

25. Looking at the very irregular character of the boundary which would be formed by following the ridge between the water-sheds, it is suggested by the writer, whether it would not be better for Ontario and the Dominion to agree on a conventional boundary, for instance, in some way, as shown on tracing lettered C.

26. The saving, in such case, in the expense of surveying and defining the boundaries on the ground, would be at least one-half; besides which, making the limits of this regular character, would facilitate the laying out of the lands adjoining them in future times.

(Signed)

J. S. DENNIS.

OTTAWA, October 1st, 1871.

Papers and maps accompanying the preceding remarks submitted to the Hon. the Minister of Justice.

- A.—Tracing of Cotton's map (modern), showing sources and course of the Mississippi.
- B.—Tracing of Jeffrey's map of 1760.
- C.—Tracing of De Lisle's map of 1740.
- D.—Tracing of (reduced scale) Mitchell's map of 1755.
- E.—Extract—Quebec Act, 1774.
- F.—Extract—Charter H. B. Co., 1670.
- G.—Tracing part of Devine's map, north of Lake Superior (to show conventional boundary proposed).
- H.—Extract—Bouchette's history of Canada, describing boundaries (1832).
- I.—Extract—Opinion of Judges on boundary, from De Reinhardt's trial.
- K.—Extract—Commission to Guy Carleton, 1786.
- L.—Extract—King's Proclamation, 1763.

(E.)

From an Act for making more effectual provisions for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America. (Quebec Act, 1774.)

Whereas His Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation bearing date the seventh day of October, in the third year of his reign, thought fit to declare the provisions which had been made in respect to certain countries, territories, and islands in America, ceded to His Majesty by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, on the tenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

And whereas, by the arrangements made by the said Royal Proclamation, a very large extent of country, within which there were several colonies and settlements of the subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the said Treaty, was left without any provision being made for the administration of civil Government therein, and certain parts of the territory of Canada where sedentary fisheries had been established and carried on by the subjects of France, inhabitants of the said Province of Canada, under grants and concessions from the Government thereof, were annexed to the Government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to regulations inconsistent with the nature of such fisheries.

May it therefore please your most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that all the Territories, Islands, and Countries in North America belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the high lands which divides the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, to a point in forty-five degrees of northern latitude on the eastern bank of the River Connecticut, keeping the same latitude directly west, through the Lake Champlain, until in the same latitude it meets the River St. Lawrence; from thence up