

of certain documents which shewed particular acts of jurisdiction in this tract of country by the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, and have obtained them; and Great Britain, on her part, has brought forward, and lays before the Arbitrator, documents which disclose the whole state of the facts and the conflicting Provincial pretensions relating to it.

Appendix.

Reply to American observations on topographical evidence.

Communication between the British Provinces.—Appendix to first American Statement, p. 46.

The United States suggest that, when they have got possession of their own territory, Great Britain will nevertheless be enabled to maintain the communication between her Provinces, by opening a road from the Great Falls of the River St. John towards the St. Lawrence, through her acknowledged dominions; without any allusion to a circumstance which appears by evidence they themselves have adduced,* that the least difficult communication even between the district of Gaspé, part of the Province of Lower Canada, and Quebec its Capital, is by following up the Restigouche near to its source, then crossing to the St. John, and thence by going by way of *Temisquata Portage* to the St. Lawrence, would thus be placed within the territory of a foreign Power. The road proposed by The United States to remedy the inconveniencies that would be experienced by Great Britain, from a decision in favour of the American claim would find none of the facilities derived from following the valleys of rivers, at least until reaching the head waters of the River Metis, flowing into the St. Lawrence. The road would be upwards of one hundred miles in a direct line from the Great Falls of the St. John to the St. Lawrence, and it would have to traverse a country densely covered with forests, interspersed with numerous morasses, and totally destitute of any other inhabitants than a few straggling Indians; it must also cross the high banks of numerous rivers and deep ravines, and would necessarily present obstacles to its formation, perfectly insurmountable by the present resources of the British Colonies in that quarter.

III.—Hale's Map of New England.

Appendix to First American Statement, p. 46.

Some of the remarks made on the objections of The United States to Greenleaf's map apply with equal force to those made against Hale's map of New England. This map strongly confirms the two following positions, viz. 1st. That no settled opinion respecting the northern boundary of the present State of Maine has ever existed in The United States; and, 2dly, That map makers having all facilities, and apparently honest intentions, are not to be relied on in the delineation of lines of boundary. It was published in the capital of a State greatly interested in this question, in the year 1826, ten years after the discussions under the Treaty of Ghent had directed the attention of the American public to the subject of the northern boundary of The United States, and the delineation of various rivers indisputably shews that the compiler had access to the maps constructed under the authority of the late Commission, and yet the map presents a northern boundary of the State of Maine, neither agreeing with the claim of The United States, nor with that of Great Britain, and, consequently, if not altogether founded in error, expressive of the author's private opinion only. It is worthy of remark, that among the specific objections adduced against this map no allusion is made to the location there given to the tract granted

* Bouchett's Topography of Canada, p. 587.