

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII, No. 383

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—RIP VAN WINKLE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—ORON.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE WICKED WORLD.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—VICTORY—SOLON SINGLE. Afternoon and evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—ROBERTO.
BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE NEW MAGDALAN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—A PEASANT OF LIGHTNING.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—BOOTH'S; OR, THE FALL OF TARBURN.
PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—PARSON.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 383 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—WILLIAM TELL—BLACK EYED SEAN.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
GERMANIA THEATRE, 16th street and 3d avenue.—DIE DUEBENSTUEN.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner Sixth av.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
STINKWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT BY THE HAMPDEN SINGERS.
COOPER INSTITUTE.—LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- "SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—WAR THE ONLY POSSIBLE ISSUE"—LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.
WAR INEVITABLE BETWEEN AMERICA AND SPAIN! IBERIAN ARROGANCE MUST BE AVENGED AND IMMEDIATE REDRESS GIVEN FOR THE INEXCUSABLE BUTCHERY OF THE VIRGINIUS CAPTIVES! OUR DEMANDS! SPAIN ORDERS HER IRONCLADS TO CUBA AND IMPUDENTLY REFUSES SATISFACTION! WAR PREPARATIONS.—SEVENTH PAGE.
LEADING AMERICAN STATESMEN ON THE CUBAN QUESTION! VIEWS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, SENATOR STOCKTON, GENERALS BUTLER AND NEGLEY AND OTHERS.—FOURTH PAGE.
HAVANA CAN BE TAKEN! HOW THE BRITISH TOOK IT! VULNERABLE FROM THE LAND SIDE! ITS DEFENSIVE WORKS AND GARRISON.—FOURTH PAGE.
A SEVERE BATTLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND ASHANTEES! SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S FIRST VICTORY! 41 KILLED AND WOUNDED! WHITE TROOPS DEMANDED.—SEVENTH PAGE.
HOLLAND'S WAR UPON THE ACHEENSE! THE DUTCH EXPEDITION ON THE WAY FROM BATAVIA TO ACHEEN—THE WEATHER IN RUSIA.—THIRD PAGE.
THE FRENCH MINISTRY TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS TO MACMAHON! THE CRISIS POSTPONED! DIPLOMATIC GRATULATION TO THE PRESIDENT.—THIRD PAGE.
PIO NONO TO THE FOREIGN RELIGIOUS STUDENTS IN ROME! AMERICA AND GERMANY COMPARED.—THIRD PAGE.
ENGLISH DISCOUNT AND MONEY RATES! BULLION MOVING TO THE BANK AND TO AMERICA! COTTON QUOTATIONS.—THIRD PAGE.
SHARKY'S ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS! THE "WOMAN" THAT LOOKED LIKE A MAN PROVES TO HAVE BEEN THE NOTORIOUS EIGHTH WARDER! TWO WOMEN AND A KEEPER LOCKED UP FOR COMPLICITY.—FIFTH PAGE.
"PULLING THE WOOL OVER THE EYES" OF JUSTICE! TWEED, THE CONVICT, PERMITTED TO ROAM ALMOST UNMOLESTED! THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAYS HE SHOULD BE IN PRISON! THE SHERIFF'S ACTION UNPRECEDENTED.—FIFTH PAGE.
AN INSURANCE OFFICER "DEFAULTS" \$175,000.—THE BUSINESS AND BANK STARS AND OUTLOOK.—PATERSON'S POOR.—EIGHTH PAGE.
RECEPTION OF MINISTER BINGHAM AT THE JAPANESE COURT AND RETIREMENT OF MR. DE LONG—THE HARLEM BOLLER CASE—GREEN'S QUARTERLY SHOWING UP.—EIGHTH PAGE.
ACTIVITY OF THE FINANCIAL "BULLS" IN MUSIC IN THE AIR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE CLEARING HOUSE! SECESSION OF BANKS.—NINTH PAGE.
COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES—A BIG HAUL OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—FIFTH PAGE.

