

36
was agreed upon by the Treaty of Peace, is now to be considered as the river to be established as a boundary, let it be where it may.

and the Agent for the United States most cheerfully submits the cause on these points.

First. Whether there is any proof, that the river Scoodiac was by L'Escarbot or Champlain designated as the river Saint Croix.

Secondly. Whether there is any proof, that the river Scoodiac, before the Treaty of Utrecht was known by that name.

Thirdly. Whether if these facts did appear in evidence, it would from thence follow that the same river was agreed upon as a boundary, & truly intended as such in the Treaty of Peace.

Fourthly. Whether it is not full in evidence, that the whole of Nova Scotia & Acadie, were included as one Province with the Massachusetts-bay in the year 1691, and separated about the year 1700.

Fifthly. Whether it does not appear by the Maps and Documents of that day, that the river coming into the Bay of Paspamaquoddy on the ^{eastern} North side thereof was considered as the boundary and line of Division between the two Provinces.

Sixthly. Whether it does not appear, that Popple's Map, & other maps, after the Treaty of Utrecht, were, as to this Country, similar to that of Mitchel's, exhibiting a river coming in on the ^{northeastern} side of the Paspamaquoddy-bay, as the river Saint Croix, & the boundary between the two Provinces.

Seventhly. Whether it does not appear in evidence to the full satisfaction of the Board, that the line now claimed by his Majesty's Agent, is a line very remote from any line heretofore contemplated as the boundary between Nova-Scotia, and Massachusetts.

And 8thly

37
And Eighthly. Whether from the plans, documents, and testimonies, it does not appear beyond a doubt, that the river agreed upon & truly intended under the name of Saint Croix, as a boundary, is a river coming into the Bay of Paspamaquoddy on the ^{northeastern} side of the same.

Should it appear to the honorable Board, that a river on the ~~North~~ ^{northeastern} side of the Bay was designated as the boundary, & truly intended by the Treaty of Peace as the same, under the name of the river Saint Croix, the sacred obligation under which they are laid must compel them to declare the Magaquadavie, to be the river truly intended, as the river Saint Croix in the Treaty of Peace.

The Argument that the river on Mitchel's map is not where the Magaquadavie is found in fact to be, and that by yielding that point, the Agent for the United States has abandoned his cause, or conceded facts which are strong against him, need not to be answered.

The two surviving Commissioners declare, that the river next to Saint Johns was intended, & that it was marked on the plan. There is no river but the Magaquadavie which comes in on the ^{northeastern} ~~North~~ side of the Bay, ^{and next to the Saint John} and therefore that river was intended or none.

The marks of the river, & the evidence that but two rivers appear on Mitchel's map as coming into the bay, and that the West river is the Scoodiac formerly called the Paspamaquoddy, & the East the Magaquadavie, are submitted in a former argument, which has been attended to.

The Agent for his Majesty has said, that the river Magaquadavie is not the near river to the river Saint John. This is said in answer to the evidence of President Adams & Governor Jay, that a river West of, & next to the river Saint John, was intended as the river Saint Croix. But