

trade; and at a much more modern date the North-west Company from Montreal carried on a similar trade with very large profits.

4163. That route, as represented at present, is all but impracticable?—So I understand. I can quite conceive it to be so. If you are required to lay out a causeway of logs across a swamp for two, three, or four miles, and make no repairs to it for 25 years, it stands to reason that it must get out of repair; so that you will have a swamp to walk through with broken logs, instead of anything to get across in a proper manner.

4164. The practical result then is, that there was a greater facility of communication with those districts 100 years ago than there is now?—I should draw that conclusion from the facts which I have mentioned. Of the fact of the trade there is no doubt.

4165. *Mr. J. H. Gurney.*] Have there been within a recent period, that is to say, within a few years, certain collisions between the Indians and the Canadian Government upon islands in the northern part of Lake Superior which were colonised for the purpose of mining?—There was a very much magnified story made out of it; there was one collision, and I think I could refer to documents which would show who the parties were from whom that collision proceeded. I believe parties who were desirous of obtaining some licences for the purpose of copper mining set the Indians up, in order to coerce the Government into the terms which they themselves desired to obtain. I think it emanated from Canadian propositions, not from the Indians themselves.

4166. Then you are not apprehensive of a recurrence of similar collisions in any portions of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories which might pass from the control of the Company into that of the Canadian Government?—I have already stated, and would repeat the answer, that I think if the Indians are justly dealt with (I mean by that if they are not deprived of their property without a reasonable compensation) there is no such danger. I do not think they can be plundered with impunity.

4167. Is the general feeling in Canada on that subject such as would tend to lead the Canadian Government to pursue that course of justice towards the Indians on such a contingency?—I believe that in no instance in modern times; in no instance since I have known anything of the government of that province, have lands been taken from the Indians excepting by express treaty with their chiefs, when the compensation was arranged, and it has been paid in pursuance of it ever since. I believe that to be so. I know of several instances in which it has been done. Some of them took place when I was a member of the Canadian Government myself.

4168. *Chairman.*] Have you had any opportunity of forming an opinion of the manner in which justice is administered on the whole by the Hudson's Bay Company throughout that great territory?—I know nothing of it except from the published reports. I have no other source of information than those.

4169. *Mr. Loer.*] You spoke of an interim arrangement being necessary while the requisite surveys and explorations took place by the Canadian Government; what sort of arrangement would that be?—An arrangement of the governing of the territory by a governor in council was the suggestion I offered.

4170. *Chairman.*] You think that that should be done at once?—It appears to me so.

4171. *Mr. Loer.*] You spoke of a route into Canada up the valley of the Ottawa, as I understood, to be explored and laid out; do you consider it likely that that route can ever be so good a one for commercial purposes as the route through the United States to the Red River Settlement?—I should never propose, for the purpose of commercial intercourse, that the trade from the Red River should be taken upon the Ottawa; the more natural course if it comes through Canada, is to come along Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and to pass down from Lake Huron into Lake Erie and through the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario; that is the obvious natural course, for there would be no transshipment.

4172. You anticipate it to be possible to make a route by that course which should communicate sufficiently with the route to the head water of the Mississippi to send up there?—All I can say is, that unless you can do that, farewell to its being maintained long as a British territory.

4173. *Chairman.*] Why do you say that you think it necessary to make some

Hon.  
W. H. Deane, &c.

23 May 1857.

special arrangement with regard to the possible future construction of a railway across the whole continent to the Pacific; supposing that the land up to the Rocky Mountains on the one side belonged to Canada, and the land to the westward of the Rocky Mountains to the sea belonged to another British colony, do you think that there would be any difficulty in making an arrangement for the construction of a railroad in which both colonies would have an obvious interest?—I have always found that if you can foresee a difficulty it is better to anticipate and prevent it than to have to deal with it after it has arisen; it was only that sort of spirit actuating my own mind which induced me to make the suggestion.

4174. What is the sort of difficulty which you apprehend possible?—A conflict of opinion between the respective Governments on the opposite sides; it would, for example, be very much for the interest of the Canadian Government, if they had to go to the expense of making a railway, to have it end at a particular terminus, or to have it come in a particular direction; it is a possible thing that the interests of the Government on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains might lead them to desire either another course or another terminus.

4175. Would not it be just to the future inhabitants of the colony which you are supposing to exist to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, to leave them a voice in that question as well as the people of Canada, in which they would have a common concern?—We simply ask that the Imperial Government shall take the disposition of that question and retain it in their own hands; we do not desire to prescribe what we would wish to be done, but we desire that instead of leaving us in fact to deal with another colony, the power should be retained in the Imperial Government to dispose of that question whenever it arose.

4176. Lord John Russell.] You say in your letter to the Secretary of State, that if the question of monopoly were referred to the Judicial Committee there is reason to suppose that Canada would acquiesce in the decision, whatever it might be; what grounds have you for stating that opinion?—Because I think that whenever there is a judicial decision of the question, the spirit of the people is to submit to the law. If it be rightly and fairly administered, I think their spirit is to yield to that decision, and then to negotiate for what they have no longer a right to. I mean, in other words, that the decision of a court of justice in which they have confidence would settle the question as far as they are concerned; they would yield to it, however reluctantly.

4177. I understand you to mean, that supposing the decision to be against them, if they were desirous of acquiring that territory for settlement which was decided not to belong to them, they would then offer compensation or purchase?—They would cease to have a claim to have it on any other ground, and they would be satisfied that they had no claim in case a judicial decision of that sort was obtained.

4178. Chairman.] Is it not probable that the Government would have in their hands a very valuable consideration in negotiating with the Hudson's Bay Company upon any matters of this kind in the licence to trade, which expires very shortly, upon a most valuable portion of that territory, so far as the fur trade is concerned, to the westward of Rupert's Land. Does it not appear to you that that might be made the means of inducing the Hudson's Bay Company to come to reasonable terms with regard to the other questions in which Canada is concerned?—Mr. Coltman, who was the Commissioner whom I have referred to, in 1819, suggested that the government of that Red River country should be assumed by the British Government, and also suggested, that inasmuch as it would relieve the Hudson's Bay Company from a very expensive administration, and supersede the necessity of their maintaining the large staff of people that they must maintain at present, they might be called upon to pay such a rent as would go a long way towards maintaining the Government.

4179. Do you believe a regular settlement to be of much value to the Hudson's Bay Company as a commercial company?—In my own judgment, I should have thought that the expense would give them no adequate return, but I may be quite mistaken.

4180. Lord John Russell.] But is there not a probability that persons who claimed to settle, and endeavoured to make settlements, would have in view an interference with the trade, especially the fur trade, of the Hudson's Bay Company?—

pany?—I have no doubt there are many people actuated by that very feeling, both Americans and English, or Canadians.

