

the justice of their claims, and are slow to praise, even when they owe it to the most painful and meritorious exertions of others. Thus Treaties, even when they are in every sense well timed and deserving of the public confidence, are frequently more vehemently assailed than they are defended.

But even the objections which are made to Treaties upon public grounds have sometimes their origin also in private feeling, for when a Treaty has been so judiciously made as to furnish no just ground of discontent to private individuals, and no substantial reasons for provoking the censure of public opinion, its very merits sometimes conjure up opponents, and it is arraigned, not from a sincere conviction of its demerits, but from a deep sense of disappointment at seeing others reap the glory of accomplishing an eminent service to their country, in the harvest of which circumstances had denied them any participation.

Now, although these remarks apply more particularly to the United States, where personal interests were mixed up in the Boundary question, and where the Treaty, like every other great measure, was exposed to strong political opposition, still it has not escaped animadversion in our own country. Happily, however, this has not been of an uncompro-

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