

The deposition of Charles Morris junr, is intended, to corroborate Curry's. The Deponent says that he was employed in 1783, to lay out the lots on Saint-Andrews point for the Loyalists, & the Indians called the Scoodiac the Saint Croix. He does not tell what Indians they were, or why they were asked the question. Whether they were drunk or sober, or on what occasion the conversation took place.

But there is one circumstance from which it conclusively appears, that after the definitive Treaty of Peace between the King of England & the United States, the English had no idea of the Scoodiac being known as the Saint Croix.

The Surveyor General of Nova Scotia, Mr Morris, the father of the witness last mentioned was directed by Governor Parr, then Commander in chief of that Province, to report on this very subject. He states in his report the Grant of the Duke of York, the grant of Nova Scotia to Alexander with a mistaken date, and then goes on to prove that the Cobscook is the true and ancient Saint Croix. This was after his son, as he pretends had those facts from the natives.

Lord William Campbell in the year 1770, with the aid of John Curry finds the Scoodiac to be the true and ancient Saint Croix, and yet Mr Wright in the year 1772 marked the Saint Croix Isles in the mouth of the Cobscook, and the Government of New Brunswick, claimed to that place, & attempted in 1786 to exercise Jurisdiction over Moose Island, & actually punished the people there for not obeying the precepts of their government. This was not a claim, as over an Island formerly under the jurisdiction of Nova Scotia, but as over a Territory East of the true and ancient Saint Croix.

[2] Mr Morris, as appears by a map on the table offered on the side of the English Government actually marked the Saint Croix Islands in the mouth of that River.

The exceptions in the Treaty of those Islands, which had been under the Jurisdiction of Nova Scotia, can by no construction be applied to a small Island in a bay, over which no Jurisdiction was ever exercised, other, or separate from that exercised on the neighbouring main land.

The Agent for the United States feels a confidence in asserting that the claim to the Scoodiac, as the river Saint Croix, was never seriously contemplated by the English until the Treaty of Amity, commerce, and navigation between the two Nations was ratified.

There has been enough said to shew that the eyes of the Commissioners were naturally led to the river Magaquadavie as to the Saint Croix, because that river had from the time of the separation of Nova Scotia from the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, been considered marked, and designated as the boundary between the two Provinces. We will proceed to consider, whether this was in fact the case.

The testimonies of President Adams & Governor Jay stand in full force. These stand as admissible & pertinent evidence, established by all rules of legal proceedings, to explain, not the internal, but external & relative points in the Treaty of Peace. By their testimonies it appears, that the river denominated the Saint Croix on the map of John Mitchel, who was an English authorized Geographer, was in fact agreed upon as a part of the boundary. It remains to be considered in a few remarks, whether, the river so designated on that map is the Scoodiac, as is urged by the Agent for his Majesty in his Supplemental argument. The Agent for the United States again concedes, that the map is not geometrically correct, but still he insists