

insists, that it is, as geographically certain, as is necessary in a cause of this nature.

There must in justice to this controversy, be an established, certain standard by which this enquiry is to be governed. To this end the surveys which have been made, and the map which has proceeded from them are to be attended to. These are to be considered as a true and regular foundation to form a judgment upon.

Here it will be useful to take some important & notorious place for a point in Papsamaquoddy-bay, and to find what the relative situations of the other parts of the bay ^{are} from that. This could not be done until ^{the} map compiled from the surveys was forwarded.

The Agent for his Majesty supposes, that the waters called by the Natives the Cobskook, is what on the plan of Mitchel is called the Papsamaquoddy, & that what is on Mitchel's map called the Saint Croix, is the Scoodiac.

The mouth of the Cobskook on the map of actual surveys, bears from the straits of Campo-bello, about North, fifty degrees west. The river Papsamaquoddy as laid down on Mitchel's map is about due North, perhaps, three or four degrees west of that point.

In this map of Mitchel's the straits appear to be formed on one side by an Island, which he calls Grand Menan, and North of that he places an Island which he calls Papsamaquoddy Island, but which the Agent for the United States conceives to be Deer Island. Let this be as it may, the point of Compass would be nearly the same from the waters between either and the west shore to the river thereon called Papsamaquoddy River. But

But if that is Deer Island which he calls Papsamaquoddy, (as it clearly must be, if the Island with which he forms the straits, or West passage is Campo-bello) then the waters of the Cobskook are South of it.

Again, on the map of Mitchel, the river called Papsamaquoddy is from the straits North seven degrees west, and from the straits on the plan of actual surveys, the river Scoodiac is so near the same course, that no difference can be found upon the most exact examination.

The mouth of the river Saint Croix, as laid down on Mitchel's map, bears from the straits formed by what he calls Grand Menan, North thirteen degrees East, and from the west end of the other Island called by him Papsamaquoddy, is North ten degrees East.

^{In 2000 fathoms of the harbour or bay}
From ^{point of} ~~point of~~ ^{Pope} to the Scoodiac, on the actual survey, is more than fifty degrees to the west of North. On Mitchel's map, the bearing appears to be as nearly the same, as could be expected, on a map of an extensive country on a very small scale.

^{Take} On Mitchel's map, the Saint Croix, bears from ^{the end of the} ~~point of~~ ^{the harbour} North ~~sixteen~~ ^{sixteen} degrees west — on the actual survey it is about North, eight degrees west.

The Agent for his Majesty says that Mitchel's map is copied from that of Southack. There can be no doubt, but that he availed himself of that, as well as of the map of Popple made in the time of Queen Ann, as a designation of the Provincial lines, then lately formed.

Southack's chart, the one addressed to Governor Shute in 1716, as well as the one compiled by Popple from his surveys, places the Papsamaquoddy on a point from the straits where the Scoodiac is found in fact to be. In neither of them, is any attention paid to the arm of the bay called Cobskook. Those waters at the place of their separation

^{a/} this difference in degrees may be reasonably presumed to arise from the different parts of the river mouth which the several artists had in contemplation.