

These memoirs being before the Commissioners, did not by any means influence their conduct. Nor do the arguments offered by his Majesty's Agent on this point tend to prove the Scoodiac to be the river truly meant and intended in the Treaty of Peace, as a part of the boundary therein described. /a/

The witnesses say that Alexander's Patent was mentioned — but there was nothing there to shew what the Saint Croix mentioned ⁱⁿ it was, excepting the maps, which are now here, and which have been observed upon as proving the Magaquadavie to be the river intended.

Upon the subject of these maps a few words may be necessary. ^{on the point} whether the rivers laid down in Mitchell's map, as connected with the bay of Papsamaquoddy, as well as in the others, are the Scoodiac, and the Cobscook, as is frequently suggested by the Agent for his Majesty. —

In his Supplemental argument, page 63 he says — that the inaccuracy of Mitchell's map is acknowledged by the Agent for the United States, & that he nevertheless relies upon it as proof. Where the controversy is on the admeasurement of soil, the inaccuracy of a map may destroy its utility, but where it is on the natural boundary of an extensive country, & the question is on a description independent of quantity, there the accuracy of a map is not of much consequence. —

a map may be accurate enough for one purpose, & not so, as to another. All the maps shew the Rhine, the Weser, the Danube, the Potomack, the Connecticut, and the Delaware as boundaries, but none of them are geometrically accurate. They are all accurate enough to prove, that these rivers are boundaries, therefore the concession, that a map is not accurate, is no concession that it is devoid of all proof. Others may be left to pick these straws,

/a/ The passage which his Majesty's Agent has cited from the memoirs of Paris in 1754, is no more, than what has been once and again cited from L'Esclapart and Champollion and explained — this passage does by no means bear testimony in favour of the one river more than the other but speaks of a river which might be called sea — and the whole way of Papsamaquoddy implying that the description might have been intended but the Magaquadavie from the circumstances of the evidence have shown that name in open letters from the description of Nova Scotia been considered as the provincial boundary. — The passage cited in the Supplemental argument p. 64 from L'Esclapart has been before the Commissioners, and the Agent has shown that what is contained in this note already

straws, whilst the Agent for the United States attends to a point which he considers as of great moment in his cause. —

If in fact the Scoodiac is marked on Mitchell's map as the river Saint Croix, & as a boundary, the point is settled in all respects, but as to what shall be considered as the source of the River.

The Agent for his Majesty suggests — First — that the mouth of the River marked Papsamaquoddy on Mitchell's map is copied from Southack's map. —

Secondly — That in both it answers more nearly to the mouths of the Cobscook & Scoodiac as laid down in W Wright's plan, than to the mouths of any other rivers in the Bay. —

The Agent for the United States does not wish to avail himself of any concessions suddenly made by the Agent for his Majesty. The truth in this controversy can never depend upon the express, or implied concessions of its managers. But if this assertion was established the claim of the United States would appear to be settled in their favour beyond all controversy. Each map must stand on its own merits, & may be examined separately. —

The Agent for the United States has said that, in Southack's map, Deer Island is laid down under the name of Papsamaquoddy. The Agent for the United States, takes this opportunity in this place to thank the Agent of his Britannic Majesty for correcting his error on this fact — it was one, in using the name of Southack for that