

tions, by Mr. Seward to Minister Adams, on the subject, the former asked the opinion of the latter as to the propriety of making up a similar case with a view to the settlement of the question of compensation, by American citizens. The latter wisely replied that, by so doing, it would be an acknowledgement that the British Government were right in their course; and that was an end of the subject.

The St. Albans raid would never have been thought of but for the conviction that Canada was so friendly with the South and so inimical to the North that the raiders would be safe, whatever atrocities they might commit, if they could only jump back across the line—and no wonder they arrived at this conclusion. Vallandigham—the arch traitor—had been feted, and free-passed through Canada, and received by some of the members of the Government of Quebec. Confederate officers and soldiers had been conveyed to the boat, in which they were departing—doubtless for aggressive movements on the North—by one of the regimental bands of the British army in Canada. A considerable portion of the Canadian press continued, day after day, to manifest bitter hatred for the North, and was supported, in so doing, by a considerable proportion of their most influential men. British unfriendliness made a conspicuous figure in the discussions at Geneva, and was justly regarded by the Arbitrators there as a fact proven, and of vital importance.

The speeches of Lord Palmerston and the Earl Russell, cited at Geneva, and which have become historical, and the unfriendly tone of the London press were re-produced in the "Montreal Gazette," and found their echo in nearly every village newspaper in Canada. "When all this was going on," says the "Montreal Witness" of the 22d of October, 1864, "before the eyes of Southern refugees, they could come to no other conclusion than they arrived at, that Canada was a safe base of operations against the North." It was this popular sympathy that Count Sclopis, the great Italian jurist and the chairman of the board of Arbitrators at Geneva, alluded to with such felicity and force of argument in his opinion at Geneva. He said: "No government is safe against certain