

remembered that, although Lord Clarendon coolly expresses his regret at the course of the United States' Government, he had already on the 29th of January, been taken to task by Mr Buchanan for omitting to state that the expression of "satisfaction" was used before there was any idea of Mr Crampton's complicity. Lord Clarendon then said to Mr Buchanan,

"I regret not having embraced your remark in my despatch to Mr Crampton." (Vide 'Blue Book,' Recruiting in United States, delivered May 2, 1856, page 247.)

Notwithstanding his apology, Lord Clarendon deliberately repeats this statement for the mere sake apparently of making a point.

"For what has been the course of the transactions which have given rise to this correspondence?"

"On the breaking out of the late war between the Western Powers and Russia, the British Government was informed that many persons resident within the United States—some, natives of the continent of Europe, and some, natural born subjects of her Majesty—were desirous of entering into the military service of Great Britain. The British Government, believing the information they had received on this matter to be well founded, and being anxious to increase as rapidly as possible their military force, took steps to avail themselves of this disposition, and gave directions that any persons presenting themselves within the British North American Provinces, willing to enlist and found fit for service, should be engaged for the British army. But her Majesty's Government gave the most positive orders that in making arrangements for this purpose nothing should be done to infringe in any manner whatsoever the neutrality laws of the United States.

"It was not doubted that such arrangements might be carried into execution without any violation of those laws, because those laws prohibit enlistments or engagements only within the territories of the United States; they do not forbid citizens of the United States or residents therein from leaving those territories, nor do they forbid such citizens or other persons from engaging or enlisting in military service elsewhere, when of their own free will and without any previous contract or engagement they may have left those territories.

"The intentions of the British Government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the Government of the United States.

"Those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr Crampton to Mr Marey in a conversation on the 22nd of March, 1855, and the only observations which Mr Marey made in reply were that