

THE course of events in the political circles of the country indicates that the influence of the dominant party is waning, and that the power of the Democratic party is on the advance. The Republicans are becoming alive to the danger of the position; and as the time draws near for the nomination of another President, they will undoubtedly make desperate efforts to regain every particle of lost prestige, and to perpetuate the dominance of their party.

The Missouri Republican of the 9th instant, has a leader headed "War with England," in which the course which the Republicans will probably pursue is marked out; nay, the writer asserts that the programme has been resolved upon for some time past at Washington. Being, however, one of the principle organs of the Democracy, the statements of our contemporary, the Republican, ought perhaps to be received with a degree of caution, however feasible and probable they may appear.

The writer of the article says, seeing that almost certain failure now awaits the San Domingo annexation scheme, the Republican party, to insure the reelection of President Grant and the continued exclusion from power of the Democracy, will call upon the country to go to war with Great Britain, in hope of effecting the annexation to the U. S. of the British North American provinces.

War at the present juncture between the United States and Great Britain is not so very improbable, especially if the points now at issue between the two governments by aggravated, twisted and harangued upon by demagogues, for they are numerous and serious; and though a Joint High Commission, composed of representatives of the two powers is in session at Washington for the purpose of adjusting those differences amicably, it is asserted that the prospect of success is by no means flattering. The dispatches this morning announce that about a deadlock has been reached on the San Juan affair, — a matter which it is admitted is of trifling importance, but upon which neither party seems disposed to recede from the position it has assumed.

If an affair of such trifling import as the division of a worthless little island cause a locking of horns, such a contingency is far more likely to arise when the Alabama claims, Fenian raids into Canada, the Fisheries, and other weighty and important questions come under consideration; for it is about certain that the United States will insist upon having the Fisheries and Alabama questions settled according to their views; while it is just as probable that "Cousin John" may be equally determined in relation to the Fenian raids.

The policy of the present administration in relation to the Fisheries question is said to have been pretty clearly foreshadowed in the advice of General Butler, a leading man of the Republican party, and one of President Grant's firmest friends and supporters; given in a speech to the New England fishermen, — namely to arm and resist all attempts of the Canadian authorities to prevent them fishing in Canadian waters; and should the Canadians continue their policy of overhauling, arresting and confiscating American fisheries, the popular mind will be so aroused and excited on the subject that a *casus belli* between the two nations will probably be made out of this alone.

But should this matter be amicably adjusted, there really is very little probability that some other points at issue will be; for as a set off to the Alabama claims the British Government, it is said, intends to press a bill for damage done in Canada by the Fenians, and for the destruction of property belonging to British subjects during the war of the rebellion, which will amount to as much, or more than the Alabama claims. Should this course be pursued by Great Britain, in the present temper of the American people, by no means amicable, owing to the procrastination of Great Britain on the Alabama affair, war would be the only arbitrament of the questions at issue that would be resorted to.

Such a move, the writer in the Republican says has been already resolved upon by the Republican party as the most likely means of regaining their waning prestige and power.

It is well known that among the Irish population in this country the feeling of hate against Great Britain is intense, and any blow aimed at her would be sure to be immensely popular with that class. The Irish voters of the country are an important and numerous element, and they are now to a considerable extent Democratic; but if the Republicans succeed in effecting a

declaration of war against England it might materially influence their vote at the next Presidential election. The writer in the Republican says this is counted on with certainty; and in addition to this, he says, it is also confidently expected that a war with England would be popular in the Southern States, public sentiment there being very strong against that country, because of the non-acceptance by England, of Napoleon's invitation to recognize the Confederacy, they attributed the collapse and failure of the scheme.

These causes would, without doubt, influence the parties referred to to a very great extent in favor of war with Britain. There is also a weakness among the people of the United States for the enlargement of the national domain, and any prospect of wresting from their hereditary foes, the British, their possessions on this continent, would be welcomed by large masses of the people.

However justifiable may be the resentment felt by the Irish Americans, the Southerners, or of the people of the North for wrongs and injuries they may have each sustained at the hands of the British government, and however popular, in this country a declaration of war with England might be, it is horrible to think that a design is entertained to involve two such powerful nations in the expense and horrors of a conflict merely to answer the ends of politicians, and that appeals to the passions of the people are to be made by demagogues to ensure the success of a plan in which such wholesale butchery is involved. It is to be hoped for the interests of humanity and civilization that the programme as made known by our contemporary is without foundation; or, if founded in fact, that good sense and discretion will so far prevail throughout the nation, that a scheme so replete with evil, and so devoid of principle, will meet with defeat and failure.

#### NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That whereas I will appear on Wednesday the 10th day of May next at ten o'clock, a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 510 for the Townsite of Wellsville City, embracing the following described land, to wit:

The S E 1/4 and S 1/2 of N E 1/4 and Lots 1 and 2 and E 1/4 S W 1/4 and S E 1/4 N W and Lot 3, Sec. 3; the W 1/2 of S W, and S W, N W Lot 4, Sec. 2; and the W 1/2 of N W Sec. 11; the N E 1/4 and E 1/2 of N W, Sec. 10; Township 10 N, and the W 1/2 of S W 1/4, Sec. 35; and S E 1/4, and E 1/2 of S W, Sec. 34, Township 11 North Range 1 West, containing 1280 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 24, 1867, and also "an act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WILLIAM MAUGHAN, Mayor.  
Wellsville City, April 7th, 1871. w10 4

#### NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That whereas I will appear on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at ten o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 516 for the Townsite of Logan City, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

W 1/2 of Sec. 27, W 1/2 of N E 1/4 and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 27, Sec. 28, 33 and W 1/2 of Sec. 34 and W 1/2 of N E 1/4, and W 1/2 of S E 1/4 of Sec. 34, Township 12, North Range 1 E, Lots 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 3 and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 4, Township 11, North Range E, containing 2,520 & 150-160 acres.

To make the proof required by law, and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under "An Act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 24, 1867, and also "An Act amendatory thereto," approved June 8th, 1868, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

