

The Agent for the United States, having before so fully examined the question, whether what is now Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, were originally by the Charter of 1691, a part of Massachusetts—and having fully shewn—that, that extensive tract of territory was separated from the Province by force of the Treaty of Ryswick about the year 1700, and shewn that the river Saint Croix was never a Charter boundary of the Province, he again submits those points for the purposes and uses, to which he had the honor to suggest the same, in his first argument.

One of the purposes for which these important facts were introduced, was to shew that the ideas of a boundary between the late Provinces of Nova Scotia & Massachusetts Bay, did not rest upon the obsolete charter of King James to Sir William Alexander, but on the division of one entire Province into two Provinces, under the dominion of the same Sovereign power. This position may render it of some importance, to turn our attention again to the evidence, resulting from the maps.

The Agent for his Majesty chooses to consider the evidence arising from maps as of no consequence in the cause. When the Indians testify to important facts, they are but the wretched & miserable remains of a vagrant tribe, filled with resentment, that the ashes of their ancestors are disturbed by the English—and having a grant from one of the United States of a piece of wilderness to build their wigwams, they are not to be believed.—But Alexander Hodges, more illiterate, & perhaps less moral than the Savages, contradicted by a great number of the most respectable witnesses, is the oracle of truth. Two Magistrates—swearing positively to facts within their own knowledge, in a moment are doomed to be thrown from the line of veracity on which they have carefully walked for their whole lives, and from the respectable station which their family has held for more than a century.

The honorable Board need not be told that Alexander Nichols, & James Nichols Esquires are here intended.

The plans are no evidence, because Southack led the Public eye to an erroneous path, & Mitchell and other Geographers have blindly followed on.—At one time, it is denied, that any of the maps exhibit a river emptying its waters into the Northeast^{erly} side of the Passamaquoddy as the river Saint Croix:—and then again the fact is conceded, that all, excepting one do it: but then—this is nothing to the purpose, because no credit is to be given to the evidence of maps. All the maps which shew where the Saint Croix was supposed to be, after that river became a boundary between the Provinces of the Massachusetts & Nova Scotia, are to be thrown aside for