

The idea of New England's extending to St. Croix, is expressed in the Charter to York, and relied upon as the boundary of Massachusetts, or where the English claim is insisted upon by the Lords of Trade in October 1700. — The country north of that, was no doubt the ancient Nova Scotia. How this conclusion will affect this controversy, will be more proper for consideration, when we come to investigate under the third argument, — which was the River agreed upon, in the Treaty of 1783, as the River St. Croix. and, perhaps more so, when we come to consider what ought to be deemed the source of the River within the true intendment of the Treaty. — One observation may be pertinently made in this place, that is. That if the Duke's Government was bounded east on the St. Croix river, and to run a north-line from what the English claim

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now States to be the source of the river, it would make a singular figure on a map, as a province or Government.

There was no Eastern continued line of Boundary given by the Duke's Charter, but it was bounded at a place called Saint-Croix, to run on the sea to Kennebeck River, and to extend up that River northward, to its head; and to extend northward on the shortest course to Canada.

§. 13. The Agent for the United States, having thus as a preliminary in his arrangement, considered whether there was in the year 1783, any province called Nova Scotia holden under, or by the Grant or Patent of King James to Sir William Alexander, — And having shewn that the whole country and territory eastward and northward of the province of Maine,

Conclusion
from the
Facts stated.

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