

4. That there was therefore no necessity to describe more particularly the Eastern line of the Grant as they were ascertained by the reference in the Grant to the ^{St. Croix} western bound of New Scotland,

5. That the place called or known by the name of St. Croix, must clearly mean the river St. Croix, which formed the western boundary of Nova Scotia, & was established as the boundary between New England & Nova Scotia in the manner we have seen, otherwise, this Grant will have no Eastern line of boundary, and would be a mere nullity.

6. That the western line of the Grant conforming so exactly to this Eastern line confirms and establishes the construction here contended for; the western ^{line being} "a certain place" called Bemaguid and up the river there "to the furthest head of the same, tending to the river Kennebec" (which lies westward of Bemaguid) "and so up to the northward the shortest course to the river Canada."

7. That from this conformity in so many respects there is a strong probability, that the boundaries of this territory granted to the Duke of York were the same with those

of the first Province of New England, from St. Croix to Bemaguid, in the division of the New England territory before mentioned; but as a copy of the instrument, grant or agreement respecting this last mentioned Province, unfortunately cannot now be obtained, this fact must rest in conjecture.

8. - That altho' the charter of New England was surrendered in 1635. still its boundaries are referred to, in order to ascertain the territory granted to the Duke of York, equally with those of the Province of Nova Scotia, the grant of which to Sir William Alexander then remained in full force.

9. - That the river St. Croix of De Monts in 1604, of Sir William Alexander in 1621. of Razilly in 1632 & of the Council of New England in 1635 was also the river St. Croix of the Duke of York. in 1664.