

by a line extending to the banks of the Mississippi northward, meant bounded on the south by a line extending due north. The country west of the meridian of the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi to Lake Itasca, is bounded on the south by the Mississippi, that is, on the south by a line at first extending westward and then northward. But in my report I have shown that the word "northward" does not apply to a line at all, but to the territories, countries and islands; otherwise you have no northern boundary given.

*By the Chairman :—*

53. The description was northward to the southern boundary of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company; would not the line then have passed up along the Mississippi, far to the westward of the territories which the Act provided it should strike, which were in fact the objective point? I do not think the Mississippi, as then understood, is the Mississippi as marked down on Mitchell's map?—The Mississippi on all the maps, I have given, has been deflected greatly to the westward; and it will be seen that, in almost all cases, this is simply because the longitude was not well known. The Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg are placed very much too far west on all the old maps, as compared with the southern part of the Mississippi, and the upper part of the Mississippi was turned westward to place it relatively right. On some of the maps the St. Peter's or Minnesota is marked as the principal river.

*By Mr. DeCosmos :—*

54. Are you aware of the difference of longitude between the date of which you spoke and the longitude as determined now?—The maps in my first report, if compared with modern maps will show.

*By Mr. Trow :—*

55. Where did the Act of 1774 place the western boundary?—The object stated in the preamble of this Bill is: "Whereas by the arrangements made by the said proclamation, a very large extent of country within which there are several colonies and settlements of the subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the said treaty, was left without any provision being made for the administration of civil government therein," etc. Four-fifths of these settlements were on the Mississippi River.

*By the Chairman :—*

56. In the papers referred to you speak of a settlement about Detroit?—I referred to them all. There was a settlement at Detroit and there were settlements upon the Wabash River, but the whole correspondence that took place prior to the introduction of the Quebec Act by the Government shows that the principal settlements were on the Mississippi River. Lieutenant Pitman, an English officer, was appointed to take the census of all those places before the Act was passed. It was on that census the Government acted. It showed that settlements were established along the Mississippi River, and that to run a boundary due north would be running a boundary that would exclude the settlements, which both Ministers and Parliament declared they intended to include.

*By Mr. DeCosmos :—*

57. The English wished to have the right to navigate the Mississippi to its mouth?—They had the right of navigation to its mouth by the Treaty of 1763; and they wished, as far south as the junction of the Mississippi and the Ohio, to place the entire right of navigating the river by British subjects under the control of the Quebec Government; so that they might exclude the fur traders of the other colonies from going into this annexed country. I have referred to State papers in my report showing this to be the case, to which I refer the Committee.

*By Mr. Mousseau :—*

58. You think the Act extended the Province to the Mississippi?—The Act was founded on grounds of public policy; it was introduced to further that public policy which is as clearly disclosed in the State papers of the period as any fact can be. What Ministers understood, we know; what they believed they had done, we know; what all the colonies believed had been done, we know; but this Committee may hold they were all mistaken. I may further observe that subsequently, when