CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A Rumored Secret Treaty of Separation Between Great Britain and Canada.

Forestalling War with the United States.

The Dominion, in Case of Trouble, To Be Declared Free from British Authority.

ABOLITION OF THE COUNCIL OF PEERS

New Political Departures and Reform in All Public Departments.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9, 1872.

A special despatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—

"It is reported on trustworthy authority that a treaty exists and has been signed by the British and Canadian governments for a separation of this Dominion from the British empire.

"The terms were agreed to when the act of confederation was passed by the Imperial Parliament, but the treaty was not to take effect for some years, unless the British government saw a necessity for the action sooner.

"Ever since the treaty the British troops have been gradually withdrawn from Canada, until now there is scarcely a soldier in the Dominion outside of Halifax.

"There is no doubt that should the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States become more serious the British government will at once publish the treaty and proclaim the independence of Canada, and by that means be relieved of the necessity of defending these colonies against the United States should a war ensue."

Official Denial of the Rumor.

QUEBEC, Canada, Feb. 9, 1872.

With reference to the report of a treaty of separation between the imperial and federal governments, I had an interview with Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Chauveau, Premier, of Quebec, this evening. I informed Langevin of the matter, and asked him as to the truth of the report. He received the statement with no expression of surprise, as he had learned of the rumor before. He stated, in course of a conversation of half an hour's duration, that I might assure the HERALD that there was no foundation for the rumor whatever, and it bore its own contradiction on its face, because such a matter could only be transacted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and that body had never heard of anything of the kind.

Great Britain had made no overtures to the Dominion Ministry. It had been said that in the event of a war arising from present complications Great Britain would be likely to cut Canada loose, so as to save her from the consequences of any imperial action and also to save any necessity of defending us; but such an idea was very erroneous.

Great Britain would hold Canada with greater tenacity as a base of operations, and on the first intimation of hostilities Canada would most probably be regarrisoned. You may state distinctly that no such treaty does or has ever existed, and that no negotiations in this regard have ever taken place; certainly not recently.

Chauveau had heard of nothing of the kind, and Sir Narcisse Belleau, Lieutenant Governor, is equally in the dark. Both say that there is no such treaty, and it is very improbable that any negotiations of the kind will be entered into. The above is obtained from the best and trustworthy sources, and may be relied on.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

The Weak Imitation of the British House of Lords to be Abolished—The Legislative Council a Farce—The Ballot to be Introduced and Electoral Laws Improved—Reforms in the Police, Militia, Administration of Justice, Civil Service, Educational and Public Works Departments.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6, 1872.

The opposition in the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which had been particularly active in organizing their forces against the Chauveau-Cartier-Cauchon government before the recently closed session of Parliament, succeeded in bringing into the House a number of new and active members, and the quietness and thoroughness of their action no little discomposed a government which, relying on the supposed inactivity of their opponents, came into the legislative field totally unprepared with public measures. The opposition, the old Rouge party of Canada, have been actively at work ever since the prorogation of Parliament, and, though there are jarring elements in the composition, a compromise has been arrived at, and all sections of Rouges are arraying themselves under a new banner, under the name of

LE PARTI NATIONAL,

and the leader of the opposition, Mr. H. G. Joly, and member for the county of Rotbiniere, has been chosen chief of the Quebec section. They organized here on Saturday night at a grand meeting, but the Montreal branch, or head centre, is more complete and has been in operation for some time. At the meeting in Quebec the Montreal "programme," as our political platforms are termed here, was approved of and adopted. This programme, which is very sweeping in its terms, reads as follows:—

FOR THE PROVINCE.

First—The abolition of the Legislative Council.

Second—Reform in the electoral laws, so that the qualification of candidates, the dual representation system and the formalities of nomination may be abolished; voting made secret by means of the ballot, and scrutinizing of the votes the same day as the election takes place, and the adjudication of contested elections by the public and ordinary tribunals instead of a Commission of the House.

Third—Reduction in the amount of indemnity allowed members and the salary of the Speaker of the House (about $28 per diem).

Fourth—Reduction of the number of Ministers.

Fifth—Reduction of the number of employes of the civil service to the point strictly necessary to carry on the public work in the different departments.

Sixth—Reform in the administration of justice, so as to render legal proceedings less expensive and to insure the speedy adjudication of legal causes.

Seventh—Abolition of the provincial police.

Eighth—Reform of the educational laws.

Ninth—Reform in the administration of public lands, and their colonization by means of free grants.

Tenth—Adjudication of the cost of public works.

Eleventh—Determination by the Legislature of colonization and other public roads, and the sum to be dispensed for each.

Twelfth—Encouragement of macadamized roads and railways.

