

dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress betwixt the federal government and that of Her Majesty. I do not believe in these rumours. The State of Maine sets too high a value upon the peace now happily subsisting between the two countries, and will, I have no doubt, await the constitutional action of their national government."

Although the state of Maine has made the most offensive and arrogant assumptions in regard to this territory, and expressed itself so determinedly with reference to the line, yet Mr. Jefferson, in 1803, when speaking of this very boundary, admitted, that "the British territories and ours in those parts were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution." Considering, then, the admitted inability to discover a line in strict accordance with the requisition of the treaty—also the admission of the state of Massachusetts that Great Britain had maintained exclusive jurisdiction over the territory, of which Sir John Harvey insisted on having control—let reference be made to the following resolves concerning the north-eastern territory of the United States, claimed by Great Britain:—

"Whereas, a large tract of the North-Eastern Territory of the United States, belonging in common to the states of Maine and Massachusetts, and lying within the limits of the former state, has, for many years past, in consequence of a claim of Great Britain, been surrendered to the exclusive custody of the British government; and whereas it appears, from the report of a committee appointed by the legislature of this commonwealth, to make personal examination into the state of our public lands, that great inconveniences and gross abuses have resulted from so valuable a portion of our domain being left in the keeping of agents over whom we have no control;

"Therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in general court assembled, That in the opinion of this legislature, it is due to the rights and interests of Massachusetts, that measures should be taken by the executive of the United States to secure a speedy settlement of this long protracted controversy, so that these states may be reinstated in the enjoyment of that property which was so long in their undisputed possession, and which is so indisputably theirs.

"Resolved, That in case there be a prospect of further unavoidable delay in the settlement of this controversy, it is essential to the ends of justice, that measures should be taken by the executive of the United States, to obtain a representation of the interests and rights of Maine and Massachusetts, in the agency and guardianship of the territory in question.

"Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the executive of the United States, to our senators and representatives in congress, and to the governor of the state of Maine.

"In Senate, March 1st, 1836.

"Passed.—Sent down for concurrence.

"HORACE MANN, President."

And, further, that the pertinacious maintenance of the partial views of Maine are most repugnant and irreconcilable, and at total variance