Arbiter's Decision. Translation.

Declaration relative to the River St. Croix of 1798, the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent in 1814, the Convention of the 29th September, 1827; and Mitchell's Map, and the Map A. referred to in that Convention:

Northwest Angle of Nova Scotia.

WE DECLARE, THAT,

As to the first point, to wit, the question, which is the place designated in the Treaties as the Northwest Angle of Nova Scotia, and what are the Highlands dividing the Rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, along which is to be drawn the line of boundary, from that angle to the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut River:

Considering:

That the High Interested Parties respectively claim that line of boundary at the south and at the north of the river St. John; and have each indicated, upon the Map A. the line which they claim:

Considering:

That according to the instances alleged, the term Highlands applies not only to a hilly or elevated country, but also to land which, without being hilly, divides waters flowing in different directions; and that thus the character more or less hilly and elevated of the country through which are drawn the two lines respectively claimed, at the north, and at the south, of the river St. John, cannot form the basis of a choice between them;

That the text of the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1783, recites, in part, the words previously used, in the Proclamation of 1763, and in the Quebec Act of 1774, to indicate the southern boundaries of the Government of Quebec, from Lake Champlain, "in forty-five "degrees of North latitude, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves "into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea, and also along the North "Coast of the Bay des Chaleurs;"

That in 1763, 1765, 1773, and 1782, it was established that Nova Scotia should be bounded at the north, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs, by the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; that this delimitation is again found, with respect to the Province of Quebec, in the Commission of the Governor General of Quebec of 1786, wherein the language of the Proclamation of 1763, and of the Quebec Act of 1774, has been used, as also in the Commissions of 1786, and others of subsequent dates of the Governors of New Brunswick, with respect to the last mentioned Province, as well as in a great number of maps anterior and posterior to the Treaty of 1783; and that the 1st Article of the said Treaty specifies, by name, the States whose independence is acknowledged;

But that this mention does not imply (inplique) the entire coincidence of the boundaries between the two Powers, as settled by the following Article, with the ancient delimitation of the British Provinces, whose preservation is not mentioned in the Treaty of 1783, and which, owing to its continual changes, and the uncertainty which continued to exist respecting it, created, from time to time, differences between the Provincial authorities;

That there results from the line drawn under the Treaty of 1783, through the great Lakes, west of the river St. Lawrence, a departure from the ancient Provincial charters, with regard to those boundaries;

That one would vainly attempt to explain why, if the intention was to retain the ancient Provincial boundary, Mitchell's Map, published in 1755, and consequently anterior to the Proclamation of 1763, and to the Quebec Act of 1774, was precisely the one used in the negotiation of 1783;

That Great Britain proposed, at first, the river Piscataqua as the eastern boundary of the United States; and did not subsequently agree to the proposition to cause the boundary of Maine, or Massachusetts Bay, to be ascertained at a later period;