WILLIAM B. PRESTON, Mayor.  
Logan, April 3d, 1871. w10 4

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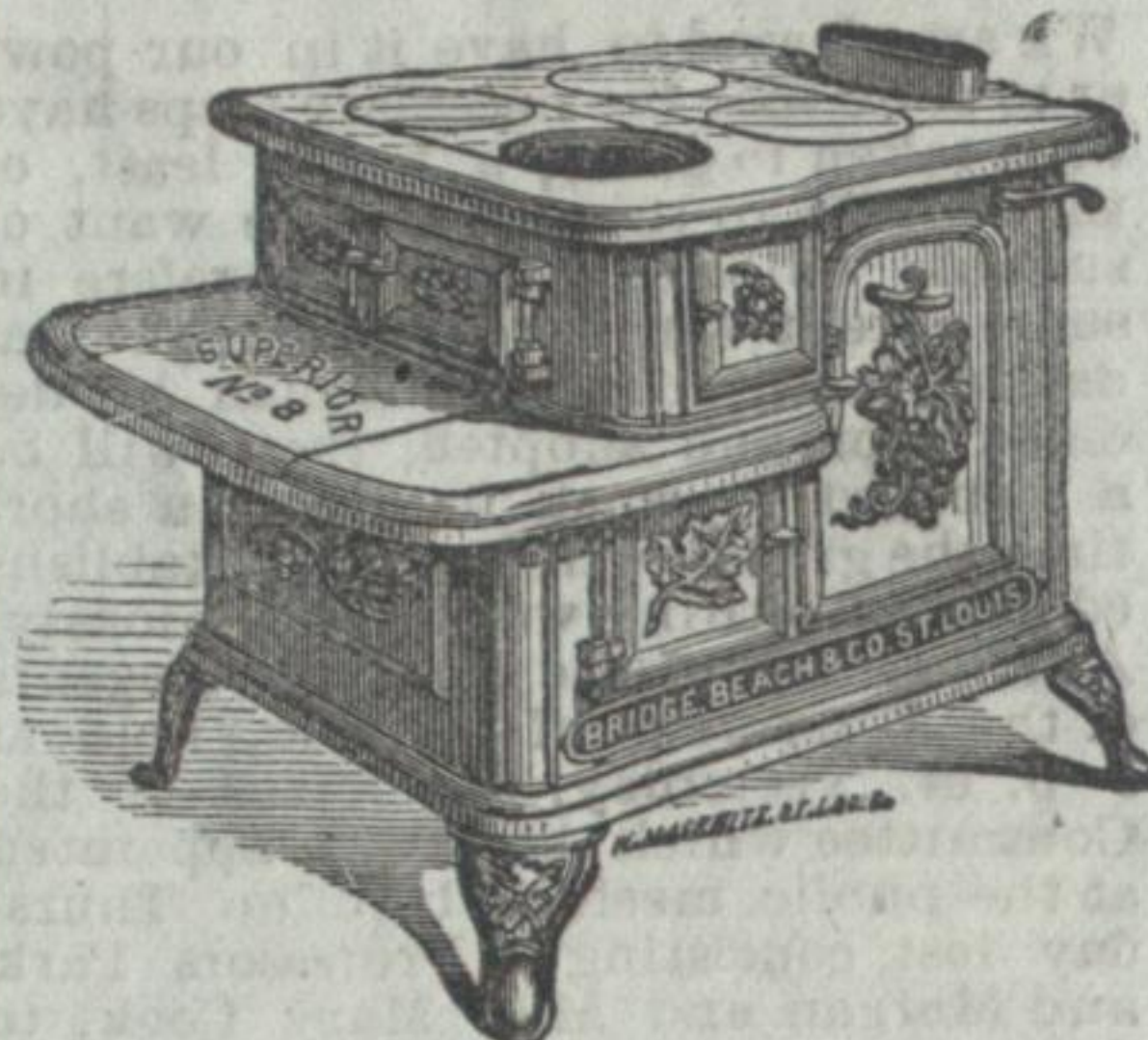
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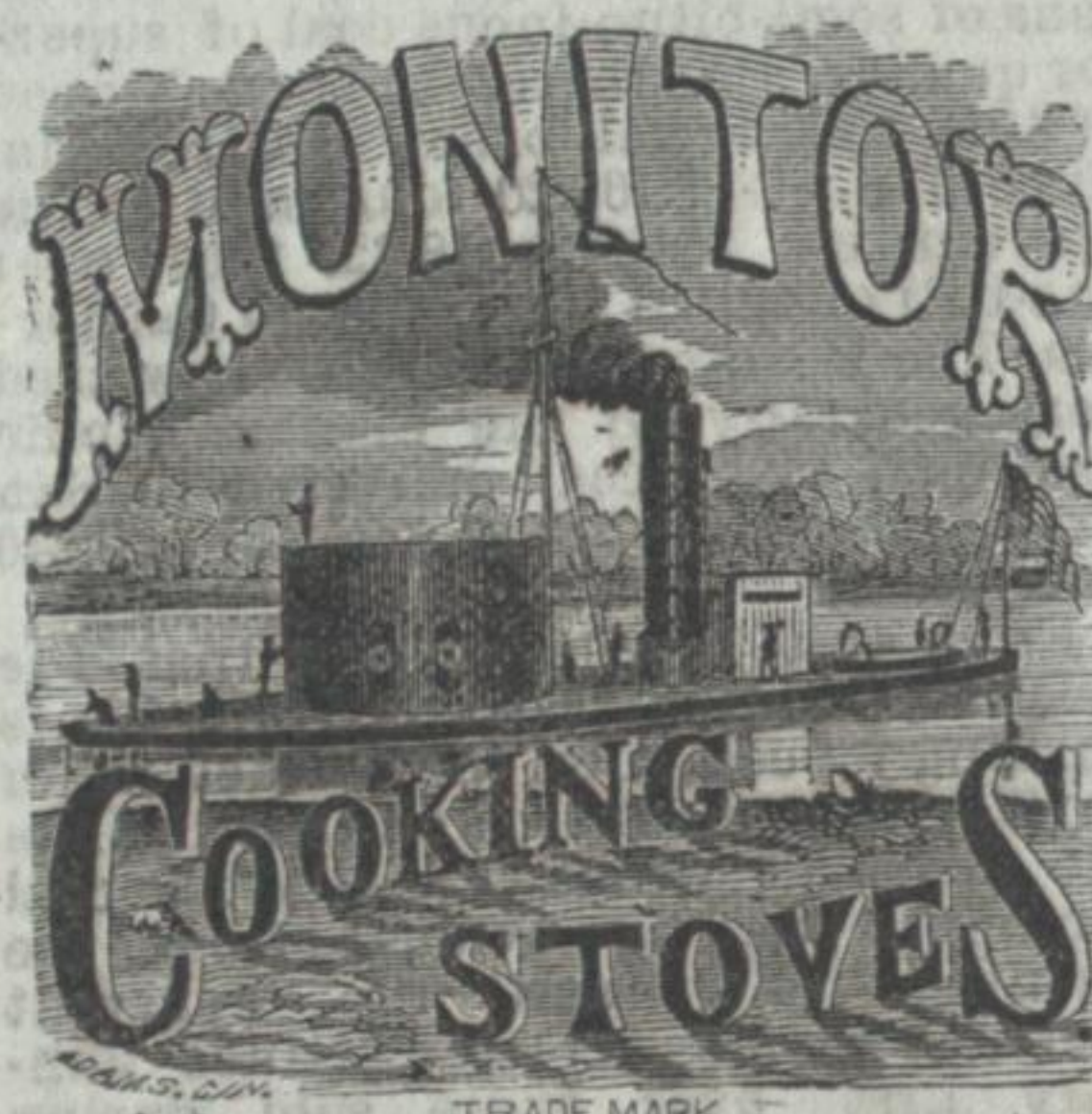
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