

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.

occasionally by wide gaps, the portions connecting the peaks being nevertheless very elevated. As it passes further to the east, its continuity becomes more interrupted, it assumes a character of much less elevation than it maintains west of seventy degrees of west longitude, so that when it reaches  $68^{\circ} 32'$  west longitude it takes a subordinate character, although it still continues to form a part of the axis of maximum elevation. Thence passing north-easterly, and intersected at times by the Roostuc River, west of the tributary stream called St. Croix, this ridge throws down the eastern branches of Penobscot to the south, and keeping its course by a well-defined elevation, south of the Roostuc, it strikes the valley of the River St. John, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Tobique River\*. From that point eastward, the country again rises rapidly in elevation, and preserves the same character in a continuous elevated range, interrupted only by a few slight depressions, until it approaches the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs.

The section of elevations which we have placed on the left margin of the map, taken between the extreme points, viz., the Bay of Chaleurs and the sources of the St. John, with the barometrical heights in English feet, will give a just view of the elevation of the country along the whole line. We have not been able, for want of room, to place upon this section all the barometrical elevations we have taken betwixt the River St. John and the Bay of Chaleurs. Neither do all the elevations taken by us appear on the map, the scale upon which it is projected not admitting of their being all placed on their respective localities.† That part of the section nearest to the Bay of Chaleurs only represents the height of the land on the northern face of that portion of the axis of maximum elevation which runs between the points above spoken of. A line running westerly from Bathurst, and a little to the south of Middle River, gives a series of elevations in English feet above the sea, from east to west, as far as Nictor Lake, where the line joins the series of elevations of the northern face, as follows: 236, 378, 550, 714, 815, 779, 802, 873, 1,049, 1,078, 850, 1,367, 1,934, 1,261, 819, 1,845, 2,110, 1,583, 1,846, 2,110. The distance upon which these elevations are distributed is about fifty-six miles; a few of these were taken upon conspicuous peaks, but the intervals between them are continuously of a lofty character. The general aspect of the whole line corresponds with its height, and is mountainous. The Nepisiquit River, which flows to the east, and which empties itself into the Bay of Chaleurs at Bathurst, takes its rise, together with its northern branches, in this chain; as likewise does the Upsalquitch, which flows to the north to join the Restigouche. From Nictor Lake, the axis continues to the River St. John, in a south-westerly direction, trending between the Tobique River and the Salmon River, in a bold continuous ridge, varying from 750 to 1,000 feet. On the west side of the St. John it reappears on the south bank of the Roostuc, near the Falls of this River, where it has an elevation of 710 feet. From thence, the section, with the heights expressed in English feet, exhibits the elevation of the country to the sources of the St. John. We have not continued it any further to the south-west, as the ridge from thence preserves a continuous lofty character to the head-waters of the Connecticut River, with an average height of about 2,000 feet. We thought it unnecessary to extend the section to so great a distance, nor could we have done it conveniently upon the proper scale.

This axis of maximum elevation is therefore the true Highlands of the Treaty of 1783.

We therefore present this axis of maximum elevation of the whole country as the true Highlands intended by the II<sup>nd</sup> Article of the Treaty of 1783, uniting to the character of "Highlands," as contra-distinguished from Lowlands, the condition required by the Treaty, of dividing the "rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which flow into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut River." It will be seen hereafter, that this is the only part of the disputed territory where "Highlands" of a similar character are to be found.

\* This is admitted in the report of the American surveyor to Mr. Bradley, agent on the part of the United States, filed May 22, 1818, in the proceedings of the Commissioners under the V<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty of Ghent. His words are:—

"The next ridge we passed over on the line was at the fifty-first mile, it appears to connect with the ridges which form along the St. John River, and divides the waters of the River des Chutes from those of the Listook (Roostuk). This ridge, though of moderate height, appears somewhat higher than any we passed on the line south of it. Its extent to the west is apparently not great, but not particularly known. From the above ridge the land descends moderately to the Listook River." First Statement on the part of Great Britain, p. 59.

† See Appendix containing record of barometric observations.