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS.—Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Creswell.

THE NEWS FROM ASHANTEE.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has already shown that his expedition against the Ashantees is quite another affair than a pleasant promenade from the Red Sea to Magdala, like unto that enjoyed by Lord Napier and his troopers at an expense of forty-five millions of dollars to the British Treasury. The special HERALD despatches from the Gold Coast this morning show the severe character of the expedition. In a conflict with a heavy force of natives the British soldiers, though insignificant in numbers, not only held their own in a bush engagement, but caused the enemy to retire on their capital. The despatches state that the English lost forty-seven killed and wounded, but we are not informed of the losses among the Ashantees. The cry still comes from Cape Coast Castle for more white troops. The Ministry should not be slow in responding to the call.

WE HOPE OUR GOVERNMENT will not make the mistake of delaying a naval demonstration on Cuba until the arrival of the Spanish iron-clads. Let our own iron-clads and other war ships go to Havana at once and take it before the done arrive.

Spain and the United States—War the Only Possible Issue.

By the remarkable disclosures of our special Madrid despatch, and by the fact that our government, to be prepared for any contingency that may arise in consequence of its demands on Spain, is making every warlike preparation to which it is constitutionally adequate, it is made evident that war is now the only honorable issue to the present complication of our relations with the Spanish Republic. It is clear from the course of the government that this is the conviction at Washington, and in view of the haughty and arrogant attitude of the Spanish Ministry and their insulting pretension to judge for us whether we have any ground of complaint—their assumption that an American ship on the high seas is subject to their municipal laws—we believe this must be the conviction of the whole American people.

The President demands the formal delivery of the Virginis to officers of our government in a port of the United States; the release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives; a money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginis and put to death; the trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers; the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all pending difficulties and complaints. Such is our position in the case, and the position of Spain is, that so far from her having any disposition to accede to our demands she actually refuses to hear our Minister discuss the subject, on the impudent and ridiculous ground that there is no case whatever in international law—that it is altogether included in her local and territorial jurisdiction, as if the high seas were her dominion and ships under our flag subject to her sovereignty wherever taken. The demands of our government indicate the outline of an ample reparation, and are equal to the utmost requirement of the occasion. In the few distinct points in which the case of the nation is here laid down we see the natural energy of the President's character asserting itself once more in its legitimate sphere. It is a revival of the old "unconditional surrender" style, when Grant was great because he was in sympathy with the spirit of the people, glorified by patriotic ardor, and was the incarnation of their heroic purpose. And in proportion as this style gives emphasis to the demands it formulates we miss the hazy rigmarole of diplomatic prolixity which has clouded and blurred and smothered in its multitude of words the few and small thoughts that our Washington functionaries have had to put forth there several years past. Barbarossa sleeping under the mountain has heard the sound of the battle-cry and the bugle, and dreaming Achilles in his idle ease has caught the gleam of a sword blade. Doubtless the whole dose will be hard enough to swallow; but it was clear when the Virginis was taken that some one would have to eat humble pie, and we are of opinion that that sort of diet will sit better on the Spanish stomach than on ours. It will be hard to retrace the miles of that triumphal procession of the Virginis into the harbor of Havana amid the barbarous festivities of a population rejoicing in butchery; it will be hard to be compelled to do honor, in restoring them to freedom, to those poor wretches who were thought not worth the killing; it will be hard for Spain to pay even a pitiful sum in the actual state of her finances, and hard to punish Burriel, for justice is not in favor with the Spanish people; but harder than all these together will be compliance with the last demand for the unconditional abolition of slavery, and on this demand the whole case will so turn as to result in the discontinuance of our present relations with Spain, and probably in the occupation of Cuba by the United States forces.

