

river the boundary, each country retaining the bank of the river contiguous to its own territories, and the navigation of it remaining for ever free and open, upon a footing of perfect equality to both nations."

"To carry into effect this proposal, on one part Great Britain would have to give up ports and settlements south of the Columbia. On the part of the United States there could be no reciprocal withdrawing from actual occupation, as there is not, and never has been, a single American citizen settled north of the Columbia (this was in A.D. 1826). The United States decline to accede to this proposal, even when Great Britain has added to it the further offer of a most excellent harbour and an extensive tract of country on the Straits of Juan de Fuca—a sacrifice tendered in the spirit of accommodation, and for the sake of a final adjustment of all differences; but which, having been made in this spirit, is not to be considered as in any degree recognising a claim on the part of the United States, or as at all impairing the existing right of Great Britain over the port and territory in question."

Such being the losses which would have been consequent on the acceptance of the British offer, those which would have been added to them by adopting the proposal of the United States are sufficiently evident. Let the expression used by Sir George Simpson be borne in mind, that all the cultivateable land lies south of Frazer's River, and then let the eye be carried along the forty-ninth parallel, and it will be seen how much of it would be left to Great Britain. Fort Okanagan, with its little fertile district of alluvial soil, would be

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