

Oceans surround the head and sides of North America. Its feet, right and left, rest upon the broad shoulders of the twin Continent. The island of Trinidad, the southernmost of the larger Antilles, shall form the southern boundary on the right. The left limits will be fixed in the Gulf of Darien, at the mouth of the Atrato; whence follow the course of that river to its source, then cross by a straight line to the head waters of the San Juan, which empties at Chirambira, on the Pacific. To avoid difficulties about confines and the inhabitants, the ceded territory should comprise the valleys of both rivers, between the Western Cordilleras and the ocean. Every piece of land situated above this double southern boundary, as far as the poles, belongs to North America. On account of their greater proximity to our coasts and for their own convenience, the Bermudas in the Atlantic and the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific should be moored amongst our Continent.

There is now-a-days such a rapid succession of events that your statements of last become obsolete this month. To obviate these constantly occurring changes, the date of the 1st January, 1867, is chosen as the fixed point up to which references will be made.

North America may be divided into three parts, namely: Northern, Central, and Southern. The Northern portion is occupied by the Russian, British, and Danish possessions; the Central, by the United States; the Southern, by that continuation of Florida, the archipelago comprising the Bahamas and the Antilles, as also by Mexico, the Central American States, and some provinces belonging to New Granada. United, these countries would measure eight million five hundred thousand square miles.