

ing at the Great Falls of the River St. John, which was employed by the late Commission of Survey as a depôt for storing their instruments, &c. In case you should decide on applying that building once more to this use, you will give the requisite orders for preparing it accordingly.

After your arrival at Boston, you will repair without unnecessary delay to Bangor, in the State of Maine, the place of meeting appointed by the Treaty, where you will put yourself into communication with the United States' Commissioner as soon as he arrives there. The 1st of May is the day of meeting appointed by the Treaty, but, if both the Commissioners reach Bangor before that time, there is no reason why they should not enter at once into a preliminary discussion of the objects to be undertaken by them.

At your first interview with the United States' Commissioner, after having mutually produced and verified the powers under which you respectively act, you will at once declare to him that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that the Commissioners of the two Governments should on all occasions act together with the utmost harmony and cordiality, and that you have accordingly been instructed to meet the United States' Commissioner in a spirit of perfect fairness and openness, and to seek by every proper means in your power to remove difficulties and facilitate the progress of the operations committed to your care.

The great object which Her Majesty's Government have at heart is to accelerate as much as possible the completion of the Line of Boundary as laid down in the First Article of the Treaty of Washington. They are satisfied that by good will and activity on both sides the greater part, if not the whole, of that Line may be so far *scientifically* completed in one season as to enable Her Majesty's Government to dispense with the further services of several of the gentlemen of science employed on the task, especially on the astronomical portions of it, leaving the remainder of the work to be finished in the succeeding season.

With this object, and under this confident expectation alone, Her Majesty's Government have been induced to incur the great expense of sending out so strong and well appointed a Commission as that of which you are the head.

You will urge this point earnestly upon your American colleague, and omit no efforts to induce him to unite his endeavours with yours in pushing on the joint work with the greatest practicable celerity.

With the view of attaining greater rapidity of action by narrowing the sphere of preliminary discussion and arrangement between the Commissioners, Her Majesty's Government thought it advisable recently to instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to state to the Government of the United States that the British Commissioner would be instructed to suggest to the Commissioner of the United States the expediency of entering on and prosecuting their joint operations precisely in the successive order laid down in the Treaty of Washington, reserving, however, to themselves the power of ordering the execution of those operations to be carried on at several points of the Line at once.

This scheme, although not imperative on the two Governments, or their Commissioners, still appears to Her Majesty's Government to offer the fairest chance of a steady and rapid prosecution of the work, and you will accordingly, at your first conference with the United States' Commissioner, propose it as a general plan of proceeding.

If, however, on further consideration on the spot, and after having discussed the matter with the United States' Commissioner, you should see good reason to prefer some other scheme of proceeding, you will not consider yourself bound to insist upon, or adhere to, the above plan.

In case your suggestion is acquiesced in by the United States' Commissioner, you will propose that, after agreeing upon the general line and mode of operations to be undertaken, both the Commissioners should proceed at once to the first point mentioned in the Treaty, namely, the monument at the source of the River St. Croix; that they should there give all necessary directions for tracing the Boundary Line between that point and the point of intersection of the North Line, as laid down in 1817—18,