4181. Therefore, although settlement was stated to be their purpose, it would not be their *head-fide* intention?—I believe there are many people who would desire, nominally, to extend settlement that they might get a share in the fur trade itself. In the olden time it was reported by the French Governor of Canada that the Jesuits were very anxious to extend posts, as they said, for Christianising the Indians, but that with them Christianity meant beaver.

4182. And in the same way at the present time settlement might mean beaver?—It might mean beaver, or other valuable furs; I would not take upon myself to say that it would.

4183. Mr. *Edward Ellice*.] Do not you think, with reference to your last answer, that it is the interest of the Hudson's Bay Company to prevent, as much as they can, the inroads of Americans over the frontier?—I think it is their interest to keep everybody out of the country as much as they can; it always has been; in a commercial point of view, I think so decidedly.

4184. Have you ever heard complaints made that the Hudson's Bay Company have been negligent, in so far as regards American inroads; that they have admitted American settlers into the country?—I think the Hudson's Bay Company cannot be accused of anything like neglect.

4185. And you think it is their interest to preserve that frontier from the incursions of the Americans?—I think it is their interest to keep any persons from getting into that territory, excepting those who are under their own immediate management.

4186. Mr. *Gadstone*.] Do you think that they draw any distinction between British inroads and American inroads?—I do not.

4187. *Chairman*.] If the fur trade were thrown open to unlimited competition, I suppose at first for a few years a great deal of money might be made by all comers?—As a mere matter of speculative opinion, I should think that with the advantages which the Hudson's Bay Company have in the possession of the territory, in posts established, and with the communications at their own disposal, they would engross for a long time all the most valuable part of the commerce; but that is a mere matter of opinion, founded upon a given state of facts.

4188. Do you believe that it would lead to the destruction of the fur-bearing animals?—It is a point upon which I really do not feel competent to express an opinion.

4189. I think your objection to the unlimited access of all parties into that country for the purpose of fur trading rather refers to the effect which it would have upon the Indians by supplying them with spirits, which you believe would be the necessary consequence of such a state of things? I must say that I look, for myself, with a very lively alarm at the notion, which I know has been entertained by some people, of abrogating as it were all the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company at once, and for this plain reason, their trade with the Indians has imported certain things which are absolute necessities for the Indians,—ammunition, guns, blankets, and a variety of things, which before they knew the Europeans at all they provided for in some other way; if you cut off those supplies by abrogating this trade, one consequence would be, I am satisfied, that no private individuals could supply their place for a great length of time; you must have another company start up in their place; and I confess I do not see any benefit in taking away one company for the mere purpose of substituting another; the result would be, in my humble judgment, that you would expose these Indians to perish from starvation, or expose them at all events to very great suffering; and it would have a tendency to make them war one upon another, or upon the nearest white people whom they could get hold of, in order to maintain an existence.

4190. If the trade were absolutely free, do you imagine that it would be conducted by different companies which would spring up, or by private individuals?—I suppose that what has been found to exist would probably result again. After the peace of 1763 a number of independent individuals, and some small independent companies, endeavoured to carry on the same fur trade with the north-west that the French had carried on before the peace of 1763; they were always conflicting, trying to outbid and out-jockey one another, in getting the furs from the Indians, and one disappeared before the

Hon.  
W. H. Desper, c. s.

28 May 1857.

superior activity and wealth of another, until at last they all joined together into two great companies, and those two great companies combined into one, which became the North-west Company; I think there were the X. Y. Company and the North-west Company, but they became at last simply the North-west Company; they all got together into one at last.

4191. Mr. Gladstone.] On the other hand, is it not the fact that the system of monopoly has likewise its own dark side with reference to the Indians, and that the effect of it is to keep them in a position of the most helpless dependence, and to establish a system under which the return for their labour is totally insignificant, while the article which they sell to the Hudson's Bay Company is the medium of enormous profits?—Such would appear to be the case. If what I read is true, that a silver fox skin, or some other very valuable skins, are obtained for three or four tin kettles, of course it must be so; but I have no knowledge of it as a fact myself.

4192. Mr. Edward Ellice.] With respect to the communication between Red River and Canada, has it entered into your contemplation at whose expense that communication is to be made; is it to be made by the province in the first instance?—Unquestionably.

4193. Are you aware, with regard to railways at present in Canada, of the circumstances under which the Ottawa and Lake Huron Railway is proposed to be made?—Yes; by a grant of public lands in aid of a private company.

4194. Are you aware that 4,000,000 acres of land were last year granted by the Canadian Legislature for the purpose?—I believe they were.

4195. And without success?—I do not believe they have begun anything at all yet, and I do not believe they will begin for a very considerable time, for I believe that a railway is the last communication which will be made; I believe other communications will be made long before they attempt to make a railway.

4196. With regard to the question of settlement in Canada, I suppose from the position which you have held, you know what proportion the settled land in Canada bears to the unsettled. I find that in a report which is printed by the authority of the Government of Canada, so late as this very year, it is stated that in Canada there are about 350,000 square miles, out of which but 40,000 are settled?—That is to say, which are cleared.

4197. I find it also stated that there are about 310,000 square miles of uninhabited country?—Very likely.

4198. Which amounts to about 198,000,000 acres of unsettled country?—I think it very likely; if you look at the map, and see where that is, you can very easily account for it; you will see that it lies on the north of the River St. Lawrence, on the Labrador coast, where the climate is coldest, and where there is the least inducement for settlement. You will not find it the case to the westward; you will find nothing approaching that number of acres; you will not find that it is not taken up to that extent, or anything like it, between Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. That part of the country which is really inhabitable, and capable of improvement, is taken up as fast as the Government opens it.

4199. You made some remarks with regard to extending the line to the northward of the present boundary of Canada; are you at all yourself aware, or by communications with other people, of the nature of the country about the present boundary line marked on that map; the boundary line extending from north of Quebec to north of Sault St. Marie, near Frederick-house?—Commencing at the lower part which you speak of, namely, the Saguenay River, I have understood from a gentleman in town, who has been up the Saguenay, that settlements are extending up that river to a very considerable degree; much more than I should have supposed at all.

4200. Are you aware of the evidence which has been given here by Mr. Ross with regard to the Saguenay?—I think I read it.

4201. Are you aware that people often are in danger of starvation in the winter, owing to the climate there preventing the crops in the summer necessary to their subsistence ripening?—I do not think that that is peculiar to the Saguenay, because you will find in the history of the legislation of Lower Canada repeated applications year after year for assistance from the Legislature from the farmers at the eastern portion of the river to purchase seed wheat.

