

122/ "its waters with those of the said river". - or, as it stands in the original Latin - "ad fluvium vulgo nomine Sanctæ Crucis appellatum, et ad scaturiginem remotissimam sive fontem ex occidentali parte ejusdem, qui se primum prædicto fluvio immiscet". - Thus then the Western branch of the Saint Croix River, otherwise called Scoudiac, is expressly made a part of the boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia, at its original creation, and extending to the furthest or most remote source, head or spring thereof.

Champlain in speaking of the portages from this river, very naturally mentions the one, from the main River to the Penobscot, before that from the branch to the river St. John, indeed this river is by all Geographers laid down as extending westward near to the Penobscot, and was so considered, as we have seen, by Governor Bernard in the year 1764.

In the description given of this River in the History of the District of Maine we find, that (a) "On the north west angle of this Bay" (Pefamaquoddy) ^{the river Schooduck} finds the general "receptacle, and extends westerly a great way into the Country. Two hundred miles from its mouth as its courses are, that River comes within one mile of the East branch of Penobscot, where there was an Indian carrying place from the one to the other."

(a) Sullivan's Hist: p. 40. published in 1795.

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And Dr. Morse in his "American Universal Geography" (a) tells us, "There are three Rivers which fall into the Bay of Pefamaquoddy; The largest is called by the modern Indians the Scoudiac; but by Dr. Morse and Champlain, Etchemin. Its main source is near Penobscot River, with which the Indians have a communication; the carrying place between the two rivers is but three miles."

In this respect this river corresponds with several of the great Rivers Eastward of the Connecticut (b.)

(a) 3rd Edition published in 1796. p. 156.
(b) "The source of the River Saco is on the side of the White Mountains in New Hampshire". Sullivan's Hist. p. 25.

"When we have gone 40 or 50 miles up the Androscoggin or Amaucoggin, we pursue the Southern or Western branch to the White Mountains". ib. p. 30.

"At 100 miles distance a perhaps more from the mouth of the eastern branch of the Kennebec, the source of the main or western branch is found extended a great distance along the side the river Chaudiere, which carries the waters from the Highlands into the St. Lawrence". ib. 32.

The West branch of the Penobscot, continues into the Country under the name of Penobscot, - "and at the distance of 40 miles from the Head of the Tide, we see the River Pefamaquoddy emptying its waters into the Penobscot from the East". - The West branch of Penobscot takes its waters on the Northwest of the Eastern branch of the Kennebec, and in its course runs so nigh to Moose Pond as to give a carrying place of less than two miles from one to the other; here the Savages come from Quebec to Penobscot &c. ib. p. 37.

The West branch of the River St. John is also the main branch and retaining that name extends westward near to the Chaudiere.

(The west branch of the river St. John is called Restook.)