

most heartily approve of this proposition;" for which he recommended a separate treaty.

In this same year the United States House of Representatives again considered this question. In 1849, another Peace Congress, held at Paris, declared that it was "the duty of all governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise between them." At a third Congress, held at London in 1851, it was resolved, "that it is the duty of governments to refer to the decision of competent and impartial arbitrators such differences arising between them as cannot be amicably settled."

These last resolutions only advised arbitration in individual cases; but the friends of peace in the United States went further, and each year presented petitions asking for stipulated arbitration.

THE UNITED STATES' SENATE ON ARBITRATION.

Mr. Foote, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said in the Senate, in 1851, that Arbitration, as a system, was perfectly reasonable, and presented the unanimous report of the Committee, "that it would be proper and desirable for the Government of these United States, whenever practicable, to secure, in its treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation, in the first instance, before a resort to hostilities shall be had."

From another long and very able report from the same Committee, by Mr. Underwood, in 1853, we make an extract which is also valuable for its opinions on some questions to be hereafter considered :—

"All that the Committee are willing to advise and recommend for the present is, that, in the treaties which are hereafter made with foreign nations, it shall be stipulated between the contracting parties that all differences which may arise shall be referred to arbitrators for adjustment. Under such stipulation, the board of arbitrators, or the single arbitrator, would be selected after the occurrence of the difficulty. Each party would be careful to select impartial persons, distinguished for their virtues and talents, and each would have the opportunity of objecting to anyone proposed who might not possess these high qualifications. In the opinion of the Committee, the arbitrators should be eminent jurists, having little or no connection with political affairs."

Several of the State legislatures had passed resolutions instructing their Senators to favour stipulated arbitration; and there is no doubt that, if a treaty embracing a provision to this effect had been presented to the Senate, it would have been