

the west, by the Channel of Detroit, Lake St. Clair, up the River St. Clair, Lake Huron, the west shore of Drummond Island, that of St. Joseph and Sugar Island, thence into Lake Superior. The said Province of Lower Canada being bounded by the adjacent Province of Upper Canada, and the boundary line between the said two Provinces, commencing at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the Cove west of the Pointe au Beaudet, in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north 34 degrees west, to the westernmost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil, thence along the north-western boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil, running north 25 degrees east until it strikes the Ottawa River, to ascend the said river into the Lake Temiscaming; and which said Province of Lower Canada is also bounded by a line drawn due north from the head of the said lake until it strikes the shore of the Hudson's Bay.

[The Commissions of Captains General and Governors-in-Chief, etc., subsequent to that of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1st October, 1814, contain no boundary line descriptions.]

WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1880.

The Committee met.

Hon. Mr. MILLS was called. On being asked to make a statement or *resumé* of the case, he replied that he had no statement to make beyond that which he had made in his reports. He had no further facts to disclose and believed the Committee was in possession of his views.

*By Mr. DeCosmos:—*

20. It is desirable to hear Mr. Mills on this point, namely, where is the western boundary of Ontario?—Well, before the award was made that was a matter of judgment.

21. Judgment belongs to almost everything a man can do. Instead of the Committee being obliged to wade through three volumes, questions on principal points in doubt could be put to Mr. Mills. In the preamble to the Act of 1803 it is stated: "whereas crimes and offences have been committed in the Indian territories and other parts of America not within the limits of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, or either of them, or of the jurisdiction of any of the courts established in those Provinces, or within the limits of any civil Government of the United States, and are therefore not cognisable by any jurisdiction whatever, and by reason whereof great crimes and offences have gone and may hereafter go unpunished." In what section of the North-West Territories did the disturbances which occasioned the Act of 43 George III, 1803, occur?—I think they occurred on English River near Lake Athabaska or *Lacla Rouge*.

22. Was that the only place?—I think that was the principal place.

23. Do you mean Athabaska on the English River, tributary of the Winnipeg?—No; English River to which I refer lies far north of the Saskatchewan.

*By the Chairman:—*

24. That is on the tributary of the great Mackenzie River.

*By Mr. DeCosmos:—*

25. Did any disturbances give rise to this Act east of this river?—Not that I am aware of. There were disturbances at a later period in the Assiniboine district, and between that district and Lake Superior, as well as in the country to the north and west.

26. Please point out on that map (the Provincial map with the awarded territory marked) the locality of the English River?—It is not on this map; it lies far to the north.