Thirteenth—Payment by the Dominion of the surplus debt of Canada put to the charge of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and

Fourteenth—The encouragement of immigration and the *repatriement* of emigrated Canadians.

FOR THE DOMINION.

First—Election of Senators by the people or by local Legislatures.

Second—Reform in the Electoral laws of the Dominion as proposed by the Province of Quebec.

Third—Reduction in the number of ministers.

Fourth—Reduction in the number of civil service employes.

Fifth—Reorganization of the militia, so that the force may be employed for the maintenance of internal order.

Sixth—The improvement of our means of internal communication so that Western trade may be directed by way of the St. Lawrence.

Seventh—The obtainance of the absolute right to regulate ourselves our commercial relations with other countries.

This is the platform of the new political party. Certainly some of the planks have been borrowed from the old Rouge party, but they are considered to fit in well, and at the next general election the entire province will be stumped by candidates who will stand on the platform above given.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.

The organization of the party is as follows:—A general committee of twenty members is formed for the province of Quebec, divided into two sections—one in Montreal, for the counties west of Three Rivers, and another in Quebec, for the remaining territory—the Montreal section to consist of twelve and the Quebec of eight members, who shall be directed by sub-committees; and local sections shall be appointed for local management. The following prominent men have been nominated for the first general committee:—Hons. Lentullier de St. Just, and I. Thibeaudeau; H. G. Joly, T. Fournier, C. A. Pelletier, C. H. Pozer, W. Laurier, Hector Fabre, W. Hassack, Dr. Baillargeon, Francis Langelier, H. Taschereau, I. B. Parkin, M. A. Flamaudon, J. O'Farrell, L. B. Caron, Dr. L. J. Simard, M. A. Hearn, C. J. Lafrance, J. F. Peachy, L. H. Frenette, Dr. C. De Guise, J. Le Mesurier, I. Fruneau, L. Bourget.

ABOLISH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The first item in the programme is hailed with much pleasure. The desire of the people to be rid of a useless and expensive legislative branch known as the "Legislative Council," was plainly expressed during the past session when numerous petitions, praying for its abolition, were presented. The presence of a body which is to be considered as a mild copy of the British House of Peers in a republican province like Quebec—in a poor province like Quebec—is simply absurd. During the past session all the work was done by the Assembly; the Council merely met to congratulate themselves on the lovely state of things and adjourn.

THE ELECTORAL LAWS

certainly do need improvement, both in the Dominion and the provinces. The crop of contested elections coming up after each general voting is a great drawback to the public work and a great cost to the country. The reduction of the indemnity to members was sought for last year in the local House by a bill brought in by the opposition, but thrown out by the vote of the government majority, who could not afford to work for the country's good on a cheap scale of pay, even considering pickings.

The civil service in Ottawa might be profitably reformed. In Quebec economy prevails, and no great or appreciable reduction could be made without detriment to the service.

The administration of justice needs a thorough reform. Continually is the Attorney General tinkering at the statutes, and the public complaints are loud and frequent. Confident in his own ability, Mr. Quimet frowns and bullies down any attempt made in the House to introduce an ameliatory measure, and so things progress.

THE PROVINCIAL POLICE SYSTEM

is a mighty engine of intimidation in the hands of the government; but its municipal and local work is well done, in Quebec at least. The force here is superior to that in Montreal, where the Corporation of the city control the police. The educational laws could be improved; but they are founded on a good basis and work well. Superior education and practical scientific teaching are not as generally forwarded as we could wish, but the government promises amelioration. The item No. 13 is for the the payment by the Dominion of the surplus debt of the old province of Canada, charged to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, is devised to get over the arbitration difficulty, and meets with pretty general approbation. Anything which would provide an improvement on the present unsatisfactory state of things would be welcome.

NATURAL DEATH OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

The reorganization of the militia is demanded, with more force, perhaps, than is necessary. The terms used by the new party would lead us to suppose that the militia will be put on the footing of voluntary police, to preserve internal order; but such a move could not meet with general approbation. In fact, the militia system of Canada is dying a natural death, and all the Dominion government can do, in the way of military schools and permanent forces, will not make men willing to join the force or reluctant to leave it. The administration of Sir George Cartier has not been productive of successful results—at any rate, the militia system proves a failure, and the national party do not seem to propose such a reform as may tend to efficacy. The amount of public money annually spent on military account is something enormous; the amount of good to the country obtained therefrom is absolutely *nil*.

