

ty's Commissioner, and of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, the Commissioner of the United States, and of which duplicate copies similarly certified and authenticated are in the possession of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, have been duly examined and considered, and, as well as the marks by which the boundary to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Georgia has been defined upon the ground, are approved, agreed to, and adopted by both Governments.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the 24th day of February, in the year of Our Lord, 1870.

[L.S.] EDWARD THORNTON.

[L.S.] HAMILTON FISH.

1850.

PROTOCOL OF CONFERENCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, RELATIVE TO THE CESSION BY GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES OF HORSESHOE REEF, ON LAKE ERIE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING A LIGHTHOUSE.—LONDON, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

Abbott Lawrence, Esquire, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty, and Viscount Palmerston, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having met together at the Foreign Office:

Mr. Lawrence stated that he was instructed by his Government to call the attention of the British Government to the dangers to which the important commerce of the great lakes of the interior of America, and more particularly that concentrating at the town of Buffalo, near the entrance of the Niagara River from Lake Erie, and that passing through the Welland Canal, is exposed from the want of a lighthouse near the outlet of Lake Erie. Mr. Lawrence stated that the current of the Niagara River is at that spot very strong, and increases in rapidity as the river approaches the falls; and as that part of the river is necessarily used for the purpose of a harbour, the Congress of the United States, in order to guard against the