Spain, as our despatch hints, has some definite objections to our demand, which is natural enough; and one objection probably is that the fifth requirement involves an act beyond the competency of the Spanish government. Already the Cortes have declared against the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Pretentiously this declaration was made on a point of honor that Spain would not proceed to legislate reforms for Cuba till the rebellion was put down; but in reality it was a concession to the slave owners. Naturally the government will tell us it has no authority against the legislative power and will endeavor to put us off with some of Castelar's magiloquent phrases. It may even go to the unlikely extreme of calling the Cortes together for advice, when the only answer vouchsafed us would be a deluge of parliamentary rhodomontade. But whether it be Castelar who pleads his constitutional incapacity or the noisy lunatics of the Cortes who thunder at us in salvos of flabby rhetoric, we shall in neither case get a practical answer to our demand. What then? It will simply remain for us to occupy the island of Cuba in order that we may make practical provision for that security which Spain will not guarantee in the required way.

Upon this head we shall hear much whining outcry over poor Spain and poor Castelar and our duty to republics, for which outcry the keynote has already been given in that spirit of sham philanthropy and maudlin humanity which regards the perpetrators of outrages as the only people entitled to pity. Our

sympathy is less for poor Castelar than for poor Jack "against the slaughter house wall," and as for the poor Spanish Republic, our opinion is that it is so poor it is not worth saving; and that, as Spain cannot, even now, control her own authorities in Cuba, she has only a nominal dominion there and will suffer only a nominal harm in being altogether thrust out; while we believe that a government which cannot govern its distant dependency and yet will not assent that the people of that dependency shall govern themselves, is not entitled to the sympathy of a rational people if it has its eyes somewhat rudely opened to the untenable nature of its position by a power that suffers from that position as from a constant state of war and an unrecognized hostility, all the aggression of which it must accept, but against which it cannot defend itself by arms.

We therefore will also welcome war, as we are informed by our despatch that the Spaniards will welcome it; but we trust for a different reason and in a different spirit. With the horrors and the cost of war we are too familiar to enter upon them lightly and in the vein of bravado; but we will accept them as the shortest, readiest, surest and only practical issue from a position in which our tranquility and our trade, the lives of our citizens and our sailors, and indeed our national honor are daily at the mercy of a set of irresponsible underlings whom we have hitherto respected as the officers of an established Power, though they themselves do not recognize or respect the decrees of that Power. We will welcome war as the solution of a difficulty that has troubled our statesmen for generations, and as the legitimate means of inflicting a righteous and merited punishment upon a barbarous foe; and as plucky Old England goes all the way to Abanteec to punish the murder of people entitled to her protection it will go hard if we cannot inflict a similar punishment in our own waters and in the very sight and hearing of our people.

Mr. Robeson has done his duty well thus far. Now it is time for Mr. Belknap to move. What says the Secretary of War?

"FOR MORE THAN A YEAR A VALUABLE PROVINCE OF SPAIN AND A NEAR NEIGHBOR OF OURS, IN WHOM ALL OUR PEOPLE CANNOT BUT FEEL A DEEP INTEREST, HAS BEEN STRUGGLING FOR INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERTAIN THE SAME WARM FEELINGS AND SYMPATHIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF CUBA IN THEIR PENDING STRUGGLES THAT THEY MANIFESTED THROUGHOUT THE PREVIOUS STRUGGLES BETWEEN SPAIN AND HER FORMER COLONIES IN BEHALF OF THE LATTER."—President Grant's First Inaugural.

WE MUST ALL—democrats and republicans—rally to the support of the administration now.

Military Preparations Necessary—Volunteers.

