APPENDIX.

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1874. the principal s have been only restores nat rep. esents action to the example will

1878.

sor, President as in dispute a new, and reservation of example, of nations. If, ne during the ed States and position and my nd honourable s of peace and *Letter to Alfred*

, 1882.

friendly, but riendly Powers 20's there was Kingdom and 1830's one; in ne; but in the red. The vast Great Britain. of future peace ration decisions are invariably adverse to our interests, so I notice with pleasure the fact that a favourable decision by Belgium on the Fisheries dispute has been followed by a favourable award by the Emperor of Austria in the dispute as to the interpretation of the Treaty of 1860 with regard to the Mosquito Territory. The increase of Arbitrations induces me to say that the present period of comparative calm in Europe might perhaps be chosen for some abatement of the curse of inflated Continental armaments. Enormous emigration takes place from victorious Germany ; the finances of Austria and of Italy are strained, and even the marvellous resources of France are heavily taxed under the present system."—Speech to his Constituents.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, 1873. (DR. THOMSON.)

"The object of the meeting, to enforce the necessity of substituting for the miseries of war and for the prodigal waste of human life that it carries with it, a system of Arbitration, has my most cordial sympathy. I have no doubt that it will in the end be attained."— (Speech at York.)

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, 1872. (DR. FRASER.)

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with your object. Considering the high degree of civilisation at which the world is supposed to have arrived, to say nothing of the legitimate influence of Christian principles, it is nothing less than a monstrous anachronism that nations should still be found settling their quarrels, not before the tribunals of equity and reason, but by the brutal and irrational arbitrament of the sword."—(Letter to Peace Conference.)

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON SANDFORD, 1872.

"Ought we not to feel it a solemn obligation to join hand and heart with those in every land who are aspiring at the adjustment of national differences by a less barbarous process than war? Happily in these days plain pleas are afforded for enforcing not merely the duty but the expediency of International Arbitration. For is there one of the differences which have been recently referred to the sword, which might not have been arranged so as to have precluded the untold miseries of which war is invariably the cause? Nor need the Clergy fear to be taunted with enthusiasm for handling such a topic. For the tide of opinion is everywhere becoming more

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