4202. Owing to the climate?—Owing to the climate, and owing to the failure of the crops. Those applications I know were made before the union of the province, and in one or two instances, I think, but am not quite sure, since the union of the province.

4203. How do you account for settlement extending in that direction under such unfavourable circumstances, when they can go elsewhere in Upper Canada?—Not knowing exactly how the thing is, I would rather refer to those who are better informed than myself on the subject. I will mention the name of Mr. Roche, who has been up that river, and who can give you much more information than I can.

4204. Supposing that a Government were settled at Red River, do you think that the great distance from Montreal would not be very much against it?—I cannot presume to say where the seat of government of Canada will be; I suppose it will be with reference to something like centrality.

4205. Mr. *Christy*.] With respect to the fur-bearing animals, I suppose the Indians would always remain the hunters of that country in your opinion?—I have heard, but I speak only from what I have heard, that the most fatal enemies to the fur-bearing animals are half-breeds, or even white trappers, and that they destroy the animals much more even than the Indian hunters do; I merely speak from what I have read and heard; I have no personal knowledge whatever on the subject.

4206. You were speaking of the exclusive right to trade on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company for a limited period; I understood you to say that that should be confined to the district north of the line which you pointed out yourself?—Yes, any conventional line that may be thought fit and proper; I merely suggest the necessity of establishing a conventional line, and that the right of exclusive trade should not extend to the southward of that line, wherever it may be.

4207. Would you contemplate in that arrangement that the Indian hunters or persons who became possessed of furs should not be allowed to dispose of them to any other parties than to the Hudson's Bay Company?—Do you mean the furs collected within that country?

4208. The furs collected within that country?—I suppose that would be a necessary result of granting an exclusive licence to trade.

4209. You mean that the parties possessing themselves of furs within that northern limit which you have defined, should have no right of selling them to parties except the Hudson's Bay Company?—I suppose that would be the result. I contemplate that as the result for a time. I wish to explain with reference to that what I had in my view. Looking upon the determination of Canada as a contingent determination, to depend upon the result of survey and exploration, I should suggest that while that state of things, namely, the contingency on the one side exists, on the other side the exclusive right of trade should exist also; in this spirit the Imperial Government gave to the Hudson's Bay Company the power of settling Vancouver's Island for a limited period, and it is in the nature, I presume, of an experiment. I would ask, on the part of Canada, to have at least the same privilege as was given to the Hudson's Bay Company, to settle this country, and in the meantime I think there would be no reasonable ground to object to the Hudson's Bay Company during the same time having the exclusive right to trade as I have suggested; if Canada can do nothing with that country, then it is for another authority to dispose of the whole question.

4210. Mr. *Charles Fitzwilliam*.] I believe there is a Committee of the provincial House of Parliament now sitting on this same question?—I have so understood.

4211. Towards what end is their inquiry more particularly directed?—As I understand, it is with the view of ascertaining, by evidence, whether all the representations which have been made as to the impossibility of approaching that country, and as to the comparatively small quantity of fertile soil capable of supporting an agricultural population, are well-founded or not; they thinking that they have much more evidence on the spot than you can possibly have here.

4212. Who are the witnesses whom they propose to examine; what class of people?—Many people who have retired, after having spent a number of years in that part of the country. I have heard the names of some few; but they

Hon.  
W. H. Dwyer, C. L.

15 May 1857.

are people who have resided in that part of the country, and who are living now in Canada, and whose testimony can be got at.

4213. The evidence is that of people who have lived in the country, and have examined its capabilities?—So I understand. One of them, I dare say, would be the gentleman to whom I have referred, with whom I have corresponded on that very subject, namely, Mr. Macdonald.

4214. When do you imagine that we shall be able to obtain the evidence brought before that Committee?—I have been led to suppose that the Canadian Parliament will be prorogued towards the end of the present month, or about that time, so that I suppose the inquiry will finish before that period. I have no other than a mere newspaper knowledge on the subject.

4215. The disturbances in the mines were mentioned some little time ago; was there any inquiry made into the cause of those disturbances?—I believe the Government directed an inquiry; I think they quite satisfied themselves what the disturbances proceeded from.

4216. Have you any objection to state what they proceeded from?—I was not a member of the Government; I was on the bench at the time; but I believe that they were very much instigated by parties who were desirous of making terms themselves for obtaining some mining rights.

4217. Were those parties who were at all connected with the country, or who wished to go into that country for the sake of settlement?—They were people who were living altogether in Canada, and who were going from Canada towards that part of the country with the view of establishing mining operations; there was a perfect mania for getting mining licences, and I believe that some of these parties who were disappointed in obtaining those licences which they desired, endeavoured to raise a disturbance with the Indians in the hopes that they would make themselves of importance to the Government in settling the matter, and would gain something which they had been unable to get before. That is what I have understood to have been the real history of the case.

4218. From that investigation, was any idea of the value of the minerals in that country formed?—Not from that particular investigation, but Sir William Logan, either himself, or through one of his assistants, reported generally upon that subject to the Canadian Government as early as the year 1845 or 1846. Sir William Logan, either himself went there, or sent some one of his assistants, who were connected with him in the geological survey of the province, and made a report to the Canadian Government on the subject.

4219. Has that report been sent home?—I think it is published. I am sure that I have a printed copy of all his reports, for they are extremely interesting and extremely valuable; they were published by the Canadian Parliament.

4220. You spoke of the communication from the Red River to Europe by Lake Superior; you said that if commerce were allowed to go down the Mississippi River, and if that were proved to be its natural outlet, then that Upper Province, if one may call it so, would no longer remain a British dominion; are you not of opinion that the natural communication is by Lake Superior, and through the lakes down the St. Lawrence?—I think that unless you can succeed in making it so the effect of all the commercial intercourse of the country being necessarily with the United States, will be, to make all the interests of the inhabitants American, all their dealings American, and the Americans will come up there for the purpose of obtaining payment for any goods which they furnish; the whole tendency of that must be to make the people look more to the country with which they are continually dealing, than to one which they have nothing at all to do with.

4221. You recollect a short time ago a ship coming from Chicago to Liverpool?—I do.

4222. Is there any greater difficulty in coming from the western extremity of Lake Superior to Liverpool than there is in coming from Chicago to Liverpool?—Without a canal to Saulte St. Marie you could not pass through at all; the only thing that it is now limited by is the size of the canal. Any vessel which can pass through that canal can come from the end of Lake Superior to Liverpool as easily as a vessel could do so from Chicago.

4223. But that canal will admit of a vessel as large as the Welland Canal will, will it not?—I think larger, if I am not mistaken. It is but half a mile or three quarters of a mile of canal.

