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Thus far the question has been considered independently of the further article of the treaty of 1783, which was added "that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, (and thence round to the Southern boundary,) east by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth, in the bay of Fundy, to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence."

ment existing at the time the treaty was formed, it was necessary so to describe it that its position and location might be ascertained and fixed by reference to other known monuments, and directing the manner in which a line should be extended from one to the other, and hence the further description of that angle, the point of departure, viz: "That angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands." To determine, therefore, the particular place and location of the angle thus described, it could only be necessary to commence at the source of St. Croix river, and run a line therefrom due north, until it should reach the highlands, and at whatever point of the highlands that line should meet them, would be the angle called for by the treaty. To effect this, the source of St. Croix river and the highlands must be ascertained, and it is matter of history that the two Governments were not, for years after the formation of the treaty, agreed as to what river was the St. Croix river, mentioned in, and intended by, the treaty; the American Government claiming that a river further east than the Scoudiac was the St. Croix of the treaty; and the British Government contending that the Penobscot was the St. Croix of the treaty. This point of disagreement was settled and finally determined in 1797 by commissioners of both Governments under the provisions of the treaty of 1794, and a monument was accordingly erected at the source of the western branch of the river Scoudiac, or St. Croix river, as the source of St. Croix river mentioned in the treaty of 1783, and that monument has ever since been, and now is, recognised by both Governments as the point from which the line is to be drawn due north to the highlands. This point being fixed, and not now disputed, it remains to ascertain what highlands are to be reached by the line running due north from this monument, at which the northwest angle of Nova Scotia is to be located and fixed, and this is the point of difference between this Government and the Government of Great Britain, and of course requires a careful and close examination. In the former part of the description (in the treaty of 1783) of the highlands, at which the angle is to be formed, there is not any further designation of them, than that the line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands is the point from which the line of boundary is to start, and that line of boundary is "along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river"—the highlands called for, as constituting the point of departure of the line of boundary, must be the same as those upon which that line of boundary is to run along; and the highlands upon which that boundary is to run along, are highlands which divide the waters, etc. Further, in the latter part of the description of boundaries, in the treaty of 1783, the highlands intended are more certainly fixed, in the following words: "East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth, in the bay of Fundy, to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river