

### PUTTING UP SIDE PORK.

In order to have good meat of all kind it is important that the animals from which it is taken should have been properly fed. The best way to feed hogs is to provide them with good warm, dry, clean, comfortable quarters and let them eat what they want. Corn and clover hay will be well fitted with some kind of grain. Corn is probably the best. No moisture of curing will ever make good pork from hogs that have been fattened on beans or clover hay. The best way to fatten hogs is to give them a mixture of such articles, or from those that have been confined in dirty, filthy pens as to which many are.

After being killed, let the hogs have three or four hours; then split the hogs down the back, then split the hogs down the side. If the weather is very cold, the surface of the hog sometimes frozen in a very short time after being hung up, thereby closing the pores

being confined in the pork will, in some cases, cause it to become tainted in a very few hours. Let them remain uncut perfectly cold, then cut them up, making the pieces of side pork of a uniform width, for convenience in packing. Procure some fine and some coarse salt and a good, sweet oak barrel, which should be well scalded before being used.

Put a layer of coarse salt on the bottom of the barrel, sufficient to cover it. Then put in a layer of pork, setting the pieces edgewise with the skin side outward, next the staves, crowding the

between the pieces with fine salt, and covering with coarse salt as before, and so continue till the barrel is filled, putting sufficient coarse salt on the layer to entirely cover it. Cover the barrel and let it stand about two weeks, then make a brine by dissolving some of the fine salt in cold water, mixing all the salt the water will dissolve. Pour sufficient to cover the meat. Then pour on enough more coarse salt, so that the surface of the salt shall be above the surface of the brine.

When the pork is needed for use, provide a small tub or cask, into which pour a strong brine, and take this out of

use from these, and when they are good more can be taken from the larger barrel. After removing pork from the barrel, always see that what remains is covered with brine; also that there is salt enough to cover the brine. If any time there is not enough salt to cover it, part of the brine should be dipped out, or more salt added.

I have no rule in regard to the quantity of salt to be used. There is danger of using too much, as the pork will only absorb as much as it requires, and the rest will remain in the barrel. There should always be some undissolved salt in the barrel. I forget to state

A celebrated author says that no letter is ever commenced without the first page being an apology.

The Italian Government do not intend replacing their Ambassador in France; they feel aggrieved at France not sending an Ambassador to Rome.

A terrible storm prevailed during the last few days off the Eastern coast.

The Official Gazette of Cuba states that free Chinamen wishing to leave the country will not be granted passports and any found without police documents will, from whatever cause, be sent to the Government yards or depositories as there be compelled to work at forced labor.

One day last week Mrs. Thos. Han nah, of the 4th line of Garafraza, went over to visit a neighbor, and carried her child, about three months old in her arms, wrapped up in a shawl, so as to keep warm. When passing a street

A despatch from Cork says that a terrible storm has prevailed for the few days on the southern coast of Ireland and several disasters with serious loss of life are reported. Three vessels whose names have not been ascertained foundered off Ballycotton, and the crews perished.

Dublin, Feb. 10.—The trial of Keefe for firing on a policeman terminated with the conviction of the prisoner, who has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor.

On Wednesday last, Mr. George

The best thing to give your enemy  
forgiveness; to your opponents tolerance  
to a friend your heart; to your child,  
good example; to a father, defence;

A young man in Danbury, Conn., when told by the editor of a local paper that the insertion of the announcement of the death of his wife would cost him nothing, feigningly remarked that "death for him had been robbed of half its terrors!"

A Milwaukee woman brought to the station-house, charged with drunkenness and violent conduct, proceeded to extricate from her entanglements the requisite amount and belted herself out.

At a leap year sale of old bookbinders

Ladys were knocked down at 2 dollars a head.



## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—WILL THE WASHINGTON TREATY BE ABANDONED?

The purpose of the Washington Treaty is to settle by arbitration the controversy between the United States and England respecting questions growing out of our civil war. For this purpose the treaty provides for the constitution of a tribunal to sit at Geneva, and it lays down in the following language the rules by which this tribunal is to be governed:

"They shall proceed, impartially and carefully, to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators."

"In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, they shall be governed by the following principles, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case. A neutral government is bound."

"First, to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise, or carry on war against a power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its ports or waters of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use."

"Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men."

"Thirdly, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the aforesaid obligations and duties."

"Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and plenipotentiaries to declare 'that Her Majesty's Government cannot consent to the foregoing rules, which are a denial of the principles of international law, which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1, arose, but that Her Majesty's Government, in order to enforce its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and of making satisfactory provision for the future, desires that the questions arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that Her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules.'"

These are the only rules provided for the Government of the arbitrators, and beyond these rules they can only be controlled by admitted regulations of international law and by clear general principles of right. In short, the tribunal does not resemble a court of law with precise and carefully defined methods of procedure to protect and enforce the rights of the parties; but it is a tribunal of arbitration, and its jurisdiction is not to be exercised until the parties have agreed to its jurisdiction and its authority should be established before it begins to act.

While the treaty says that the tribunal shall examine and decide all questions that may be laid before it by either Government, it is evident that there must have been an understanding among the Commissioners as to the nature of these questions; and it is indisputable that it shall prove that there was a radical difference between the understanding of the British Commissioners respecting the matter and that of the American Commissioners, either England or the United States may honorably withdraw from the treaty at any time anterior to the actual submission of the cases and to the hearing upon them before the tribunal.

For instance, England were to bring in a claim against the United States for damages caused to her cotton manufacturers through the closing of our southern ports by the blockade and the stoppage of their supplies of cotton, it would be perfectly right and proper for our Government to say that it could not entertain such a question, and that it would rather abandon the whole treaty than allow its right to defend its own existence and its own sovereignty to be brought for adjudication before any tribunal whatever.

This is substantially the situation of the British Government. The Administration at Washington, in preparing our case for submission to the arbitrators, have set out claims which exceed the understanding which the British Commissioners had of the matter, and which they have not, and which they cannot admit, because they affect vitally the honor and sovereign rights of the British nation. They do not propose to discuss them before the arbitrators, because to do so would be to admit the power of the tribunal to pass upon them; and this they cannot do, and it is also to be observed that they put in their protest at the proper time, and that they decline to arbitrate these claims while their right to do so is still perfect and uncompromised. Moreover, all parties in England seem to be unanimous on the subject; and the prospect is that unless President Grant abandons these demands the treaty will come to naught, and the whole subject will be unsettled again. But those who suppose that this would necessarily result in war are mistaken. It is true the controversy would be somewhat embittered by the failure of the treaty; but England would not make war on us for this reason, and on our part there is no danger of our declaring war against her. All the political capital that Gen. Grant desires to lose is to break down the treaty in this manner, and with that he would be satisfied.

In this it cannot be charged that England proposes to depart from the plain obligations of the treaty. She is still willing that the question of actual damages done by the Confederate cruisers fitted out in her ports shall be passed upon according to the rules above quoted. What she desires is that the arbitrators in the question of constructive, consequential, or contingent damages, whether allowed to be inflicted upon the Treasury of the United States by the protection of the rebellion consequent upon the seizure of these cruisers, or by the seizure of our ships, and our men-of-war to pursue and capture them,

or by the general suppression of our maritime commerce, or by the loss of possible profits which our whalers and other commercial vessels cannot have gained if their voyage had been interrupted by the cruisers. These questions, as her public men now all agree in saying, she never intended to submit before the arbitrators; she never supposed that the treaty provided for their adjudication; nor can she in honor consent that they shall be examined and passed upon by that tribunal. And although the British government has not yet said it, there is no doubt that sooner than allow these questions to be considered and decided there, England will let the whole treaty fall, just as we should let it fall rather than allow her to bring up the question of the right of our Government to maintain its own existence against a rebellion.

It is a well settled principle, both of English and American law, that remote and consequential damages cannot be recovered; and it is still more a principle of statesmanship and sound policy that, as between nations, a claim for such damages cannot reasonably be maintained. But in making up our case for the Geneva Tribunal this sound rule of law and policy has been disregarded. The Administration has proceeded like a village pettifogger, who crowds into his complaint everything that he can conceive of against the adverse party, adding to what is just and well founded a thousand things which he knows to be unjust and absurd, but which he does add to it to get the appearance of additional importance. It should also be known that the case on our side was prepared exclusively by Mr. J. C. B. Davis, and that it was not submitted either to Mr. Evans, Mr. Cushing, or any other of the Government plenipotentiaries, and that it was not known to them until after it had been completed and printed, and was beyond the possibility of amendment before its presentation to the British Government.

