

CANADA.

examine that part of the country, in order that our report might effectually dispose of the matter one way or the other, consistently with the truth. We therefore, after a careful examination of all that part of the country between the mouth of the Mittaywawquam, where that river joins the River St. John and the eastern sources of the Etchemin River, unhesitatingly declare that the ridge inserted in the American map is entirely fictitious, and that there is no foundation in the natural appearance of the country for such an invention. Had anything of the kind been there, we must unavoidably have seen it, and have crossed it on our way from the mouth of the Mittaywawquam to Lake Etchemin, the source of that fictitious ridge, as represented in the American map, lying six or seven miles east of the sources of the Mittaywawquam, and about ten miles east of Lake Etchemin. And it is singular enough that precisely at the point where the pretended ridge crosses the Mittaywawquam, and for many miles around, the country is a long flat swamp, the streams issuing from which have such a sluggish course that there is scarcely a perceptible current, or one sufficiently established to give visible motion to a feather. Over no part of the country which we traversed from the St. John to Lake Etchemin does the elevation exceed 50 feet, nor is there any visible elevation at any point of the course. It is only west of Lake Etchemin that the highlands claimed by the Americans as the highlands of the Treaty of 1783 are found. These are visible from a distance of several miles, and are a portion of the highlands which we have spoken of at p. 41 as the northern branch.

No. 27. EXTRACT of the Compendium of the Argument of the Honourable Ward Chipman, Agent of Her Britannic Majesty, before the Commissioners under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent in 1821.

Under the provisions of the 5th Article of the said Treaty of Ghent, to ascertain and determine the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, and the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut River, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of 1783, it is set forth that the British claim places the north-west angle of Nova Scotia at or near Mars Hill, a point on the said north line distant about 40 miles from the source of the St. Croix, and 37 miles south of the River St. John.

That the first line of the angle being a due north line, the angle is formed by a line running from the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut River, the second point in the boundary, along the well-known height of land in that quarter in such a manner as to leave the whole of the Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot falling into the Atlantic Ocean within the United States, and the Chaudière and Du Loup emptying into the St. Lawrence within Her Majesty's territories until it meets the due north line at or near Mars Hill, which is the first highlands intersected by the due north line.

That this line of boundary along the highlands dividing those rivers fully satisfies the words of the Treaty, and corresponds with its obvious spirit and intention, and moreover accords with the description of the southern boundary of Quebec originally designated in the Proclamation of 1763, afterwards the Act of Parliament of 1774.

On board the Ringdove, October 26, 1839.

No. 28. Mr. Featherstonhaugh presents his compliments to Mr. Bouchette, and thanks him for the sketch of the Metis county, which he received.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh hopes it will be convenient for Mr. Bouchette to transmit to him at an early day the other sketches promised by Mr. Bouchette, to wit, the point of bifurcation of that chain which comes up through the State of Vermont, and as exact a delineation as Mr. Bouchette can give of the separate continuity of each subordinate chain, the northern one, which passes by Lake Etchemin, and runs parallel with the St. Lawrence (with notes of the locality of the separate peaks, and of the extent of places which separate them), and the other, which tends north-easterly from the heads of the Connecticut to those of the Chaudière.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh is also very desirous of having a copy of Mr. Bouchette's map of the heads of the south-west branch of the St. John's, and the most westerly branch of the Penobscot, with the waters of the Mittaywawquam, or Daaquam, as it is sometimes called. Mr. Featherstonhaugh possesses the original field-notes of that reconnaissance made by directions of Lord Dalhousie. If Mr. Bouchette has visited that part of the country a second time, any corrections will probably be noted. Mr. Featherstonhaugh will be happy to receive any information from Mr. Bouchette connected with the object alluded to in this note, and requests the map and information may be addressed to him at Sir John Harvey's, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and forwarded from Quebec not later than November 4.

(B.)

To Joseph Bouchette, Esq., His Majesty's Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, &c. &c.
SIR,

THAT branch of the public service to explore the country between the head of the Metgermette River and the point of Mr. Weir's departure having devolved upon me, conformably to the 5th Article of the Instructions of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, dated the 8th March last, conveyed by the Honourable A. W. Cochran, Esq., Civil Secretary, a copy of which is annexed to yours of the 10th, for my better guidance.

In pursuance thereto I proceeded to the mouth of the River Metgermette, discharging into River du Loup, which falls into the Chaudière, lat. by observation $46^{\circ} 0' 36''$, and thence did trace up this river and its branches to their sources.

The north-west branch, after traversing a very flat country, is finally lost at its source in a