The Eastern boundary of the old Province of Quebec, that is to say the boundary adjoining Labrador, was settled first by the proclamation of the 7th

October, 1763, which contains the following paragraph:

"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 Nepissin; from whence the said line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain, in forty-five degrees of north lattitude passes along the islands 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 Baie des Chalenrs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Laurence to Cape Rosières 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."

By the Statute of 1774, intituled: "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North An. ica, Province of Quebec included all the Labrador territory abovementioned, as well

as the Magdalen and Anticosti Islands.

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The Act of the British Parliament passed in 1809, intituled: "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland and the Islands adjacent; and for re-annexing part of the Coast of Labrador and the Islands being on the said Coast to the Government of Newfoundland," contains the following clause:

Part of the "XIV. And Whereas His Majesty, by his Proclamation of the Seventh Const of Labrador and the Is-day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, was lands lying on pleased to declare that he had put the Coast of Labrador, from the the said Coast River St. John to Hudson's Straits, with the Islands of Anticosti and re-annexed to Madeleine, and all other smaller Islands lying on the said Coast, under ment of New- the care and inspection of the Government of Newfoundland; And Whereas, by an act passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of His foundland. present Majesty, intituled: "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America" and all such Territories and Islands and Countries, as since the tenth day tary, one thousand seven hurdred and sixty-three, had been made part ernment of New. foundland, were, during His Majesty's pleasure, am -aade part of the Province of Quebec, as created by the said Procleme Chereas, in pursnance of an act passed in the thirty-first year of His_4 's Reign, intituled: "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passe of His Majesty's Reign, intimled: "An Act for making more nrteenth year 1 Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said province," the said Province of Quebec was divided into two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this latter including the parts of the Coast of Labrador and the said Islands so formerly annexed to the Government of Newfoundland; And Whereas it is expedient that the said Coast of Labrador and the adjacent Islands (except the Islands of Madeleine), should be re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland; Be it therefore enacted, That such parts of the Coast of Labrador, from the River St. John to Hudson's Straits, and the said Island of Anticosti and all other smaller Islands so annexed to the Government of Newfoundland by the said Proclamation of the seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three (except the said Islands of Madeleine), shall be separated from the said Government of Lower Canada, and be again re-annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, anything in the said act passed in the thirty-first year of His present Majesty's Reign or any other act to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Finally, the last Statute which settles the question of the Labrador boundaries, intituled: "An Act to provide for the extinction of Fendal and Seignioral Rights