A war between the United States and Spain is imminent. Congress can scarcely avoid a declaration of war, so flagrant have been the Spanish outrages upon our flag. It is likely that a proclamation calling for volunteers will be issued in a very short time. In case of a war between the two countries no other course is open to us, for we cannot depend upon our small establishment as an army of invasion. The invasion of Cuba and the capture of Havana, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos will be the first necessity of the struggle between the two countries. An army of volunteers will be the best force for this purpose, and it is best the country should look the necessity in the face at once. If a call is made it should be responded to at once. Delay can only work harm. Many of the veterans of the late war are anxious to punish Spain and the Spaniards in Cuba for the wrongs they have long heaped upon the American people. Especially are they anxious to capture Havana and teach the proud Hidalgo of that metropolis, more Spanish than Spain herself, the lesson they so richly deserve—to humble the Havanese as the English once humbled them before. The necessity and opportunity of the punishment are at hand, but the swiftness of the retribution depends more upon the people than on the government. Military preparations for the impending struggle should be made at once. Let a regiment of volunteers be organized in every city, and a company of veterans be organized in every town, ready to offer their services at the first intimation that they will be required. In this way the struggle will be decided long before the winter is over or the wet season begins in the tropics. A war with Spain, which is practically merely a war with Cuba, must be quick, sharp and decisive. It must not be delayed a moment beyond the time actually necessary to capture and hold the island. To do this it is requisite that when the call to arms is heard it should be immediately answered. Immediate organization will enable us to do this, call for troops with a newly organized force and teach Spain and the Spaniards the power of a great people insulted and outraged but determined to punish the wrong and the wrong-doer. A war in Cuba means a word and a blow—the blow first.

WE HAVE BORNLY patiently insult after insult from the savage Spanish rulers of Cuba. Our citizens have been arbitrarily arrested and put to death. Our ships have been stopped and boarded on the high seas. Our consuls have been snubbed and ignominiously expelled. Our flag has been spit upon and trailed in the dust. Now let us show these hot-blooded dons what Yankee temper is when aroused.

Let There Be No Delay. President Grant is perfectly right in his determination to take no step that he is not authorized by the constitution to take without the previous action of Congress. He cannot declare war or make reprisals of his own will. But Spain has virtually declared war against us, and if we do not regard her as having done so formally it is only because we have been disposed to look upon her action with a lenient eye and to hope that returning reason might lead her to wisdom and justice. It would, therefore, be madness for President Grant to delay those steps which are justified by the Cuban atrocities. Cuba is without law, without government; a nest of pirates and murderers preying upon our commerce and upon the lives of our citizens. We have detected these pirates red-handed in their offenses. It is our right to seize their stronghold, to take back what they have stolen and to punish their crimes. This is not declaring war, for we cannot declare war against a colony of felons. It is simply enforcing justice. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and it is within his power, as it is his duty, to protect the national honor and the lives and property of our citizens. He cannot do this without occupying Cuba, and he should see to it that our ships are in the harbors and our soldiers on the shores of the island without a moment's unnecessary delay.

THE MARYLAND LINE MOVING.—The great mass meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday night in favor of free Cuba and national intervention was the largest and most enthusiastic held in that city since Kosciusko's reception. A single note from Grant's war bugle will bring thousands of brave Maryland volunteers into line.

WE MUST PUT OUR OFFER ON ANOTHER BASIS NOW.—"THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO PUT A STOP TO BLOODSHED IN CUBA, AND IN THE INTEREST OF A NEIGHBORING PEOPLE, PROPOSED THEIR GOOD OFFICES TO BRING THE EXISTING CONTEST TO A TERMINATION. THE OFFER, NOT BEING ACCEPTED BY SPAIN ON A BASIS WHICH WE BELIEVED COULD BE RECEIVED BY CUBA, WAS WITHDRAWN."—President Grant's First Inaugural.

THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1842.—"In every regularly documented American merchant vessel the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag that floats over them." The Virginis, it is stated, was a "regularly documented American vessel."

AT LAST!—"Yes, I have something more to say. There is Cuba—poor, struggling Cuba. I want you to stand by the Cubans. Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all her sister islands. This Republic is responsible for that. I am passing away, but you must look after this. We have been together—now you must look to this." These were the dying words of General Rawlins, as pure a patriot and as sincere a man as ever lived. Poor Rawlins! the fulfillment of his noble wish has long been delayed—longer, probably, than it would have been if his life had been spared. But the time for its accomplishment has come at last, and the savage and lawless acts of the tyranny he so detested have wrought its own destruction.

