

*Superior* (vide general map), runs through the great lakes and down the St. Lawrence river to Lat. 45, and thence along that line to Connecticut river, from whence it follows the high lands which separate the waters running into the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, till it reaches due N. of the St. Croix river, the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick.\*

This extensive country was in 1791, by His Britannic Majesty's order in council, divided into two governments, (entitled Upper and Lower Canada) the boundary between the provinces commencing at *Pointe au Baudet*, on Lake St. Francis, about 55 miles above Montreal—running northerly to the Ottawa river—up that river to its source in Lake Temiscaming, and thence due N. to the Hudson's bay boundary; † the territory of Lower Canada, or seaward portion, which I proceed to describe, being comprized within the 45th and 52nd of N. Lat., and the parallels of 57.50 to 80.6 of W. Long., embracing, so far as its boundaries will admit an estimation, an area of 205,863 square statute miles, *including a*

\* The question as to the boundary line between the United States and Canada will be clearly explained in the Appendix.

† The words of the Order in Council are—'to commence at a stone boundary on the N. bank of the lake of St. Francis at the Cove W. of *Pointe au Baudet*, in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniory of New Longueuil running along the said limit in the direction of N. 34 W. to the westernmost angle of the said seigniory of New Longueuil; then along the N. W. boundary of the seigniory of Vaudreuil running N. 25 E. until it strikes the Ottawa river; to ascend the said river into the lake Temiscaming, and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due N. until it strikes the boundary of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the Westward and Southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.' The want of clearness in the above delineation, added to the imperfectness of the map on which it was drawn, particularly as regarded the Westwardly angle of the seigniory of New Longueuil, and the S. W. angle of Vaudreuil, which are represented as *coincident*, when, according to the intelligent and patriotic Col. Bouchette, they are *nine miles distant* from each other—has naturally caused disputes as to the boundaries between Upper and Lower Canada.