

their plat meet, and therefore, considered the part of the united streams reached in the two different directions as different bodies of water, and, without authority, sought an outlet for that which they laid down as the southernmost of the two in another bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On many of the maps, however, the small streams which modern geographers improperly call Ristigouche, is readily distinguishable under the name of Chacodi.

NOTE XII.

In the argument of the British Commissioners under Jay's treaty, the following points were maintained, and, being sanctioned by the decision of the umpire, became the grounds of an award acceded to by both Governments :

1st. That the limits of Nova Scotia had been altered from the southern bank of the St. Lawrence to the highlands described in the treaty of peace.

2d. That if the river Schoo lie were the true St. Croix, the northwest angle of Nova Scotia could be formed by the western and northern boundaries—the meridian line and the highlands.

3d. That the territory of Acadie, or Nova Scotia, was the same territory granted to Sir William Alexander.

4th. That the sea and Atlantic ocean were used as convertible terms.

5th. That, from the date of the treaty of Utrecht, the boundary between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia was that of the patent to Sir William Alexander.

6th. That the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia belonged to and were in possession of His Britannic Majesty in 1783, and that he had an undoubted right to cede to the United States such part of them as he might think fit.

7th. That the due north line from the source of the St. Croix must of necessity cross the St. John.

It has since been maintained on the part of Great Britain :

1st. That the limits of Nova Scotia never did extend to the St. Lawrence.

2d. That the northwest angle of Nova Scotia was unknown in 1783.

3d. That Acadie extended south to the 46th degree of north latitude, and was not the same with Nova Scotia.

4th. That the sea and the Atlantic ocean were different things.

5th. That the claims and rights of Massachusetts did not extend to the western bounds of the grant to Sir William Alexander.

6th. That, this being the case, the cession of territory not included within her limits is void.

7th. That it could never have been intended that the meridian line should cross the St. John.

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