

upon English commerce over all the seas of the world. We rather think, however, that though the English Government permitted its subjects to outrage our rights in the most flagrant manner, the American Government will enforce its own laws quite regardless of this fact. Moreover, none of the European Powers likely to be engaged in hostilities can, under the Paris Declaration, issue letters of marque to privateers, either from America or elsewhere. *There may be a good opportunity, before long, however, for our Government to press the Alabama claims upon England by very effective arguments.*

From the New York Herald.

"Just now, moreover, there are additional reasons over the reasons that apply in every other case why England should be neutral. If she ventures into the war she will have trouble at home, and instead of profiting by the ruin of others in their commerce, she will not have a timber left on the sea outside her navy. One of these reasons is seen in the position taken by the Irish; the other in the history of the Alabama. If England puts a soldier in Belgium, or inside the Prussian lines, she takes the field against France; and one hundred thousand Irishmen paraded in Dublin on Tuesday to declare their wish that France might triumph over all her foes. In the House of Commons it was declared the other night that England, with all her show of force on paper, could not put fifty thousand men in the field; and her military impotence was seen even in the Crimea. She would invite, therefore, disaster that she hardly has power to resist. And once at war shall we not retort upon her the example of the Alabama? Yea, and we will better the example. She has not paid for her depredations on our trade, and still holds all that she did as lawful and right. Very well; we will accept, instead of indemnity, that view of the law, and apply it to her case as she applied it to ours; and as she judges things by a mercantile standard, let her decide in the end whether it is not cheaper for nations to be just."

From the New York Sun.

"In the wars of the First Napoleon, from Marengo to Wagram, Jefferson presided at the White House, and Madison managed our foreign affairs. Our commercial marine grew with astonishing rapidity, covering the ocean with its canvas, and doing a profitable share of the carrying trade of the combatants. Our sagacious rulers seized this opportune epoch to purchase and annex to the United States Territory of Orleans, whereby we acquired a wide domain, and forever secured the mouth of the Mississippi, thus changing the face of the North American Continent. When, nearly half a century later, the great powers of Europe were tugging at each other's throats before the walls of Sevastopol, William L. Marcy was Secretary of State, and the central figure of the national Administration. He seized the opportunity to proclaim the doctrine, in his famous correspondence with Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, in the Koszta case, that the American flag covered the head of a naturalized citizen, and claimed his undivided allegiance, in whatsoever part of the world he might happen to be found. He thus prepared the way for those treaties since concluded with foreign powers, in which this doctrine is acknowledged, to the great advantage of our adopted citizens. And when Governor Murey found that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, was violating our neutrality laws in the interest of one of the parties of the Crimean

war, he did not fawn around him, and encourage his relatives to accept his retainers; but at the close of an able despatch, where-in he went over the entire grounds of the controversy, he intimated to Crampton, in diplomatic style, that he might deem it convenient to extend his travels beyond the boundaries of the United States, and so he would find his passports enclosed; in plain English, he dismissed him, and Crampton packed his trunk and left for home.

"But how is it now? Have we a President that can initiate a policy adapted to the exigency?"

"If the Republicans hope to retain any part of the confidence of the public, they should demand an immediate change in the State Department, and give the country to understand that President Grant must leave the White House at the close of the present term."

From the New York Evening Telegram.

"Should England abandon her neutrality and take sides with Prussia, it would be utter madness for us to neglect the opportunity which would then offer of driving her out of this continent. In the event referred to it would be the duty of President Grant to press the Alabama claims upon her, and press them in such a way that she would reject them. Then we could declare war, and in less than six months have possession of every one of her colonies in these waters. If it be urged that this proposition is a cold blooded one, we frankly admit it. What then? To return good for evil is admirable in religious ethics, but it is very absurd in politics. Great Britain did not hesitate to injure us when she had the opportunity. We can see no reason why we shall not do the same in the event of her giving us a chance. But perhaps somebody will say that it will seem cowardly to select a time when Great Britain is at war with a foreign power. Not at all. The act would be purely politic. It would lessen the quantity of blood we would have to shed and reduce the amount of treasure we would be compelled to expend in the work of conquering her possessions. One nation's embarrassment is another's benefit. As between France and Germany the United States cannot justly have any preference; but the United States ought not to hesitate a moment to place themselves in opposition to any country Great Britain supports."

To these declarations the *Toronto Globe* adds: "No matter what it is that is to be—whether fresh territory, or a diplomatic concession, or the simple pleasure of kicking out an ambassador—nothing too little, nothing too mean for a smart nation on the look out for 'good opportunities.'"

We trust the rumor which assigns the Cross of Saints Michael and George to Col. P. Robertson-Ross, the Adjutant-General of the Canadian army is true. The distinction could not be bestowed on a braver or more efficient soldier and it has been fairly earned by the high state of organization and discipline in which during his brief sojourn in Canada he has placed the Militia force of the Dominion. Few officers possess the Adjutant General's powers of concentration and administration, and any one who has had the good fortune to see him handle troops in the field must feel how fortunate the country has been to secure his services. For the interest of the Canadian Militia we hope the rumor is true.

In our last issue the wants of the Canadian army to complete its organization were detailed. In the presence of the complications in politics which the aspect of affairs present it is necessary that sufficient stability be given to our local force to enable us to act as well as to speak decisively. In order to effect this it is evident that the various departments of a regular army, in which we are deficient, should be supplied, and that in as complete a manner as possible. Whatever the cost to the country may be it is better to incur it than to have no preparation made in an hour of danger, and the greater part of the organizations pointed out can be supplied without materially burthening the resources of Canada; in fact, with the exception of the actual working staff of each branch no expense at all need be incurred in the operation.

In answer to queries respecting routes for Volunteers going to the Dominion Rifle Association Meeting at Fredericton. The Gulf line steamers will take competitors from Quebec to Shediac for \$22.50, (tickets to be had here at Messrs. Herrick & Crombie) for the double journey, including meals, &c.

The Grand Trunk Line via Portland, for single fare, the double journey; the steamer from Portland to St. John the same. A local committee of arrangement will meet competitors at St. John and arrange their transit at reduced rates to Fredericton.

Competitors intending to proceed must apply to the Secretary, Dominion Rifle Association, on or before 21st Aug., at Ottawa, for a certificate to go, upon which alone return tickets will be issued by the Grand Trunk and other lines. The Association will not guarantee the issuing of return tickets to persons who have not the certificates above mentioned.

The Proclamation of Neutrality during the present European war has been issued by Her Majesty on the 19th ult. It is accompanied by a letter from Earl Granville to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Treasury, Home Office, War Office, and Indian Office.

The following shews that the Americans are in earnest about enforcing their neutral laws this time:

GENERAL O'NEILL SENTENCED.—Windsor, Vt. July 30.—Captain Monahan was arraigned before the U. S. Circuit Court to-day for violating the neutrality laws, and pleaded guilty. Gen. O'Neill was then placed in the dock and asked by the Court if he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him. The prisoner pleaded his services in behalf of his adopted country as a reason why his sentence should be light. He was then sentenced to the State prison in Windsor for two years, and pay a fine of ten dollars. Col. John H. Brown was then sentenced to nine months imprisonment and fined five dollars. It appeared Capt. Monahan had no command at the front, and that he was not actually engaged. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined one dollar.