

between the two great rival powers under Wolfe and Montcalm, who might have spared their blood and that of many brave men had they known that the verdict pronounced upon their death in the *boudoir* of a French king's mistress (*de Pompadour*)—" nous avons perdu quelques arpents de neige en Amérique"—would, in substance, be re-echoed in the British Parliament a century later by *les Philosophes emascules*, who believe that commerce will remain when Empire is abandoned.

2nd. By the treaty of 1763, England acquired all the French possessions in America.

3rd. By that of 1783, she abandoned to the United States "immense tracts of territory, unsettled, and, in fact, unexplored and unknown."

The boundary was fixed from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, due west to the source of the Mississippi, an impracticable line, for the sources of the Mississippi are many hundred miles to the south.

4th. Consequently, by Jay's Treaty of 1794 and the Convention of 1815, the boundary was changed to 49th of northern parallel, driving Canada into the Arctic regions, to be subsequently sandwiched by the purchase of Alaska from the accommodating Russ.

5th. By the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, "though England was actually in possession" (chiefly through the gallantry of native Canadians) "of the fortress of Mackinaw, of Lake Michigan, of the site of the present city of Chicago, and of a line of territory terminating at the fort of Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi,—had won back, in fair fight, and held, by right of war, the whole of the territory conceded in 1783, and which now constitutes Michigan and the more northern States of Wisconsin and Minnesota," and of a fort 450 miles down the Mississippi, captured and held by