

successors, for the same, two black elks, and two black beavers, whensoever and as often as we, our heirs and successors, shall happen to enter into the said countries, territories, and regions hereby granted.

(H.)

EXTRACTS from Bouchette's History of Canada, 1832. As calculated to fix what was supposed to be the boundary between Upper Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territories at that time.

Page 29.—By the North-West Territories is generally understood all that portion of country extending from the head of Lake Superior westward to the western shores of America, northward to the frozen ocean and north-westward to the limits of the territory granted under the Hudson's Bay Charter.

"Tracing the boundary upon the Author's Geographical Map of the British North American Provinces, published in 1815, and upon Arrowsmith's Map of North America, which embraces the whole of the Indian Territories, the dividing high lands are found to pass at the sources of East Main, Rupert, Harricanaw, Abitibi and Moose Rivers and the various branches of Albany, Severn and Hill Rivers, all of which disembogue in Hudson's or James' Bay, leaving the rivers on the opposite side to descend to the St. Lawrence and the great lakes."

Page 30.—Returning to the vicinity of Lake St. Anne, in the region of Lake Superior, another ridge of high lands is found, diverging south-westerly from the height of land already mentioned, which, after dividing the waters of Lake Superior from those of Lake Winnipeg, winds round the sources of the Mississippi, that descend southerly to the Mexican Gulf and the Red River, flowing northerly into Lake Winnipeg. It is along these high lands that the Hudson's Bay Company pretend to establish their southern boundary, their claim embracing all that tract of country included within an irregular line drawn through the sources of the rivers discharging their waters into Hudson's and James' Bay.

Page 40.—The second section of the Indian Territory comprises the country between 49° and 56° of north latitude, on the southern boundary of British America, in that part of the continent on one side, and the high lands constituting the boundary of Hudson Bay, according to Bennett's and Mitchell's maps, on the other, the Stony Mountains on the west, and the height of land dividing the waters of Lake Superior from Lake Winnipeg, on the east.

Page 43.—The extensive tract of country sold by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Earl of Selkirk, comprehends the whole course of the Red River, and is bounded as follows: commencing on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, at a point in $52^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, the line runs due west to Lake Winnipegosis, or Little Winnipeg, then in a southerly direction through the lake so as to strike its western shore in latitude 52° , then due west to the place where the parallel of 52° strikes the Assiniboine River, thence due south to the high lands dividing the waters of Missouri and Mississippi from those flowing into Lake Winnipeg, thence easterly by those high lands to the source of River La Pluie, down that river through the Lake of the Woods and River Winnipeg, to the place of beginning.

This territory, to which the name Assiniboine was given, is understood to comprise a superficies of about 116,000 square miles, one-half of which has since fallen within the limits of the United States, according to the boundaries determined upon by the convention of 1818, between the American Government and Great Britain.

Its surface is generally level, presenting frequent expansive grassy plains that yield subsistence to innumerable herds of buffalo. The aggregate of the soil is light and inadequate to the growth of trees either large or abundant, but the banks of the rivers often exhibit more promising allusions, and have, when cultivated, produced very competent returns to the agriculturist.

Pages 63 and 64.—The Province of Upper Canada, thus divided, lies between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 47'$ and 49° of north latitude, and extends westward from $74^{\circ} 30'$ of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. It is bounded on the south by the