

- For Denmark; H. MATZEN.  
 For Spain; A. DE BAGUER, B. OLIVER Y ESTELLER.  
 For France; I. LEGRAND, LOUIS RENAULT.  
 For Italy: A. DE GERBAIX DE SONNAZ, A. PIERANTONI.  
 For Luxemburg; H. DE VILLERS.  
 For Holland; T. M. C. ASSER, BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND, P. R. FEITH,  
 E. N. RAHUSEN.  
 For Portugal; COMTE DE TOVAR.  
 For Roumania; P. T. MISSIR.  
 For Russia; MARTENS; N. SCHEMANN.  
 For Sweden; L. ANNERSTEDT.  
 For Norway; F. BEICHMANN.  
 For Switzerland; F. MEILI, E. ROGUIN.

### *THE MONROE DOCTRINE.*

The vicissitudes of dogma might form an interesting series of chapters on the history of international law. Of these chapters the one which dealt with the bewildering transformations of the Monroe Doctrine could not fail to be instructive. This at the time of its pronouncement comparatively harmless and even necessary expression of opinion on the part of one American Government has been expanded by the efforts of a series of American Secretaries of State so as to be put forward as an excuse for claiming a veritable supremacy in the affairs of the whole Western hemisphere. There is a certain irony in the fact that it was the British Government which suggested to President Monroe his cautiously-worded protest against any interference by the Holy Alliance to suppress the new Spanish American Republics. Now it is against the British Government that a surprising transformation of this opinion is attempted to be enforced.

When after Waterloo the Czar Alexander conceived the idea of restoring absolutist principles in Europe, and formed for that purpose his ill-omened Holy Alliance, the British Government, which had borne the brunt of the wars against Bonaparte, utterly declined to take part in the new propaganda of 'sound principles of government.' Several congresses of the Great Powers were, however, held, and the affairs of various European States were interfered with for the avowed purpose of restoring arbitrary rule. At the Congress of Verona, it was actually proposed that force of arms should be resorted to in respect of the revolted colonies of Spain. Not content with protesting, the British Government suggested to the United States ambassador that the