

separation from the rest of the bay, have the position above-mentioned, and in both arms extend still further to the south. One runs near to the sea shore, & has no inlet of fresh water, the other receives a brook at a point but a little to the northward of west from the straits or west passage.

The Saint Croix on Southack's chart, addressed to Governor Shute is represented as the largest river in the bay, but the course of it from Menan Island, which is the only stand that draft affords, is what the Magaquadavie now is from the same. Southack's map compiled by Popple, places the Saint Croix in relation to the straits or west passage, to point Le Proc, & to the mouth of the Passamaquoddy, where the Magaquadavie in fact is, and places the Passamaquoddy in its relation to the other parts of the Bay where the Scoodiac is now found to be.

The Saint Croix in the Chart of Southack, has nearly the same depths at low water, as are now found by the surveys. He exhibits the Saint Croix as holding at its mouth, nine fathom, and the ^{the Scoodiac above Saint Croix, & is called by him} Passamaquoddy, twenty. The Magaquadavie is marked on the plan of actual surveys, as ten fathom at low water, & the Scoodiac twenty. The Cobscook is marked on the actual surveys as having ten fathom. Southack therefore by a river of twenty fathom, could not mean one of ten only, nor by one of nine only, mean one of twenty. He therefore by the Passamaquoddy, did not mean the Cobscook, nor by the ~~Saint Croix~~ did he mean the Scoodiac. In the Saint Croix at the head of its navigation, which he makes about four or five miles from the bay, he gives the turn peculiar to the Magaquadavie, which is seen on the actual surveys - but the navigation of the Passamaquoddy is continued with its depths up as far as the point of Oak bay, and is described as being very navigable for small vessels & ships, as having many branches and inlets in this place (meaning at Oak bay) strong tides, deep water trade great, fishing in the harbour for bass, salmon, Grampus, & whales, and the west passage has a Bar. This certainly is neither the Cobscook or Magaquadavie.

The Saint Croix river, small & navigable for ships and small vessels & strong tide.

When the honorable Board shall turn their attention to the other charts mentioned, the same marks will offer themselves to an examination with as much finislarity as is ever found between charts & maps.

It would be but a waste of time to attempt to describe the similarity, which the eye takes in at one glance, and reason recognizes at the first appearance.

There are features & traits in maps & charts in which many may resemble each other most essentially, and yet it would be difficult to find language to define the whole. We never see two faces exactly alike, or any two productions of nature or art, that have ~~not~~ an exact resemblance, nor was there perhaps ever a face that was exactly alike on any two succeeding days - & yet a likeness is recognized.

The Agent for the United States believes that the actual surveys & journals of Cyprian Southack, were a general foundation for Popple's map in the reign of Queen Ann, as to the harbours & bays, and that exhibitions made by the Indians on enquiry, gave the traits of the inland part of the Country. - That Popple & Mitchel, by the river Saint Croix, intended the same as Southack had laid down as such, and that the various maps produced on each side, excepting three, which are produced by the English Agent, agree with them to a satisfactory intentment.

The three maps which may be considered as differing from the others are to be attended to.

Vaugondy's