

to the map published from the original materials of Governor Bownal in 1777. There is no proof, that this map was at Paris in 1782, & if it was, the testimony of the Commissioners, & the transaction of the Treaty clearly prove that no regard was paid to it.

That map, in the edition of 1777, is on a scale so small that it is very difficult to collect ideas from it, which can be conveyed with any considerable degree of confidence, but one thing is certain, that the Cobscook is there made the Saint Croix, & another river marked with the name of the old Saint Croix. From whence it follows with all the authority, which can be derived from that map, that the old Saint Croix, the Saint Croix of DeMonts, L'Escarbot, &c, ^{let it be where it would} were laid by, & a new boundary on the part of the English held in contemplation.

The river marked the old Saint Croix, appears as the North branch of the Scodiac, or as the Magaquadavie river. — It is uncertain which; nor is it of any kind of consequence under all circumstances, which of these is intended by it.

The Agent for his Majesty remarks page 64 of his supplemental argument, that it is curious to see how three maps, two of which are lately made, represent the Magaquadavie as larger than the Scodiac. [a] We have now a compleat map from actual surveys, of all the rivers, and as it appears that the Magaquadavie, holds its rise to its fountain, & empties more water, than either branch of the Scodiac does at the confluence of the Cheputnatekook, ^{with} the stream from the west Lakes; and is nearly as respectable as that river is below that confluence to the point called the Devil's-head, the curiosity of his Majesty's Agent may come to a termination. — [a] There

[a] It ought however to be noted here, that those compilers who represent the Magaquadavie larger than the Scodiac, called also the Popinagandy, compared the former as a boundary, and gave it a greater appearance on that consideration.

There is one more fact connected with the argument, from maps, which must be attended to. Popple's map compiled for a representation of Provincial boundaries in the reign of Queen Ann, & all the succeeding maps, exhibit a Lake as the fountain of the Saint Croix, which is situated very nearly with the one called on the plans from the surveys Loon Lake. That Lake was then called Thousaki: — but no Lake having that name now, and the natives not recollecting the word it could not have been an Indian name. Every one knows that the native Indians, with their paint, will draw rivers, lakes, & ponds, with a great share of exactness, and we may fairly conclude, that the course & length of the river Magaquadavie, & the portrait of its fountain, must have been obtained from the natives in this way. — Every one will see, that if the Lakes on the West branch of the Scodiac were intended, or contemplated, as the source of the Saint Croix, that their appearance on the maps from the beginning of Queen Ann's reign, to the American Revolution, would have given them the appearance of something in form on maps, resembling — what in fact they are found to be by Nature.

There is one thing in regard to the maps yet remaining. The Agent for his Majesty has charged the Agent for the United States with a mistake in saying that Southack called Deer Island by the name of Papsaquody. It was intended to have inserted this fact, ^{as} on Mitchel's map.

We cast our eye on the map from the surveys, and we find the Island of Grand Menan at a vast distance from the main. We find the Island of Campbell near the main land, & forming the outside of a strait called west passage. When we view Mitchel's map, we find the East side of that strait is formed by an Island, which