

its northerly and westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Fundy, the river Penobscot with its north-westerly branches emptying into the Bay of Penobscot, the river Kennebec and Androscoggin, whose united waters empty into the Bay of Sagadahock, and the river Connecticut emptying into the bay, usually called Long Island Sound. These bays are all open arms of the sea, or Atlantic Ocean, are designated by their names on Mitchell's map, and, with the single exception of Sagadahock, are all equally well known and usually designated by their appropriate names. This ligne des versants constitutes the highlands of the Treaty, as claimed by the United States.

There is another ligne des versants, which Great Britain claims as the highlands of the Treaty. It is the dividing ridge that bounds the southern side of the basin of the river St. John, and divides the streams that flow into the river St. John from those which flow into the Penobscot and St. Croix. No river flows from this dividing ridge into the river St. Lawrence. On the contrary, nearly the whole of the basins of the St. John and Ristigouche intervene. The source of the St. Croix also is in this very ligne des versants, and less than an English mile distant from the source of a tributary stream of the St. John. This proximity, reducing the due north line of the Treaty as it were to a point, compelled the provincial agents of the British Government to extend the due north line over this dividing ridge into the basin of the St. John, crossing its tributary streams to the distance of about forty miles from the source of the St. Croix, to the vicinity of an isolated hill, between two tributary streams of the St. John. Connecting that isolated hill with the ligne des versants, as just described, by passing between said tributary streams, they claimed it as constituting the highlands of the Treaty.

These two ranges of highlands, as thus described, the one contended for by the United States, and the other by Great Britain, His Majesty, the Arbiter, regards as comporting equally well in all respects with the language of the Treaty. It is not the intention of the Undersigned in this place to question in the slightest degree the correctness of His Majesty's conclusion. But when the Arbiter proceeds to say that it would be suitable to run the line due north from the source of the River St. Croix, not "to the highlands which divide the " rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the River St. Lawrence," but to the centre of the River St. John, thence to pass up the said river, to the mouth of the River St. Francis, thence up the River St. Francis to the source of its south-westernmost branch, and from thence by a line drawn west into the point, where it intersects the line of the highlands as claimed by the United States, and only from thence to pass "along said highlands which " divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from those which fall into " the River St. Lawrence, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River," thus abandoning altogether the boundaries of the Treaty, and substituting for them a distinct and different line of demarcation, it becomes the duty of the undersigned, with the most perfect respect for the friendly views of the Arbiter, to enter a protest against the proceeding, as constituting a departure from the power delegated by the High Parties interested, in order that the rights and interests of the United States may not be supposed to be committed by any presumed acquiescence on the part of their Representative near His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The Undersigned, &c.

Baron Verstolk de Soelen,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. P. PREBLE.

## No. 2.

*Right Hon. C. R. Vaughan to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received April 15.)*

My Lord,

*Washington, March 12, 1831.*

IT has been long known at Washington, that His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered, on the 10th January, to Mr. Preble the Minister from the United States, his decision upon the question of boundary referred to arbitration.

I am assured, however, by Mr. Van Buren, that this Government has not yet received the official communication of His Majesty's decision; though it appears that some communication of the import of it has been made by Mr.