

Notwithstanding all that Count Nesselrode and others have said about these inlets called channels, or canals, not being part of the ocean, nor their shores part of the coast of the continent, at page 12 of the printed case it says: "It is plain that the Russian negotiators understood that articles three and four gave to Russia a continuous strip of territory [*lisière*] around all the bays and inlets of the ocean up to longitude one hundred and forty-one. This is confirmed by articles six and seven, by the first of which the right of free navigation is given to British subjects of all the rivers and streams which, in their course toward the Pacific ocean, may cross the line of demarkation upon the strip [*lisière*] of the coast." This is not a gift from Russia, nor is it so pretended in the treaty. It is found by investigation to be one of the rights of the British, and it is so expressed in the sixth article of the treaty. And again, on the same page, immediately following the above, the printed case goes on to say: "That by article seven the privilege is given British subjects for the period of ten years to frequent for the purpose of fishing and trading all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens and creeks on the coast mentioned in article three;" and says, further: "These grants are inconsistent with any other theory than the complete sovereignty of the Russians over not only the *lisière* on the mainland but also over the waters of the bays and inlets extending from the ocean into the mainland." The last four words give a contradiction to the author's object in the printed case, for having admitted that the waters of the bays and inlets extend from the ocean into the mainland they cannot be *parts of the coast of the continent*.

Russia never made any grants to England; she had nothing to grant, any more than England had to grant to her. There was merely a mutual separation of property for the benefit of both, and the acts were no more consistent with the sovereignty of one than of the other. But the author has failed to quote the seventh article as it is found in the treaty. The wording of the article applies equally to both Russia and England, and is as follows: "It is also understood that for the space of ten years from the signing of the present convention the vessels of the two powers, or those belonging to their respective subjects, shall mutually be at liberty to frequent, without any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens and creeks on the coast mentioned in article three, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives." There certainly is no grant made here by Russia to England any more than there is by England to Russia; but the article makes it quite clear as to what is an inland sea, as spoken of here. It is a sea lying enclosed, or back from the coast of the continent, such as