

the way for dispute.* Early in September, Morse reached Passamaquoddy, in time, as he explained to Carleton, "to point out to the surveyors employed in laying out different towns, and the lands adjoining, such spots as appeared . . . proper to be reserved for the uses of Government, and future protection of the country."† He was detained there eight days before he was able to sail for St. John's River. On November 1, he again wrote the Commander-in-Chief at New York to say that the town laid out for the people from Penobscot was "on St. Andrew's Point . . . their lands extending up the east side of the *River Scodiac*" This position he conceived to be "totally out of dispute," and though it was contested, as we shall see later, the country to the east of the Scodiac was adjudged to be part of Nova Scotia and the settlers remained in possession. Morse was equally correct in asserting that the stream called the St. Croix by the Massachusetts people, and alleged by them to be the true boundary was in fact the "Majiggadewey" (Magaguadavic), which he declared to be "quite out of the question." Hence he urged that an early explanation should be required of the authorities of Massachusetts, "lest the unfortunate people from Penobscot should be again disturbed, or before any military force is sent there." He added that a British man-of-war was already under orders to proceed to Passamaquoddy.‡

At Penobscot the loyalists had formed an association with Captain Jeremiah Pote, Robert Pagan, and a third member, whose name is unknown, as agents to complete arrangements for the removal to Passamaquoddy. Many of the associators had already gone (about October 1) to the location chosen for their new settlement to erect houses,|| and had evidently been there about three weeks when Colonel John Allan, the agent of the Massachusetts authorities, arrived on the scene, only to find the surveyors exploring

*Report on the Am. Mss. in the Roy Inst. of G. Brit., IV, 280.

†Ibid.

‡Report on the Am. Mss. in the Roy. Inst. of G. Brit., IV, 442.

||The London Chronicle, May 8, 1784, St. Croix Courier series, LXXIX.