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River Mississippi;
Mississippi, until
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ANTIC OCEAN:—
t. Croix, from its
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ATLANTIC OCEAN
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* excepting such
the said Province

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Article, unless
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Commissioners
treaty between

shall make a map of the said Boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said Boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other points of the said Boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such Map and Declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said Boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the Fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated."

Independently of the "fief of Madawaska" having been under Canadian jurisdiction, even *prior* to the charter of Massachusetts, there is "the Madawaska settlement," which has always been under the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, and which contains a population of upwards of 2000 Frenchmen. This territory extends on the main river St. John, from the neighbourhood of the Great Falls upwards, for several miles above the confluence of the Madawaska river. This settlement, named from the river Madawaska, which empties itself into the river St. John's, thirty-six miles above the Great Falls, and about 156 miles above Fredericton. This territory, with "the fief of Madawaska," has always belonged to Great Britain since the treaty of Quebec, and is comprised in the territory to which the state of Maine lays claim. The two main impediments to draw *any line in accordance with the treaty*, arise from the inability to discover the north-west angle of Nova Scotia; and substituting a small and insignificant stream called the St. Croix, for the true and noble St. Croix, the Penobscot. It is very certain that the Penobscot river formed the true and proper boundary. It runs far into the country, and divides, at its source, the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, from those discharging themselves into the Atlantic. Those rivers which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence are the Chaudiere and the St. Francis; those into the Atlantic being the Kennebec and the Penobscot, whilst the most prominent range of dividing land is seen lying about equidistant from the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic and at the source of the Penobscot. All this is to be traced as clearly and distinctly as the geographical knowledge of the country at the period of the construction of the treaty would permit. The object of the treaty, it is quite evident, was to define exclusively and determinately the limits of the United States, with a view to prevent future collision, as well as to promote present harmony, and the future "reciprocal advantage and mutual convenience" of both countries.