

So essential a difference with regard to limits claimed as a matter of right by both sides, has already disposed the court of Great Britain, for the sake of peace, not to insist rigorously, on what belongs to it; but to propose that two lines being drawn, the one, from the mouth of the river Penobscot or Pentagoet, to its source, and thence in a direct line northwards to the river St. Lawrence, the other from a certain point on the said river of Pentagoet, at twenty leagues distance from its mouth across the continent, to the point on the gulph of St. Lawrence, which will be at twenty leagues distance from cape Tourmantin, the whole of the Peninsula, the Isthmus, the Bay of Fundy, and in general all the countries, rivers and coasts, situated to the south-east of the abovesaid last line, shall belong in full sovereignty to the crown of Great Britain; that with regard to the country situated to the north-west between the two abovesaid lines, to the river St. Lawrence, shall not be possessed nor inhabited by the subjects of either one power or the other.

The court of Great Britain imagines that this proposition will fullfill perfectly, the object of security and reciprocal convenience; but on the other hand it sees with regret, how much the conditions, and the reserves under which France pretends to leave the possession of the Peninsula to Great Britain, are