

5th. That the word "eastward," assumed by Wheaton to be therein, or necessary for understanding it, is an entire departure, not only from the text, and the courses and mountain ranges described, but is an admission, that, without the interpolation of that word, it is not possible in any way, under the Terms of the Treaty, even to approach the Portland Channel.

6th. That the assumed line laid down on some of the modern maps and charts as passing through Portland Channel, was not laid down, acquiesced in, or sanctioned, so far as can be ascertained in British Columbia, by any competent authority, before the transfer of Alaska to the United States, and has, from the first attempt of the United States to exercise any authority, based upon the extension of that line within the territory claimed by British Columbia, been disputed by the Dominion and by British Columbia.

7th. That the map of the Dominion, published by authority of the Dominion Government in 1880; on which the line through Portland Channel is laid down, can have no legal effect in depriving the Province of British Columbia of the large extent of territory, lying between the true line defined by the Convention and the said assumed line, the said last named line having been placed thereon through inadvertence, and being of no validity, as without sanction or authority from the Treaty-making powers—Great Britain and the United States,—without whose action no such international boundary could be agreed upon.

8th. That the delineation on the French map, above referred to, is conclusive that, among the most civilized nations of Europe, Portland Channel and the islands to the westward thereof, as far as a line ascending northerly up the channel from Cape de Chacon would strike the continent at the 56° of latitude, were, upon the strength of Russian authorities, recognised as within the possessions of Great Britain in 1815, and is in singular accord with the definition in the Convention of 1825 by Russia, as to where the line of demarcation would be found.

9th. That if such words are found in the transfer from Russia to the United States, Great Britain, not having been a party thereto, is in no way bound thereby, and the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia cannot be legally deprived of their territory by such act.

10th. That there has been no lapse of time, no user, or acquiescence by any of the parties to the Convention of 1825, or their representatives, that can in any way justify a forced departure from the line of demarcation defined by the Convention.

11th. That British Columbia is unwilling to assent to any such departure without the gravest considerations.

The following are the charts and tracings referred to in the foregoing observations:—

No. 1 Chart.—South-west Coast of Alaska and Alexander Bay: from British Admiralty Charts, 1865, corrected by officers of United States ships "Saginaw" and "Jamestown," 1869 and 1880, with the two lines delineated thereon in red.

No. 2.—Admiralty Chart—Port Simpson to Cross Sound—with the two lines delineated thereon in red.

No. 3.—Tracing from Russian Chart of 1849, showing the coast range of mountains, with letters in red A, B, C, D,—A B indicating Cape de Chacon and Burroughs Bay, C to D Portland Channel, with the two lines thereon in red.

No. 4.—Tracing from French Map of 1815, dedicated to Monsieur le Comte D'Artois, shewing, by coloured delineations, the dividing line at that time between the Russian and British possessions on the North-west Coast of America.