

"streights as would give the Lands spoken of a sort of affi-
 "nity or relation to Hudson's Streights, and not to lands
 "commencing at the distance of 900 miles, and extending
 "2000 miles therefrom—that is to say, of the Coasts and
 "Confines of the Seas, &c. within the Streights; such a
 "boundary must be implied as is consistent with that view,
 "and with the professed objects of a trading Company, in-
 "tending not to found Kingdoms and establish States, but to
 "carry on fisheries in those waters, and to traffic for the
 "acquisition of Furs and Peltries, and the other articles
 "mentioned in the Charter. The enormous extension of
 "Land and Territory now claimed, appears therefore to us
 "not to be warranted by any sound construction of the
 "Charter.

"Indeed there is sufficient reason to suppose that the
 "Territories in question or part of them, had been then vi-
 "sited, traded in, and in a certain degree occupied by the
 "French Traders from Canada, and their Beaver Company
 "erected in 1630, whose trade in Peltries were considera-
 "bly prior to the date of the Charter of the Hudson's Bay
 "Company. These Territories therefore would be excepted
 "out of the Grant; and the Right of British Subjects in
 "general, to visit and trade in those Regions would follow
 "the national rights acquired by the King, by the Conquest
 "and Cession of Canada, as enjoyed by the French Cana-
 "dians, previous to that Conquest and Cession."