Such is the predicament in which Gen. Grant's Administration has placed the country. His advocates seem to rely upon the patriotism of the people to carry him through upon this line of conduct without regard to its intrinsic merits. We judge, however, that they will be disappointed. The people will sustain any Administration when it is in the right; but they do not like to be disgraced before the civilized world, and for many reasons they have from the first regarded this treaty with great distrust and suspicion.—*New York Sun.*

## The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CHARLETON PLACE, FEB. 21, '72

We promised our readers that we should discuss, at some length, the proposed by-law which will be submitted to the electors of this village, for their ratification on the sixth day of the next month. We regret that there should be any indications of opposition to the raising of funds to procure so necessary an appendage to the many improvements in our fast rising village, as a Town Hall and Lock-up. The opponents of the measure, so far as we have learned, do not plead that these buildings are not required for the peace and comfort of our village, and for the convenience of its public business. The only cry that is raised is that it will increase our taxation. The wording of the by-law will prove that the increase will be very small indeed.

We do not think that the great bulk of our citizens would wish, after their experience of the prosperity the village and its inhabitants have enjoyed for the last four years, to return to the standstill, doing nothing policy of past times. If our taxation be increased, there is more money to pay taxes, a greater amount of business done and better prospects continually before us.

A crusade was entered upon when our school house was projected. Some would have the rate payers believe that the Trustees had inaugurated a ruinous policy, and were heaping intolerable burdens upon the people, when it was determined to build our present school house, which has proved to be a credit to us, and to the county of which we form a part. Who thinks so now? The man who would raise this cry now would be laughed at.

And, if we would keep up the creditable position which our village has assumed, we must not indulge in a "spenny use and pound foolish" policy, which has some appearance of argument to sustain it, but when fully examined proves to have no reason in it at all. The taxation which will be necessary to provide for the Town Hall and Lock-up buildings will be spread over a number of years, during which there is no doubt there will be a great influx to our population; and these new comers, who will come in to aid our prosperity, will share our responsibilities and whatever taxation is necessary to carry on those public improvements which tend to give character and standing to a municipality.

We feel satisfied that a large and respectable majority of our citizens will look well to their own interests, and stamp with their approval the movement to procure respectable buildings for the public benefit. We feel sure that they will not be led away by any cries or local prejudices. We have great confidence in the good sense and honest judgment of the ratepayers of this village; and we bespeak for the by-law in question their hearty concurrence and support.

The exodus of French people from the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine shows that many of the old population refuse to be Germanized. The Germanification of the people remaining will begin in May, when military service and other duties of German citizenship will be enforced. Up to the month of May therefore it is thought that the exodus will continue. The people are leaving almost altogether for France, but there are preparations afoot for emigration in the spring to the United States and Canada. It is thought in Quebec that if the Provincial government would devise a system of assistance, that a very large and desirable accession of population could be obtained.

Under the auspices of the present provincial government, the bill to render members of the House of Commons ineligible as members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, has been passed a second reading on a division which secured the final passage of the law. Fifty-four members were in favor of putting an end to what is called dual representation, and only nineteen were against it. The bill is to come into operation on the dissolution of the present House of Commons, and after that consequently, supposing Messrs. Blake and McKenzie to seek re-election to the House of Commons as it may be expected they will, the House of Assembly will be deprived of these members, and the provincial government must undergo a reconstitution accordingly. This looks like an act of abrogation on the part of the Premier and Treasurer; but it is due to the party now in power to say, that when in opposition they advocated this measure, and that now they bring the whole influence of the government to carry it into effect.

In view of this fact it may be observed that, other good men and true will be required to take seats in the government at Toronto. Our friend, Mr. Galbraith, representative of North Lanark, is a rising man in the House, and will, doubtless, be called upon to take charge of one of the portfolios; a position which he can fill creditably to himself and his constituents and honestly to the country. Would it not be well, then, for his friends, of whom he has many in North Lanark, to consider the position carefully, and to weigh the different points of the case, in all their bearings, before dragging him from his present seat which he has so satisfactorily filled, for the chance of obtaining one in the House of Commons? Many of our readers in North Lanark will agree with the views of a writer in one of the county papers who says "The Ontario Parliament—where laws more immediately affecting our interests are framed—is a more important one to us than that of the Dominion. Enactments in reference to Education, Agriculture & Immigration, Railways, Judiciary, Tunnels and Shop Licenses, &c., &c., are surely more congenial subjects to the yeomen of this purely rural constituency than such matters as the regulation of trade and commerce, the postal service, military and naval service, navigation and shipping, weights and measures, and all the other questions which are exclusively under the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Galbraith is well versed in all matters which appertain to the local legislature; and from his past record in the House we have every reason to feel proud that he is our representative. We have faith in his honesty and a steadfast confidence in his judgment and political rectitude. He now occupies for the farmers and mechanics of North Lanark a higher sphere for usefulness than he could ever hope to attain if elevated to the House of Commons."

