

to the point where it joins the line claimed by the United States of America, and traced on the map (A.); thence that line to the point at which, according to that map, it falls in with that claimed by Great Britain; and thence the line, marked on the said map by both the two Powers, to the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut River:

With regard to the second point, that is to say, Which is the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut River?

Considering,—

That, in order to solve this question, a choice is to be made between the river of Connecticut Lake, Perry's Stream, Indian Stream, and Hall's Stream:

Considering,—

That according to the practice adopted in geography, the source and the bed of a river are pointed out by the name of the river affixed to that source and to the bed, and by their greater relative importance compared with other waters communicating with that river:

Considering,—

That in an official letter, so early as 1772, mention is made of Hall's Brook, and in an official letter of a later date in the same year from the States General, Hall's Brook is described as a little river falling into the Connecticut:

That the river in which Connecticut Lake is found appears to be much more considerable than Hall's, Indian, or Perry's Stream; that Connecticut Lake, and the two lakes which are situated to the north of it, seem to give to it a greater volume of water than the three other rivers, and to admit it to be the bed of the Connecticut, that is to say, the river which is to be traced, if the preference were given to either of the three rivers.

Finally, that the map (A.) having been recognized in the Convention of 1827 as indicating the course of the waters, the authority of that map appears to extend equally to the names: seeing that in case of dispute, any name of river or lake respecting which the parties had not been agreed, might have been omitted; that the said map mentions Connecticut Lake, and that the name of Connecticut Lake implies the application of the name Connecticut to the river which issues from the said lake:

We are of opinion,—

That the north-westernmost head of the north-west of those which flow into the most northern of the three lakes, of which the last bears the name of Connecticut Lake, is to be considered as the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut:

And with regard to the third point, that is to say, Which is the Boundary to be traced from the River Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude to the River St. Lawrence, called in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraguy?

Considering,—

That the High Parties concerned differ in opinion upon the question, Whether the Treaties require a new survey of the whole Line of Boundary from the River Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, called in the Treaties, Iroquois or Cataraguy, or only the completion of the ancient provincial surveys:

Considering,—

That the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814 does not stipulate that such portion of the Boundaries as has not been surveyed already, shall be surveyed, but declares, that the Boundaries have not been surveyed, and determines that they shall be so:

That in fact that survey from the Connecticut to the River St. Lawrence, called in the Treaties, Iroquois or Cataraguy, is to be considered as not having taken place between the two Powers: seeing that the ancient survey is found to be inaccurate, and that it had been ordered, not by the two Powers by common agreement, but by the ancient provincial authorities:

That in fixing a latitude, it is usual to follow the principle of observed latitude:

And that the Government of the United States of America has raised certain fortifications at a spot called Rouse's Point, under the persuasion that the ground formed a portion of their territory, a persuasion sufficiently justified by the line reputed up to that time to correspond with the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude.

We are of opinion,—

That it will be proper to proceed to new operations for the measurement of the observed latitude, in order to trace the Boundary of the Connecticut River along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, to the River St. Lawrence, called in the Treaties, Iroquois or Cataraguy: in such manner, however, as that in any case, at the spot called Rouse's Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort there raised, and shall comprise that fort, and a circle round it of one kilometer radius (*son rayon kilométrique*.)

Thus done, and given under our Royal Seal, at the Hague, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and the Eighteenth of our Reign.

(Signed)
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed)

WILLIAM.
VERSTOLK DE SOELEN.

Appendix.

IV.

Decision of the
King of the
Netherlands.