

Nova Scotia. See the article, "*Nova Scotia*," in the Encyclopedia Americana, and also in Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia.

ART. 7. In that comprehensive sense, we shall employ the term in this examination.

ART. 8. Now it appears from the map of Lower Canada, with adjacent parts of the United States and Nova Scotia, published by the British "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," that *one side* of Nova Scotia, namely, the *western*, is a line extending *North and South*, as *BC* in Fig. 17; whose northern extremity *C* meets *another side*, namely, *CD*, and its southern extremity meets the Chiputnaticook river, which, by the line of its progress to Passamaquoddy Bay, makes a *third side*. It also appears from that map, that, according to the British claim, the "*northwest angle of Nova Scotia*," specified in the treaty of 1763, lies on the point *b*, of the side *BC*, *between the extremities* of that side, and *b d* is a *common side* or *boundary* of the United States and of Canada. But, by what we have shown in articles 4 and 5, the angle *a* would, in that case, be the *southeast angle of Canada*, and the angle *c* would be the *northeast angle* of the United States; but Nova Scotia has *no angle whatever at the point b*; therefore *the British claim must be false*.

ART. 9. But, by the American claim, the northwest angle of Nova Scotia lies at the point *C*, where undoubtedly there is an angle of Nova Scotia; which angle, being also the *only* angle of Nova Scotia which is made by the *northern extremity* of the side *BC*; it *must* be the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, specified in the treaty aforesaid. Therefore, *the British claim is false, and also the American is true.* Q. E. D.

I cannot conclude the foregoing investigations, without acknowledging my obligations to Dr. J. D. Hedge, of Cambridge, for the kind and active manner in which he has labored to ensure the correctness, encourage the publication, and promote the success of this work, by the removal of many prac-