4224. So that there is no more difficulty in coming from Fort William to Liverpool than from Chicago to Liverpool?—It is only limited by the size of that canal.

4225. *Chairman.*] Have you with you the Minute of Council in which you were requested to come to this country on behalf of the interests of Canada?—I can send for it and obtain it, but I have not it here.

4226. Perhaps you will have the goodness to put it in?—I will do so.

Hon.  
*W. H. Draper, c.n.*

28 May 1857.

*Jovis, 4<sup>o</sup> die Junii, 1857.*

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Blackburn.  
Mr. Christy.  
Mr. Edward Ellice.  
Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam.  
Viscount Goderich.  
Mr. Gregson.  
Mr. Grogan.  
Mr. Kinnaird.

Mr. Labouchere.  
Mr. Lowe.  
Mr. Matheson.  
Sir John Pakington.  
Mr. Roebuck.  
Lord John Russell.  
Lord Stanley.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHERE IN THE CHAIR.

The Honourable *William Henry Draper, c.n.*, called in; and further Examined.

4227. *Chairman.*] HAVE you any statement which you wish to make to the Committee in addition to the evidence which you gave to us the other day?—I have obtained from Canada a map, which has been carefully prepared in the Crown Lands Office, or which has been compiled from the best authorities within their possession, for the purpose not only of showing the situation of the various posts, but also to show the lines of isothermal temperature, to show the geological structure, and to show besides that, by references to different authorities, the assumed climate; that is to say, the climate as it has been represented by people who have visited the country, giving in each instance where the authority is taken from; so that it presents at one view what is supposed to be the truth with regard to all these matters.

4228. Has that map been published?—I have only one copy of it yet, though I believe there are on the way to me from Liverpool at this moment one or two more.

4229. Has it been published in Canada?—It has not been published, and for this reason; it has been sent to me before it is completed, in order that I might make use of it here. The geological portion of it is under the correction of Sir William Logan, in Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and that particular sheet will be completed with his corrections before it is put forth and made public. At present, therefore, it is not a published map.

4230. Will you have the goodness to put it in?—(*The Witness delivered in the same.*)

The Right Reverend *David Anderson, D. D.*, Bishop of Rupert's Land, called in; and Examined.

4231. *Chairman.*] HOW long have you been Bishop of Rupert's Land?—For eight years.

4232. Have you constantly resided in your diocese during that time?—For seven years I have resided there. I only returned in October last.

4233. Where did you generally live when you were there?—At the Red River Settlement.

4234. Have you had occasion since you have been Bishop of Rupert's Land to travel extensively in your diocese?—I have visited Moose, which is 1,200 miles from the Red River, at the bottom of James's Bay, and also English River, which is in the other direction, I believe about 700 miles from the Red River. Those stations I have visited twice over, and have held confirmations within 12

Hon.  
*W. H. Draper, c.n.*

4 June 1857.

Right Rev.  
*David Anderson,*  
D. D.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
B. D.

4 June 1857.

months in those two spots, which are about 2,000 miles apart from each other; and I always in the summer undertake a journey of some extent, varying it from year to year; that is to say, for about the four summer months, during which alone I can travel to any great distance.

4235. Are there clergymen attached to the stations which you have mentioned?—Yes, to both of them; there is a clergyman connected with the Church Missionary Society at each of those spots.

4236. Will you have the kindness to give the Committee an idea of what is the nature and extent of the system of clergy of the Church of England over which you preside?—I think there are 19 clergy besides myself; that is to say, we are altogether 20 in number. When I went out we were five in number, and that has been the increase in seven years. Of those clergy, 15 are furnished by the Church Missionary Society, two are furnished by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, one by the Colonial Church Society, and one is chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company.

4237. They are paid by those societies?—Exactly so.

4238. Will you allow me to ask you from what source your own revenue is derived?—My own revenue is derived from a bequest of the late Mr. Leith, chief factor, which was left for the benefit of the Indians. There was afterwards a suit in Chancery regarding it; it was litigated by the members of his own family; but it was at last decided by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale, in favour of the establishment of a bishopric. The dividends from that bequest amount to about 380 *l.* a year, and Lord Langdale made it a proviso in giving the judgment that the Company should attach a chaplaincy also, which is 300 *l.* a year, so that my whole income is 680 *l.* or 690 *l.* a year.

4239. Then it is derived, as I understand it, partly from this bequest, and partly from the funds of the Hudson's Bay Company?—Yes.

4240. But the whole is paid to you through the instrumentality of the Hudson's Bay Company?—Yes; so that I derive none from England; it is in a measure paid from the land itself.

4241. Viscount Goderic.] But the whole of it is paid under the judgment of the Master of the Rolls?—Yes; the 380 *l.* is the dividend from the funded property in London, and the 300 *l.* extra for the chaplaincy is from the adjudication of the Master of the Rolls.

4242. Mr. Edmond Ellice.] It was a voluntary grant on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, was it not?—Entirely so, except that Lord Langdale, if I understand it, would not give judgment until that had been done. There would not have been enough for the foundation of the bishopric without the chaplaincy.

4243. The 300 *l.* on the part of the company is a voluntary grant of itself?—I imagine so, only that it is tied up by Lord Langdale's decision.

4244. Chairman.] Their payment of that 300 *l.* a year, which no doubt was voluntary on their part, was, as I understand it, the condition attached to their receiving the larger sum from this bequest for the endowment of the bishopric?—Quite so.

4245. Is this payment secured to the bishopric of Rupert's Land, or could this arrangement be disturbed, at the option of the Hudson's Bay Company, at any time?—I hardly imagine that it could be disturbed.

4246. You believe that it is secured?—I believe so; I think the nature of the legal decision secured it.

4247. Do you think that the present system is efficient in doing good among the Indians?—Very much so indeed. If I had been told, eight years ago, that the amount of good which has been produced could have been effected, I should hardly have thought it. There is a larger amount of good effected than I had expected upon going out to the country.

4248. Have they been Christianised to any considerable extent?—Very largely in particular parts; at the Indian settlement on the Red River, and at Moose Fort on James's Bay, and also on the Saskatchewan, at Christchurch, Cumberland.

4249. Mr. Kinnaird.] I believe you have with you a paper; can you furnish the number of stations and agents of the Church Missionary Society?—Yes; I have three documents which can be given in.

[His Lordship delivered in the same, which are as follow:]

(A.)

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.  
4 June 1857.

STATEMENT respecting the Operations of the Church Missionary Society in North West America.

THE Church Missionary Society was first induced to undertake a mission to the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company in consequence of the representations made by the Company's chaplain, the Rev. J. West, and by the personal attendance of two of the Directors of the Company at a meeting of the Committee of the Society, held 28th January 1822.

