

clearly was, that the United States should remain extended so far and no farther, than the Province was extended, on the day of the declaration of Independence, and the river Saint Croix on Mitchel's map was marked, agreed upon, & truly intended as a part of that very boundary.

Hutchinson's report was also there. He had supported the Province claim to Acadie, a tract of country extending from Penobscot to Saint Croix; but did not undertake to shew where either river was. By a careless mistake, he called the lost river a Charter boundary:— but whether it was a boundary known in the Charter, or from some other Compact or transaction, it did not decide where the river was, or whether it was the Saint John, the Magaguadavic, or Scoosiac. He mentions Alexander's Patent— gives an account of the Province of Nova Scotia, being a part of Massachusetts by the Charter of 1691, which makes Canada river the boundary, of which by the way, he gives a particular account in his history, but he does not give a minute detail of the manner in which the Province was separated. But how could this influence the Commissioners as to the river? Whether it was a boundary by Charter or by subsequent compact, the place of it was alike unknown to all who did not rely on the maps for information, and these led the Commissioners to the one finally agreed upon.

It is urged that the memoirs of the Commissioners at Paris were there, and that in these, the river is described, as the Saint Croix of DeMonts, L'Escarbot, Champlain, & Alexander, and that it was there said by Governor Shirley & Sir John Mildmay, that the river took its name from the Islands where DeMonts wintered. If

If these gentlemen said this, it does not follow, that what they said was founded in fact— they had no other proofs in their possession than what is now before the Board— what they said, more especially on a point that had no concern in the subject of their discussion, can be of no avail, unless supported by authentic documents. They further said that Acadie was a Country known to extend from Kennebeck to the Gulf & River of Saint Lawrence, which on any other occasion might have required proof.

If the memoirs of those Commissioners of 1750, were under the eye of the Commissioners in 1782, the maps offered by them on that occasion were there. These all exhibit a river as the Saint Croix river, most minutely corresponding with that of Mitchel, & as pouring its waters into the Northeasterly side of the bay of Passamaquoddy. These maps are before the Board.

It is true, that a pricked line on the map annexed to these memoirs, denotes the Grant of King James to Sir William Alexander, & is drawn from the mouth of the Saint Croix to the Northwest, so as to comprehend, and take in, the most western source or spring, which according to the Grant, might empty its waters through the river into the sea— but the line, as there imagined, does by no means appear like the line now claimed for his Britannic Majesty.

This line was no guide, because the Commissioners of 1782 did not draw a boundary comprehending the most western spring of the river agreed upon, but took the river Saint Croix as laid down on the maps, and made a boundary on the middle of it from its mouth, to its source.

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