

The turn in the river four or five miles from its mouth is a strong mark of its being the river contended for by the United States - the point laid down on the East of the mouth of Passamaquoddy river cannot be intended for any other than Saint Andrews point. But it is said that the Bay now called Saint Andrews bay is not perfectly described there. Let any one take the scale of Southack's map, and on admeasurement he will find that the Bay is there represented to extend as far to the Northward of the two rivers, as the Bay of Saint Andrews in fact does to the Northward of the Magaquadavic & Scodiac.

But the Agent for the United States is charged with an important concession that this map is not an accurate one. It is a high charge that an Agent should concede that to be true, which cannot be concealed from the Juries. Perhaps it would have been eligible to have chosen a better mode of expression, & to have said that the map is not perfect. —

The Agent for his Majesty tells us that Mitchel's map is copied from that of Southack. If this fact was allowed, it could have no influence in the cause against the claim of the United States.

The Agent for his Majesty has done great justice to the character of Mitchel, and has had therein a noble opportunity to expose the errors of Doctor Mose the American Geographer. That gentleman had with other People in United America, heard that the river agreed upon in the Treaty of Peace, as the river Saint Croix, was marked on Mitchel's map. It was a fact well known here - that Governor Bernard had sent one Mitchel to survey the boundary, and having an idea that a map was compiled from that survey, rendered it very natural to make the mistake. But that Agent must be in a situation

to demand pity, when instead of relying on the strength of his evidence, and the Justice of his claim, he is obliged to rely on the errors of the American Geographer, the mistakes of the history of Maine, and the supposed concessions of his antagonist. What is true or not true, in the controversy, are questions not resting on such considerations. —

But as Mitchel's character is so substantially established, we had better take his account of the means from which he compiled his map. —

There is indeed in this case no reasonable necessity for such investigation, for the map is a document published by order of authority, & issued from the plantation Office attested by an authorized Secretary. Let it have been formed from what means it might, it was before the Commissioners who formed the Treaty of Peace, & by them used, as a constructive expression of the lines established by that Treaty. It therefore can be of no consequence to inquire, from what it was compiled, or whether it is correct or incorrect. It is what it is; and the boundary settled is what that map makes it to be; for in fact the map is a part of the Treaty itself.

However positive the Agent for the United States may be in the truth of the above principles, yet he feels it to be his duty to follow his opponent some way on this point of investigation. —

Mitchel himself informs us by his notes on his map, that, "the Map of New England & Nova Scotia requires a farther consideration, as we find them very erroneously laid down in all our maps & charts, more especially our many new maps copied from a new map of Nova Scotia, copied from Popple & D'Anville. And