View of the Rocks opposite Town on Lake Etchemin

Note. As the State has been hastily compiled for the sole purpose of exhibiting the Geographical & Political importance of the Territory in question - Topographic accuracy in minor details has not been much attended to. The Road routes of the Rivr. St. John, Etchemin, Yamaska and Chaudiere have been surveyed by Mr. Ware & myself, the remaining parts from the exact recent & approved authorities and more particularly that of Mr. Jones valuable work.

April 1827.

Note

The Compiler has included in the tract of Country lying on the Seaside side of the RR. St. John & between the source of the RR. Ouse & Mars Hill within the Limits of the disputed Territory notwithstanding it has been asserted upon good authority that no Survey Marked, the claim of the United States has been acceded to. If the Commissioners for settling the Boundary, have continued up the undisputed right or Great Britain to any one portion of the waters falling into the main stream of the RR. St. John, it is incontestably obvious to enquire upon what good grounds the pretence to dispute the abandonment of the remainder. In the spirit of the Treaty of 1783 the whole of this State must either be retained or given up, there is no middle line prescribed. If the waters of the Mississippi are to be terminated by the line, that is to run due South from the source of the RR. Connecticut, the Highlands dividing the waters falling into the St. Lawrence from those falling into the Atlantic Ocean, And how more reasonable to be supposed would the RR. St. John signify as falling off the Highlands of the Etchemin (the falling into the sea) can only be stopped by the Mountains of Notre Dame on the very margin of the St. Lawrence sweeping all every Drop of the Territory contended for.

1827

Calculation of the Superficial Extent of the Disputed Territory including the surfaces of Rivers, Lakes &c. shewing proportions that will be lost to L.C. Canada & New Brunswick, respect in event of the Cession of the Rivers St. John to the United States of Amr.

	French Statute Miles
The County of Hertford upon	1,600 - 000
Devon	1,920 - 000
Cornwallis upon	2,080 - 000
Total Lost to Lower Cam	5,600 - 000
The Province of New Brunswick exhibiting the Boundary between it & LC Canada herein yet will lose	4,320 - 000
Total Lost to Great Brit	9,920 - 000

Equal to 10,770 Canadian Arpents

Note. the space coloured E represents the Disputed Territory.

Note As the present Road from Quebec over the Portage of Temiscouata to Fredericton is 250 Miles, to Miramichi (Newcastle) 500 Miles & to St. Andrews 725 Miles to Gaspé Bay by Rte & Cape Chat upwards of 500 Miles. & to Newcastle by water about 90 Miles more to St. Johns New Brunswick 1200 Miles.

As no Boundary line between the Provinces of LC Canada & New Brunswick has hitherto been determined upon westward of the source of the RR. Ristigouche, the Compiler has ventured to propose one which he conceives would be advantageous to both Provinces. By including the Canadian Settlement at Restigouche within the limits & jurisdiction of LCanada, it is believed no essential benefit would be conferred on that now secluded, but happy little community.

The exact situation of the High lands dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the St. John in the Counties of Devon and Cornwallis have not as yet been ascertained by regular Survey, but it has been ascertained by Individuals who have explored the Woods in search of Settlements, & appears that the Road from Quebec to Restigouche to attain it's shortest distance from the RR. St. John, should leave the River Metis at Mitis, or Matane, about 30 Miles from the Mouth of the River, & run in a direction to the RR. St. John in view of passing through Hampden at 40 Miles, proposed next from the source of the Country between N. Yarmouth & the RR. Gaspé, 50 Miles, which at least being reckonable unobjectionable, it could require much more time to examine, than is required through Hampden to which at the same time the additional 20 Miles of Road through an unobjectionable Country must be required, above that recommended, as the shortest by Land, from Quebec to Restigouche. As the contrary by being carried through Hampden & at Lake Etchemin the Road will every where pass through good Land, high Mountains are entirely avoided, and by the Navigation of the Lakes over the source, three fourths or more of the Distance may be performed by water, while the distance to Restigouche, may be lessened by 30 Miles to Ristigouche 125 to St. Johns N.B. 250, to the Bay of Chaleurs, upwards of 200 to Newcastle about 100 & finally to nearest part of the United States, at least 150 to 20.

Note. As the present Road from Quebec over the Portage of Temiscouata to Fredericton is 250 Miles, to Miramichi (Newcastle) 500 Miles & to St. Andrews 725 Miles to Gaspé Bay by Rte & Cape Chat upwards of 500 Miles. & to Newcastle by water about 90 Miles more to St. Johns New Brunswick 1200 Miles.

Published by order of the Hon.ble the House of Assembly Quebec 1827.