

Your speech will be found in the appendix to the Congressional Globe, volume 17, second session twentieth Congress, 1846-'47, page 26.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Commissioner Northwest Boundary Survey.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of State.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

Captain Prevost to Mr. Campbell.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP SATELLITE,
Simiahmoo Bay, Gulf of Georgia, October 28, 1857.

SIR: With reference to the various consultations we have had as to the direction in which the boundary line should run through the channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Island, at and to the southward of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, into the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and from thence to the Pacific Ocean, I have the honor to communicate to you in writing the views I entertain of the subject.

2. As the water boundary line to be determined is described in the first article of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of 15th June, 1846, it in my opinion clearly follows that the direction in which the said line is to be traced should alone be sought in the words of that treaty. I will here quote them so far as they relate to the particular line of water boundary:

The line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean: *Provided, however,* That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude remain free and open to both parties.

3. Now, upon reference to the chart, it will be found, what indeed is the fact, that at the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, there is only one navigable channel lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island. This channel is commonly called the Gulf of Georgia, and in its open waters will be found the initial point of the boundary line. From this point there can be but little difficulty in carrying the boundary line, according to the words of the treaty, "southerly through the middle of the said channel," to about $43^{\circ} 45'$ of north latitude. Here the waters are studded with islands, through which it is generally admitted two navigable passages are to be found. One is now commonly designated the Rosario Strait, and is situated near to the continent; the other is called the Canal de Arro, and is to be found nearer to Vancouver's Island. Through which of these two channels the boundary line should pass may at first sight appear a matter of doubt, but the precise wording of the treaty, I think, sufficiently determines it. The line is to be carried through the middle of a navigable channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Island, and the only navigable channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Island; at this position is the channel generally called the Rosario Strait. Therefore, my entire conviction is that the boundary line should be carried through those waters known as the Gulf of Georgia into the Rosario Strait, to the Straits of Fuca, and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

4. By a careful consideration of the wording of the treaty it would seem distinctly to provide that the channel mentioned should possess three characteristics: 1st. It should separate the *continent* from Vancouver's Island. 2d. It