

for His Britannic Majesty is pre-
-dictated, considered by the Agent,
for His Majesty as being in force.

Eleventhly.

Even if the claim under that Charter
could be supported as resulting from
reversion or conquest, it could not
be considered, as giving a right to
the King of England or Scotland
in his private person; and if it re-
verted to him in his Royal Sovere-
-gnty, it did not revert as remaining
a separate province or territory,
but was merged in the Crown right,
and held again as an undistin-
-guished part of his Dominions,
until he should re-create the
Territory into a province or Colony
by an act of State. If this has been
done, The Agent for His Majesty
can exhibit the Documents
properly

properly evidential of it, and shew
how it is connected with the present
controversy.

Twelfthly.

If it has not been done; Then the
two Nations who concluded the Treaty
of peace in 1783, had before them, a
Country in common, without regard
to any former act or process to settle
a line, but were left to settle one as
they could agree upon it, in the
same manner as the lines on the
north and northwest parts of
The United States were settled and
agreed upon at that time.

§. 51. - The Agent for The United States is aware - That an answer to this argument may be attempted, by saying that the existence of a province called Nova Scotia is ex-
-plicitly recognized in the Treaty of

Anticipation.
An Answer