From that period the Society has maintained an increasing establishment of missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters. They have at the present time—

- 13 Missionary stations.
- 11 English clergymen.
- 3 Native clergymen.
- 19 Country-born and native teachers.

The Indians brought under Christian instruction are estimated at 8,000 or 10,000.

The communicants, who are all registered, number 774.

The schools are 18 and the scholars 795.

Upon these operations the Society has expended very nearly 50,000*l.*; and the entire annual expenditure at home and abroad on account of the mission is, at the present time, about 6,000*l.* a year. The expenditure is distributed nearly in the following proportions:

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Salaries and personal allowances of missionaries - - - -  | £. 2,700 |
| Passages, freight of supplies sent out, missionaries at home, and education of children sent home - - - - | 1,200    |
| Buildings in the mission - - - - -  | 500      |
| Education of Indians - - - - -  | 1,600    |
|   | £. 6,000 |

The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in every case receive the amount of salary assigned by the society to their respective stations, which have been carefully adjusted to the circumstances of those stations, and no more. The normal salary is 200*l.* per annum for a married missionary, and 100*l.* for a schoolmaster or lay agent. In three cases the Hudson's Bay Company make an allowance of 50*l.* in consideration of the missionary's services as chaplain to their servants; but this sum goes to the relief of the society, and not of the missionary at the station.

The Company have been accustomed to give a free passage in their annual ships to the missionaries of the society proceeding to their territory, and in various other ways they have countenanced the labours of the missionaries, so far as the same have not interfered with their trading occupations.

In the early years of the mission the society's agents were few in number, and chiefly laboured amongst the settlers and half-castes, and comparatively few Indians were brought under Christian instruction, and the expenditure of the society was small; but of late years native agency having been trained and extensively employed, and several thousand Indians having embraced Christianity, and the mission having received a more complete organization under the zealous encouragement and assistance of the bishop, the expenditure of the society has risen in proportion. But they trust that the expenditure has reached its limit, and that the native churches will gradually become self-supporting; and that the Company and the settlers will be ready to undertake the work of general education, and to take a large share in the evangelization of the remaining heathen Indians.

This is the ultimate success for which the Church Missionary Society labours; and when a mission has been brought to this point, the society purposes gradually to withdraw its expenditure, and to apply its funds to other heathen tribes.

For the Committee,

Church Missionary House,  
4 June 1857.

Henry Fox,  
Hon. Sec. Church Missionary Society.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

(B.)

STATISTICS of the Church Missionary Society's North West American Mission: 1857.

| STATIONS.   | MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANTS.   | Com-<br>municants. | Scholars. |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------|
| <b>Red River District:</b>  |  |                    |           |
| St. Andrew's Church -   | Venerable Archdeacon Hunter -<br>Rev. W. W. Kirkby -<br>Mr. C. Mayhew, Model Training<br>Master. | 200                | —         |
| School - - - - -  |  |                    |           |
| School at Middle Church<br>Park's Creek -<br>Little Britain -<br>Mapleton - | Native Schoolmasters - - - -   | 251                | —         |
| Indian Settlement Church -  | Rev. A. Cowley - - - -   |                    |           |
| Settlement School -   |  |                    |           |
| School at Broken Head River<br>Fort Alexander -<br>Old Saulteaux -          | Native Schoolmasters - - - -   |                    |           |
| <b>Portage La Prairie:</b>  |  |                    |           |
| Church - - - - -  | Venerable Archdeacon Cochran   | 47                 | —         |
| School - - - - -  | Native Schoolmaster - - - -  |                    | 37        |
| Islington: School-house -   | Rev. R. M'Donald (country-born).<br>Native Schoolmaster - - - -                                  | —                  | 12        |
| <b>Fairford:</b>  |  |                    |           |
| Church - - - - -  | Rev. W. Stagg.<br>Rev. James Settee (pure Indian)  | 25                 | —         |
| School at Station -   | Native Schoolmasters - - - -   | —                  | 62        |
| Out-station, Jack River<br>Fort Pelly -                                     | Charles Pratt (native catechist) -   |                    |           |
| <b>Cumberland:</b>  |  |                    |           |
| Christ Church - - -   | Rev. H. George - - - -   | 110                | —         |
| Two Schools - - - -   | Rev. Henry Budd (pure Indian).<br>Native Schoolmasters - - - -                                   | —                  | 102       |
| Out-station, Nepowewin -  | Thomas Cooke (native catechist)  | 27                 | 16        |
| Moose Lake - - - -  | John Umphersville (native catechist.)  | 23                 | 28        |
| <b>English River:</b>   |  |                    |           |
| Church (building) - -   | Rev. R. Hunt - - - -   | 73                 | —         |
| School - - - - -  | Native Schoolmaster - - - -  | —                  | 76        |
| <b>York Fort:</b>   |  |                    |           |
| Church - - - - -  | Rev. W. Mason - - - -  | 24                 | —         |
| School - - - - -  | Native Schoolmaster - - - -  | —                  | 58        |
| Out-station, Churchill,<br>Severn.  | —  | —                  | —         |
| <b>Moose Fort:</b>  |  |                    |           |
| Church - - - - -  | Rev. J. Horden - - - -   | 95                 | —         |
| School - - - - -  | Native Schoolmaster - - - -  | —                  | 30        |
| Out-station, Rapert's House<br>Albany - - - -<br>Onsburgh.                  | Isaac Hardisty.<br>—   | —                  | —         |
|   |  | 774                | 795       |

MISSIONARIES and AGENTS.

Beyond the Rocky Mountains:  
Fort Simpson, Columbia - Mr. W. Duncan, Trained Schoolmaster (on his way).  
Stations not fixed - - - - Rev. E. A. Watkins; removed from Fort George  
James's Bay.  
Rev. T. H. Fleming.  
Mr. Gardner, Catechist.

4 June 1857.

Henry Fenn,  
Hon. Sec. Church Missionary Society.

(C.)

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE of the Church Missionary Society on account of the North West America Mission, for 10 Years, 1847-48 to 1856-57.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

| YEARS.  | AMOUNT. |    |    |
|---------|---------|----|----|
|         | £.      | s. | d. |
| 1847-48 | 1,910   | 8  | -  |
| 1848-49 | 1,905   | -  | 2  |
| 1849-50 | 1,789   | 1  | -  |
| 1850-51 | 2,199   | 19 | 9  |
| 1851-52 | 2,877   | 5  | 6  |
| 1852-53 | 3,471   | 3  | 3  |
| 1853-54 | 4,002   | 7  | 11 |
| 1854-55 | 5,856   | 2  | 7  |
| 1855-56 | 5,711   | 18 | -  |
| 1856-57 | 5,672   | 12 | 11 |

4 June 1857.

Henry Fens,  
Hon. Sec. Church Missionary Society.

