

But as the Agent for the States conceives, that there is no evidence as to that fact, he offers these circumstances to lead to good and sufficient reasons for an agreement by the Commissioners of 1782, to the Magaquadavie for that purpose. —

Lines
necessary to the
Treaty.

§. 16. When the Commissioners were called to settle the Confines of a Nation, it was necessary that they should have the Lines and extent of it before their eyes. — Charts and Maps are naturally resorted to on these occasions.

Jefferys Map.

In all the Maps which could be offered, there was none which gave the Scoudiac the name of St. Croix — excepting Jefferys map published in 1779, and which calls it Papa-maquody, or The little Saint-Croix.

From what authority those Rivers were thus marked, The Agent for His Majesty will shew.

There

There is now a Map or Chart of Des Barres Des Barres Chart. published in 1789, six years after the treaty of Peace, where the Scoudiac is with a degree of parade and exultation as The St. Croix, and the other River, — which had always borne that name, is but barely noticed, without any name to it. Every one will at once see that this was done to serve a particular purpose, and to promote an interested design.

Before this Map was published, the Act of Parliament of 1775, had been passed, The treaty of peace had fixed upon the Saint-Croix as a boundary. — Some part of the country between The Scoudiac and the Magaquadavie was taken possession of by Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and this controversy had been originated.

The Lakes or ponds of the Scoudiac had been surveyed, or rather a Map of them made by John Jones. As that map did not exist when the treaty of