The Times of Monday contained a telegram from its Philadelphia correspondent—more in-telligible and probably more exact than Mr. Reuter's on the same subject—announcing that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution declaring its sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and promishing its support to the President whenever he shall think it right to recognize their independence. If the negotiations between the United States should be renewed, this step will necessitate some ingenious special pleading on the part of Mr. Motley. It is difficult to conceal the feeling which would have been excited in America if the House of Commons had passed an amalogous resolution in 1861. Renter's on the same subject-announcing that been excited in America if the House of Commons had passed an analogous resolution in 1861. The adoption by a majority of nearly three to one of an address to the Crown expressing sympathy with the Southern States, and promising her Majesty support in the event of her thinking it right to recognize their independence, would have been accepted almost as a declaration of war. Spain is not likely to look on the act of the House of Representatives in this light, because she has enough sentatives in this light, because she has enough on her hands without that quarrel with the

United States which is all that is needed to make the loss of Cuba inevitable. But the character of the resolution is not aftered by the degree of impunity which attends it. If it is right for the House of Representatives to move the President to recognize the independence of Cuba, it would have been right for the House of Commons to move the Crown to recognize the independence of the South. We are justified, therefore, in asking some of our American critics to explain how it is that the same body which has just taken the former step itself nourishes bitter indignation against Great Britain for taking, nat the latter step, but something infinitely short of it. So much has been said in the United States on the unprecedented conduct of this country in recognizing the Southern States as a belligerant—and this not merely by members of Congress, and others who claim a prescriptive right to talk patriotic nonsense, but by journalists and politicians of real eminence—that this is not too much to claim at their hands. Will either the conductors of the Nation or the correspondents of the Daily News or Spectator condescend to give us what we crave? If it had been Canada instead of Cuba that Is now in In-surrection, all would have been plain. Even then to treat a recognition of independence as equivalent to a recognition of benigerency would be stretching matters rather far, though soreness of temper is usually apt to see points of resemblance which escape ordinary eyes. But towards Spain the House of Representatives has no ill-feeling -if we are not mistaken, it has already declared its sympathy with the Spanish revolution—so that some slight sacrifice to consistency was not more than might have been looked for. Since this sacrifice has not been made; Englishmen will have a right to regard American politicians as simply out of court with regard to the proclamation of neutrality, and the ill-will of which Great Britain has in consequence been the object, unless they can draw some distinc-tion between the insurgents in Cuba and the in-surgents in the South. We cannot be expected to submit to their disinterested efforts to take out the mote that is in our eye unless they will at least recognize the existence of the very

large beam which has just made its appearance in their own eye. We wish to ask them a very simple question:—Why, if it is right for Americans to feel and express sympathy with the Cu-ban insurgents, was it wrong for Englishmen to feel and express sympathy with the Southern insurgents? Perhaps the easiest way of dealing with the difficulty is to abandon as indefensible the position taken up by the House of Representatives. This, as may be gathered from an anticipatory reference to the subject in the Spectator, will be the line adopted by the most reasonable of those English Liberals who have consistently sympathized with the Republican party in Congress. They will say, with perfect truth, that one man's ill doing is not excused by another man's subsequent ill doing; that the fact of our being wrong in 1861 is in no way altered by the Americans being wrong in 1868. But If this is to be the answer, it will be well for those who give it to guard in some way against the very sweeping application of which it is susceptible. It certainly seems as if some English Liberals had become unduly chary of their sympathy with insurrections since of the civil war in America. There can be no objection to their revising their theory of rebellion if they thought it stood in need such treatment—a point on which we should perhaps be inclined to agree with them-but they must be on the watch against the extreme absolutism to which their new creed threatens to commit them. The doctrines which have been preached in the Spectator and the Daily News with reference to the insurrection of the South are equivalent, as it seems to us, to the assertion that armed resistance to authority can never be lawful. We do not for a moment suppose that this opinion is really held by the lournals in question, but we confess that we are utterly unable to reconcile their views of the American war with any other theory. If Americans may not sympathize with the Cubans, if Englishmen might not sympathize with the Southern States, when it is lawful for cither Americans or Englishmen to sympathize with insurgents anywhere? Is rebellion always sinful, and if not, what is the test by which its innocence is to be recognized? Americans who prefer to draw a distinction between the cases, and to justify the proposed recognition of Cuba as an independent State while condemning the recognition of the South even as a belligerent power, will probably not trouble themselves to reconcile the two ladgments, unless, as in the instance of Mr. Motley, they may be compelled to attempt it in the course of official business. Certainly no man can be judged very hardly for shirking such a task. Soffar as the facts are known, the position of the Cuban insurrection is far less favorable than the position of the South was at any time during the first two years of the civil war On the theory so persistently advanced by Mr. Seward, even the existence of a civil war in Cuba is not yet established. Why should it be regarded as anything more than "a domestic disturbance which, although it has

