

cross the territory in question. It is then a deliberate act of power, palpable and direct, claiming and exercising sovereignty far south even of the line recommended by the King of the Netherlands.

In all our inquiries and examinations of this subject there has been great negligence in regard to this N. W. Angle. Judge Benson, one of the Commissioners under Jay's Treaty, in a letter to the President of the United States expressly and clearly defines this angle. He states distinctly that the due north line from the source of the St. Croix is the west side line and the highlands are the north side line which form this angle and this had never been questioned by the British themselves.

The due north line—viz: the west side line, was established by the Commission of which Judge Benson was a member, and the British have made the north side line to be north of the Bay de Chaleurs, and yet with these postulates to pretend that the points of intersection cannot be found is one of the greatest absurdities. And another absurdity quite equal, is, that after passing west along the north shore of this Bay, they would fall down nearly south more than 100 miles to Mars Hill about 60 miles from the south shore of the Province at the Bay of Passamaquoddy—which is part of the Bay of Fundy; and this point too of so little inclination that it is a palpable perversion of language to call it an angle, much more a N. W. Angle.

It is indeed time for us to begin to search and in the right places too, in order to put a stop to these perpetual encroachments upon our territory and rights. Our first object should be to ascertain and trace the north boundary of Nova Scotia which is the south boundary of the Province of Quebec, and see if Canada comes as far down as Mars Hill. And we should proceed to finish taking the elevations on the due north line to some point where the waters divide. The General Government should be immediately called on to execute the work with the co-operation of Massachusetts and Maine. Notice should be given to the British authorities to unite in the undertaking, and if they refuse, our Government ought to proceed *ex parte*. The act would be enterly pacific, as the object would be to ascertain facts, much more pacific than the survey, without notice, of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road, through our territory, not for the purpose of ascertaining a boundary, but to assume jurisdiction.

Your Committee have gone through this tedious investigation with all the deliberation, exactness and candor, which our time, means and feelings would allow. Our animadversions, may, in some instances, have been strong and even severe, but we think we have expressed the sentiments and feelings of the people of Maine suffering under protracted injuries. The State should take a firm, deliberate, and dignified stand, and one which it will not retract. While it awards to the General Government all its legitimate powers, it will not be forgetful of its own. We call upon the President and Congress, we