THE BEST PLANK IN THE PLATFORM

is the one referring to the improvement of the means of internal communication for the diversion of the Western trade by way of the St. Lawrence. This means the extension and improvement of the canal system, at a great deal of expense; but the people are willing to bear expense when they see the possibility of any practical good resulting therefrom—more canal and railway, less military pomp on a small scale of show and a large scale of expense, fewer well-paid sinecures and more hard-working men.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Aid for the Poor.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor report that during the month of January 2,704 families were aided, and said families represented 9,282 persons. The expenditures amounted to $6,352.

Commissioners of Charities.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Charities a committee of three was appointed to investigate and report to the Board at its next meeting the condition and management of the County Smallpox Hospital at Flatbush. The total number of occupants of the institutions under the supervision of this Board is 2,784. These are apportioned as follows:—Almshouse, 1,158; hospital, 417; asylum, 734; nursery, 442.

Smallpox.

This dread malady is said to be on the decline. There are seventy-one patients remaining in the Smallpox Hospital, being six less than the number reported the week preceding. Thus far this week there have been fifty-five cases reported at the Health Office, resulting in twenty deaths. Last week there were forty-eight cases and twenty-nine deaths from the loathsome disease. The week before last 103 cases were unearthed in Brooklyn.

A Mean Act in the Panormo Tragedy.

Yesterday Chief of Police Campbell received a statement, duly attested under oath, from Hugh Mitchell, the man who caused the arrest of William C. Kunizley of Cumberland street, through statements made by him to Detective Carr. It appears that Mitchell stated to the officer that he saw Kunizley in the act of entering an unoccupied building about the hour the assault was committed on Professor Panormo, and in the vicinity of the location of the murder. Upon this information the police took the young man Kunizley into custody on suspicion of knowing something about the tragical affair. The prisoner was held for a couple of days and then discharged, as he clearly demonstrated that upon the night of the murder he had not been absent from his home.

Fire.

Shortly after five o'clock last even ing a fire broke out in the grocery store of Henry Reildief, at the corner of Atlantic and Vanderbilt avenues. It originated in rather a singular manner. A box of starch fell upon a large can of kerosene oil and set it to leaking. The oil came in contact with the stove and immediately ignited, setting fire to the place. The building, which is owned by Mr. Neiland, was damaged to the amount of $2,000. Insured in the Phenix and Home for $2,500 each. Mr. Reildief loses $2,000 on his stock; insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $2,000. No. 516 Vanderbilt avenue, owned and occupied by William Keegan as a liquor store and dwelling, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. Loss on stock, $2,000; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company of New York for $1,000.

Brooklyn Lenten Regulations.

The regulations for the Catholic observance of Lent in the diocese of Brooklyn were promulgated yesterday by the Right Rev. Bishop Laughlin. The rules set forth are as follows:—

1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.
2. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some tea or coffee.
3. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meats, but by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at any time on Sundays and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday.
4. It is not allowed to use flesh meat and fish at the same meal.
5. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.
6. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following persons:—Young persons under the age of twenty-one years, the sick, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or nursing infants, all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

The religious exercises, to commence at seven o'clock P. M., will be—

On Tuesday, at St. Charles', St. Mary's Star of the Sea, St. Anthony's, St. Anne's, St. John the Baptist's, St. Paul's and St. Nicholas'.

On Wednesday, at the Church of the Assumption, St. Joseph's, Holy Trinity, Immaculate Conception, Visitation, Our Lady of Victory, Our Lady of Mercy, St. Stephen's Annunciation, St. Francis and Sacred Heart.

On Thursday, at St. James', St. Peter and St. Paul's, St. John's, St. Boniface and St. Peter's, St. Augustine's, St. Benedict's, St. Cecilia's and All Saints'.

On Friday, at St. Patrick's, St. Vincent de Paul's and St. Louis'.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Annual Report of the Institution.

The first year's services of the Strangers' Hospital, corner of avenue D and Tenth street, closed on the 8th of February. The following report, prepared by the resident physician, for the medical staff, gives the records of medical and surgical service performed during the year. No hospital has had comparatively so much success in important surgical operations as has this institution, under the immediate charge of Drs. Thomas, Sands, Draper and Otis. Out of eight cases of ovarean tumor, treated within the year, six have entirely recovered, and two died.

The whole of the cases admitted and treated during the year, 264; readmitted, 11; died, 22.

Of this number fourteen were considered hopeless when admitted, being generally fatal accident cases in the neighborhood.

Born in the United States, 120; England, 36; Ireland, 68; Germany, 13; other countries, 37.

The hospital will prosecute its labors during the coming year under its able voluntary medical and surgical staff, and receives its patients with moderate remuneration or free, according to their circumstances.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR OF BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1872.

The Republican City Convention, held last evening, nominated Sherman D. Phelps for Mayor.

