

repudiating the idea that mere payment of individual claims for losses of vessels or property could satisfy the United States Government or people. The press generally write in the same tone, some papers even expressing themselves much more strongly on the subject. The New York Herald for instance in a late issue, states that all England, from boot-black to lord was united for the destruction of the republicanism of this whole continent, and asks how the laws could be enforced, when all England forbids their execution. It reasons from this that England cannot expect them to be bound by certain written but dormant codes, but to act rather from the national impulse which for the time being is stronger than codes; and that all they have to do is to govern themselves in this matter as if England had boldly declared war against them, instead of striking Spaniard-like and snake-like, "without previous notice."

The writer in the Herald grows bolder as he warms with his subject, and proceeds to show that the Island of Nassau, which had bothered him so much during the war, should not be allowed to remain in the hands of its present possessors, but be transferred to the United States. He then looking towards the North with greedy eyes, mildly suggests that Canada should not, in settling these *Alabama* claims, be left out in the cold. Hear him! "We must also indicate some policy with reference to Canada, for Canada was also a nest of conspirators, and a base of operations against us, under the almost open protection of the English element there. Who will give us a good war speech in Congress upon the question of our relations with England? We want a speech with a solid ring to it, that will wake them up a little on the other side of the water."

We are not frightened by the bluster of men seeking to inflame the worst passions of the worst class of the people for whom they write, but in the interests of the two Anglo-Saxon peoples—the old and the new; in the interests of the civilized world, we regret that there should anything be allowed to stand in the way of a final settlement of these mutual claims, and at a time, too, when the negotiations had been more nearly brought to a close than, we fear, will ever be possible again. England went as far as, if not farther than, she had any right to go with due regard to her own honour—she will never, since her advances have been repulsed, go so far again, much less will she go beyond that point to which for the sake of an amicable settlement, she had been induced to go. It would now seem as if the people of the United States, moved by their ancient hatred of England and everything English, with that hatred whetted by the events of the war, had determined to have no settlement whatever, and preferred to be provided with a ready made *casus belli*, whenever circumstances might combine to furnish a favorable opportunity, or whenever they might feel themselves strong enough to throw the gauntlet. For the present, however, even with the soldier President at the helm of affairs, the resources of the United States are so crippled, it would be so impossible to find the funds necessary to carry on an effective campaign, that we need have no fear of any actual outbreak of hostilities on the part of our neighbours. They are given to brag, but they know pretty well what they cannot, as well as what they can do, and are not likely to commit themselves to a course, from which they could only look for humiliation and discomfiture. They may indicate a policy with reference to Canada, but we may rest quietly under the assurance that they will make no attempt to carry out that policy, at all events during the four years reign of General Grant.

### STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT

EMIGRATION to Canada is exciting unusual attention in Great Britain at present. We are somewhat at a loss to account for the great interest which the question seems to be exciting. The public press daily contains letters or articles on the subject, nearly all of them speaking favourably of Canada as a field for emigration; societies have been started at Clerkenwell and many other places, to discuss and promote Canadian emigration, several prominent gentlemen are manifesting great interest in the movement; in short, emigration to our new Dominion seems to be the popular topic of the day.

We have little doubt the cause of this movement in Great Britain is to be found in the increased importance which these Provinces have secured by Confederation. The great problem of British American Union, which was long only the dream of English statesmen,

has now become an accomplished fact, and the eyes of intending emigrants of the British Isles have consequently been turned in this direction. The early commencement of the Intercolonial Railway, and the prospect of the speedy annexation of the North-West Territory, have no doubt also had their influence in Great Britain, and must induce many to set out for Canada who would otherwise have chosen Australia or New Zealand as their future homes. Whatever may be the causes, however, matters little; it is a fact that thousands in the Mother Country are anxious to emigrate to Canada, and that we have abundance of room for all the able-bodied men and women who may elect to cast their lot with us.

We would press upon the Government to utilize this favourable state of affairs. It is good policy to strike while the iron is hot. We never remember a time when emigration to this country was so popular in the Mother Country as it appears to be at the present time. The Government should not let the golden opportunity pass without improvement. A well-directed, earnest effort on their part, might accomplish much. But there must be something more than words; we have had plenty of them already. We have heard of more than one Emigration Conference being called—but has anything effective really been done? Complaints come across the ocean of the lukewarmness of our authorities in this matter. It is high time such ideas were dispelled by active exertions, being made by us to encourage the disposition in Great Britain to emigrate hither, and to assist emigrants in every reasonable way to reach this country and find employment.

Thousands will soon be starting from Great Britain to secure new homes. The spring fleet will be full of the best class of settlers. Canada should, during the coming summer, secure a larger share of these emigrants than heretofore. Let our Government, then, strike while the iron is hot, and see to it that every just and reasonable inducement is placed before these intending emigrants, to induce them to make Canada their future home.

### THE REASON WHY!

THERE have been some surprises in American politics during the past few weeks. President Grant's Cabinet was a big surprise, being composed of gentlemen very little known even by the Americans themselves. Then it was something surprising that the President should have kept the names of his Cabinet a profound secret till after his inauguration, and still more surprising that about one half of those selected have either declined the Departments offered them, or turned out to be disqualified.

