

"range of mountains, and following them to the east-northerly, they all seem to range as united, until again divided by the Bay of Chaleurs.

"Connecticut River. This river rises in north latitude  $45^{\circ} 10'$ , at the height of the land.

"A range, running hence across the east boundary line of New Hampshire, in latitude  $44^{\circ} 30'$ , and tending north-east, forms the height of the land between Kennebaeg and Chaudière Rivers.

"This River Kennebaeg, to begin from its principal branch, may be described as rising on the height of land in north latitude  $45^{\circ} 20'$ .

"From the head of the river to a little stream which falls into Agamuntaeg Pond, is a carrying place of about four miles, that is, the Indian carrying place; but I apprehend, that, if a body of men would transport any baggage which requires a depth of water before it can be embarked, the portage must be to, or near to, the Lake, about ten miles. This lake is the head of Chaudière River, and is about forty miles above the present settlements of the Canadians.

"All the heads of Kennebaeg, Penobscaeg, and Passamaquadda Rivers, are in the height of land running east-north-east."

All this detailed information had been acquired by Governor Pownall, previously to the war of 1756, in surveys made with a view to military operations against Quebec, and which, it appears, extended to the eastern branches of the Penobscot, and the heads of the St. Croix, called by him Passamaquadda. Pownall's reconnaissances extend to the eastern branch of the Penobscot.

From these passages, we see that one result of his topographical researches was to establish the existence of a height of land or highland, where the Connecticut, the Kennebec, the Penobscot, and the Passamaquoddy took their rise—a circumstance, of itself, showing a real correspondence between the natural features of the country and the language of the Treaty of 1783. That this was generally known, may be inferred from the language of the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763.

From 1755 to the Peace of 1763, we have no evidence of any additional topographical information having been acquired by the British authorities, beyond the fact that there is a height of land in which the sources of the Connecticut take their rise, and which throws down in its north-easterly course, the waters of the St. Francis and of the Chaudière from its northerly flank, and those of the Connecticut, of the Kennebec, and of the Penobscot, from its southerly flank; we may therefore reasonably expect to find in the descriptions applicable to that part of the country which are contained in the public documents promulgated immediately after the Peace of 1763, a mere echo of the information produced by the explorations of Governor Pownall.

Immediately after the Peace, a Royal Proclamation, dated in 1763, was issued, which defined the limits of the Government of Quebec, in the following terms:—

"The Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the River St. John\*, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the Lake St. John to the south side of the Lake Nepissin, from whence the said line crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain, in forty-five degrees of north latitude, passes along the High-lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers, &c., &c."

Royal Proclamation of the southern boundary of Quebec, 1763.

This is plainly an abbreviated method of copying the information given by Pownall, the course of the rivers being mentioned, but not their names. Pownall had said that the different ridges into which the country sometimes resolved itself, seemed "to range as united until again divided by the Bay of Chaleurs;" and we accordingly find that the whole of this range described by Pownall, is made the southern boundary of the Government of Quebec, and that that boundary is terminated by the "north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs."

The description of the southern boundary of Quebec taken from Pownall.

Can there then be a doubt amongst intelligent men, that the Highlands mentioned in the Royal Proclamation are the identical highlands, or height The Highlands and rivers are

\* The River St. John here spoken of, lies on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.