

In this Grant we find the original erection, appellation and establishment of the Province of Nova Scotia, and a description of its boundaries, which have remained from the date of the Grant in 1621 to this day unchanged, except so far as they have been altered by the subsequent erection of the British Provinces of Quebec and New-Brunswick; but the western boundaries have remained invariably the same from the date of this Grant to the present time.

This Grant was afterwards renewed and confirmed nearly in the same words by Letters Patent from King Charles. 1st dated 12th July 1625.

Let any man compare the description of the western boundaries of the Province of Nova Scotia in this Grant with the description of the Eastern boundaries of the United States in the 2^d article of the Treaty of Peace and it is presumed it will be impossible to resist the conviction that the latter was dictated and governed by the former.

The Province of Nova Scotia in this

Grant is bounded westerly by a line crossing the mouth of the Bay of Fundy from S^t. Mary's Bay, to the river commonly called by the name of the S^t. Croix and to the furthest source or spring of the western branch thereof, thence by a line directly North to the first bay, river or spring emptying itself into the great river of Canada or S^t. Lawrence. (15)

The United States by the 2^d article of the treaty of peace are bounded East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river S^t. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly North to the Highlands of

~~Any further comment after comparing these descriptions must be superfluous to any unprejudiced mind.~~

This Grant to Sir William Alexander is also perfectly consistent with the principle above mentioned ~~arguing~~ "that it was clearly intended by the treaty of peace that no part of the Province of Nova Scotia should be thereby ceded by His Majesty to the United States;"