render is contained in a Minute of the Executive Council, that document was filed in the Indian Department, instead of being entrusted to their care.

The licenses of occupation to individuals for their respective lots of 25 acres, are being

prepared.

The scarcity of money throughout the country has of course caused some arrears in the payments on the lands sold in the Saugeen Peninsula: hence arises their suspicion of being

The fishery law has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the native tribes; but an arrangement, which it is hoped will quiet their apprehensions, has been entered into with the Crown Land Department in their favour. By this arrangement the Commissioner of Crown Lands has agreed that fishery leases should be given to the visiting superintendents for the various bands of Indians in Canada West, at the spots most resorted to by the latter, at rents fixed by the Superintendent of Fisheries for Upper Canada, with the proviso, however, that so long as the Indians confine themselves to the limits fixed by the leases, and do not molest the other lessees, those rents will not be exacted. In effect, they really enjoy the privilege of free fishery for their own use, so long as they do not transgress the law.

The whole respectfully submitted.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c &c.

R. T. Pennefather, Superintendent-General.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

Encl. 2, in No. 13. By the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Bart., His Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America, Colonel of the Six United Nations, their Allies and Dependents, and of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New York, &c.,

A Proclamation.

Whereas I have received His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, given at the Court of St. James', the 11th day of October last, together with a letter from the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners for the Trade and Plantations, of the 10th of October last, signifying His Majesty's commands that I should cause the same to be forthwith made public in the several parts of my jurisdiction, and that I should strictly enjoin all persons whatever whom it might concern to pay a due obedience thereto on their parts, which Proclamation is in the words following:

By the King.

A Proclamation.

George R.

Whereas we have taken into our Royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America secured to our Crown by the late definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects, as well of our kingdoms as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves with due convenient speed of the great benefit and advantage which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation, we have thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving subjects that we have, with the advice of our said Privy Council, granted our letters patent, under our great seal of Great Britain, to erect within the countries and islands ceded and confirmed to us by the said treaty four distinct and separate Governments, styled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as following, viz.:

- 1st. The Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St. John to the south end of the Lake Nipisin; from whence the said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain, in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence, crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, by the west end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St. John.
- 2d. The Government of East Florida, bounded to the westward by the Gulf of Mexico and the Apolichicols River, to the northward by a line drawn from the part of the said river where the Chatahouclus and Flint Rivers meet to the source of St. Mary's River, and by the course of the said river to the Atlantic Ocean, and to the eastward and southward by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Florida, including all islands within six leagues of the sea coast.