

plus étendue," says in reply to the English answer to the French ultimatum, "comme cette ligne demandée par l'Angleterre est sans doute la plus étendue que l'on puisse donner à la cession le Roi veut bien l'enregistrer." (13th Sep., 1761, Mémoire du Duc Choiseul, 1761.) Le Duc de Choiseul in his memoir, p. 139, says: "Il était prescrit à M. de Bussy de convenir des limites du Canada et de la Louisiane d'après la carte angloise quoique très de favorable aux droits et aux possessions de la France." Vaudreuil denied having made the tracing in question, and the map has not been found. Was it that mentioned in the French reply as having been presented by Mr. Stanley? On the annexed map A 2, the green line marks the probable "cours tortueux" to the Wabash.

APPENDIX
OF MANITOBA.

Sec. III.

Report of T.
K. Ramsay,
Q.C., March,
1873.

Note Z.—In the original draft of the bill the words were "southward to the banks of the River 10 Ohio, westward to the banks of the Mississippi, and northward to the southern boundary." It is therefore probable that the amendment passed unperceived by those who drew the new Commissions; or the Commissions may have been engrossed from drafts made prior to the passing of the Act. In Lord Elgin's Commission, 1846, there is also a curious mistake. The western boundary of Lower Canada is made to extend to the shore of Hudson's Bay. I call it a mistake, for no account can be given of it at the Colonial Office; and by comparing it with the Proclamation of 1761, it will be observed that the alteration consists in using the word "shore" for the words "boundary line." It was not unnatural to say that the "shore" was the "boundary line" of Hudson's Bay.

Note A.A.—I did not fail to notice the words "During His Majesty's pleasure" in the Act of 20 1774. I take it these words, if more than deferential, cannot be extended, and therefore they would not give the King the power to add to the Province of Quebec. But at all events, he never attempted it for extending the authority of the Governor to the Mississippi cannot be converted into an extension of the province to that line. Otherwise Lord Elgin's commission would have extended Canada to the shore of Hudson's Bay.

Note B.B.—It has been attempted to throw some ridicule on the decision in the De Reinhard case, and it may therefore be worth mentioning that Chief Justice Sewell was probably the man at the time in Canada best fitted to preside in such a case, and that the Bar of Lower Canada could not then, or indeed at any other time, have been more brilliantly represented. The prisoner's counsel, who desired to have 30 the western boundary of Canada extended beyond the due north line from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, were Andrew Stuart, the equal, if not superior, of his brother, the well-known Sir James Stuart, Vallières de St. Real, afterwards Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Montreal, and Vanfelson, one of the first-named Judges of the Superior Court after its organization in 1849.

ADDITION TO NOTE Y.

Since my report was sent in, I have received a letter from the Abbé Verreau, now in London prosecuting historical investigations on behalf of the Government, enclosing a correspondence between General Haldimand and Sir Jeffrey Amherst, with respect to the limits of Canada alleged to have been traced by Mr. de Vaudreuil, on a map which he gave to General Haldimand, and which has not yet been found. 40 The letters forming this correspondence were copied by the Abbé Verreau from the Haldimand papers in the British Museum.

The Abbé Verreau gives the following account of the work he has obligingly volunteered to perform: "J'ai tenu à copier cette lettre moi-même. Je n'ai trouvé que le projet de Haldimand, corrigé et raturé "avec un soin qui montre l'importance attachée par lui à ce qu'il écrivait. C'est ce qui m'a engagé à "copier les ratures; je les ai mises entre parenthèse. Il y a bien deux parenthèses de Haldimand, mais "j'ai indiqué qu'elles sont de lui."