

of territory, east of every part of Sagadahock, and west of the Magaguadavic, the river now claimed to by the American Government. This consideration alone evinces that the ideas of the Agent for the United States are entirely consonant, with those that have ever been held by the Province, which is now a part of, and defended by the United States of America. —

The Agent for his Majesty, in various places, avers that the Agent for the United States does not understand, or misrepresents his arguments. He relies much on those parts which he affects to denominate concessions, but the argument is before the honorable Board, & they are the judges of the various assertions, averments, and conclusions made by the parties. —

This tribunal is constituted to decide on the question — which the treaty between the two Nations submits to their determination. Whether the arguments on either side are wise or foolish, conclusive or inconclusive, is submitted to them. The Agent for his Majesty charges the Agent for the United States, as having written for others besides the Commissioners to read. The charge is readily acknowledged. The Nation whose right he has the honor to advocate, realizes a great, an important interest in the decision. The feelings of this interest, will naturally & necessarily result in a minute examination of all the facts submitted, & of all the principles, which could by any possibility be applied to, & govern their operation. The People of America, are in the habit of examining the rise, progress, & final result of ^{those} public controversies, which involve their interest, and their Agents, & servants, cannot but realize, that the public eye is upon them. The

The men who fill the Legislative & executive departments of the government, know no other interest than that of the Nation, and from the mode of their education, & their habits of life, they cannot fail to be vigilant in the oversight, of all transactions which can by any means affect the public weal. —

The Agent for the United States having formerly observed, that the People called Loyalists, who settled on the point of Saint Andrews, had no reason to complain, that the claim of the United States, if supported, would disturb their possessions, & injure their property, because they had due notice on the first day they attempted their settlement, that they were within the limits of the United States. He now again observes, that he has no wish to disturb those people, or to give them any uneasiness, and though he has no authority to stipulate on the subject, yet he believes, that neither the United States, or the State next adjoining to the Province of New Brunswick, can have a design to compel any of the Subjects there, to change their allegiance, or to loose the labour which they have annexed to the soil. The Americans have never been cruel or unreasonable in this way. Had this controversy been managed, so as to be terminated by a negotiation between the two Nations, it might have been settled in a mode more eligible to the accommodated interest of the individuals particularly concerned. But the Treaty of 1794, has placed it on a judicial investigation. The question is most ac-