The appointment of the famous New York merchant, A. T. Stewart, to the position of Secretary to the Treasury, excited much interest in all quarters. This was soon increased by the discovery that an old statute adopted before the commencement of the present century, renders importers disqualified from holding the office in question. Mr. Stewart is a warm, personal friend of President Grant, and as soon as the latter found out that this old statute stood in the way of his friend becoming Treasurer, he sent a message to the Senate recommending its repeal. As Grant had just entered upon his duties, and Congress was anxious to enable him to fill up his Cabinet without any trouble, most people supposed that both Houses would promptly repeal the obnoxious law. But in this they were mistaken. It was first said some leading Republicans objected, then it became known that both Houses were against the proposal, then the President withdrew his message, and at last Mr. Stewart was forced to resign his place in the Cabinet altogether.

These circumstances occasioned some surprise throughout the United States, but the real secret of Congress refusing to repeal the statute in the way of Mr. Stewart becoming Secretary of the Treasury, is not generally known. A more important issue was at stake than simply the repeal of an old law. The fact is, the Protectionists in and out of Congress were afraid to allow Mr. Stewart to hold the office to which he was called! That gentleman does not belong to the Protectionist school of politicians, but holds more sensible views on the subject of political economy. He is not only the most successful merchant in the United States, but his large experience in business, has made him an advocate of Free Trade, and the whole Protectionist Camp were alarmed at the idea of his becoming Treasurer. It is quite possible—in every

way probable—that the Cabinet—could not have coincided with Mr. Stewart's views. Congress certainly would not, but it was enough that he favoured Free Trade, and so the House, composed mainly of Republicans, refused to clear the way for his accession to office.

As regards Mr. Stewart's fitness for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, there is room for the difference of opinion. His views on trade, as well as his advocacy of an early return to specie payments, are favourable indications, his great success as a merchant is also in his favour, but it is quite possible that he might signally have failed in an official position. Nearly all of Grant's Cabinet are comparatively untried men. We consider he would have been safer to have chosen gentlemen who had enjoyed more experience in public life. But he seems to have chosen his Cabinet, pretty much as he chose his subordinate officers during the war. Whether the former will turn out as efficient and successful as the latter, time alone can reveal.

### "ONE STORY IS GOOD TILL ANOTHER IS TOLD."

THE suspension of Brown's Bank in Toronto has excited much comment, in the midst of which there is a great deal that is untrue, and as unjust as it is untrue. The managers of the bank may have speculated,—they may have held large amounts of gold in a falling market, but this is no reason why their honesty and integrity should be impugned, and we have yet to see the particulars of any transaction wherein there is evidence of a departure from that honesty. Until we do so we shall reserve to ourselves the right of not judging harshly any man who is down, and who amid so much excitement and misrepresentation can hardly be heard in justification. A great deal more has been said, and a great deal more inferred from Mr. Brown's absence in New York: especially to the effect that he has taken care of his own interests, &c. Now we happen to know something of this; and we are certain that not only is Mr. Brown a poor man to-day, but he is by all odds the largest loser, and deserves sympathy as well as any other unfortunate loser by the failure. The best evidence of his intentions is that his wife, in whose name was vested a fine residence near Toronto, made a transfer of her right to save the Bank in November, which she need never have done, had not both she and her husband desired to do what was honest and right. She is to-day comparatively homeless, and it is worse than folly to say that either she or her husband have been benefited by the sad calamity that has overtaken them. Mr. Brown's operations are well known in New York, where his largest creditors are, and they have shown so much sympathy, and so much consideration, and with such a knowledge of the circumstances, that it ill becomes people in Canada to whom he owes nothing, to criticise unjust and unkindly facts that they know nothing about. The future will show that if he is left alone, he will come out all right.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA.

The following is a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month, and eight months ending the 25th of February, 1869:—

|                                       |           |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Revenue—Customs.....                  | \$409,791 |
| Excise.....                           | 208,222   |
| Post Office.....                      | 47,820    |
| Bill Stamp Duty.....                  | 11,577    |
| Public Works, including Railways..... | 44,835    |
| Miscellaneous.....                    | 636,276   |

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Revenue for February, 1869..... | \$1,256,522 |
| " " July, 1868.....             | 1,876,720   |
| " " August.....                 | 1,877,683   |
| " " September.....              | 1,846,831   |
| " " October.....                | 1,646,837   |
| " " November.....               | 1,214,165   |
| " " December.....               | 1,002,610   |
| " " January, 1869.....          | 792,764     |

Total for 8 months.....\$10,411,922

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Expenditure for July, 1868..... | \$1,801,622 |
| " " August.....                 | 894,293     |
| " " September.....              | 2,294,469   |
| " " October.....                | 1,660,063   |
| " " November.....               | 877,442     |
| " " December.....               | 856,577     |
| " " January, 1869.....          | 2,016,453   |
| " " February.....               | 683,723     |

Total.....\$11,103,623