The Democratic City Convention, also held last evening, nominated Major H. C. Rodgers for Mayor.

THE POPULAR PAROXYSM.

Irish Volunteers to the Front.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is astonishing how enthusiastically belligerent some Irishmen become when there is a prospect of war between any two countries. By all means they must fight, no matter for whom or for what. It wouldn't do for these martial heroes to wait till their services would be required, but they must first blow their own warlike trumpets, by announcing to the world through the medium of the press their bold intentions. Hurroo! We must fight for France, for the freedom of Cuba, and furnish a brigade to assist the revolutionists of Mexico! It would never do for any war to go on without we had a "hand in" the fray.

"Tare in 'ouns, what will we do for a fight?" exclaimed an Irishman on one occasion at a peaceful (what a wonder!) gathering of his countrymen who were enjoying themselves as best they could. "I'll give you all the fightin' you want," replied a stalwart fellow, going over and shaking his fist in the face of the former. "Arrah, sure I didn't mane it," was the sneaking rejoinder. It is probable that these bellicose gentlemen, so fond of showing their valor through newspapers, don't "mane it."

The latest development of these fire-and-brimstone characteristics has appeared in the HERALD in the shape of some letters from correspondents, not only volunteering themselves to fight for this country in case of a war with England, but also pledging themselves to raise an army of Irishmen that would annihilate the Saxon. It is nearly time we would stop our frothing and adhere to the adage of "keeping our powder dry."

I do not think that we are under such a very great debt of gratitude to America, that we should *en masse* rise in our strength to offer her our services even before the blast of war has sounded in her ears. We should remember the cold indifference with which this government treated the oft-repeated applications for intercession of her Irish-American citizens, when they were incarcerated in British dungeons, without committing any overt act against the laws or Crown of England. Would the latter country have permitted any of her subjects to be imprisoned in the bastiles of a foreign country without having violated the laws of such country? No, no. The thunders of her cannon would soon be heard, and the captives set free.

It is all bosh, saying that "England dare not go to war." Though I am a bitter enemy to the British government, particularly as it relates to Ireland, yet I am candid enough to admit that England has pluck, and would defend her honor and dignity to the last.

Of course I would be glad of a war between this country and England, for it would give us an "opportunity;" but I think that in such an eventuality we should see to our own country and husband our strength to strike a home blow at the old pirate. Fighting for America against England would not free Ireland. Uncle Sam cares not a rush about Irish liberty. When he wants our strong arms way he uses them; and, very probably, our reward afterward might be abuse, if not actual persecution.

I heard of an Irishman who was upon one occasion, when England required men to fight, surrounded by a number of recruiting sergeants, who held him fast.

"What are they doing with that man?" asked a bystander of another.

"Arrah, blood in 'ouns, don't you see," was the reply, "that they're forcin him to volunteer?"

I trust Captain Moriarty and others of that ilk will not be trying to force us to volunteer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872. B. MCGUINNESS.

John Bull's Big Gun.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

You say in this morning's HERALD that our people have just come out of a war brightened and full of Yankee ingenuity. Hasn't England ever had a war, that she is not full of ingenuity, as much as the Americans? If war makes a country more acute and powerful, England would be the most acute and powerful nation on the face of the globe. But I suppose you don't think so. You think because you have just come out of a war that you are the most acute and powerful. You talk of sweeping English commerce from the seas. Now, that is easier said than done. You must remember the powerful fleet that England has and the immense gun which takes 110 pounds of powder at one charge and will sink any iron-clad afloat. You talk as if you were going to attack some stationary object that could not get away because they have no ships, and that England would stand still and tremble at your threats and doings. Now, in that you are slightly mistaken. You don't know who you have to deal with. It is not the South or Canada: it is the most civilized country on the face of the globe. Another thing I want to tell you:—England will never pay that amount of money you claim; and you may stake your life that one or the other must back down or fight.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

A Pauper's Voice.

ALMSHOUSE DEPARTMENT,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, FEB. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Noting much foolish bluster in the papers in relation to the ease with which the American eagle could pounce on and dissect the Canadian beaver, I thought I would protest against such blatant buncombe. I am an old man, and though not a native of the country, yet I shouldered a musket in the war against Mexico, and helped to plant the starry banner on the heights of Chapultepec; so I consider I have a proper license to speak my honest thoughts. I was in Canada in 18.2, '13 and '14. Then Britain was waging a colossal war in Europe against Napoleon, and in Hindostan against the natives. I can remember Yankee cavalry defeated by Canadian militia at Stony Creek, and a whole army of demoralized Americans laying down their arms at Detroit. I have a vivid remembrance of Winfield Scott's lamentation for the loss of his sword and the prestige of his country in a contest on Canadian soil. You brag about what Irishmen will do should war take place between America and Britain, which God forbid. There would be in Ireland remaining enough of the descendants of those warriors who conquered that island to hold it intact for Britain, spite of all the frothing valor of the Kernes and Gallowglasses. Hoping that all war rumors may end in smoke and that blessings may crown the peace makers,

JOHN GURNER.

