

of **Manitoba**, and gave it its constitution. This province lies between the ninety-sixth and ninety-ninth lines of longitude, extending east and west one hundred and thirty-six miles, and northward from the United States one hundred and four miles. Its constitution provided for a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council and two Houses of Parliament (originally, but the "upper" House has since been abolished), and permits it to send two members to the Dominion Senate and four to the House of Commons. The old "Red River Settlement" received the name of Winnipeg, and the Hon. Mr. Archibald became governor. While these events were happening in the west, the Fenians crossed the frontier of the province of Quebec at Trout river, on the 25th of May, and at Pigeon Hill on the 28th, but were driven back by our volunteers, when their leaders were arrested by the Americans.

12. **British Columbia**, which includes Vancouver Island, was admitted into the Dominion in the early part of 1871. This province is represented at Ottawa by three members in the Senate, and six in the House of Commons, and has a constitution similar to that of Manitoba. In connection with its admission it was agreed that the Dominion should construct a "Pacific Railway," reaching from the western limits of Ontario to the Pacific coast of the new province, to be completed in ten years,—a condition which has since been found impossible, and the time for the construction of that railway has been extended.

13. Let us now consider certain difficulties which had been growing up between Canada and Great Britain on the one side, and the United States on the other. The first difficulty was about the ownership of the island of San Juan, lying half-way between Vancouver and the

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