4250. How far are you personally acquainted with the stations and operations of the society within your diocese?—I have visited every station twice over that is occupied by any missionary.

4251. What is your opinion of the character of the missionaries on the whole?—They are very devoted and faithful men, and are doing a vast amount of good.

4252. I think you have had brought under your notice a part of the evidence given before us, in which it was stated that the missionaries had received a sop for doing certain things. From your knowledge of the men, have you any idea that they were subject to undue influences at all?—I imagine not. The grant was declined by one who imagined that he had enough without the grant; and it would have been made up to the other two by the Church Missionary Society independently; so that I do not feel that any influence was exerted over them prejudicially.

4253. What are the number and character of the native agents?—I have two native ordained clergymen, that is to say, native Indian clergymen, and one who is a country-born clergyman, namely, born in the country, but not an Indian in the same sense as the other two.

4254. Do you find them very efficient and competent?—They are very useful in acting on their countrymen. Still my own impression is, that the perfection of work is a European and an Indian together; that there should be the European head, and the Indian as the mouthpiece.

4255. What success should you say has attended the labours of the missionaries in the instruction of the Indians, speaking generally from your eight years' experience?—Great success in particular places; the Indian settlement is like a parish at home in some measure, where they have their little farms around them, and some of the comforts of life.

4256. What is your estimate of the number of Indians under Christian instruction in the country?—It is very difficult to return an exact answer, because so many merely come to the missionaries for a short period of the year; many of them only come for a fortnight in the autumn, and a fortnight in the spring, and are away at their hunting-ground all the winter; but I think if you take those who are acted upon by Christianity, there may be from 8,000 to 10,000 who are acted upon more or less by it.

4257. How far have those who are brought under influence been induced to adopt settled and industrial habits?—Where it is possible they do adopt habits of industry, but that is only in the southern part of the territory; it is possible at the Indian settlement on the Red River, but it is not possible at Moose, on James's Bay, and not possible at York, on the Hudson's Bay.

4258. Why is it not possible at Moose on James's Bay?—From temperature; from the climate.

4259. *Climat.*] Is the temperature such that the ground is susceptible of  
0.24—Sess. 2.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

no kind of cultivation?—Very little. At Moose they have tried crops of different kinds; wheat of rapid growth; but they can hardly depend upon it at all.

4260. I presume that if that is so, cultivation is quite impossible at York?—Quite impossible; but at the Red River, where I live, the crops are remarkably good; I think as good as in any part of Canada.

4261. Wheat is, comparatively speaking, a delicate plant; are there no other kinds of crops which can be cultivated at the Moose settlement?—They hope to grow a little barley, but it is very uncertain from year to year, from the summer frosts.

4262. Mr. *Kissard*.] What is the social state and prospects of that Christian village called the Indian Settlement, on the Red River?—The population there increases at the present moment.

4263. The purely Indian population increases?—Yes.

4264. Have you any statistical fact of that increase?—I have here the following, which is from the register of the settlement. The total number of baptisms administered in this parish (that is the Indian settlement parish) in 18 years is 545; total of deaths, 308; balance in favour of the increase, 237.

4265. That is a very large increase, is it not?—Yes; that is from the actual return on the spot, from the register.

4266. Would you gather from that fact, that if you were enabled to form other settlements of these Indians in a good climate, you have reason to suppose that the same results would occur?—I think so; I think when settled the Indians increase; up the country they would decrease, from want of food and want of clothing.

4267. Do the births among the settled Indians exceed the deaths generally?—Yes, wherever they are Christianised and settled.

4268. What is the state of the Christian Indians who are still leading the life of hunters; who are still following their old occupation?—I think many of them very exemplary, but chiefly around Moose Fort; that is our best exemplification of missionary work. There the Indians only come perhaps for a short time in the autumn, and a short time in the spring, and are away almost the whole of the winter. They come to the minister on the spot and get instruction. They are chiefly taught in this system (*producing a paper*), not in our own characters, but in what we call the syllabic character, a sort of system of short-hand.

4269. Is that found very effective?—On this plan they can learn in three days enough to puzzle out the system for themselves; but in a week they can learn sufficient to go away and read their little books for the winter.

4270. Have you found them bring back the same books, having improved between the periods of their hunting and returning?—Yes; they wear their books to the very last degree; and when away from the minister they have their own family worship night and morning, and have their worship on the Sunday when it comes round.

4271. What do you find is the capacity of the Indians for reading and writing their own language?—I think they are very quick. Since I have been in London I have received a letter from them written in this syllabic character, and they write one to another as freely as we should write letters.

4272. What are the advantages of the syllabic system of writing?—It abridges the extreme length of the Indian words. The word for "darkness" (in "lighten our darkness") has 21 letters in the Indian language, written in full; but it would be very much abridged in this syllabic character. The word for "God," which we write in English perhaps in seven letters, has only three symbols in this character; so that it is as short to write as "God" with ourselves.

4273. Then you think that the Indians have responded to the benefits which they have had of the teaching to a much greater degree than you expected when you went out?—Very much more so. I am sure that a visit to Moose from any one would convince him of the fact.

4274. Do you think that more could be done for the Indians than has been done. Can you suggest any increased means. Could the Company do more for the benefit of the Indians?—I addressed a memorial to the Company lately (the Company asked me to address any suggestions which I had to make on coming home), and it was received by them in a very friendly spirit. I have a copy of the memorial here.

4275. What is the general character of the relations between the Indians and the Company; is it considerate and kind, should you say from your experience.

or the contrary?—I think the Company have done much for the Indians in the length of time that they have possessed the country; much in saving the Indians through the length and breadth of the land. Of course, in some ways, I could wish that they had done more in the way of education; and in this memorial which I presented to the Company, I proposed the giving of a grant in aid if they would plant education at some of the leading forts up the country; they advancing one half, and the Church giving the other half.

4276. Have you had any answer to that memorial yet?—It has received an answer in several shapes from the Company. I am willing that the memorial should be lodged as a document with the Committee. I asked for a gift from the Company towards my immediate work at the present moment, which has been kindly granted at once.

4277. When was the memorial sent in; since you came home?—Yes.

4278. You returned in what month?—At the end of October.

[*His Lordship delivered in a copy of the Memorial, which is as follows:*]

(D.)

To the Governor and Committee of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company.

Gentlemen,

On my first appearance at your Board after my return, you were kind enough to ask me to prepare a memorial, containing any suggestions regarding the condition of that country in which we have a common interest. The subject has been very often on my mind since, and constant occupation has alone prevented me from complying sooner with your request.

