

England subsequently. Then France would not submit its claims to an arbiter, because the officers of Portugal had done wrong ; now, England, the injuring nation will not allow our demands to be presented before a friendly sovereign because her officers have done right. If England's honour is now concerned, the honour of France was in 1819 ; if the honour of Portugal was involved in 1859, that of the United States is now.

That the people of the United States believe in the justice of their claims upon England is certain ; and they also believe that it is for the nation's honour to submit them to arbitration.

The press of England has shown a reasonable spirit in regard to this question, certain to influence the government. The British Foreign Secretary will do well to remember and apply the words of a former Secretary, Lord Aberdeen, who, writing of the Portendic claims, said: The amicable relations of both countries, which are now endangered, would be maintained by such a settlement of the question in dispute between them, whatever might be the decision of the arbiter ; and kindly feelings would take the place of that estrangement which, most unfortunately for the interest of both, the present discussion is but too well calculated to produce."

[Since the above article was written, the Joint High Commission appointed in 1871 by the two countries for the disposal of the "Alabama" and other claims, has furnished another very interesting example of the practical value of International Arbitration, as the most rational, the most economical, the most successful and the most religious mode of settling disputes.]