

tary streams, besides being essentially objectionable in its general bearing, had the effect of interfering directly with the actual rights of Great Britain, derived from use, occupancy, and settlement.

RICHARD RUSH,
W. HUSKISSON,
STRATFORD CANNING.

**EXTRACT FROM PROTOCOL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD
CONFERENCE,**

*Of the American and British Plenipotentiaries, held at the Board of
Trade, on the 13th July, 1824.*

Present,—Mr. Rush,
Mr. Huskisson,
Mr. Stratford Canning.

The protocol of the preceding conference was read over and signed.

The British Plenipotentiaries, in more complete explanation of the statement made by them, in the twentieth conference, gave in an article comprising the counter proposals of their Government, as to the Northwest boundary in America, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. They observed, at the same time, that, if their article were accepted, in substance, by the American Government, it would be necessary, on framing it into a convention, to give its details and accompanying arrangements a more distinct and expanded shape. They added, that, in making the annexed proposal, they had departed considerably from the full extent of the British right, agreeably to the readiness which they had before expressed to settle the Northwest boundary, on grounds of fair compromise and mutual accommodation.

The American Plenipotentiary, in receiving the above article from the British Plenipotentiaries, remarked, that he wished it also to be understood, that, in proposing a modification of the article originally submitted by him, on this subject, he had been governed by the same view."

F.

AMERICAN PAPERS,

On the Northwest coast of America (twelfth protocol.)

Whereas, by the third article of the Convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, signed at London, on the twentieth of October, 1818, it was agreed, that any country that might be claimed by either party on the Northwest Coast of America, westward of the Stoney Mountains, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the said Convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, it having been understood, that such agreement was not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the parties might have to any