

This idea is suggested in the deposition. The President says, That he insisted upon the river Saint-Johns as the boundary, but, his colleagues observed that, as the Saint-Croix was the river mentioned in the Charter of Massachusetts-Bay, they could not justify insisting upon the river St-Johns as an ultimatum.

In this expression as used by the colleagues of Mr Adams, there is a want of accuracy. The river St-Croix, or rather a place called the Saint-Croix, and which had been the northern and eastern boundary of the Duke of York's patent, had been from the year 1703, considered as the boundary of Massachusetts, and what was intended by the expression used by the colleagues of Mr Adams, was, That they could not be justified in insisting upon the river Saint-Johns, as an ultimatum
when

when it was clear that Massachusetts had never claimed to that river after the treaty of Ryswick, and before the American Independence.

Mr Adams, in his answer to the third Interrogatory, expressly says, That the Commissioners in fact agreed upon the river marked on Mitchell's Map as the river St-Croix for the Boundary. If that is the fact, - Then the conclusion inevitably follows. That this ^{is} the River which was truly intended in the Treaty of Peace by the name of the river Saint-Croix, as forming a part of the Boundary therein described.

In the answer to the Interrogatory put by the Commissioners, Mr Adams expressly says, that this agreement was absolute. That there was no reserve for receding from that river on either side, even, though it should thereafter appear that there was a