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not only to establish the river S^t. Croix, mentioned in the Grant, to Sir William Alexander, as the western boundary of Nova Scotia, annexed in jurisdiction to the Massachusetts-Bay by the Charter of 1691, but also, that by the territory of Nova Scotia, mentioned in that Charter, was intended the ancient Province of Nova Scotia established in 1621.

The Statement given by the Province of Massachusetts in the year 1732, or thereabouts, in a letter to their Agent is here referred to, which, so far as is material upon the present occasion, is as follows (a)

"The whole Province of Nova Scotia, is expressly included within the Charter to this Province."

Can words more strongly express the sense of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, that it was the ancient Province of Nova Scotia that was intended in their Charter, under the words "territory of Acadia or Nova Scotia"? — In the year 1691, when this Charter was granted, there was not, nor had there ever before that time been any territory known as the Province of Nova Scotia, but the Province originally established by Sir W. Alexander's Grant in 1621. — This Province only can then be intended by the Province of Massachusetts-Bay in this Statement. — This is confirmed by that part of the

(a) Vid. Mr. Sullivan's Argument, part. 2. §. 51.

Statement which follows

"The great difficulty of defending a country so remote from our Centre, made it a leper hard ship than otherwise it would have been for the Crown to take it from us after the Peace of Utrecht and to settle a distinct Government there."

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It has been already shown that the Province of Nova Scotia was revived after the peace of Utrecht, under the same western boundary at the River S^t. Croix, that had been established in the original grant of it in 1621.

By the terms, leper hardship, the right of the Crown to make this Province again a distinct Government, upon the recovery of it by the Peace of Utrecht is plainly recognized.

The Statement goes on.

"But for the Country, between the Rivers Kennebec and S^t. Croix, we have been at continual expence in defending it, never imagining our right of jurisdiction and our right of granting the property conditionally would ever be disputed, and yet, as soon as that Country is freed from the danger of Enemies, our title both to the jurisdiction & property, as to great part of that Country is questioned, and all our grants made, in order to forward the settlement of it are disapproved."