

depth of water from the point in the Gulf of Georgia, where the channel is in dispute, down to the centre line of the Strait of Fuca, where the two claimed boundary-lines may be said to become common :—

American Channel.	British Channel.
Fathoms.	Fathoms.
37	37
170	45
90	50
65	66
96	160
100	43
150	45
150	49
115	48
115	67
84	—

It will thus be seen that the channel claimed as the American boundary has the decided advantage in depth of water, besides being wider at every point. When there is any dispute about the right of property in an island the rule is that, *cæteris paribus*, it is within the jurisdiction of, and belongs to, the mainland, rather than that of any neighbouring island; hence the Arroo group have been always considered to attach to the American Continent and not to Vancouver's Island, as now claimed by Governor Douglas. From the above map our readers can form their own judgment as to which of the two boundary lines is the correct one.

The subjoined extracts from journals published on the Pacific side, in the vicinity, and doubtless possessing a knowledge of the region of country in dispute, and the facts attending its previous history, afford very strong evidence that the claim of the United States is a just one, and has heretofore remained undisputed, as the action of the territorial Legislatures of Oregon and Washington, mentioned below, clearly establishes :—

“ CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF OUR RIGHT TO THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.—The recent occurrence on the Island of San Juan, in asserting jurisdiction and the right of occupancy of that and the neighbouring islands by the two great Powers, the United States and Great Britain, are matters of deep and abiding interest, not only to Washington Territory, but to the nation at large. What must be the final result, the future alone can determine. But it becomes our people, in investigating this matter, to look upon this question gravely and seriously, for out of it may grow events of vast magnitude. A difference between two great nations entailing the possibility of an appeal to arms, at this juncture in the world's history, is a subject requiring calm deliberation, dispassionate patriotism, a desire on the part of every American to see his Government with all the right upon her side. Let us, then, be prudent and watchful of our acts; let us do nothing with hot and impetuous haste; let every American settler upon these islands, with calmness, dignity, and propriety of conduct, act as though convinced of the right of their presence. We feel assured they will be guilty of no act of outrage or wrong which may embroil them with the British subjects now temporarily stopping there. Let them remember that every violation of right gives strength to their opponents; and let them remember that the time is not yet come for decisive action, for between the two Governments, the High Contracting Parties, negotiations are now pending which we sincerely trust will ultimately accomplish a peaceable solution of the question; and we are confident that there is but one way in which that question can be settled—and that must be that the Canal de Haro is the channel through the middle of which runs the boundary, and thereby Great Britain must surrender to us the possession of that Archipelago.

“ But while we commend this moderate course to our people, let it not be understood that we yield an inch to what we deem the intrusion of