

ed ancient Eastern boundaries of New England, under the grand charter to the Council of Plymouth.

Here then is the true and obvious reason that is demanded by the Honorable Agent of the United States, (a) Why, the Eastern Extent of Massachusetts has been supposed at a place bay or river called S^t. Croix - because the River S^t. Croix was in fact the original western boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia, upon which the ancient Territory of New England, of which Massachusetts was the most Eastern Province at the time of the Treaty of Peace in 1783, was bounded, by the solemn compact and agreement of the Proprietors of both Provinces, Counties or Territories, when all their Charters or Letters Patent were in full force, and Why, the River S^t. Croix has been anciently considered as a line of boundary, because, by that solemn compact and agreement, the practical line specified in the Grant of the Province of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, was by common consent made the boundary line between the two Countries or Provinces. (b)

(a) part 2. §. 33.

(b) "This Country was called Nova Scotia by Sir W. Alexander, Secretary of State for Scotland, by means of Sir Ferdinando Georges, President of the Plymouth and New-England Company he obtained a Royal Grant Sept. 10. 1621." Doug: Vol. 1. p. 305.

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"Originally according to Capt. Smith's map" (1614) "approved of by the Court of England, New England, extended from 20 miles East of Hudson's river, northward to the river S^t. Croix; - or perhaps to the Gulf of S^t. Lawrence, including Nova Scotia a subsequent peculiar grant." (a)

(b) It is true that the Letters Patent of King James 1st dated 3^d. Nov^r. 1620 granted all the Country lying between the 40th. & 48th. degrees of North latitude to the "Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for settling planting ruling and governing all that Country by the Name of New England." (c)

But Douglas Brewster (c) "that their Patent was designedly extended much, North & South to include and keep up the English claim to new Netherlands in possession of the Dutch to the Southward, and to Acadie, since (d) called Nova Scotia, then in possession of the French to the Northward; - Thus Nova Scotia and Sagadahock, or the former of both's property, at that time in possession of the French, were by the Massachusetts Charter (in 1691) annexed in jurisdiction to Massachusetts-Bay." (e)

"That part we call New England is betwixt the degrees of 41. and 45." Smith's Description of New England 1616. Doug: 1. Vol. p. 374. (b) A. 386 (c) A. 366.

(d) so that this Country was not called Nova Scotia. 3. Nov. 1620.

(e) "In 1620 a dispute arose between the London and Plymouth Companies about the former's right to fish at Cape Cod - which a new Patent was granted to the latter, for all the latitude - 41. to 45. N."