

of Canada extended to Hudson's Bay and the western boundary to the Lake of the Woods, practically the boundaries fixed by this award. Then the hon. member for Algoma tells us that the western boundary of Ontario is altogether too far west, and both he and the hon. member for Richmond and Wolfe referred to the De Reinhardt case in confirmation of this view. I have read that case several times, and I think I can challenge any gentleman who reads it intelligently, to rise from its perusal with the conviction on his mind that that case settled the question in any way. Not one of the proclamations or commissions to which I have referred, was laid before the Judge who tried that case; all the documents were as completely ignored as if they had no existence. It is true, the defendant was defended by able lawyers; but strange to say all the documents to which I have referred were absent from the Court. In that case an eminent expert named Saxe was examined for the Crown, and he swore that the word northward did not mean due north, the Judge said that he could not understand that—that the man was talking nonsense. The witness repeated his statement, the Judge bullied him into silence. The Judge assumed to deal, and did deal, with the facts instead of leaving them to the jury. The question of the jurisdiction of the Court to try the prisoner was then raised by his counsel—that question was reserved by the Judge for the consideration of the highest court in the realm; and the only question submitted for the consideration of the court of appeal, was the simple question of jurisdiction. De Reinhardt was convicted; he was not executed, he was pardoned, but on what ground? The only ground, so far as one can judge, from the history of the case, was that the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with the case at all. So far, that case settles nothing; it simply leaves the question where it was; but if it did settle anything, it would be in direct conflict with the expression of opinion of some of the Judges in Upper Canada on the question under consideration, and so as a judicial decision it in no sense settles the controversy. So much for the De Reinhardt case as an exposition of the law and the facts. We have now reached a stage of this question which brings us down to the reference to arbitration and the award. We found gentlemen on both sides of the House pronounced in favor of the position of Ontario, nay, more, of an extension of the western boundary beyond the point where the arbitrators have fixed it; the Conservative party, in days gone by, were as pronounced in that position as the Liberal party; but the Liberal party adheres to its position; the Conservative party hesitates and doubts, nay, more, now claims that Ontario is not entitled