

CANADA.

those highlands (one class falling into the St. Lawrence, and the other into the sea) are on the one hand, the St. Francis and the Chaudière of Pownall, the only rivers which there empty themselves into the St. Lawrence; and, on the other hand, the Connecticut, the Kennebec, and the Penobscot, the only rivers which from thence fall into the Atlantic Ocean? the Connecticut rising, as Pownall states, "in 45° 10', at the height of land between Kennebaeg and Chaudière," and the Kennebec and Penobscot having their heads, as he also states, in the same height of land.

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No. 14. It is not true then, as has heretofore been stated, that the Royal Proclamation of 1763 is silent as to that part of the country intervening between the highlands, where they confusedly divide the St. Francis and the Chaudière from the Connecticut, the Kennebec, and the Penobscot, and the further continuation of those highlands, in the direction of the Bay of Chaleurs; for it distinctly speaks of the highlands as dividing the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and we have not shown that the Penobscot, which is admitted to fall into the sea, actually extends nearly across the whole southern front of the disputed territory, having its most eastern source distant more than one hundred miles from its most western source, and the whole of its branches being thrown down by highlands, which we shall hereafter show to be a continuation of the highlands which divide it from the Chaudière.

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No. 15. The Proclamation of 1763 states also, that the line of boundary of the Government of Quebec, is to pass along the "North coast of the Bay of Chaleurs;" it does not state, as has been erroneously asserted, that the line passes along the highlands, which are on the north coast, so as to place the whole of that part of the country, down to the water's edge of the bay, within the jurisdiction of Quebec. And it is a fact, which will hereafter be shown, that the highlands do extend from the eastern sources of the Penobscot, to the Bay of Chaleurs, forming a perfect continuity of highlands from that bay to the heads of the Chaudière.

No. 16. The propriety of including all the settlements accustomed to be governed by French law, and professing, as the Canadians of those settlements did, the Roman Catholic religion, was manifestly one of the motives for extending the jurisdiction of Quebec, wherever the settlements were French. This is evident, both from the language of the Proclamation of 1763, where the boundary line is directed to go "also along the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs," because various fishing settlements were there; and from the recital of the same boundary in the Act 14, Geo. III., 1774, commonly called the Quebec Act, where the southern boundary is thus described:—"All the territories, islands, and countries, in North America, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, to a point forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the eastern bank of the River Connecticut."

On a review of the preceding pages, it will be seen that we have shown:—

1st. That the colony of Massachusetts Bay acquired at no time any title to lands lying north of the ancient limits of Acadia, which extended only to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude.

2nd. That the height of land described by Evans and Pownall in 1755, extended to the eastern branches of the Penobscot.

3rd. That the description of the southern boundary of the province of Quebec, in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, was derived from the information published by Evans, the highlands there spoken of being identical with the height of land laid down in Evans' map.

4th. That the boundary description contained in the Commission of Governor Wilmot, and other Governors; in the Quebec Act of 1774; in the Resolutions of the Congress in the Secret Journals; in the Royal Proclamation of 1763; and in the Treaty of 1783, are well identical with each other; and—

Lastly. That this was admitted to be so by the State of Massachusetts, by their public acts in 1792, and by their published maps in 1816.

It has before been shown by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, as by the subsequent Act of the 14th Geo. III., 1774, that the southern boundary of the colony of Quebec, was a line running from near the sources of the River Chaudière to the Bay of Chaleurs; the due north line, then mentioned in the three Commissions just alluded to, being directed to stop at the southern boundary of the colony of Quebec, in like manner as, by the 2nd Article of the Treaty of 1783, it is enjoined to stop at the highlands. It appears, therefore, manifest, that the southern boundary and the highlands are identical; and we think it equally so.

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No. 17. Submitting the reasonableness of our conclusions, most carefully made from one step of deduction to another, we desire to contrast them with the very irrational and intolerable inconsistencies that obtrude themselves, when considering the results that present themselves in a contrary sense.

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No. 18. There is no part of the surface of the globe where the tendency of the rock strata to run north-easterly and south-westerly in parallel ridges is more strongly marked than in North America.

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No. 19. By reference to the map, it will be seen that the southern edge of this section of elevated land, thus described, runs north-easterly, from about 43° 20' to 46° north latitude; and that if it were further protracted easterly, it 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.

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No. 20. The other two ridges being, one of them the line of highlands overlooking the St.