It is indeed difficult to advance any general propositions regarding the territory, from the entire difference of condition of the Red River Settlement and that of the country at large. And yet, if Rupert's Land is to rise, it must be from encouragement given to the Settlement. Now, the one barrier which most retards its progress would be the want of direct approach, except on the side of the United States.

Would it not be possible to improve in any way the navigation from York Fort to Lake Winnipeg, or to open a more direct communication from Lake Superior to the Red River? The condition of some of the Rapids is certainly very dangerous on the way from Norway House. An outlay comparatively small might remedy some of these, so as to facilitate the importation of English goods. A survey too of the land intervening between Fond du Lac and the Settlement might open up the other route, with perhaps even a smaller risk.

My own feeling is strong that the country will now admit of immigration, if conducted on a wise and cautious scale. Artisans and tradesmen are certainly required at the present time at the Red River. If a small number of carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths could gradually be sent out by the Honourable Company furnished with a free passage, it would raise the character of the population and lead to the foundation of special trades. If not conveyed out from Britain, they will soon find their way across from the United States.

Perhaps some young men could be found to go out in such capacities from industrial schools, and the Home Government might be induced to contribute towards sending them out in the first instance, if grants of land were held out to them in prospect after a certain period of residence in the territory.

Another settlement might surely be attempted, in addition to the solitary one at Red River. As occupying an intermediate position between it and Canada, the spot indicated by Sir G. Simpson, between Lac la Pluie and the Lake of the Woods, might be selected. If the Company were willing to extend some assistance annually towards such an object, I should be glad to promise a clergyman and a schoolmaster. Such a measure would manifest an earnest desire for the welfare of the Indian, and that large population over which the Company bears rule.

I have to express my obligation for much valuable aid which has been rendered to me by your Board and the Council of Rupert's Land in the erection of churches and other ecclesiastical matters. More especially, I have to thank the Company for undertaking to build at their own cost the churches at Moose and at York, now in progress. On this head I have but one petition to present, which concerns my own cathedral, to be commenced immediately on my return. Might I ask from the Honourable Company a grant of 500 *l.* towards that object, to be paid in two annual instalments? The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have granted me such a sum, and I trust that the Company will not be unwilling to contribute the like amount to that church, which will be the mother church of all the churches of the land. Of the need of such a building, instead of the present church of St. John's, Sir G. Simpson is well aware, as he is also of the difficulties which will attend the undertaking. When standing on the spot this summer, Sir George himself recommended me to take out an architect or a contractor of a better description from England with me.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

I have to request a passage to Moose Fort by the "Prince Arthur" for Mr. Fleming, of the Church Missionary Society. He goes out to assist the Rev. John Herdson, as the Rev. E. C. Watkins will now be removed towards the Saskatchewan.

I can scarcely expect the Company to add to our clerical staff; and yet I should feel it a great relief if they could increase the salary of their own chaplain, the Rev. J. Chapman, after seven years' service, to 200*l.* per annum, as the 50*l.* in addition to their 150*l.* falls entirely on myself.

In education I gratefully acknowledge the 100*l.* still continued to the Red River Academy, and now devoted to the Academy for Young Ladies at St. Cross. The matter which weighs at times heavily on my mind in this department would be the thought of so many at some forts without any education afforded them, as, for instance, at Fort Carlton. If a schoolmaster could be appointed at such leading spots as Carlton, Albany, Lac Seul, the Company bearing half the expense and the Church the remaining half, it would be a mighty lever for elevating and improving the land. It would be a source of great pleasure to me if the Company would sanction such a proposal, even for four or five of the principal forts.

Such matters are more under my own cognizance than the details of social and political economy. I cannot, however, refrain from saying, that I deem the present tariff on goods at York, at the Red River, and up the country, higher than can be justified on the usual principles of commerce. I only mention this as a subject for the consideration of the Board, as a point which I feel it difficult to account for when called upon to do so in public.

The Indian tariff might, I have always thought, be somewhat more equalised over the country. An identity of price for furs is not, of course, to be expected; but a greater equality of price might, I am sure, prevail with great advantage when two forts are so near as Fort Alexander and the Red River, or even Cumberland and Norway House. In saying this, I must, however, profess an entire ignorance of such concerns, having always purposely abstained from entering into them. Of the general fact I am of necessity conscious, and severely on that account would plead, as I am in duty bound, on behalf of the poor Indian, who has often represented to me his condition, and begged me to undertake his cause.

On the general question of the trade of the country, I subjoin an extract from a letter received since my return to England from one formerly in my own diocese, but now in that of Toronto, who is a shrewd and acute observer of passing events, and whose name will at once suggest itself to many of the committee, and which tends to corroborate many of the views given in the above memorial.

Referring to the agitation in Canada on the subject of the charter, the writer observes—

"After four years' residence in Canada, my own opinions are unchanged as to the evils that would follow free trade in furs. It would doubtless enable unscrupulous adventurers to make money in the southern part of the territory. Run would be largely used, and the Indians greatly demoralised, and difficulties consequently thrown in the way of missionary operations. I never hesitate to express my opinion to that effect whenever I am asked what I think of the movement.

"The Company will moreover have to relax their system. It is useless to attempt keeping things as they were 100 years ago. All the southern parts of the territory susceptible of improvement will have to be given up for agricultural purposes. A large portion of Rainy Lake district, and of Swan River and the Saskatchewan districts, together with the Red River, will ultimately fill up with settlers. As Minnesota fills up, settlements are sure to extend north of the boundary line."

My opinion, expressed to all, after the experience of seven years, would be that to throw open the trade to free competition would tend to the speedy ruin of the Indians. My own desire and endeavour would be to raise and rescue them as a people, and to prepare them to be able to stem the current when civilisation, as it gradually must, spreads westward from Canada over this mighty territory.

As regards the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians, I rejoice to find that measures are about to be taken for their entire or partial disuse in the course of this year. That they can be brought to an end at once is scarcely possible, from the growing facilities of importation from the United States, but the example on the part of the Honourable Company (if the plan mentioned to me by Governor Johnson shall be carried out) would be productive of the best consequences. The chief difficulty to my own mind has always been the entire disuse of spirits along vast tracts of the country, as in the Moose and Albany districts, and their use in other quarters. That the custom of distributing spirits to the Indians, when coming in large bodies to the forts, is often attended with fatal consequences I am aware from actual knowledge; and very earnestly would I entreat that some substitute be made—a gift of tea, or any other thing prized by the Indian—instead of that which ruins so often both body and soul. In making this appeal, I speak in the name of all my own clergy, and also in the name of the Rev. J. Black, of the Presbyterian communion, who, in a special letter sent after me, besought me to use any influence in my power to remedy this crying evil. My belief is, that if the Company gives up the practice, the free traders will be led immediately to discontinue it. At least, I think I may answer for the Protestant population.

