

for extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, to the Trial and Punishment of Persons guilty of Crimes and Offences within certain Parts of North America adjoining to the said Provinces," it was enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act all offences committed within any of the Indian territories or parts of America not within the limits of either of the said provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, or of any civil government of the United States of America, should be and be deemed to be offences of the same nature, and should be tried in the same manner and subject to the same punishment as if the same had been committed within the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, and provisions were contained in the said Act regulating the committal and trial of the offenders:

And whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the first and second years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Fur Trade, and establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction within certain Parts of North America," after reciting, among other things, that doubts had been entertained whether the provisions of said Act of the 43d of George the Third, extended to the territories granted by charter to the said Governor and Company, and that it was expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that the said Act should be further extended; it was enacted (amongst other things), that from and after the passing of said last-mentioned Act, it should be lawful for his then Majesty, his heirs and successors, to make grants, or give his royal license, under the hand and seal of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to any body corporate or company, or person or persons, of or for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America as should be specified in any of such grants or licenses respectively, not being part of the lands or territories theretofore granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and not being part of any of his Majesty's provinces in North America, or of any lands or territories belonging to the United States of America, subject to the provisions and restrictions in the said Act mentioned:

And it was thereby further enacted, that the said Act of the 43d of George the Third, and all the clauses and provisos therein contained, should be deemed and construed, and was and were thereby respectively declared to extend to and over, and to be in full force in and through all the territories theretofore granted to the said Company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay:

And whereas by Our grant or royal license, bearing date the 13th day of May 1838, under the hand and seal of one of Our then Principal Secretaries of State, We granted and gave Our license to the said Governor and Company and their successors, for the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America to the northward and westward of the lands and territories belonging to the United States of America as should not form part of any of Our provinces in North America, or of any lands or territories belonging to the United States of America, or to any European government, state or power, subject nevertheless as therein mentioned:

And We did thereby give and grant and secure to the said Governor and Company and their successors, the sole and exclusive privilege, for the full period of 21 years from the date thereof, of trading with the Indians in all such parts of North America as aforesaid, except as therein mentioned, at the rent therein reserved, and upon the terms and subject to the qualification and power of revocation therein contained:

And whereas by a treaty between Ourselves and the United States of America, for the settlement of the Oregon boundary, signed at Washington on the 15th day of June 1846, it was agreed upon and concluded (amongst other things) as follows:—That from the point of the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary had down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the said United States terminated, the line of boundary between Our territories and those of the United States should be continued westward along the said parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of De Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean. Provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits south of the 49th parallel of south latitude should remain free and open to both parties:

And whereas certain of Our lands and territories in North America lie to the westward and also to the northward of the territory granted to the said Governor and