

with the River St. John; and that, having set a sufficiency of hands on that part of the Boundary to complete it, the Commissioners themselves should then repair to the said point of intersection at the River St. John, and proceed without delay to trace the Line of Boundary along that river and the River St. Francis.

While this part of the work is in progress, parties of British and American surveyors, attended by their assistants, might, either jointly or separately, be detached, first, to the point at the outlet of the Lake called in the Treaty Pohenagamook, in order to fix its position astronomically; secondly, to the point on the north-west branch of the St. John, described in the Treaty as ten miles distant from the main River St. John. Thirdly, surveyors might be directed also to examine the country between the point on the north-west branch of the St. John and the main river, with a view to acquire a certain knowledge of the direction in which the ten-mile straight line would be carried from one river to the other. Fourthly, a party might, at the same time, be sent to explore with accuracy the district lying between the point on the north-west branch of the St. John and the highlands designated in the Treaty, in order to ascertain in an authentic manner the distance between that point and the crest of those highlands, so as to enable the Commissioners, on their arrival at that part of the Boundary, to order at once, on the knowledge thus acquired, that the various points described in the Treaty should be authoritatively established, and the Line of Boundary drawn from the one to the other.

The same process might be adopted with equal utility with respect to the parallel of $46^{\circ} 25'$ north latitude on the south-west branch of the St. John, and the straight line to that point from the point on the north-west branch; as also to the remainder of the Line of Boundary as far as the Metjarmette Portage.

By such a scheme of separate and simultaneous action, executed to as great an extent as our surveying force would admit, much time would be gained; and all the scientific and essential parts of the work might very possibly, as I have above hinted, be completed in one season.

You cannot, therefore, too strongly and earnestly press the expediency and advantage of such a plan on the consideration of the United States' Commissioner.

Having thus sketched out a general outline of the mode of proceeding which Her Majesty's Government consider best calculated to insure the rapid completion of the whole work, I proceed to give you instructions on the details of that work.

In order the more clearly to present to your view the manner in which Her Majesty's Government conceive and desire that your operations should be conducted, I shall divide into five sections the various portions of the Line of Boundary to be traced, in the successive order in which they are described in the Treaty of Washington.

1. The first section will include the north line from the monument at the source of the St. Croix to its point of intersection with the River St. John.

2. The second section will include the line along the Rivers St. John and St. Francis to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook.

3. The third section will include the line from the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook to the north-west branch of the River St. John.

4. The fourth section will include the line from the north-west branch of the St. John to the south-west branch of the same river; and thence to the intersection of the 45th parallel of north latitude with the River Connecticut.

5. The fifth section will include the line along the last-mentioned parallel of latitude, as hitherto received and understood, to the St. Lawrence.

1. With regard to the first section, or north line from the monument at the source of the River St. Croix to the intersection of that line with the River St. John, the Treaty provides that that part of the Line of Boundary shall be traced as follows:—