

the present United States, then the American Colonies, belonged—France ceded all *Canada*, as then known, to England. Nova Scotia, which then included New Brunswick, was already possessed by England, as was Newfoundland. *Canada* was considered to mean all the country occupied by France, and in addition to what is now Quebec and Ontario, included all the countries south of Lake Erie down to the Ohio and following that river to the Mississippi, then up that river to its source. All the land west of the Mississippi was then called Louisiana, and was not ceded to England, but by a secret treaty was given by France to Spain.

Several months after the peace the Proclamation of 7 Oct. 1764 was issued by the King of England. By it, out of the ceded country, the Province of Quebec was carved. Its boundaries were roughly stated these,—from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs along the height of land between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence to the Richelieu and then along the line of 45° to the St. Lawrence, thence by a direct line to Lake Nipissing, from it to Lake St. John at the head of the Saguenay, then to the St. John River, which falls into the St. Lawrence on its north shore opposite the west end of Anticosti, and then a line across the St. Lawrence round the Gaspé coast and up the Baie des Chaleurs.

These limits, it will be noticed, left all the countries up the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, as well as those of the Ohio and Mississippi, without provision, and apparently treated them as wild fur-bearing territory only without need of control.

Then came the Quebec Act of 1774. This went to the other extreme, and gave the province of Quebec a territory more extensive than could be fairly governed, for, in addition to the province just described, it included all Ontario, the Lakes, the Ohio country and Western lands. Its Western limit was defined in a way which has caused much dispute. It was, after the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, "thence *Northward* to the limits of the Hudson Bay." *Northward* was the riddle. The dispute was whether *Northward* meant *due north* from the junction, or *Northward-like* up the Mississippi in its course to its source and thence north. In those days the source was thought to be much further north than in reality. From this word *Northward* many disputes have grown; the most recent has been the boundary dispute between Ontario and Manitoba, recently settled, or supposed to be.

In 1818 there was a trial at Quebec of one DeReinhardt for a murder committed near Lake of the Woods, and it was then decided for the due North line, which we have generally seen appearing so curiously on our maps running north, apparently without reason, on the north shore of Lake Superior between

the Nipigon River and Fort William. The recent decision of the Privy Council appears to decide the other way, and yet some think it a decision of Delphi.

It may be stated that in 1772-3-4, prior to the revolution, by an arrangement between Canada and New York, both then British Colonies, the boundary from St. Lawrence to the Connecticut was laid out by two surveyors named Valentine and Collins. Their line was to be the parallel of 45°, but they had apparently imperfect instruments or ability, for they ran the line sometimes north and sometimes south of the true parallel. If the map of this province be looked at, this will be noticed. It was not for many years that the error was discovered, but being ascertained, the defective line has been very properly adhered to, because private rights had been acquired along that line. In Lord Ashburton's Treaty it is referred to not as the line 45°, but the line laid out to represent 45°. By this error and acceptance of it, however, the United States have their important post Fort Montgomery on the Richelieu, near Rouse's Point, somewhat north of 45° on what should have been British ground.

In 1783, the Treaty of Peace, after the American Revolution, was executed at Paris. It was negotiated on the side of the United States by the astute Franklin, Adams and Jay, and on the side of England by a Mr. Oswald, apparently a man of no merit in English politics. This Treaty was the first and great surrender of valuable territory made from inability to appreciate it, and from want of a proper view into the future of America, and, as to boundaries, it gave rise to many troubles. After recognizing the independence of the United States, it proceeded to give the limits of their territories, and gave them boundaries far beyond what they pretended to occupy—far beyond what any colonist of the ordinary type had ever dreamed of. But Franklin was no ordinary man; he saw in those western lands future states, which have since appeared.

The boundary began at the St. Croix, so-called, no river of that name being really then known on the New Brunswick coast—all had Indian names—and when the time came for settlement of the point, there were three or four rivers which disputed the distinction. Then the line was to follow that river to its source, and then due north, it read, to the highlands which separate the rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence from those flowing into the Atlantic (this description we will return to, for from it the long continued Maine boundary dispute arose); then along those highlands to the Connecticut, then along the line 45° to the St. Lawrence, then by the river and lakes to Lake Superior, and then (another disputed part) by a lake which the Treaty called Long Lake,