

away anything built on or driven into the bed of the river. The only way to carry out the intention of the Treaty will be to let the banks form the boundary with an equal right to navigation to both parties. This, I conclude (says Col. Mudge) will be finally arranged through Lord Ashburton with the American Authorities.

The boundary line would then be determined from the monument by the "due north" line to the River St. John and from thence up to the south end of the second lake on the River St. Francis, a tributary of the St. John. The straight S. W. line from Lake Pohenagamook to the N. W. branch of the River St. John—a line nearly 70 miles in length through a dense forest which was to be drawn straight so as to connect two fixed points, was a proposition which presented great difficulty and promised to be exceedingly laborious. This was a condition where Col. Mudge recognized accurate astronomical observations to determine the latitude and longitude at each of the points to be connected by a straight line; the difference of latitude and longitude of the two points to be connected would be required to compute the bearing of a line that would join them.

The astronomical observations which Col. Mudge recommended for the purpose of establishing the boundary were the following points at which he recommended latitude and longitude determinations would be advisable.

1st. The monument at the source of the St. Croix commencement of the north line.

2nd. At the termination of the north line touching the St. John River.

3rd. The southern end of Lake Pohenagamook on the St. Francis River.

4th. The point on the N. W. branch of the River St. John to be established ten miles distant from the main branch in a straight line.

5th. The point on the S. W. branch of the St. John inter-