

Appendix. thence to the River St. Lawrence, I found them much averse to settle, owing to the barrenness of the land in general, and their inability to support themselves for the first years of their settlement: upon the whole, I much fear that, without some further encouragement than the grant of land, the Portage between the River St. Lawrence and Timiscouta, will remain unsettled.

No. 59.
Extracts from the
British Evidence.
Boundary of Can-
ada.

I have the honour to be,
with the utmost submission, my Lord,
your Lordship's most respectful,
and most obedient humble servant,
[Signed] JOHN FREDERICK HOLLAND.

Report of the Committee of Council appointed to consider the Boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, and the means of encouraging the communication, and settle the Lands in that vicinity.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

Report of Coun-
cil appointed
to consider the
boundary between
Quebec and New
Brunswick — Brit-
ish Evidence, No.
59.

The Committee of Council appointed to report as well upon the Question of the Boundary between this Province and that of New Brunswick, as the most eligible means of encouraging the communication, and the settlement of the lands in that vicinity, have the honor to observe, that Mr. Holland's Report to your Excellency, has been duly considered by the Committee, who likewise paid thorough attention to the description of the Boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, as extracted from your Excellency's Commissions as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, and on the whole they beg leave to remark, that if the Province of New Brunswick may of right claim the sources of rivers that take their rise on the height of land which divides the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, the ancient limits of this Government will be curtailed towards New Brunswick, and Seigniories under Canadian Grants, as far back as the years 1623 and 1683, be taken into that Province; besides, the Accadians already settled above the Great Fall of St. John's River, and such people as may chuse hereafter to settle there, would be greatly incommoded if those parts should be included in the Province of New Brunswick. Their commercial dealings will be with this country, for they must, from their situation, be supplied with European and West India commodities from Quebec.

The Committee most humbly submit to your Lordship, whether it would not be for the advantage of both Governments, that the Province of Quebec be separated from that of New Brunswick, by a line running along the highlands which extend from the head of Chaleurs Bay to the foot of the Great Fall of St. John's River, and from thence crossing the River, (so as to include the whole of the Portage or carrying place,) and continuing in a straight line towards the sources of the River Chaudiere, which rise on the high lands that commence at the said head of the Bay of Chaleurs, and extend all the way to the North-westernmost head of Connecticut River.

With regard to settling the new road to Lake Timiscouata, along that Lake, and so down the Madawaska, the Committee beg leave to represent that the soil in that lengthy tract is poor in general; yet there is many parts through its whole extent fit for cultivation, though not of a quality to induce people to settle so far removed from assistance in their country labours, without good encouragement.