

between the lands or the revenues derivable from the lands was entirely cut off, and forever extinguished, if any such connections did theretofore exist.

4. Aside from the foregoing considerations, it is impossible not to bear in mind the way in which Upper Canada and Lower Canada, after being reunited in 1841, during the long period of twenty-six years, regarded and treated the Crown domain, and these annuities. They did not look upon the annuities as being charges on the lands. So far from it, they never regarded them as being specific charges on the net revenues from the lands. On the contrary, they treated them as general charges on the whole of Consolidated Revenue Fund; a permanent debt of the United Province, from which the Province profitted largely, very largely, in the territorial revenue derived from the lands.

If these annuities are a charge upon the lands handed over to Ontario, the only power capable of enforcing the charge is the Dominion of Canada, not the Arbitrators. The Government of Canada is charged with the execution of all trusts belonging to the late Province. All obligations of the late Province are thrown upon the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion of Canada has declared that the payment of these annuities rests with it; and it has further declared, that it is not an obligation of Ontario, but of the late Province of Canada. In fact, the Arbitrators have really nothing to do with the question. But whether they have, or assume to have or not, makes little difference; for the pretensions of Quebec cannot be sustained by law, equity or facts. In whatever light it is viewed, but one conclusion can be arrived at.

"NEW INDIAN ANNUITIES."

UPPER CANADA.

Under Robinson's treaty of 1850, there was paid down, in cash, \$16,640 to the Lake Huron and Lake Superior Indians, and these Indians were also by the treaty to be paid annuities as follows:—

Lake Huron Indians.....	\$2,400 00
Lake Superior Indians.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$4,400 00

The territory surrendered by them being all the residue of unceded lands belonging to the Indians, situate within the Province of Ontario, embracing the country lying to the east of the Georgian Bay, and on the north shore of Lakes Huron and Superior.

LOWER CANADA.

As a set off to the payment made to the Upper Canada Indians (\$16,640) and the annuity of \$4,400, but to which there was not a shadow of claim or right, there was by the Act 14 and 15 Vic., c. 106, granted to the Indians in Lower Canada, an annuity of \$4,000, and from the public domain 230,000 acres, without price or payment, which at the moderate sum of one dollar per acre would be equal to a grant from the public exchequer of \$230,000! and these lands were actually set apart for the Lower Canada Indians, as set forth in Schedule thereto annexed. But not content with this, it appears from the Public Accounts, that the annuity paid from the public exchequer to Lower Canada Indians has been—

Under 14 and 15 Vic., c. 106	\$4,000 00
By annual vote of Parliament.....	400 00
Total.....	\$4,400 00

It is therefore difficult to conceive on what ground Quebec can urge before the Arbitrators any claim against Ontario, on account of Indian annuities "new" or "old." But it is not difficult to see, nay, it is impossible not to see, that Ontario has a just and proper claim against Quebec for its proper proportion of \$230,000 given to Indians in Lower Canada by 14 and 15 Vic., c. 106, and for the \$4,000 perpetual annuity granted by the same