

rence, the navigation of which they would next demand, divides the small, insignificant St. Lawrence streamlets, scarcely serviceable for machinery, the Metis, the Riviere Verte, du Loup, locally honoured by the name of rivers, from tributaries of the St. John's River, and from the Restigouche. This latter river (the Restigouche) falls into the Bay of Chaleurs, and as the said Bay falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the Atlantic Ocean, there are some in the United States who think these three removes rather opposed to the doctrine of the Restigouche falling into the Atlantic Ocean, and are willing to yield that point accordingly. But as the identity of the Bay of Fundy with the Atlantic Ocean is far more essential to their pretensions, so it is most important that the geographical character of the Bay of Fundy shall be defined, and it may be proper to state, that the Americans contend, that it is an inseparable part of the ocean, and to treat them as two, is to attempt a distinction without a difference—a legal quiddity, or a stratagem raised to drive Maine 100 miles south of her true limits. But Great Britain can never yield this point, and must consider the claim of Maine preposterous, extravagant, and inadmissible; that the Bay of Fundy is, for any purposes of this treaty, to be considered as the Atlantic Ocean: seeing that, independently of the numberless arguments and instances to the contrary to be deduced from geographical science, the common usage, and the common sense of mankind. The treaty itself, *twice* within the brief limits of the boundary article, employs the appellative of the "Bay of Fundy," in express and absolute contradistinction to the Atlantic Ocean.

The second article of the treaty of Ghent declares, that the line shall *commence* at the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, namely, 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 which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut River, &c. In conformity with the provisions of the treaty, a commission was appointed to run the line and discover these Highlands—the commissioners disagreed—those on the part of Great Britain contending these lands commenced at Mars Hill, those on behalf of America contending they were 100 miles further north. Now, it is obvious by this treaty, that the line is to commence at the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, and that that angle is to be sought for at those Highlands which separate waters flowing into the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean. Tracing the line

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