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ot contending f United States and Code the United otherwise, priori d safe channel, any channel at a t. It is submitte the Trenty, which Idle of which the The full enjoyment Trenty, whilst British subjects Juguant to equity ever possessed, the ment.

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Party the free navigation of the whole of Fuca's Straits, is intelligible, as a necessary precaution, if the boundary line is to be run through the Rosario Strait, but is unnecessary and unreasonable, if the boundary line is to be run through the Canal de Haro. 3. That the proviso in the third paragraph of Article I, which secures to either

4. That a boundary line run through the middle of the Channel, now called the Rosario Strait, satisfies the great aim, which either party had in view prior to the conclusion of the Treaty of the 15th June, 1846; and as that Channel had no distinguishing name at the time when the Treaty was made, it could not be otherwise described than as it is described in the Treaty. On the other hand the Canal de Haro had a distinguishing name, and there was no reason, if the Canal de Haro was santemplated by both the High Contracting Parties at the time when the Treaty was made, why it should not have been described by its distinguishing name to prevent all incertainty.

5. That a line of boundary run through the middle of the Rosario Strait, in coordance with the knowledge, which both the High Contracting Parties possessed at he time when the Treaty of 15th June, 1846, was made, would have been favourable both Parties, whereas a line of boundary run through the Canal de Haro would have eprived Her Britanniv Majesty of a right of access to her own possessions through the mly then known navigable and safe channel.

6. That it is more in accordance with equity that His Imperial Majesty should ronounce in favour of the claim of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, than in trour of the claim of the Government of the United States, as a decision of His imperial Majesty declaring the Rosario Strait to be the Channel through which the oundary line is to be run, will continue to citizens of the United States the free use f the only Channel navigated by their vessels prior to the Trenty of 15th Jame, 1846; hilst a declaration of His Imperial Majesty in favour of the claim of the Government flue United States will deprive British subjects of rights of navigation, of which they have od the habitual enjoyment from the time when the Rosario Strait was first explored nd surveyed by Vancouver.

The evidence, which Her Britannic Majesty's Government has thought it proper poffer to the consideration of His Imperial Majesty in support of the present case, as, for the convenience of His Imperial Majesty, been collected in an Appendix, hick is annexed thereto.