

Notes to the State-
ment.
Surveys under the
late Commission.

between the head of the Cheseboc and the main South branch of the St. John. For the reasons already stated, it is impossible that he could have ascertained their true position; and Mr. Campbell, alluding certainly to the Cheseboc, (British Appendix, page 118; American Appendix, page 417,) states from hearsay information, that the portage between its source, and that of the St. John, is through a heath bog, surrounded by part of the same "main ridge" that he had before traced. Besides this, there is on the British Transcript of Map A, on the portage between the source of the Black River and the opposite South-erly branch of the St. John, a range of hills called Quacungamooksis Mountains, the authority for which has not been discovered in the reports of the Surveyors.

In addition to what has been mentioned in the text, respecting the character of the highlands between the sources of the Kennebec and those of the Connecticut, it may be added that, according to Dr. Tiarks' Survey of the upper branches of the last mentioned river, (No. 12,) there is no apparent difference between the character of that height of land, and that of the portages on the American line which he had examined; the ridges which he has delineated being parallel to the branches of the Connecticut, instead of running between their sources and those of the tributary streams of the St. Lawrence.

It is not intended by any thing that precedes, either to admit or to deny the existence of mountains or elevations in the vicinity of the British line. It is only intended to affirm, that the evidence adduced in that respect is wholly insufficient. And it must be repeated, that, although the United States cannot *acknowledge as true* an assertion which is not proved, they may *admit*, without its affecting in any degree their right to the contested territory, that the country through which the British line passes, is more elevated or is better entitled than the highlands designated by the treaty, to the character of a "generally mountainous country," in the sense ascribed to those terms in the British Statement.

It may, at the same time, be observed, that the situation of the highest mountains in that district of country, is entirely different from that of the dividing highlands claimed by either Great Britain or the United States. A succession of insulated mountains or irregular ridges of a greater elevation than any other, either in New England, or in the United States, East of the Stony Mountains, may be traced from the "White Hills," within sixty miles of the sea coast, extending in a North-east direction to "Mount Kathadin," situated between the two main branches of the Penobscot. The elevation of the White Hills above the level of the sea, (v) is ascertained, and exceeds seven thousand; that of Mount Kathadin, is presumed to be near five thousand feet. The intervening very elevated and mountainous country, is intersected by the Penobscot, the Kennebec and their numerous tributary streams. A spur, known by the name of Kathadin Clump, extends Northwardly perhaps to some much lower mountains North of the sources of the Ristook, which Mr. Greenleaf intended to include within his "mountainous part of Maine." The highest ascertained point on any of the highlands claimed by either party, is the place called "Image" on Map A, and is hardly more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

D.

MR. GALLATIN'S LETTER OF DECEMBER 25, 1824.

Mr. Gallatin's Letter, of 25th Dec. 1824.

In that part of Mr. Gallatin's confidential letter, which relates to the North-eastern Boundary, his object was to communicate the impression under which he was, that the Government of Great Britain did not intend seriously to assert its pretended claim, but had advanced it for the purpose of procuring with more facility an exchange of territory. Aware that the United States could not voluntarily cede or exchange (unless found to be, according to the original treaty of 1783, within the dominions of a Foreign Power,) any part of a State, he tried to remove the objection to an exchange, by asserting that the district in question, was not within the bounds of the State of Massachusetts, (now Maine.)