"And May God Defend the Right."

NO. 11 WEST ELEVENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having resided a few months in this country, and having been, generally speaking, treated well by the Americans, I have read with regret the violent articles against England which you have thought fit to publish within the last few days. Without entering into the merits of the "Alabama claims" case at all, I have only to say that, from what I have seen and heard on this side of the Atlantic, I am convinced that no true bond of amity will ever unite the two nations, and that if the sentiments you express, if the bombastic threats which you indulge in indicate the true feelings of the American people, then the sooner war is declared the better, and may "God help the right." I do not suppose that you will take any notice of this communication, but I merely wish to give vent to the feelings of a "Blarsted Britisher."

REGINALD PRETOR.

A "Wild Irishman" Puts on War Paint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

With regard to the impending difficulties existing between this country and England growing out of the Alabama claims, I have watched with much care the public pulse, as analyzed by the many emanations from different parties as they would give them vent through the press, with all their conflicting interests and prejudices upon this all-absorbing question, whether we are to have war or not.

A communication in your issue of the 8th, signed "An Englishman," expressing his profound wisdom upon this "blarsted country," compels me to reply. His communication is only in keeping with the insolence and arrogance as exuding at all times from his country and countrymen upon all occasions, whatever interest may induce it. His views are ill-timed and decidedly out of place just at the present moment, from the fact that there is a class of people in this country, and quite a large class—ten to one for every Englishman in this country—who have grievances untold, wrongs that have cried to Heaven for vengeance for many a long year against England, and, with all this hatred and smothered indignation, none of them have been so presumptuous as to attempt to dictate to this government what they shall or shall not do.

I have reference to the Irish element among us. Knowing full well the animosity existing in the Irish breast against John Bull, I have not as yet seen anything emanating from them alluding to the present difficulties. But they are evidently smothering their wrath and vengeance, and holding themselves in readiness at the first tap of the drum to pay off an old score, even if it took the last drop of Irish blood in Ireland and America.

Some querists have asked the question, "In case of war with England, would we have volunteers sufficient, or would we be compelled to resort to the draft?"

I think I can safely answer the question by saying that if President Grant would issue his proclamation excluding all Americans from this fight, and let out the job by contract to the loyal Irishmen of America they will whip John Bull from the face of the earth in less than one year. They have a two-fold purpose for so doing. First, to defend to the last extremity the country of their adoption—the country that gave them shelter from the oppression and tyranny of Great Britain; second, to avenge in part the many wrongs, hardships, starvation, hostilies and persecutions too numerous to mention which the helpless, downtrodden people of Ireland have suffered for centuries, from this bloodstained and bloated aristocracy called England, with no right only that conceived in iniquity, fraud, deception and prostitution of everything holy and sacred, as the blood of many of the martyrs will bear testimony. Her coat of arms should be "the bloody head and cross bones."

Let America swing her battle ships and monitors into line. I verily believe President Grant would be compelled to call out the national forces to prevent Irish volunteers from overloading his navy, notwithstanding "An Englishman's" view of the rumpus, as stated in your issue of the 8th, wherein he gives an opinion "as is an opinion." If so, why so? If not so, why so, also?

Now, one word to this blatherskite, whoever he may be. He had better retain his dead wind for some other purpose than to flatter himself that the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD will be in the least frightened by it, for the chances are in case of war arising, from present prospects, that the first blood will be spilled here if the blatant cockneys purpose to argue and settle this offensive problem in America.

This party signing himself "An Englishman" says he reads of 50,000 Irishmen being ready in twenty-four hours. "Irishmen, indeed! Fenians, men who try to deceive themselves by the delusion that rebelling against their rulers is doing good to their country." Now, this is good, more particularly "their rulers." For the nonce I will accept of "rulers," but at the same time, to let the thing down easily, I will call them "thieves," from the first crowned head of England down, interspersed here and there with murderers and vagabonds, who have waxed fat from off old Ireland. Their record is engraved upon tablets that cannot be erased—many of them gone to their last account without any one to give them even a certificate of moral character to entitle them to admission into the infernal regions.

In conclusion, and in answer to this miserable cockney, or, in other words, this specimen brick of the English government, or, perhaps, a sprig who graduated at some colonial prison, let him hug this much information to his bosom:—In case of war with England, he will not only see 50,000 but 500,000 of the wildest Irishmen let loose against John Bull that his distorted fancy could imagine.

