

half a century afterwards embarrassed the settlement of this most important question. The loss of territory that would have been incurred by this mislocation of the point of departure would have been very great, embracing nearly one million and a-half of acres.

If the point of departure had been properly marked at the time that the umpire gave his decision on this point, the next question of discussion would have been the settlement of the line.

The article of treaty of 1783 provided as follows:—
“ That all disputes which might arise in future, on the
“ subject of the boundaries of the United States, may be
“ prevented, it is agreed and declared, that the following
“ are and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the north-
“ west angle of Nova Scotia, to wit: that angle which
“ is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of
“ the St. Croix River to the highlands; along the said
“ highlands, which divide those rivers that empty them-
“ selves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into
“ the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwest head of the Con-
“ necticut River; thence down along the middle of that
“ river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence
“ by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the
“ River Iroquois or Cataraqui.”

All these difficulties were finally adjusted in 1842, under the Ashburton Treaty, by which a compromise was made of the territory in dispute. In the same year, two Commissioners were appointed to run the boundary, according to the provisions of this final treaty. The Ashburton Treaty stipulated that the boundary should be a line drawn from the northernmost source of the River St. Croix, and running due north until it reached the River St. John; thence up that river to the mouth of the River St. Francis; and continuing along the middle of that