

and Mr. Webster had tarnished the honour and surrendered the interests of their respective countries. The accusers of Lord Ashburton charged him with having so far failed in his duty, that he had in the way of compromise made concessions to America that wounded the honour of England; not attending to the fact, that his mission was produced by a critical and menacing state of things, and was altogether a measure of friendly compromise, necessary to the prosperous intercourse of the two greatest commercial countries in Christendom. In like manner, Mr. Webster was accused of abandoning the claim of the State of Maine, and of sacrificing the honour of his country; although he was especially authorized by the President of the United States to treat for a conventional line, that was not to correspond with that claim. The exhibition, however, of these partial discontents had not the effect of disturbing the calm action of the two Governments, which were no doubt both anxious to give effect to the peaceful arrangement that had been so happily accomplished; for the Senate of the United States immediately proceeded to ratify the Treaty upon its signature, by a majority of thirty-nine to nine: and Her Majesty's Government lost no time in giving it their sanction, and returning it to America at the earliest moment. Thus did a