DIPLOMACY IS PLAYED OUT. Fish diet is done for. Give us a little iron tonic. So says one of our exchanges, and we say, Amen!

NEW JERSEY IN MOTION.—A company of the Sixth regiment of New Jersey has been offered to be merged with the first Pennsylvania troops for Cuba. The Jersey Blues will be all in a blaze when the roll for Cuban volunteers is called.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND volunteers can be counted on from the South.

The Indictment of America Against Spain.

The overhauling of the United States schooner Lizzie Major on the 26th of March, 1868, upon the high seas, by a Spanish frigate, and taking two passengers from on board to Cuba.

Proclamation of Captain General De Rodas in May, 1868, authorizing the search of vessels on the high seas, in defiance of a treaty with Spain.

The seizure of the United States schooner Mary Lowell by the Spanish war steamer Andalusia in British waters, March 15, 1869.

Attack upon and stabbing of Messrs. Johnson and Foster, citizens of the United States, in the streets of Havana, February 6, 1870, by a Spanish mob for the "crime" of wearing blue neckties. The murder of the German citizen Greenwald, at the same time, for being in their company and on suspicion of being an American.

Insult to the American flag in the outrage upon United States Consul Phillips, in March, 1870, at Santiago de Cuba, by a Spanish mob, and forcing him to fly. The confiscation of Consul Phillips' estates.

Murder at Santiago de Cuba of the seamen Speakman and Wyeth, citizens of the United States, who were shipwrecked on the Cuban coast and guilty of no crime.

Embargo and confiscation of the property and estates of American citizens in Cuba under Valmaseda's proclamation in April 1871.

Inhuman proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, ordering every male over fifteen years of age in Cuba found away from his habitation, and not having a sufficient motive therefor, to be shot.

Diabolical proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, that every unoccupied habitation and every house not flying a white flag should be reduced to ashes.

Execution of the eight boy students at Havana in November, 1871, by orders of a court martial, under the bloodthirsty dictation of the Spanish volunteers, for an imaginary insult to a Spaniard's grave.

Condemnation of the American citizen, Dr. Honard, in December, 1871, to imprisonment on false charges and sending him to Spain in chains.

The United States Navy—The Imperative Duty of Secretary Robeson and Congress.

In this supreme hour, when the defiant attitude of Spain brings us to the verge of war the reconstruction of our navy becomes a duty and a pressing necessity. The deeds of this branch of the service during the late war were so brilliant and decisive, when scope was offered for important operations, that we have no hesitation in saying that the public may have every confidence in the squadron now gathering in Cuban waters. We have an immense number of trained naval officers, and if we are at the present moment the tenth naval power on the schedule of nations we know that it is our own fault—rather the fault of a Congress which has long been governed by local interests because our marine lieutenants cannot navigate the prairies of Illinois and Missouri. We owe it to ourselves, however, to examine the future with a view to the practical naval issues which seem imminent, for the outgrowth of the news which we publish this morning will concern the United States navy more than any other arm of our public service. If war there be, we should not enter upon it with "a light heart," Olivier-like, and there is no use in declaring to the people that there is no necessity of "even a button," Lebonuf-like. The truth is, we need an immediate and gigantic naval armament, and we propose to show how it can be done.

The Navy Department, after thirty days' preparation, will only be able to gather in Cuban waters a squadron consisting of the following vessels:—

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Guns, Name, Tons, Guns. Lists various ships like Colorado, Franklin, Minnesota, etc.

