

the commencement of *the due north line* be drawn from the north-westernmost source of the St. Croix; and that whatever mistakes may have hitherto crept in, during the attempt to settle this question, the two Powers, in order to execute the Treaty, must at last go back to that point. It is true that Her Majesty's Government may be considered, looking to the explanatory Article, as pledged to abide by the decision of the Commissioners under the Treaty of 1794, yet this pledge was given before the proceedings of those Commissioners were known to be in violation of the Treaty of 1783, and when the nature of their compromise was not understood. That compromise was one-sided in every respect. The acknowledgment that the river decided upon was the true St. Croix, could not have been avoided. The ample means of identifying it have long been public. But in return for that acknowledgment, Great Britain is asked, by the selection of a wrong point for the source of that river, to lose a territory of more than one million of acres of land, and has been subjected in consequence of that erroneous decision, to much expense and trouble, by the delay in the execution of the Treaty of 1783.

The Treaty of 1783 cannot be faithfully executed without commencing the due north line at the north-westernmost waters of the St. Croix.

If then, the United States had ground for refusing to be bound by the adjudication of the King of the Netherlands, under the Convention of the 29th of September, 1827, which by Article VII. of the Convention was to be taken as "final and conclusive," because his adjudication was a compromise, and not a decision upon points submitted to him, and was not conformable to the conditions required by the Treaty of 1783, how much better ground has Great Britain to refuse its sanction to the proceedings of the Commissioners of 1794, now that they are discovered to be in violation of the Treaty of 1783, at the same time that they are the main cause of the difficulties which have lain in the way of the execution of that Treaty!

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE is no part of the surface of the globe where the tendency of the rock strata to run north-easterly and south-westerly in parallel ridges, is more strongly marked than in North America.

A slight inspection of the Map suffices to prove this. It is so much the inherent character of the Continent, that the Atlantic Coast, from the 30th to the 46th degree of North latitude, influenced by that geological principle, presents an outside line corresponding to the direction of the strata. From any part of the coast, north of the 35th degree, the country gradually rises in a north-west course to the Alleghany Mountains. These mountains consist of a belt of elevated land, varying from fifty to eighty miles in breadth, occupied by ridges running for the most part parallel to each other, in a mean direction of north-east and south-west, and separated by valleys, in many of which the heads of the Atlantic Rivers take their rise, flowing on until they are able to escape to the south-east, and to empty themselves into the Atlantic. In all these valleys the rocky beds conform, and even with greater constancy than in the ridges, to a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, and are always tilted up, more or less, at a considerable angle with the horizon. To the west of this system of mountains, the beds become horizontal for a great distance, and occupy that very extensive area usually called the valley of the Mississippi; but east of Lake Ontario the country falls once more under the influence before spoken of, and the River St. Lawrence runs parallel with the strata and ridges of the country, as well as with the direction of the coast. The investigations of individuals who have travelled extensively in North America, confirm what is obvious to local observers, that at some remote period, the waters have everywhere retired from higher levels. This is manifest in the valley through which the St. Lawrence flows. On the right bank of the river there is, for

The line of the Atlantic Coast in North America, influenced by the direction of the Rock Strata.

The course of the River St. Lawrence conforms to the direction of the Strata.

Retreat in ancient times of the waters