We consider that there is no subject before the public, at the present time, of more pressing importance than that of encouraging immigration; and it is evident, from the action that has been taken at Montreal, Ottawa, and other places, that this year will be characterized by great activity in inducing immigration to the Dominion. Mr. McKenzie, the Treasurer of Ontario, has intimated briefly the purpose of the government of this Province to appropriate a portion of public money to assisting farm laborers into the province and promoting the settlement of the public lands. A liberal policy of this kind should be speedily made known and published in Great Britain, in order that it may operate in time to influence the spring season of emigration. It is of the utmost importance, that the working man, whether from the manufacturing cities or the agricultural districts of the old country, should know that on his arrival in the Dominion there will be some one ready to lend him a helping hand and to advise him where best he may go to find the best return for his labor. No one can tell how strong an influence a little kindly aid of this kind, just at the first arrival of the new comer in this country, may do to dispel the doubts and difficulties which at such a time naturally trouble the mind of the stranger who finds himself alone in a strange land. A word of welcome and a kindly hint of friendly advice would in many cases preserve to us the man who has intended to make this country his home, but who, perhaps, disgusted at the apathy of those he meets, and the want of a guide to give him a little advice, is led away by the seductive voices of the emigration agents of the Western States, and is lost to us. We are much pleased to find that the government is taking an interest in this important matter.

The appointment of a Committee to investigate the charge made by Mr. M. C. Cameron, and endorsed by his late colleagues Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald and Stephen Richards, to the effect that the late Treasurer's resignation had been brought about by a corrupt inducement held out by Mr. Blake, has resulted just as might have been anticipated. The Committee met; Messrs. Blake and Wood were present, prepared to make any statements or answer any questions that might be required of them. But the accuser was not forthcoming. Neither Mr. Cameron nor his fellow libellers ventured to attempt to make good their vile calumny.

Presentations to Ministers and others are now becoming the order of the day, and we are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Almonte, has been the recipient of a splendid watch chain and a purse of gold: the former from the young ladies of the Appleton section of his congregation, and the latter from the ladies of his congregation in Almonte.

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The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, in his report on the High and Public Schools of Ontario, published in the last education report, says: "Our drill classes, I am sorry to say, are, with two exceptions, extinct. I may also mention, with regret that scarcely any of our High Schools make provision for gymnastic exercises. This is certainly not as it ought to be. Drill and gymnastics at school, besides giving a department that cannot be acquired in any other way, are to be highly recommended for physical reason. A well cultivated mind in a sound body is the great desideratum. A development of the mental powers at the expense of the physical is after all a deformity to be avoided. During school days a healthy foundation should be built up for the constitution, that will enable it to bear up against many of the inevitable shocks of after years, or else the seeds of disease are implanted, which all too soon develop into fruit. During the period of growth too much sedentary employment is likely to prove most injurious, and as it is during this period that our children must be educated, all precautions should be taken to prevent if having any ill effect. Moderate and regular exercise at drill and in the gymnasium, and by other means, during school life, are the best methods of securing a sound constitution. It is to be regretted, therefore, that physical training should have diminished in our public schools, as the Inspector's report indicates."

In one notable respect Canada is lamentably in the rear of one of the Australian colonies, Victoria, the history of which is comprised within even a more recent period than that of British North America. The city of Melbourne possesses a public library which puts to shame anything of the kind to be found in the Dominion, and the original and annual expenditure on which would be most startling to the economical notions which seem most in favor in this part of the world. The Public Library in Melbourne cost since its foundation in 1853 for the building, furniture and fittings a sum of \$450,000, while \$12,000 to \$15,000 are spent annually in the purchase of books. There are now nearly 50,000 volumes in the library, and the number is constantly and rapidly increasing. The public reading room has places for no less than 650 readers, more than double the number that can find accommodation in the British Museum or in the French National Library, in Paris.