Mental Awakening in China.

moment attended.

severe peculiarities, is in fact only such a sedi-tious insurrection as is incidental to national

progress in every State?" This is how Mr. Seward thought fit to describe the secession of the South, and it is hard to see why other Gov-

ernments should not be allowed the benefit of a

similar mode of dressing up facts. Spain is in-great need of "national progress" just now, and

if a seditions insurrection is everywhere "incl-

dental" to this blessing professed lovers of liberty ought to be above taking advantage of the

"severe peculiarities" by which it may be for the

The New Englander has an interesting article entitled "The Renaissance in China," from which we have gathered some facts on the great mental awakening in that country. It was the lesson taught them by their invaders which showed them they had something to learn, for within a year from the close of hostilities, large bodies of

AMERICAN PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.

highest offices under the Government, and the learned classes. The advantage is, therefore, entirely with them, and whatever cause they advocate will be respected by the people.

Another important phase in this movement is a growing desire for books of science among the literary classes, some of whom contribute liberally for the publication of scientific works, and feel repaid by the honor of having their names associated with the advancement of learning. To meet this demand for real knowledge. To meet this demand for real knowledge. the Viceroy of Kiangman is bringing out a series of works on scientific subjects, mostly by European authors, employing at a high salary, in the capacity of editor, a learned native who received his instructions from English missionaries, Among these is Euclid, with a preface by a Chinese scholar, in which he replies to the common charge that missionaries take advantage of mathematics to propagate Christianity, by admit-ting the fact and setting forth the transcendent value of religious truth.

Among the recent publications in China is one from a gentleman of wealth and rank, on engineering, and another by the same on chemistry. This writer lately published an essay in a Chinese newspaper, in which he discussed the scientific labors of missionaries, and the advantage and disadvantages of foreign intercourse. He does ample justice to the advantage derived from the purchase of foreign arms and for the protection which foreigners extended over the open ports during the late rebellion in that country. Yet, on the other hand, he thinks that the "advantages derived from foreign commerce are not sufficient to make amends for the evils to which it has given rise," "But the benefits," he adds, "which we derive from the teachings of missionaries are more than we can enumerate. This learned and noble man then recapitulates the publications of missionaries on subjects, commencing with the Jesuit Fathers two centuries ago, and coming down to those of the Protestants of the present flay, and closes with the remark:—"All these are the works of missionaries; they are well adapted to augment the knowledge and quicken the intellect of

This is remarkable language from a Chinaman, and what makes it more so is the fact that he is not a Christian. Neither is he au idolater. He seems to have shaken off the faith of his ancestors, but is not yet prepared to receive the spiritual teachings of Christianity. But a great deal has been gained by the confession of such deal has been gained by the confession of such men that the influence of Christian missions aries has been beneficial to the people. It ap-pears that the opinion prevailing in China is that the people are on the eve of a great moral and intellectual revolution, in support of which they bring forward a saying of one of their sages of antiquity, that "it is the prime duty of the soversion to seek the representation of his the sovereign to seek the renovation of his

CUBA.

Valmeseda's Infrances Proclamation A Respouse from the Patriot General Marmol-

War to the Knile.

A private letter from Santiago de Cuba of the 20th of April states that a column of 2000 troops had left that city a few days previously to operate against the magreents in the vieinity of Jiguam, and that on the first day's march they encountered them at "Suena del Agaia," where the troops received a severe check. It also states that the insurgents occupied Santa Susana and San Luis, and that the Spanish hospitals in Palina Sociano were tilled with sick and wounded. The writer aids that the American flag had been raised and saluted in Camp El Ramon, the headquaturs of General Manuel, who had issued the following proclamation in reply to the recent one of Count Valmaseda, commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department:—

To the People of Cuba—Fellow-citizens;—The Spanish General Valmaseda issued a proclamation on the 4th instant to the inhabitants of the country, the object of which is to anthorize arson, morder, and disregard of property, and to sanction all the horrors which vile metrenaries, without conscience or religion, are capable of committing.

This decree, with the presumble that precedes it.

horrors which vile mercenaries, without conscience or religion, are capable of committing.

This decree, with the preamble that precedes it, is an evident proof of the most barefarced erneity. The prologue is the song of praise of a conduct which has not been observed. The proclamation is the official sanction of practices that have been enforced for three moaths.

The Senor Count prides himself on having pardoned us; of having offered protection to our mothers and to the women we had abandoned; and this same most excellent Count, wishing to make a chronological event in his personal history, fureatens us with a new era, to begin on the 14th instant, when, to quote his own words, "the man of yesterday will be no more."

