

from courteous invitations to bombardments. We prefer to employ mere eloquence, because it is cheap and easy ; but if talking fails we follow it up by gunboats, and in that convincing way we induce hesitating 'barbarians' not only to accept our two unvarying conditions, but also to pay the cost of the expedition by which their consent to these conditions was extorted from them. We tried patience and polite proposals with Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco. China was so unwilling to listen to our advice, so blind to the striking merits of our opium and our consuls, that we were obliged, with great regret, to resort to gentle force with her. Japan presents the most curious example of the series ; it is made up of ignorance circumvented and of indignation frightened. Indeed, if we had space for it, the story of the Japan treaties would be worth telling, because it is a very special one, because it is the newest triumph of our justice abroad, and because it may be taken as indicative of our present 'manner,' as painters say."

Reciprocity Eradicated the Woollen Factories of Portugal.

Unlike these cases was that of the famous Methuen treaty of 1684 with Portugal. The Portuguese had made great progress in the manufacture of woollen goods, and had become immense producers of wool. The people steadily increased in prosperity, and the government found annually increasing revenues flowing into its coffers. Tracing these good results to the establishment of manufactures, the government prohibited the introduction of woollen goods from other countries, but unhappily named the articles prohibited. English manufacturers evaded the prohibition by changing the names and modifying the character of their productions. Serges and druggets were names, then wholly unknown to the Portuguese, but with which the English were soon to make them familiar by flooding their markets with goods competing with their own productions under these hitherto unknown names. Determining to protect the industries of its people and its own revenues, the Portuguese government prohibited the importation of articles bearing these new names and of woollen cloths generally.

English manufacturers, finding themselves excluded from Portuguese markets, invoked the aid of their government, and demanded that it should destroy these industries which threatened their profits and their commercial supremacy. The establishment and protection of manufactures was, however, not a recognized cause of war. The army and navy were, therefore, powerless in the premises, but the British government did not turn a deaf ear to the appeal, and would try what diplomacy might accomplish, and Methuen, her