

on the subject. The executive could have directed the officers of Government in their mode of conduct on the occasion. If they had a right to settle a boundary by parliamentary power, where the right to the soil and the civil jurisdiction was by Charter vested in a corporation, they might have settled it for all, and not for the special purposes of the Act.

The Act of Parliament was for restricting the trade of the New England Colonies. It prohibited landing goods in any of them, but upon certain conditions. The Goods were liable to seizure, as well as the vessels which bore them, unless those conditions were complied with. This Act therefore was a temporary direction to the officers of the Customs in their conduct under the Act itself, and was intended for that purpose only. It is true that the Act of Parliament, suggests the idea that the

the River mentioned in it, was commonly called The St. Croix; but that is certainly no evidence of the truth of the fact.

All the evidence which could be before the Parliament on that point, and, probably a great deal more, is now before this Board.

The River mentioned in the Act is as probably the Inlet from the sea called the Gobscook, as the Scoudiac.

And there is evidence in the case, that the Governor and Surveyor-General of Nova Scotia, believed that to be the fact.

S. A. The Agent for His Majesty in his Memorial has, by way of recital, ^{from French & English Maps &c} asserted - That the river Scoudiac has been by the French and others called The St. Croix from the year 1604, and always referred to and contemplated by that name in all histories, public documents and acts of State, both by