Human slavery in its most rigorous form prevails in the Island of Cuba. Chinese laborers, engaged for a term of years, are not suffered to leave the island, should they survive their term and wish to return home, but are held as slaves for life. They are nominally engaged for eight years, at \$4.25 per month, but unless foreign intervention takes place, none of them will ever return. All the time shiploads of these unfortunate people, kidnapped and taken by force from their own country, are arriving. Surely the civilized powers ought to interfere. The eloquent apostrophe of the poet Cowper to old Iberia, recounting her crimes against humanity in the terrible conquest of Mexico and Peru, and the judgments that fell upon her afterwards, may now be applied to unhappy Cuba, whence the bloodshed and the cruelties of two hundred years of slavery cry aloud for vengeance.

We have received two communications this week in reference to Mr. B. Rossmore's "new departure"; but in view of the fact that another session of Parliament is likely to be held before a general election takes place, and that even a politician, without any fixed principles, may be useful as an indicator of the changes which may take place in the political atmosphere, the discussion of his particular views, at any particular time, can serve no purpose of general interest. Our correspondents are too hard on Mr. B. Let him run the course fairly. We should not like to see him frightened off the track a second time.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY.—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the above Railway Company, held in the Secretary's office, the following gentlemen were voted for by ballot, and returned as Directors for the ensuing year, namely, Messrs. C. R. Caruthers, C. F. Gilderclieve, D. D. Calvin, Hon. Alexander Campbell, Isaac Munson, John Fraser, James O'Reilly, Thomas Murray and John Breden, being without exception a re-election of the Directors for 1871.

In the Stokes trial now going on in New York, the prisoner's counsel are "fighting for time," and using every device known to the law to increase the number of the law's delays. Two panels of jurors, of 500 each, have been "put through," and at last a jury has been impaneled.

Report of the assassination of Earl Mayo, Governor General of India is contained in both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, the untimely end of this distinguished statesman was referred to and eulogies were pronounced by several of the members including Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli.

Dr. Coderre, of Montreal, is at much pains to disseminate his opinion to the effect that vaccination is not only useless but dangerous. The trouble is, that many ignorant people believe him, and there are many deaths from small pox in consequence.

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It is very odd to find the report of the assassination of Lord Mayo, Governor General of India, confirmed. The news has sent a thrill of horror through every portion of the British Empire. This event, coming so immediately after that of one of the Indian Judges, cannot fail to produce a very considerable sensation among those who are interested in the government of India. What renders the matter more serious is the circumstance that both murders were brought about by the same agency, and stimulated by the same passions—that of a Mahometan fanaticism, instigated by fanaticism. One murderer succeeding another looks like a systematic war waged by an enemy, who cannot be seen until he strikes, and who never strikes until he is certain to lay his victim at his feet. It is a realization of the Oriental stories, who serve the old man of the mountain, or the veiled prophet, no matter how atrocious may be his commands.

The existence of a fanatical conspiracy in India has been already surmised from the quiet actions of some of the sect, and the apparent means to single out the officers of the British authority as marks of revenge. Of course the government must take the best possible means of putting a check to a practice so subversive of its security as this, and the summary and exemplary punishment of the culprit will follow. The incident will bring up the question and cause a strict scrutiny into the system of government in India.

Lord Francis Napier, Governor of Madras, takes control in India until a successor to Earl Mayo in the office of Governor General is appointed, and very possibly he may be chosen for the superior position himself. Lord Napier came to Washington as British Minister in 1857, and has served in a diplomatic capacity in St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Berlin, and at Hague.

Some important experiments have been made at iron works near St. Louis, Missouri, in the manufacture of iron by employing petroleum as fuel instead of coal. The advantage in favour of petroleum over coal is in its greater economy, and the superiority of the iron made by its means. These experiments, give much encouragement to persons interested in the development of the vast stores of the very best iron ore which we possess in Canada, but which we are unable to smelt owing to want of cheap coal.

We see that a letter is being circulated in England, signed by a number of nobles and gentlemen who state that having noticed the formation of Republican associations in England, composed of Democrats, Infidels, and Atheists, they consider it time that the loyal portion of the community should combine to counteract the efforts of these parties as best they can, morally and physically.

The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad has lasted now several weeks, and travellers eastward are being back from Salt Lake to San Francisco, there to take steamer and go around by Panama. The distinguished Japanese visitors are, it is said, seriously thinking of doing the same thing. There never was a railway snow blockade equal to this.

