

the treaty: First, as to the river St. Croix; second, as to which of the affluents of the St. Croix, was the source of that river within the intention of the treaty; third, as to the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; fourth, as to the north-west angle of Nova Scotia and the highlands that divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence. *And all of them have been decided against the United States.*

I propose a brief examination of each.

I. The first question that arose was in regard to which of three rivers falling into the Bay of Fundy was the St. Croix contemplated by the treaty. The question was plain, and easy of solution. These rivers had all been known and described at some time by the name of St. Croix. The most easterly had been called also the Magaquadavic; the intermediate the Schoodic; the most westerly the Cobscook. That the first named is the St. Croix of the treaty, is so plain, I trust, that but few words will be needed for a clear understanding of the case.

Soon after the treaty of 1783, the inhabitants of Nova Scotia (that part which is now New Brunswick) were found occupying, and claiming as British subjects to hold the territory between the Magaquadavic and the Schoodic Rivers, and particularly that near the present town of St. Andrews. Massachusetts objected, claiming the territory as her own, and made complaint to Congress of these encroachments, and was by the latter body requested to cause inquiry into the facts to be made. In pursuance of this solicitation, it appointed a commission, of which two members, Generals Knox and Lincoln, visited Passamaquoddy in the year 1784, and on the 19th of October of that year, made their report to the Governor of Massachusetts. In this report, they say: