

that His Majesty does not  
the said boundaries." In  
s of Trade: "And this day  
Hudson's Bay) in the terms  
of this affair, there being  
that which the Company

to the Mareschal d'Estrees,  
er French Commissary, the  
ding.

uy parlé aussi touchant la  
les nouvelles conférences." "  
ent in several letters."  
ns, le Mareschal d'Estrees,  
férences sur les limites en

Chief Justice Draper.)

Paris: "As my Lord Stair  
ther yourself directly or by  
er upon the subject of your  
ou; which, if you find they  
er stay at Paris, and would  
e as you shall have further

l Stair made many fruitless  
d promises were made, there  
the map."

sions whatever to the limits  
to which it does not appear

is, 8th September, 1720, it  
aning with Hudson's Bay."

o Paper Office until after the  
Company were again called  
d to them, and they repeat  
e Treaty of Utrecht. They  
Commissioners under that  
ision."

arle, dated 12th February,  
set out for Paris as soon as  
of Trade, and on the 16th  
et that Mr. Shirley and Mr.  
ommissioners, there to settle  
in North America."

. They sailed from Quebec  
et the English commissaries,  
ommissaries had no greater  
o King to M. de Vandreuil,  
en appointed on both sides,

that they did meet at Paris to regulate all the disputes concerning the French and British possessions. The King regrets that the success of the labours of these commissaries to the present time did not correspond to the hopes he had entertained, and that as yet the commissaries had not entered on the limits of Canada further than what regards Acadia. It seems they never did enter seriously on the question of the limits of Canada. Several bulky volumes made known to the world what they did. The first of the papers exchanged is dated September, 1750, and the last the 7th June, 1755; by a strange coincidence, the very day Boscawen captured the "Lys" and the "Alcide." The only tangible proposition I have found in all these volumes is that the St. Lawrence is to be the centre of Canada. The English commissaries say they do not know what is meant by that; neither do I.

The capture of the "Lys" and the "Alcide" was really the recommencement of hostilities 10 between France and England, but the formal declaration of war was not until the 18th May, 1756. There was, however, an end of negotiation until after the taking of Quebec, when negotiations were recommenced. They lasted from the 26th March to the 20th September, 1761. See the "Mémoire historique sur les négociations de la France et de l'Angleterre," prepared by the King's order by the Duc de Choiseul, Paris, 1761. Those were, I believe, the last negotiations until the Treaty of Paris (1763).

In the meantime, it would appear, that so far as the Hudson's Bay territory was concerned the limits were practically settled.

In a map by John Senex, F.R.S., 1711 (A 3) we find a dotted line indicating a division between Canada and the Hudson's Bay territories, similar to the one described and claimed by the Hudson's Bay 20 Company. In a map in Carver's travels (1778) this is carried out to the Atlantic. In Mitchell's map (1755), (A 4), there is a line similar to that on Senex's map, with the words "Bounds of Hudson's Bay by the Treaty of Utrecht." Bennett's map of 1770 coincides with Mitchell's. (Bouchette's British Possessions, 1, p. 30.) In a map published from 1754 to 1761, by John Roque, Topographer to His Britannic Majesty, we have much the same line, called "Southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay territories as settled by the commissaries of the Treaty of Utrecht." In Vaugondy's map (he was son of the geographer to the King of France), in 1750, we find a similar line, but without any words explaining it. (A 5.) Douglas in his summary, published in 1747, says: "By the Treaty of Utrecht the Canada or French line with Hudson's Bay Company or Great Britain was ascertained, viz., from a certain promontory upon the Atlantic Ocean in lat. n. 56 deg. 30 min. run s.w. to Lake Mistassin (which communicates 30 by Indian water carriage by P. Rupert's River with Hudson's Bay, and by Saguenay River with St. Lawrence River at the Port of Tadousac, thirty leagues below), and from thence continued s.w. to lat. n. 49 deg., and from thence due west indefinitely."

It is not maintained that the lines shown on these different maps are identical. Mr. Bouchette has remarked on the difference between Mitchell's and Bowen's, the latter giving the 49th parallel. But it is evident they were all aiming at the same natural division—the height of land dividing the waters flowing to the north from those which flow to the south.

The subject of maps would not be fully disposed of without some allusion to the map accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1857, and which appears at the end of the Hudson's 40 Bay Report of the House of Commons of that year. A dotted line enclosing Hudson's Bay is given with the following description: "Boundary of Hudson's Bay after the Treaty of Utrecht, 1703 (*sic.*) according to maps published at Paris in 1720, 1739 and 1771. Another line, giving a little more space to the Hudson's Bay Territory, is thus described: "Northern boundary of Canada at the conquest, according to British geographers." Nothing is more easy than to manufacture history thus. Who are the British geographers? I presume the French maps alluded to are—1720, Delisle's map of the Western hemisphere; 1739, map by the same, published not at Paris, but at Amsterdam; and Vaugondy's map of 1771. Neither of the two first give any boundaries to Hudson's Bay territory. Vaugondy's map of 1771 is, of course, no authority, for it comes after the Treaty of Paris.

APPENDIX  
OF MANITOBA.  
Sec. III.

Report of T.  
K. Ramsay,  
Q.C., March,  
1873.