Whatever war may take place will be fought in Cuban waters and on Cuban soil. Our interests lie there; our reparation must be obtained there. Hence we need a fleet of iron-clad cruisers to meet the emergency. They cannot be built in America. Melancholy fact! Shipbuilding is dead and time forbids. What we want, then, is an iron-clad squadron of the type developed since our war closed in 1865, and of the same system adopted by the naval Powers of Europe. There is but one way in which to acquire such a squadron, and that is by purchase from the naval dockyards of Europe—from England, France, Russia, Italy or from Turkey, if need be. Secretary Robeson has, therefore, a simple duty to perform. He should call about him the ablest officers of the navy, the best seamen, the most valiant fighters and those who have made what little naval literature has grown up since the war. Let him appoint a commission, consisting of the officers best informed on such matters in the service, together with the heads of bureaus at Washington, to consult and immediately determine upon the best means to augment our navy by the acquisition of foreign iron-clads. Several of these officers have recently returned from European stations and are familiar with the armament and construction of the different navies abroad. The next practical step is to have a report ready to present to Congress on the first day of the session. We feel that this is the moment for work and for a kind of work which in Western phrase "means business." We are proud to commend the untiring activity of Secretary Robeson thus far, but he should remember that it took a long time to produce a Stanton for land warfare, and now that our principal enemies will be on the sea, the opportunity of his life has come, and that "economy" should not be an obstacle to the making of a brilliant record.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—Not only a piece, but the whole beautiful island of Cuba.

ALL THE SPANISH IRON-CLADS in the Mediterranean, it seems, have been ordered to Cuban waters. So much the better. It will be easier for Uncle Sam to gobble them up.

CHANGE OF BASE.—The Providence Journal is now of the opinion that "our flag was a great deal more dishonored while flying at the mast-head of the Virginis than in being taken down by the boarding officer of the Tornado." Probably the noble Senator who edits the Journal has not heard the latest news from Madrid, or he would probably change his base of action on the Cuban question.

LET US HAVE A war meeting in Union square like that of '61. Solid men, to the front!

CUBA, OR WAR, OR BOTH.—"The war cloud," remarks the Richmond Enquirer, "may be made to disappear without war, but we are at a loss to see how Spain can make such amends as will be satisfactory to our people with safety to her own government, and if that cannot be done we must have Cuba, or war, or both."

LET US HAVE A universal uprising throughout the country to-day.

The Little Hero, Burriel, whose sword is longer than his body, and as bright as a new dollar, has done his killing heretofore by proxy on helpless prisoners, blindfold and shackled. Our soldiers and sailors will give him something to do to save his own miserable life, already forfeited to the law, unless he flies from Cuba, as is most likely, before our forces reach the island.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME TALK about reviving spanking in our common schools. What we want now are "spankers" on the ocean.

THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS will be with us in a war against the Spanish rule in Cuba, because the insolence, intolerance, lawlessness and barbarity of that rule have excited horror and indignation throughout the world.

WHEN THE LLOYD ASPENWALL was seized by the Spaniards President Grant was in favor of reprisals. Unconditional-surrender Grant has an opportunity now. Let him order the seizure of the Aradiles.

ENGLAND GOES ALL THE WAY to Ashantee, as she went all the way to Magdala, to punish the ignorant savages who had murdered her officers or committed outrages on her citizens. Can we not go to Cuba, a few miles distant, to punish similar atrocities?

ALL OVER THE SOUTH the war spirit will be aroused as in days of yore when volunteers for Cuba are called for.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO do about it? "We propose to move immediately upon your works."

THE BLOODY-MINDED Spaniards in Havana celebrated with the humane amusement of a bull fight the arrival of the hero Castillo, who captured an unarmed vessel and won a bloodless victory. We will now give them some different fighting to occupy their time.

THE SPANISH insults make even the Quakers disposed to fight.

WHEN OUR CIVIL WAR WAS OVER we compelled France to leave Mexico. The attempt to establish a French monarchy there was the act of a secret enemy, committed while our hands were tied. Spain was our enemy during our struggle for national existence, and it would have been well if we had sent her to Europe at the same time with the French troops. She now has notice to leave, and her stay on this side of the Atlantic is not likely to be protracted.

THE SPANISH IRON-CLADS in the Mediterranean, it seems, have been ordered to Cuban waters. So much the better. It will be easier for Uncle Sam to gobble them up.

LET US HAVE A universal uprising throughout the country to-day.