The favourable condition of the stock markets in London and New York, these being almost unaffected by the Geneva Conference difficulty, is said to be due to the outlet of a rumor that the English and American governments have arrived at a compromise. Whether this be so or not public sentiment in America would appear to be favorable to an adjustment.

The Ottawa Times of the 13th inst., says that all the saw mills in Carleton Place are running with full power this winter. We remember when, last summer, the same paper reported unusual appliances for the administration of justice in this village; and we are afraid his reporter is at his old tricks. It is nothing uncommon for him to see double.

The Board of Arbitration appointed under the Washington Treaty, held its first formal meeting at Geneva, on December 18th, and organized by choosing Count Solopis, the Italian member, president. The Board then adjourned until the 15th of June, four months hence.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that a number of American legislators and high officers of state have bought up Alabama claims on speculation, and that this is the reason why the demand for international damages is inflated in the American case.

The Official Emigration Gazette containing a map of Canada and the States with a long article on the geography of Canada is in the press and will appear early next week. It is intended for distribution in the United Kingdom.

A project for a new line of railway has been read before the Dominion Board of Trade, by Mr. Howland, of Toronto. The proposed line is to run from Carleton Place through Boboygon to Toronto.

A subscriber at North Bristol complains that he does not receive his papers regularly. We can assure him that they are mailed at the post office here punctually every week.

The Governor-General has notified the Ottawa Turf Club that Her Majesty's plate of fifty guineas will this year be competed for at Ottawa.

It is stated in some of the Government papers that the Dominion Parliament will be called together in April.

Mr. John Lowe has been permanently appointed Secretary of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

## BREACH OF NEUTRALITY LAW.

The United States of America have been so clamorous in their demands for satisfaction from England for an alleged breach of neutrality law, in the Alabama case during the Southern war, that people might naturally expect to find them, as regards such matters, the very quintessence of purism, and would have just grounds for surprise if it was discovered that they had been even greater offenders against that law than the country against which they are just now endeavoring to make out all manner of claims for damages, as the result of the offence on her part. Yet there appears to be a possibility, more, a probability, that they may be called upon to answer for a similar offence, though of a more flagrant character, committed at the time when of all others they should have been careful to avoid any such delinquency—during the recent Franco-German war, almost on the eve of the assembling of the Joint High Commission at Washington last year. Much will depend upon how good naturally the nation against which the offence was committed feels disposed to regard the matter, whether or not the United States are taken to task for it; but that does not in the slightest degree affect the principle involved, nor remove the fact that our American neighbors have offended—not indirectly as England is alleged to have done, but directly and openly.

The matter was before the United States Senate on Monday. It was placed there in the form of a series of preambles followed by a resolution calling for a select committee of inquiry, to investigate certain matters therein referred to. During the war between Germany and France the latter country purchased arms in the United States. At the close of the war the French authorities undertook to investigate the unsettled war contracts, and discovered that there had been some jobbery done, after the manner of such things in the dominions of Uncle Samuel. The American Government was asked at the time to sift the matter. Whether it was done or not remains to be told, but the Government will, by the introduction of the preambles and resolution referred to, be afforded an opportunity to "rise and explain." The preambles and resolution read as follows:

Whereas, It appears from a recent cable telegram that the Committee of the French National Assembly on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States Government to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of the American officials suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French Government during the war with Germany; and

Whereas, One Squire, an agent of Messrs. Remington & Sons at New York, in a dispatch dated at New York, October 3, 1870, addressed to Samuel Remington at Tours, in France, near the Government of National Defence, uses the following language: "We have the strongest influences working for us which will use all their efforts to succeed;" and

Whereas, In a letter dated at New York, December 13, 1870, addressed by Samuel Remington to Jules L. Cescq, President of the Armament Committee at Tours, France, the following language is employed:

"Sir:—We have the honor to inform you I have received your telegram of the 10th and 11th, ordering the number of cartridges to be reduced in number to fifty, and informing me of instructions to the Consul regarding the last credit to him of 3,000,000 of francs. Although the receipt of the receipt of the telegram I had bought the whole number—hundred, and had paid the advance required, \$200,000, the Government very willingly reduced the number to fifty. Regarding the purchase of Springfield, transformed by Allen's system, I am sorry to say the greatest number we can buy is 100,000. I have not, I fear, 40,000. The Government has never made but about 75,000, all told, and 40,000 is the greatest number they think it prudent to spare. With the very friendly feeling I find existing to aid France I hope to be able to procure more. 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