

Vaugondy's French map, has but a very small share of the features of the Country upon it. The Lake from which he draws his Saint Croix, has no resemblance with the Scodiac Lakes, but is in a position like that of the Chepoutatekook, or of the Magaquadavie. His Islands in the Bay are so small, & so inaccurately placed, that there is no stand afforded to view from. He gives us two Saint Croix.

The one is Saint Croix river, & the other is below it, marked as a brook, and called "De Sainte Croix détruite", or the ^{destroyed} Saint Croix of ~~Louis~~. This map from the one end to the other, is seen to be on so small a scale, & so very imperfect, that one might be astonished to see it have a place in the Trial. — The author however intends by St Croix destroyed to give the name of the whole country now of the water only —

The Map of Emanuel Bowen made in 1752, & offered by his Majesty's Agent, N^o 9, is not one of the three. — The rivers are laid down there as on Southack's chart, with this addition, that the Inlet of Cotskook has its proper place thereon as a cove. —

D'Anville's map of America, gives the Scoodiac as the Saint Croix. He says that Alexander had a grant of the lands of Nova Scotia in 1735, as far as Kennebeck. That map is before the honorable Board, for what purpose, or when it was made we do not know, but if such an imperfect sketch of a Continent, evidently produced by a Frenchman, on catch penny views, can have weight against the Charts from actual surveys & maps from the best information, made under the authority of the English government, one of the parties in this trial, it must have it.

The other map is an exact copy of, or rather the original, of the map of D'Anville, and presented to the Prince of Wales in 1750 by Jeffrey's - and it ought to be here noted that Mitchel in his map, condemns D'Anville's as an imposition on the Public. — There

There is a great degree of similarity between all the maps, appearing as under authority, and in all the Charts founded in actual surveys. These all support Mitchel's map, whilst that, connected with the evidence in the case, clearly proves, that the river truly intended in the Treaty of Peace, as the river Saint Croix forming a part of the boundary between the two Nations, is the river called by the Natives the magaguadavie.

The Agent for the United States, now wishes to close the performance of his task in this cause, by remarks upon one or two desultory observations, which he finds in the supplemental argument of his Majesty's Agent. —

In page 38, it is said, that the Agent for the United States prefers the river Penobscot, altogether for a boundary, rather than the line claimed on behalf of the British Government, and yet the Province of Massachusetts-bay, contended incessantly for more than the space of fifty years, to maintain the claim of an inchoate right over the land lying to the Eastward of that river.

The Agent for his Majesty may be serious in this observation, but yet when the fact is understood, one might wonder that he, if he understood it, should make such an observation. —

The Province did not contend for the pre-emptive right of the land East of Penobscot river only, but of all the land East of Sagadahock or Kennebeck. But to give force to the observation of the English Agent, it is necessary to suppose, that the claim of the Province, was to lands East of Penobscot, and bounded westerly & southerly by the line to which the English now claim, whereas in fact it was to a great Tract of