

sected by the parallel of $46^{\circ} 25'$ south, eight degrees west from the point before named on the N. W. branch.

6th. The source of the S. W. branch in the highlands and at as many other points as convenience and time of observers would admit.

For the purpose of ascertaining the difference of longitude between Lake Pohenagamook and the north west branch of the St. John River, intermediate astronomical stations were established at the mouth of the St. Francis, on the St. John River, at the rapids about half way to the N. W. branch and at the junction of the Daquamme or Metaquamme with the St. John. The astronomers, Capt. Robinson and Lieut. Pipon, Royal Engineers, occupied the stations at each terminus, and chronometers were sent back and forward in charge of members of the Engineering Corps, by canoe in summer and sleighs drawn by horses after the river froze over, repeating the journeys and comparing the time at the two points, also checking results by moon culminations and lunar distances until the officers were satisfied they had a very close approximation to the difference of longitude between Lake Pohenagamook and the astronomical station at the junction of the Daquamme with the St. John. From that point a line had been cut out and measured to the point selected under the Treaty on the N. W. branch, and with this distance and the bearing of the line the difference of latitude and longitude was computed and the data for determining the bearing of the *south-west* line complete.

The officers then took a trip out to Quebec; this was in the month of January and a road had been opened to Quebec to haul provisions in to the north-west branch. While there they had an opportunity to complete their computations and get everything in readiness to run the south-west line with large parties working from both ends.

Col. Estcourt and Capt. Robinson with a large corps of sappers and miners and laborers returned to the north-west branch the 1st of March and Lieut. Pipon with a smaller party