the experience of his prototype in the parable. The decent, respectable, and well to-do pass over to the other side. Neither pity nor chivalry brings the bulk of them to the rescue of the prostrate man or insulted woman. They discreetly steal out of the way of the robber and the ruffian. Their motives are as various as their conduct is uniform. Some are afraid of being marked as victims by the ruffian's confederates. Others, again, are afraid of a black eye or a broken arm. To others, again, the attendance as witnesses in a court of justice is a formidable danger. Some hate the trouble, others the interruption to their daily business; while to others it is no pleasing reflection to contemplate a cross-examination by a thieves' lawyer as to the least creditable part of their past lives. We fear, too, that we must add another motive, or rather the explanation of a motive already alleged. There is, beyond doubt, an apparent, if not a real, degeneracy from the standard of pluck exhibited by young men of respectable position twenty or thirty years ago. It would then have been impossible for a sixth-form boy from Eton or Harrow, or an undergraduate of either University, to abstain from a "mill" with a costermonger or other bully in defence of a weak and disabled man or woman. Nowadays the schoolboy or the undergraduate would too often follow the example of the smug and timid cockney.

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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 18

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10 A.M	Saturday, Nov. 14,	2 P.M
Monday, " 16,	12 M.	Monday, " 16,	4 P.M
Tuesday, " 17,	1 P.M	Tuesday, " 17,	5 P.M
Wed'day, " 18,	1½ P.M	Wed'day, " 18,	don't go
Thursday, " 19,	2½ P.M	Thursday, " 19,	7 A.M
Friday, " 20,	3 P.M	Friday, " 20,	7½ A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

9 28 tf

STEAMER ARIEL.—ON AND after MONDAY, Nov. 16, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips to Wilmington, Chester, and Hook. 11 13 2t

CHANGE OF HOUR.—TO WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND HOOK. Fare 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, Nov 16, the steamer S. M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., instead of 3 o'clock, as at present. 11 13 2t

DAILY EXCURSIONS. — THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves HESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 10 o'clock A. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company. Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 182 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 14

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 1

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 2

IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER,

WITH

Illuminating Doors and Windows

AND

Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

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J. S. CLARK,

No. 1008 MARKET STREET,

10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24