

tury, it is impossible for one to read it with anything like composure or patience.

To those statesmen and writers of other countries, who have represented the United States as arrogant, uncomfortable and domineering, I would commend this tale of the sacrifice of northern Maine, as likely to afford them great, if not endless comfort.

Article two of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris between Great Britain and the United States in 1783, so far as respects the question of the north-eastern boundary, is as follows:

"From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, to wit: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands,—along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River."

This is the northerly line; the easterly is described:—

"East, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the waters that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the United States, and lying between the lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and east Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia."

This language seems to be too plain to admit of dispute, and yet under it four questions have arisen between the parties to