I would advise all Irishmen to refrain from any controversy. Abide your time; it is coming certainly, when you can all take a hand in wiping out the old score, and solve that mooted problem, "Who rules the world?"

A WILD IRISHMAN.

Thunder from a "Bloated Briton."

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having seen your views on the Alabama complications with this country and England I propose to give you my views on the subject, and also the way in which I, as an Englishman, think that the Americans and my own countrymen look upon the subject. In the first place, the Americans think that by presenting these claims, which they never expect to get, they will force England into a war with this country, and knowing that they are very much superior in force, they will first take Canada—a rather more difficult achievement than you seem to think—and then, by sending off a few soldiers and ships to our colonies, they will succeed in drawing off a large portion of our fleet and army. They will then attack commercial marine, and make a descent on England. They reckon that our two best generals and a large portion of our army will be away in the Indies fighting and will be unable to leave, and then, with the aid of the discontented Irish, who they expect will be only too eager to rush to the standard of their deliverers in the vain hope of governing themselves; that they will be able to conquer England in a very short time, and when conquered they will gain possession of all our colonies except the Indies; that country they expect the Russians to take, so that in a few months they will be able, with the help of their conquered colonies, to conquer the world, if they wished so to do. So much for Yankee gas. Now for the English view. In the first place, they suppose that Canada will be able to hold out by their own exertions against any force the Americans can send against them; they also expect a large force from their colonies; and as Turkey knows she is not safe after the English would surrender, she would help us to save herself from the Russian bear; and Spain also, knowing that the Americans owe her a grudge, would also help us, and all the smaller Powers would be afraid of America conquering, if they all know, Austria and France especially, that their time would be short; for, in the event of America conquering there would be only three Powers of any great importance in the world, and they united could crush the world; so that England's safety is also their own. Spain, France, Austria especially. Another thing you seem to overlook is that, absurd as the Alabama claims are, paid (if England was weak and foolish enough to pay them), they would establish a precedent, and Count Bismarck would very soon want damages from the Americans for the aid they gave to France during the Franco-German war; and if the Americans were unwilling to pay them the German army and navy would soon serve America the same as they did France. One more thing in our favor is that the South is not subdued yet, and many brave Southern men long to strike a blow at the North. It is just as likely the South will rise again as it is that Ireland will rise against England—indeed, more so, for all intelligent Irishmen know that their state under the American government would be no better than under the English, and very likely it would be far worse. In conclusion I would say that the American nation had better remember the old adage, and "look before they leap." If you practise as you preach you will publish this, and oblige,

ENGLISHMAN.

"England Braying Like an Ass."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Permit me to thank you with all my heart for your noble articles on the Washington Treaty, Alabama question, &c. I trust there is not an American who will not endorse to the fullest extent your every word on these subjects. Certainly no one with any claim to patriotism can hold different views; and yet, Mr. Editor, whatever may be the sentiments of our countrymen, they cannot in any way approximate the intensity of feeling experienced by those loyal Americans who, like myself, passed many years in England during our late war with the Southern rebels.

I would not trouble you with a lengthy review of our sorrows and troubles during that dark period. Our position was embarrassing in the extreme. Looking for sympathy and moral support, and well nigh convinced that England, with her anti-slavery principles and oft-proclaimed friendliness, would not only extend us her sympathies, but prove in very deed a neutral, we discovered only too soon that (as has always been the case) she had determined to seize a favorable opportunity to crush us as a Power, and, by throwing all her powerful and material influence on the side of the South, to secure to herself the commerce of the world and to reduce us to an inferior position among the nations.

Witness the hasty and indecorous recognition of the South as belligerents when we were without a representative in London, her perfect apathy and indifference concerning the Alabama, her insulting and sneering treatment of our remonstrances, the utterances against us in Parliament of such leaders as Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, Derby, &c., not forgetting the libels and malevolent slanders of the *Times* and other journals. Even the venerable and anti-slavery Brougham had his fling at us, and lost no chance to revile and abuse our country.

The clergy, aristocracy and higher classes were well nigh unanimous in favor of our foes, while, on the other hand, the middle and lower classes, though ignorant in the extreme of all save their interests and the welfare of their little isle, were prudent and careful beyond expectation, acting, I verily believe, as the main check upon the dastardly designs of the English government. Well do I remember the agitation in Liverpool and throughout the country over the Trent affair. Our arm in a sling, England could with impunity insult us, and the matter would have assumed grave and threatening proportions had it not been for the wisdom and prudence of the Prince Consort. The English people may thank that truly noble man for his actions in that matter; for, had the ultimatum of Great Britain, as worded and framed by the wily Palmerston, been forwarded to our government, a bloody war might have ensued. Unable to resist at the time, we complied with the request of England, while at the same time, by the surrender of Mason and Slidell, we acted in strict accord with our own principles and international law.

