

assertion, he ought at least to be spared censure. Before dismissing the subject of the Ashburton treaty, I may observe that, in order to secure the consent of the Senate, it was not only necessary to produce "the red line map" and to point out that, if it became publicly known to have been discovered in Paris, Great Britain would make use of it in future negotiations to obtain better terms, but it was likewise found necessary to pay the State of Maine for the lands of which it was deprived by the Ashburton Treaty, as well as the cost of the military operations which had been undertaken by Maine without the authority of the Federal Government. Before leaving this branch of my subject, I feel that I ought, in order to prevent misconception, to state that I have read with care the report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, Commissioners appointed in 1839 by the British Government to explore the disputed territory, and have likewise examined the maps accompanying their report. The impression produced on my mind was precisely the same as the argument of a highly talented lawyer pleading a bad case. I may likewise notice the fact that after the Ashburton treaty had been ratified a lively controversy arose between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick as to their respective boundaries, which had not previously, so far as I can learn, been in dispute. The chief bone of contention was the Madawaska settlement which was almost entirely west of the due north line from the monument at the source of the St. Croix. The controversy raged almost as fiercely as that between Great Britain and the United States, and was only terminated by the award of Arbitrators, two of whom decided in favour of New Brunswick, the Canadian Arbitrator dissenting. Holding the view that I do, I am not surprised at the controversy or the award. Neither of the parties had the least claim to the territory, which was originally part of Maine. When examining the proceedings of the Arbitrators, on the respective claims of Canada, and New Brunswick, I found an opinion given by an eminent English Jurist, Dr. Travers Twiss, one of the arbitrators, which I deem conclusive, and which I shall cite in his own words:—"On examining the maps, " which have been submitted for the inspection and information of " the Arbitrators, it appears that the result of the treaty of Washing- " ton has been that a very considerable district, lying between the " frontier of the United States, on the one hand, and the legal " boundaries of the two Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, " on the other, is a possession of the British Crown, and remains as " yet unassigned to any Provincial Government." Is not Dr. Twiss'