

~~and inasmuch as~~ ^{notwithstanding} His Britannic Majesty would have right on his side in alleging before this Honorable Board, that he ceded Massachusetts Bay to the United States of America by that confined limit. Much stronger and clearer than is that right, when the fact is, as has been fully proved, that the limit claimed on the part of the United States, never was the limit, nor ever was at any time considered as the limit between those two Provinces.

187/ This, it is humbly conceived, is another ground in support of His Majesty's claim, which alone would be sufficient to insure the full and compleat establishment of it, by the decision of this Honorable Board upon the present occasion.

The undersigned Agent will now request leave briefly to recapitulate the Points which he conceives to be fully established in the foregoing argument

1. That it was clearly intended by the 2^d Article of the Treaty of Peace, that no Part of the Province of Nova Scotia should be thereby ceded by His Majesty to the United States, but that the Province of Nova Scotia according to its ancient ~~and former~~ limits should be & remain a part of the Territories and Dominions of His Majesty, as His Majesty then & before that time had held and possessed the same.
2. That the river St. Croix, eminently so called and contemplated under that name in the said 2^d Article of the said Treaty, was originally called by that name, by the Sieur De Monts in the year 1604, and is the same River that is mentioned under that name in the Histories of L'Escarbot, Champlain and De Laet, and in the History of the District of Maine, severally referred to and cited in the foregoing argument.
3. That the same River St. Croix was contemplated intended & mentioned under that name as part of the Western boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Grant of the said Province