In fine, the sentiment of England was against us; our countrymen resident in their midst were insulted without limit; our successes belittled, those of the south glorified; southern clubs, papers, advocates, Confederate bonds eagerly and blindly sought after; blockade running and equipping of pirates open and above board. In this connection it is some consolation to know that in Liverpool, the hotbed of secession, not one Southern house prominent during the war is in existence to-day. They burst like so many bubbles and are forgotten. Many more instances could I cite in support of my assertions, but the few given will suffice. And, Mr. Editor, can you wonder that now, after a lapse of ten years, we who walked the streets of Liverpool during those days find it somewhat difficult to realize the present position of affairs? Verily,

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.

Little did England, and little did we who lived there, dream that the day of reckoning would so speedily arrive. Truly our satisfaction to-day is ample reward for our sorrows in the past. Oh, what terrible days were those! in Liverpool few were our friends, while our enemies were legion. What torturing anxieties! What eager craving for news from home and from our brave armies! And how our representatives worked! And let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that if there be a man deserving the whole thanks and gratitude of his country that man is Thomas H. Dudley, our faithful, efficient and devoted Consul at Liverpool. All glory to our noble army and navy, but not less to him, who, in the most trying of positions and surrounded by enemies, delicate in health, but strong in patriotism and resolution, stood manfully at his post, labored incessantly and ungrudgingly, day and night, for the honor and dignity of his country, and proved himself an all-powerful ally to Minister Adams, our Ambassador near the English Court. We, therefore, who were on the spot, watch keenly the action of our government in relation to these differences with England. The Treaty of Washington has been approved by both governments, and we have decided to leave our claims of every nature, direct or indirect, to the Geneva Conference. By their decision we will cheerfully abide. We ask for nothing beyond our just dues, but do most firmly insist that England shall not, at the eleventh hour, dictate to us what we may and what we may not submit to the tribunal at Geneva.

Her everlasting tyranny in foreign relations will not be tolerated or submitted to by a free and powerful people. Her policy towards Denmark, Turkey, &c., will be futile in this case. We deplore war, and are essentially a peaceful nation, but rather the horrors and misfortunes of battle than the receding of one inch from our position of honor and right. Of this sad alternative, however, I have no fears. England knows only too well our power. She was eager enough during the late Franco-German war to crave a settlement of outstanding difficulties. She dreads, and well may, the precedent as established on her side in the Alabama case. She knows that in the event of a war her commerce is doomed, her mills closed and her debt doubled. There will be no war.

The plain duty of our government is a determined adherence to the terms of the Washington Treaty. This done, all will be well. The Earl of Malmesbury once said in the House of Lords that "the voice of England, which was once the roar of the lion, is now but the braying of the ass." So I consider it, and am persuaded that a decided stand on our side, and continued indifference and contempt for the bluster of England, will soon settle matters and render the future relations of the two nations amicable and peaceful. That the President will recede I have no fear. His past actions are a guarantee to the contrary; and with such a man at the helm we need not doubt that the honor and dignity of our country will be resolutely maintained.

A LOYAL EX-RESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

A "Chop House" View.

FEB. 9, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Through your valuable paper let me call the attention of "T. N.," who says, "War with England is preposterous." He says it would be madness, and goes on to show what she would lose by war. He loses sight of the fact that in the event of war with England the South, now smarting under their late defeat, would rise to a man and go in with England, not to gain an independence for their so-called Confederate States, but to pay the North a debt they owe them. And, mark it, if they do go to war down goes our republic. Those men who chaff for war smell large contracts, they prate of honor—Heaven save the mark! Honor hides her head for very shame when such creatures mouth her name. Poor Honor, how belied and treacherously dealt with! We, the honorable Americans, are a laughing stock for the whole world, with our "big jobs, our unfilled contracts," and the Alabama claims, with indirect damages tacked on. England has no thirty years' war debts to settle now, nor a Napoleon Bonaparte to fight all around the world, as she did when the Revolution broke out. She is freer to give us all her attention, and she will spend the money in setting the South on her feet as sure as one and one make two. These men think they can take the Canadas; but, unfortunately for us, the Canadians partake largely of the "British never stay whipped," as old Napoleon said. We will find that the South will be on our backs like a ton weight of wild cats, and poor America will get all the war she wants, and more. Moreover, "T. N." says there is no hope of our distinguishing ourselves in battle. I wonder if he would not be distinguished by his absence; or if he should be drafted or bought as a sub, he might do as a certain American captain of a German company of Pennsylvania Volunteers going into action—lie down in a ditch and call to his men to go on, cursing them at every word. "T. N." may be very chivalrous on paper, but I would most sincerely advise him not to go to war with England. And, then, just think of the dead buried all over our country, how deuced unhealthy it would be for those who were not killed in the squabble—for my part I would rather say I was wrong; it would be no loss of honor or lack of dignity for us to acknowledge that we put up our price too high; a man may alter his opinion ten times and yet be an honorable man. Why not a nation? A truce to all such nonsense; and if our Cabinet is foolhardy and will not look before they leap into war, why it behooves all good, loyal Americans to arise and strike out such men from our government rolls and choose new ones, who are honorable men. There are some in this country, I am glad to say, but, unfortunately, our voting population lack the honor to elect such men. I am plain, but I speak the unvarnished truth. Honorable men do not shrink from the truth. One thing more. "T. N." calls England thick-headed. Is she? Well, no. She has been building ships of war and casting heavy guns for the last five years—what was that for? I leave "T. N." to answer.

