

Lawrence, and claimed by the Americans to be the highlands of the Treaty of 1783, and the other the only line of highlands which manifestly fulfils the intentions of the treaty, and the character of which we shall now examine more in detail.

No. 21. These two ridges, as will be apparent from an examination of the map, are the main branches of a common stem which runs between the River Hudson of the state of New York and the Connecticut River, and which divides into two branches on reaching the forty-fourth degree of north latitude.

No. 22. The southern branch (*vide* map A), holding its course north-easterly, throws down from its south-east flank the head streams of the Connecticut River, those of the Androscoggin, and those of the Dead River (a branch of the Kennebec River), a little to the north of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; whilst on the opposite, or north-west flank, the most southern head streams of the Chaudière River take their rise. Continuing its north-easterly course, it separates the Du Loup, another branch of the Chaudière, from the most western sources of the Penobscot River, which discharges itself into the Atlantic Ocean. This ridge is the one which Pownall describes, and which the Royal Proclamation of 1763 fixes as the southern boundary of the government of Quebec, viz. :—

“The said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude, passes along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea.”

No. 23. Having separated the Du Loup from the western sources of the Penobscot, the ridge now tends more to the eastward, but always in a bold continuous manner, until it reaches west longitude $69^{\circ} 40'$, when the peaks become separated 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 presents 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.

No. 24. 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 height 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, 278, 550, 714, 815, 779, 802, 873, 1,049, 1,078, 850, 1,367, 1,934, 1,261, 819, 1845, 2,110, 1,583, 1,846, 2,110. The distance upon which these elevations are distributed is about 56 miles. A few of these were taken down 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 Mepisquit 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.

No. 25. We therefore present this axis of maximum elevation of the whole country as the true highlands intended by the 2nd 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.

No. 26. By reference to the map A, your Lordship will observe that no chain or ridge is found extending from the most southern source of the Ouelle to the easternmost sources of the Metjarmette, yet it is along a line extending between those two points that the American surveyor protracted his fictitious hills. As the verification or disproof of this ridge was a matter of vital importance in the controversy about the boundary, we were very careful to

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