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Secondly, That by the Charter of William & Mary in 1691, to the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, the whole of the Territory between the rivers Sagadahock or Kennebeck on the West & the river & gulph of Saint Lawrence on the East and North, and ~~on~~ the Atlantic Sea or Ocean on the South, including what is now the Provinces of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, was granted to the said Province of Massachusetts Bay, and that no line of division, or compact, or order of restriction, had, in the year 1702, ~~been~~ been agreed upon or made by which the same Lands were taken from said Province.

The honorable Board are by this time, well acquainted with the import, use, & force of both these propositions.

In order to support the first, the Agent for the United States has exhibited, as he conceives, from incontrovertible documents, the alienation, and then the total overthrow of the Charter, made by King James to Sir William Alexander, & has shewn, that the same had been, from the Treaty of Saint Germain in the year 1632, considered as obsolete, and void.

The evidence of the facts, resulting from Treaties, Grants, Historical Tracts, &c, are so particularly attended to in his argument, that a repetition of them here, is unnecessary, I would be tedious & troublesome. The observations of his Majesty's Agent on that point, are also before the Board, where the Agent for the United States is ready to leave the same, with all the force & efficacy which can reasonably be derived from them. The

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The second proposition is in the supplemental argument of his Britannic Majesty's Agent, - contended against, with so much apparent seriousness, that his arguments, or rather assertions, demand in some measure, a particular attention.

It is very difficult for the Agent of the United States, to reduce the observations made by the Agent of his Britannic Majesty, to such classes as will render an answer to them apt & regular, - but he will examine such as are opposed to the second proposition above recited, as nearly together, as the manner in which they are placed in the argument of which they are a part, will admit of.

In page ten of the Supplemental argument, his Majesty's Agent observes, that as the Charter of Massachusetts, does not mention a river by the name of Saint Croix as a boundary, and the President of the United States in his evidence declares, that the river Saint Croix, which had been considered as the boundary of Massachusetts, was intended in the Treaty, by the river of that name, it must follow of course, that the West boundary of Nova Scotia, was the East boundary of Massachusetts, and that the idea of Saint Croix, being the boundary, must have been taken from the Charter to Sir William Alexander.

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