

It clearly appears to have been the intention of the Grant to give as large a territory to be erected into the Province of Nova Scotia, as the River S<sup>t</sup>. Croix could give by tracing a line due North from its source to the great river Canada, and it is expressly provided in the Grant, contrary to the general rule for the construction of the King's Grants, that, "if any questions or doubts should thereafter arise, upon the interpretation or construction of any clause contained in the Grant, that they should all be taken and interpreted in the most extensive sense and in favor of the said Sir William Alexander." (a)

(a) Vid. Memoir of Claim by His Majesty's Agent.

157  
Having traced the original boundaries of the Province of Nova Scotia, to the furthest source or spring upon the western branch thereof and thereby found the utmost western limit of the Province, it remains only to discover its utmost northern limit, in order to ascertain the northwest angle we are in search of.

The boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia at the time of the treaty in 1783, was, as has already appeared, bounded to the northward by the Southern Boundary of the Province of Quebec, which boundary was established by the Royal Proclamation of 7<sup>th</sup> October 1763, and confirmed by the Act of the 14. Geo. 3. c. 83, passed in the same year with the Act of Parliament already cited; by which it is enacted "that all the Territories Islands & Countries in North America, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain be bounded on the South by a line from the Bay of Chaleur, along the Highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River S<sup>t</sup>. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, to a point in forty five degrees of Northern latitude on the Eastern bank of the river Come. that it be annexed to and made a part and parcel of the Province of Quebec." (a)

(a) vide ante p. III.