

islands north of the Tropic of Cancer, is claimed as New France. M. de Mofras continues: "Finally in a map, engraved in 1757, and annexed to the Memoirs of the Commissaries of the kings of France and England in America, it may be seen beyond doubt that New France extended to the Pacific; and on it will be found on the west coast of America, under the 46th degree of latitude, a great river traced in a direction exactly conformable with that of the river Columbia."<sup>\*</sup>

The work last cited, is a collection of statements, presented respectively by the Commissaries of France and England, appointed under the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, to settle the limits of certain territories in America. It is well known, and may be found in all large libraries. There are not less than four copies of it in Washington. If Mr. Falconer will take the trouble to examine it, he will find the map in the fourth volume, as specially stated by M. de Mofras, being indeed the only one in the collection, embracing the western part of America; but he will assuredly not find on it *any river entering the Pacific from the interior of America, near the 46th degree of latitude, nor any river resembling the Columbia, nor any allusion to Canada or New France, nor any sign whatsoever of the existence of French dominion in America.* The map was in fact, drawn and presented by the French Commissaries, as its title purports, with the object of exposing the extravagant pretensions of the British in America; and the whole division of the continent from sea to sea, between the 40th and the 48th parallels of latitude, including, of course, nearly all Canada, *appears on it as New England.* Yet this map Mr. Falconer presents as "*the official map used by France, in its negotiations with Great Britain,*" (mistaking, as the context abundantly shows, the Commissaries appointed under the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, for the Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris); and as incontrovertibly proving "*that the country north and north-west of the Mississippi, was ceded as the province of Canada.*"

The quotations from M. Duflet de Mofras, are made from some articles by him on Oregon, which appeared in the Paris Journal des Débats. This gentleman has since published, under the auspices of the French government, a work on Oregon and California, professing to be the results of personal examination of those countries, and of subsequent labors and researches; but in reality containing little else than extracts from my history, with alterations to suit the views of the author. The conclusions of M. de Mofras are — that Canada certainly extended to the Pacific — that the Canadians are now as good Frenchmen as in the days of Beauharnais — that they will soon throw off the detested yoke of Great Britain, and will then form a grand *Franco Canadian* Empire, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embracing Oregon, which will be bound to France by every tie of religion, feeling and policy.

It will be unnecessary to pursue farther, the evidence of Mr. Falconer's

<sup>\*</sup> "Enfin, dans une carte gravée en 1757, et annexée aux Mémoires des Commissaires des Rois de France et d'Angleterre en Amérique, on peut constater, que la Nouvelle France s'étendait jusque à la mer Pacifique; et l'on y trouve, à la côte ouest de l'Amérique, sous le 46° degré, une grande rivière, tracée dans une direction exactement conforme à celle du Rio Columbia."