BRANDT—A TRUE BLUE AMERICAN.

An Excited Sligo Man.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your columns of to-day's edition I see that an Englishman asks several impertinent questions and at the same time makes use of the vilest and most falsifying assertions that human tongue could utter or writer's pen portray.

Why England should not pay the full amount of the indemnity demanded by our government I, as a common sense, thinking person, cannot see; for upon all occasions she has had to plead guilty to the charge of aiding and abetting the Confederate States in their late rebellion against the United States government. That the damage done our commerce in that sanguinary struggle for supremacy was principally done by merchant vessels we will not deny; but we would here put a question to the English people, Who armed and furnished the so-called Confederate States with their merchant vessels? and they will undoubtedly answer (if truthfully) English money, furnished by English capitalists. That they will pay the full amount of indemnity claimed by our government I have not the slightest doubt; for we all know that it will not suit the English to enter into a war with this or any other country. That the English would lose by a war no one can for a moment deny, for they would undoubtedly lose Canada in a very short space of time, and then there is the Irish people, a race scattered though unsubdued, who are out awaiting the smallest token of a declaration of war to arise *en masse* and wrest from the British Crown that one jewel which she so highly prizes and has for the last 700 years retained in her princely store.

Our English friend, in speaking of the Irish, shows a total ignorance of the Irish character. That they have always been ready when the stars and Stripes were insulted and in danger they have given convincing proof, and if their services are again wanted for the same purpose they will, in case England is the foeman, demand as citizens of this glorious republic to lead the onslaught and strike, as they have often done upon many a memorable field, terror and dismay to the hearts of the oppressors. And that they will cause their former masters to again repeat the words of George III.:—"Accursed be the laws that have deprived me of such subjects."

As to their being false to their religion, it is one of the falsest of falsehoods, for where is the people more devoted to their God and their country than the same Irish? Go where you will, you will find them first in adoration to their God, and next to their country.

AN IRISH AMERICAN.

"Fontenoy Let Loose."

342 EAST NINETEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

An Englishman writing in to-day's HERALD about our trouble with England is like all his countrymen, a Bombastes of the first water. He says:—"Candidly speaking, do you believe there is an American citizen from the President down to the lowest mechanic who could be mad enough to suppose that the English government would pay such an immense amount of money as indemnification for an act of privateering committed by merchant vessels in time of war?" By merchant vessels indeed! Mr. Englishman, you know full well that the ships of war built, manned and equipped in England were not only known to the government of Her Majesty, but sailed from British ports under the English flag. He accuses Irishmen of being false to religion and country. I challenge him to point out in what manner they have been traitors.

If being a "traitor" consists in hating the bloodthirsty government that blew the poor Sepoys from the cannon's mouth and oppressed Ireland for the last seven hundred years, then I am proud to be considered one.

Another point, Mr. Englishman, and I am done. You say "the late attack on Canada has shown the mettle Irishmen are made of." John Bull may thank Uncle Sam for the strict neutrality preserved during that raid; for were it not for the prevention by United States troops on the frontier the Union Jack would not to-day float over Canada.

Mr. "Englisaman," you may call us anything else but cowards. When we whipped you at Fontenoy, A. D. 1745, Alamanza, Dettingen and other battle fields you did not think us cowards on those battle fields.

P. J. MORIARTY.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.

A Proclamation from the "Irish Confederation."

It will be seen by the following that the Irish element of our population is at work. No nonsense, no long-winded speeches, no high-sounding resolutions; n