

much money as when there was no duty paid at all. The remission of duty, therefore, is a benefit to citizens of the United States and not to us.

I have, in order to close this argument to-day, passed over a number of subjects to which I at one time intended to call to the attention of the Commission. But the time is pressing. We are all to a considerable extent worn out with the labours of the Commission. Yesterday I asked the Commission to open at an earlier hour to-day in order that I might finish my remarks without further adjournment, and I am happy to be able to redeem my promise.

I have now brought my argument on behalf of Great Britain to a close. To the shortcomings and defects of that argument I am painfully alive. But the cause I have advocated is so righteous in itself, has been supported and sustained by evidence so trustworthy and conclusive, and is to be decided by a tribunal so able and impartial as that which I have the honour to address, that I entertain no fears of the result.

Although I rejoice that a responsibility which for many months has pressed with no ordinary weight upon my learned colleagues and myself, is well nigh ended, yet I cannot but feel a pang of regret that the days of my pleasant intercourse with the gentlemen engaged in and connected with this most important inquiry, are drawing to a close.

For the kind consideration, and unfailing urbanity extended to my colleagues and myself, I tender to your Excellency and your Honours my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks.

What shall I say to my brethren of the United States? To their uniform courtesy and kindly feeling, we chiefly owe it, that this protracted inquiry has almost reached its termination without unpleasant difference or dissension of any kind.

To the cause of the United States, which both my patriotism and my professional duty constrain me to regard as utterly untenable, the ability, ingenuity, and eloquence of Judge Foster, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Trescot, have done more than justice. They have shown themselves no unworthy members of a profession which in their own country has been adorned and illustrated on the Bench and at the Bar by the profound learning of a Marshall, a Kent, and a Story, and by the brilliant eloquence of a Webster and a Choate. From my learned, able, and accomplished brethren of the United States, I shall part when this Commission shall have closed its labours with unfeigned regret.

A few words more and I have done. To the judgment of this Tribunal, should it prove adverse to my anticipations, Great Britain and Canada will bow without a murmur. Should, however, the decision be otherwise, it is gratifying to know that we have the assurance of her counsel, that America will accept the award in the same spirit with which England accepted the Geneva judgment, and like England pay it without unnecessary delay. This is as it should be. It is a spirit which reflects honour upon both countries. The spectacle presented by the Treaty of Washington, and the arbitrations under it, is one at which the world must gaze with wonder and admiration. While nearly every other nation of the world settles its difficulties with other Powers by the dreadful arbitrament of the sword, England and America, two of the most powerful nations upon the earth, whose peaceful flags of commerce float side by side in every quarter of the habitable globe, whose ships of war salute each other almost daily in every clime and on every sea, refer their differences to the peaceful arbitrament of Christian men, sitting without show or parade of any kind in open court.

On the day that the Treaty of Washington was signed by the High Contracting Parties, an epoch in the history of civilization was reached. On that day the heaviest blow ever struck by human agency fell upon that great anvil of the Almighty, upon which in His own way and at His appointed time, the sword and the spear shall be transformed into the plough-share and the reaping-hook.