

By the direction of the act of 1781, ch. 20, sect. 3, already alluded to, the warrants which the registers are authorised to grant, on titlings or otherwise, are to be directed to and executed by the surveyor of the county in which the land to be surveyed or escheated shall lie. The duty of the surveyor upon receipt of a warrant is not regulated by this act, nor in a considerable degree by any subsequent law ; but, the instructions of the governor and council, which are dated the 15th of April, 1782, direct that upon receipt of a common warrant the surveyor shall make a descriptive and circumstantial entry of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, accompanied by a location, such as the party directs, and if the location so directed should have been already made or taken under some other warrant, the surveyor, being required, is to produce and shew the former entry for the party's satisfaction. There is nothing further in the instructions that regards this point, except a direction that, to prevent disputes about the priority of entries or locations, no *assistant* shall receive or enter the location of any warrant whatsoever, that power being vested in the surveyor alone. I pass over the directions concerning the manner of making surveys and resurveys which will be shewn by the instructions themselves. To return to those matters which are regulated by law, the surveyors, until the year 1795, made their returns in the first instance to the register of the land office (for the western shore) to be by him delivered to the examiner general, but by the act of that year, ch. 88, all certificates were directed to be returned by surveyors to the examiner, on their respective shores, and such is now the prescribed course, but the certificates are in fact usually delivered to the parties concerned, who attend to their examination, and to their being lodged in the office.

The duty and power of surveyors relative to boundaries have been shewn in the 14th section of the act of 1781, under the head of general regulations, and need not therefore be repeated.

The act of 1789, ch. 35, "to restrain surveyors," &c. after reciting that many frauds and abuses may be practised by surveyors, or their deputies, if they be not by law prevented from taking up vacant land in their respective counties, ordains that no county surveyor, or deputy to a county surveyor, while he acts as such, shall take up either in his own name, or in the name of any other person for his use, or in secret trust for him, any land lying in the county of which he is surveyor or deputy as aforesaid, unless by virtue of a warrant of resurvey, obtained before his appointment, on land also held by him before his becoming surveyor or deputy surveyor ; and grants are prohibited on lands surveyed contrary