

- Page 25. Commission of Montague Wilmot, 1763.
Massachusetts has never acquired any title to lands north of 46° N. lat.
26. Impossibility of executing the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1783, without first agreeing upon the Highlands.
Difficulties appertaining to each of the two Lines, whose junction is to form the north-west angle.
27. Review of an Extract in the original Latin from the Grant of Nova Scotia in 1621.
Literal translation of the same Extract.
Reference to Map A, with reference to a new construction of the description of the Boundary, as it stands in that translation.
29. Uncertainty at what time the error in extending, on maps, the North Line as far as the St. Lawrence, first occurred; but it must have been subsequently to 1689.
Remarkable errors in Mitchell's maps.
Error in the American translation of the Grant of Nova Scotia of 1621.
31. Yet that translation was an official one.
First introduction of the term "due North Line," in the Commission of Montague Wilmot, Esq., in 1763.
32. Probable reasons for the insertion of the words "due north Line," in the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1783.
- 32 & 33. Inconsistency of the American Government in abandoning the St. John as a Boundary in 1782, and in claiming, in our own times, the Boundary beyond the St. John, to which they now pretend.
33. Reason why there was no mention of the River St. John in the Treaty.
- 33 & 34. North-west angle of Nova Scotia. Opinion of the American Statesman, Mr. Sullivan, in 1794, that the north-west angle of the Treaty had no existence.
35. Treaty of 1794, for the identification of the St. Croix.
- 35 & 36. Error of the Commission, under that Treaty, in fixing the point of departure of the due North Line too far to the East. It ought to have been at the head of the River Scoodeag, or St. Croix, and not of the Cheputnaticook. Meaning of the word Scoodeag.
36. Explanatory Article in 1798, to release the Commissioners from a strict compliance with certain stipulations of the Treaty of 1783.
- 36 & 37. The true source of the St. Croix is at the head of the north-westernmost branch; and the Treaty of 1783, cannot be faithfully executed without commencing the due North Line at that point.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY.—Page 36 to 49.

37. 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 in North America, from higher levels.
38. The Strata on each side of the St. Lawrence once united.
The alluvial border on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, the ancient bed of the river.
Surface of the country in the disputed territory modified by the passage of powerful currents.
Greenleaf's description of the elevated district in Maine, 1816.
His description agrees with the Highlands of the Treaty.
39. Description of the ridges in the disputed territory.
One of the ridges is identical with the "height of land" of Pownall, and the Highlands of the Royal Proclamation of 1763.
40. And forms a part of the axis of maximum elevation.
It passes south of the Roostuc River to the St. John;
And, from the valley of the St. John eastward to the Bay of Chaleurs.
This axis of maximum elevation is therefore the true Highlands of the Treaty of 1783.
41. Description of the Highlands claimed by the United States as the Highlands of the Treaty of 1783.
The American Highlands do not divide rivers flowing in opposite directions.
42. The American Highlands do not run to the head waters of the Connecticut River.
Spurious topography presented by American surveyors.
Of which the proofs are to be found in the first statement on the part of Great Britain, p. 148.
43. American Commissioner refuses to consent to a fictitious map being taken off the files.
Fallacy of Mr. Johnson's map exposed by the joint survey of Mr. Burnham and Dr. Tiarks.
Attempt of the American Commissioner to change the principle of his argument: vide first statement on the part of Great Britain, p. 154.
44. Another spurious map offered to the Commissioners by the American agent.
Protested against by the British agent, and challenged by him to be proved under oath. First statement on the part of Great Britain, p. 158.
American Commissioner withholds his consent to have the surveyors examined under oath.
Recapitulation of the conduct of the agents of the United States.