Cubans—On the 15th of January the Spanish Gene-

ral occupied the place whereon Bayamo once had stood—now covered with rubbish and ashes. Almost three months have passed since the fatal lay, and this period is stained with the blood andreds of victims and the burning of their quiet while the "flustrious" Count, hiding his obesity

in the tower of Zarragoitia, keeps up the appearances of an indugent tyrant, his soldlers and the Spanish volunteers—hateful tools of a thundering Jupiter of modern times—nauriler women, children and old men, burn houses, rob, violate the wife be-fore her very husband, kill the child before its father

and old men, burn houses, rob, violate the wife before her very husband, kill the child before its father, and invent, in their fary, horrors that the most barbarous ferocity would shadder at.

The blood of their victims is stall warm; the muticated body of Miguel Milanes, that of Palalo, murdered before his mother, wife, and sister; that of Ramon Martine: and his son Lucas, the one aged and crippled, and the other a more stripling; that of Adolb Rodriguez and Florencio Villanova, both quiet young men, with no other crime than that of naving preserved pure in their hearts he sacred fire of liberty; that of Bernardo Camacho, torn from the arms of his wife after scarcely a month of marriage; the body of Bartolome Tamayo, gullty of having sons that loved their country; those of the brothers Niviola, Luts Mestre, Francisco Puente Aguere, Luis Guerra, Diego Battsta; that of Vian, a Frenchman, eighty years of age, murdered in his own house, where he lay covered with hoprosy; those of Luis Reyes and a great many others whose disfigured remains were abandened on the high roads to the mercy of birds of prey—these, all these, are the bloody proofs of the kind indulgence, of the never too highly to be praised humanity, of the gentlemanly and billanthropic Count of Valmaseda.

And while he authorizes the execution of these impious shanghters, do you know the protection he offers to the women taken by force to the ruins of Bayamo and Jiguani? My blood rises with indignation when I remember that they serve as pastimes to his licentions troops, Güeers and solders, without respecting a wife sor a sister's grief, force their way

tion when I remember that they serve as pastimes to his licentious troops. Officers and seldiers, without respecting a wife sor a sister's grief, force their way into their houses, scoff at their affliction, and take pleasure in repeating to them that the objects of their love are dead or will soon die at their hands, and, using violence, profune the salictuary of grief, con-verting it into an impure spot by menacing with sword or bayonet the unfortunate woman who resists their inscivious proposals, Citizens:—The General Valmaseda, who for three

months has authorized these butcheries and atroct-ties, has the boldness, the unheard-of impudence, to present himself before you as the indulgent and loving father of so many straying children. Brothers:—Your country needs all your efforts; come all, to die if necessary, fighting and untiring to save Cuba from the hateful tyramy of Spain. There can be no wavering between dying like sheep at the hands of the Spainish execution or dying on the battle-field defending our holy independence. Brothers, our everlasting curse be upon Spain; let vengeance make us figers, let natred swell our veins, and let us die before sorrendering; let us dy begether to the tray, for we will be strong united, and victory will crown our sacrifices.
Patria y Libertad. Donato DEL MARMOL.

Headquarters at El Ramon, April 9, 1869.

General Grant and the Cubans. them they had something to learn, for within a year from the close of hostilities, large bodies of Chinese troops might have been seen under foreign drill-masters on the very ground where they had been defeated. Arsenals, with machinery from foreign countries, were at once put in operation; one of them employing nine hundred workmen; and navy yards were established where the construction of steam gunboats, entirely by native mechanics, is now going forward. At three of the open ports they have established schools for the study of the languages and sciences of the West; and in connection with the arsenal at Shanghai, the Mandarrine Chinese language to translate works on science and the useful arts.

It can hardly be supposed that there is no opposition to these innovations; the masses of the people are unprepared for them. Their presidents to recignors continue, and they oppose the introducion of new arts and sciences as they do a new religiou, Indeed, these people, who may be called the conservative element, believe that these innovations are but means employed by missionaries to introduce the Chieffer that these innovations are but means employed by missionaries to introduce the Chieffer that the collowing:—

On the 30th of April last the London Daily New published the following:—

The reason why General Grant will not recognize the Cuban insurrection accument in the Cuban insurrection accument and accument the Cuban insurrection and the self-year in the House of Patient Cuban insurrection and the self-year in the House of Patient Cuban insurrection and the self-year in the House of Patient Cuban insurrection and the self-year in the House of Patient Cuban insurrec On the 30th of April last the London Daily News sublished the following:-

trying to persuade the American public that there is a desperate "struggle" going on in Cuba, and that it is their duty and interest to help it; but practical importance the resolution of the House has none. The Cuban insurrection appears to be very much like the Fenian insurrection of 1866-67 in point of extent, resources, and success, and while it remains in this state is as little likely to be recognized by a soldier like Grant as the Fenian insurrection.

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