

sider what may be the action of the ex-Confederate States and the Pacific States in certain contingencies.

Even the noisiest of the war journals, after proving to its own satisfaction what a simple matter a war with England would be, and how easy it would be to despoil her of her American possessions, all at once made the following discovery:

"If England dare not go to war with us from the danger she would expose herself to from Ireland, still less dare we go to war with England, knowing how easily she could fan the discontent of the South into a new rebellion, which, with the aid of England, might defy all our power to subdue." (*N. Y. Herald, February 10, 1872.*)

As to the position of England, the supposed danger from Ireland appears to be purely imaginary; for other reasons, she is evidently most anxious to avoid war with the United States, and is ready to make any reasonable concessions for the sake of peace. Let us show a similar spirit.

THE SCOPE OF THE ARBITRATION—HOW TO BE DETERMINED  
—THE CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT INJURY EXCLUDED BY THE  
PROTOCOLS AND BY THE TERMS OF THE TREATY.

The refusal of our Government to withdraw the claims for indirect damages would not necessarily lead to the abandonment of the arbitration by Great Britain.

Let the arbitrators be asked by both parties to declare, in the first instance, what they consider to be the extent of their authority.

It should not be assumed by the British government that the arbitrators will wrongfully usurp jurisdiction over a matter not submitted to them. It will be time enough for the British to retire from the case if they find that the true limits of the arbitration, as they understand the contract, are to be overstepped. They have given timely notice that they *will not go into a hearing* of the case in that event. This course of proceeding is of common occurrence in arbitrations of disputes between private individuals.

If the arbitrators shall consider that the terms of the