

The people who took possession of the country between the Magaquadawic, and the Scoudiac were American Loyalists, who had continued their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. — They were, no doubt induced by an opinion formed in consequence of the Act of Parliament passed in 1775, and by the peculiarity of their circumstances, to take possession of the Point of St. Andrews.

And had the Government of Massachusetts remained silent spectators of the improvement there made, it would justly have furnished an argument that the State had no claim to the territory: but the case was not so. There are three several Letters before the Board dated the eleventh of August 1783, — the thirtieth of September 1783, and the fifteenth of December in the same year, written by John Allan Esq: who was in that country, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Massachusetts, and

and who is present now before the Board to verify the facts contained in them under oath. And for which purpose the Agent for The United States moves that he may be sworn.

By his testimony it will appear that he informed the people who resorted to Saint Andrews, under the English claim, that they were quite mistaken, and were within the State of Massachusetts.

§. 24. On the third day of October in that year, the General Court of the State of Massachusetts, having taken up the matter, passed a Resolve, a copy of which, attested by the Secretary of that State, is now offered. By that Resolve which was introduced as a measure upon the Letter of John Allan Esq: dated the eleventh of July, then next preceding, it appears that the Legislature there, requested

General.
Court.
Proceedings.