

ville, to which we have before alluded, would, perhaps, answer as the new boundary line, for protection of the Indians, nearly as well as that which we have here suggested. But this is upon the presumption, that all the reservations and conditions in the treaty relative to the various tracts of ground within that line, for the advantage of the United States, and all the other conditions attached by them to it, should be *wholly done away*, and the American Government *excluded from having military posts, territorial jurisdiction, or public property of any kind, within the Indian line*, which line should be extended so as to run up to the Missouri, to its principal source, and the American territory to the westward, be bounded by the rocky mountains, as we have before suggested.

Now that we are on the subject of boundaries, it may not be improper to notice a striking instance of geographical ignorance in those who framed the treaty of 1783, in respect of the boundary, on the side of New Brunswick, for, instead of insisting, according to their instructions, on the river *Penobscot* being the boundary between that province and the United States, they abandoned it, and allowed them to go as far to the eastward as the river *St. Croix*; an extent of *sea coast* of nearly fifty leagues, though the river *Penobscot* is the natural boundary, which Great Britain should, even at this day, have laboured to obtain. The Americans, not content with this improvident concession, have subsequently wished to extend it further, notwithstanding AN AWARD\* against them. From ignorance or inattention to the locality and courses of the rivers, there is actually no communication between Lower Canada and New Brunswick, without crossing a part of the American territory, which carries, on the face of it, such a monstrous absurdity, that we deem it sufficient to mention the fact, in order to ensure a remedy in the next treaty; previous to which we, however, trust, as there is nothing now to prevent it, that the possession of Moose Island, and the other islands in Passamaquoddy bay will be resumed. "These islands, it will appear by reference to the treaty of 1783, were admitted to form part of Nova Scotia, now New Brunswick, the former having been divided into two provinces in 1784; but since, by the unjustifiable encroachments of the subjects of the United States, they have been wrested from Great Britain, without any interference or exertion to prevent it; on the contrary, they were to have been, by the *unratified*

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\* Declaration as to the boundary of the river St. Croix, dated the 25th October, 1798, by Mr. Barclay, Mr. Howell, and Mr. Benson.