

would continue along that elevated part of the country, where we, in the map, place the axis of maximum elevation of the whole country to the Bay of Chaleurs. It will be seen also that the due north line of the Treaty, if drawn from the most western source of the St. Croix, would strike the southern line of Mr. Greenleaf's elevated section of country, precisely at those Highlands before spoken of at page 36, as separating the Meduxnakeag and the St. Croix of the Roostuc. Mr. Greenleaf has given a very just idea of the extent of this elevated country, considering how little general information existed on this subject at the period when he wrote. The breadth of his section, as he calls it, exceeds however the number of miles he has assigned to it; the distance from the Wassattaquoik to the elevated crest before spoken of as being the south-east limit of the ancient bed of the St. Lawrence being at least 100 miles.

We have delineated on the map the southern edge of the elevated country described by Greenleaf, and it will be seen that it runs far to the south of the Roostuc, and even of the elevated peak, called Mars' Hill, the peaks east of the Saint John, called Bear Mountains and Moose Mountain, and other lofty peaks in the range of Highlands extending to the Bay of Chaleurs. If the second Article of the Treaty of 1783 were to be expounded consistently with Greenleaf's description of the elevated part of this country, which description is known to be founded in truth, the *due north line*, which is directed to run only to the Highlands, would have accomplished its function on reaching the southern edge above mentioned; and we repeat, that a *due north line* from the most western waters of the St. Croix, must of necessity stop at those Highlands of which we have before spoken, which separate the St. Croix of the Roostuc from the Meduxnakeag, and which are connected with the axis of maximum elevation, of which we shall now proceed to speak.

There are various lines of what have once been continuous ridges, more or less elevated, traversing in a north-easterly direction this disputed territory, some of which have been so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated, leaving only peaks at great distances from each other, but in the same magnetic direction. We shall only speak of three principal ones; the first in order being the ridge of which the Bald Mountains, rising in north latitude  $45^{\circ} 45'$ , form a conspicuous part, and which trends north-easterly by an irregular and much broken range, comprehending the Kataaden Mountain with the adjacent peaks, Mars' Hill, and other peaks, in the same direction. The other two ridges being, one of them the line of Highlands overlooking the Saint 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.

Description of the ridges in the disputed territory.

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.

The southern branch\*, 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.:—

One of the ridges is identical with the "height of land" of Pownall, and the Highlands of the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

"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."

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

\* Vide map A.