Such are a few of the leading points to which my attention has been chiefly called, given  
in

in a more desultory shape than I could have wished, from the constant pressure of engagements. Others may occur to me during my stay, which I should at once state to the Board, with the same frankness and openness as on the present occasion. If any matters admit of easier explanation by word of mouth, I would again wait upon the Company at one of their subsequent meetings.

The committee will, I am sure, give me credit for a sincere and earnest desire for the best interests of the country. That desire we feel, I trust, in common, and our anxiety would be to promote any measures which might be proved to have a beneficial tendency. In looking back upon seven years, the progress has in many things surpassed my expectations; but when I look towards Canada and the United States, I am disappointed that there is not more of perceptible growth. I know, however, the peculiarities of the land, and I should not like to witness any rapid changes. My prayer and earnest wish would be, that the Company might be left to devise some changes which might at once be sound and salutary, and in accordance with the spirit of the present age; such as may tend to the good of all committed to their care, whether Europeans or Indians; their temporal advantages in the present world, and their higher interest as immortal beings, to be trained for another and an unending state.

Commending these remarks to your candid and favourable consideration,

I have, &c.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

4279. Do you wish to state to the Committee any suggestions with reference to the Indians; respecting the education of the Indians?—I should much like it if the Company would undertake what I stated, a sort of grant in aid towards education. What I feel most is my inability to carry out our own system further north and further west.

4280. Do any other religious denominations co-operate with you there?—There is a Presbyterian church in the settlement, about two miles from myself. The basis of the settlement, the Committee are aware, has been from Scotland; from the mainland of Scotland, and from the Orkney Islands.

4281. *Chairman.*] There are Roman-catholic missionaries, I believe?—Yes, there are Roman-catholic missionaries as well. About half the population of the Red River are French-Canadian; they have their own bishop resident on the spot, and their own priests.

4282. Are you able to give the Committee any estimate of the total number of the members of the Church of England who you think are to be found in Rupert's Land; I mean among the Indian or half-breed population?—I think, taking those acted upon by Christianity, they would be about 8,000.

4283. Do you mean including all denominations of Christians?—No, even of our own Church.

4284. Taking all Christian sects into account, Roman-catholics and all, can you give the Committee any idea what, in your opinion, is the number of Christians altogether among the native population in Rupert's Land?—Perhaps about 6,000, added to the number which I have given.

4285. Do you mean of the native and half-breed population?—Yes.

4286. Are you speaking of the Red River only, or of the whole of Rupert's Land?—The whole of Rupert's Land. There are, perhaps, 8,000 of our own Church, and 6,000 besides, including Roman-catholics and all others; that would make 14,000.

4287. Do you believe that there are only about 14,000 persons of Indian origin in the whole of Rupert's Land who profess Christianity?—I do not think there are much more.

4288. Including the Red River Settlement?—The number would not be much more; not more than 16,000, I think.

4289. I presume you mean to include in that answer the half-castes of the Red River, and in fact the whole of the Indian population, whether full blood or half breed?—I do.

4290. *Sir John Pakington.*] But you exclude Europeans?—Yes, pure Europeans.

4291. *Chairman.*] Do you know what it is generally supposed that the whole of the Indian population in Rupert's Land amounts to in point of number?—I have scarcely the means of saying. I have seen Sir George Simpson's return, and he has more accurate means of knowing than I can have. My own impression is, that it is a little larger than is given by Sir George.

4292. What is his number?—One hundred and thirty-nine thousand, I think.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

4293. Mr. *Christy*.] Your Lordship's position has necessarily brought you much into communication with the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company. May I ask you what opinion you have been led to form of the character of their government?—Personally, they have assisted me largely in many ways. Their disposition latterly has been to do much more for the Indians in carrying out civilisation; but of course the direct object of the Company would not be to colonise or to settle. In the memorial which I presented to them, I stated that I thought the time had come when immigration on a cautious scale might take place.

4294. Do you consider that their government is favourable to the development of the resources of the vast territory under their jurisdiction?—Hardly of those of the southern part of the country, where, I think, agriculture is possible; along the southern parallels.

4295. Do you think it favourable to the civilisation and improvement of the inhabitants?—If colonisation and settling are meant, I should say not so.

4296. I think you have travelled over a great extent of country. Have you found in the districts in which you have travelled, where missionaries have penetrated, any great improvement arising from the labours of those missionaries?—Very much so. Then it is controlled very much by the circumstances of the country. Of course it is very much more visible at the Red River Settlement and around it than it is in other spots.

4297. Do you find from their reports, or from your own knowledge of the district in which you have travelled, that there is a great change beyond that state of nature which may have existed for a very lengthened period?—Very much. I hold in my hand a letter which I have received from one Indian since I have been in London. I think the fact that a mere Indian should send his thoughts 6,000 miles across and communicate with me shows a very great rise in the scale of being.

4298. Is that answer given in a religious point of view, or with respect to their social improvement?—It refers to a religious point of view, because this is from Moose, where they are not capable of much advance otherwise.

4299. Will you be so kind as to answer as to the moral and social state of improvement. Do you suppose, from the inquiry which you have been able to make, and from your personal observation, that the inhabitants of that country have changed much from their primitive state during the last 20 years?—They still follow the chase and hunting; but at the same time, socially, as regards their position in life, they are much improved.

4300. Do you know whether any attempt has been made to develop the mineral or agricultural resources of the country, or to foster any kind of trade other than that in furs?—I think not as regards the minerals. In agriculture encouragement has been given at the Red River by the Company in measure, and I think it is an object to develop that more and more at the present time.

4301. Mr. *Roebuck*.] Will you be good enough to state in what way aid has been given?—The Company have often provided seed for the Indian; they have helped them on in their farms.

4302. Is that the chief mode?—They have helped them in building their houses at the Red River.

4303. The Indians?—The Indians of the Indian settlement at the Red River.

4304. Not the other colonists?—The others hardly require it very much at the Red River.

4305. Mr. *Christy*.] Is the country between Lake Winnipeg and the Moose Factory well wooded?—In parts it is. The part that is best adapted for agriculture is near Fort Alexander, just after leaving Lake Winnipeg, and where I think there might be a settlement if it were fostered; that is, just at the southern extremity of Lake Winnipeg.

4306. Viscount *Goderich*.] Somewhat to the north-east of the Red River Settlement?—Yes.

4307. Mr. *Christy*.] Can you inform the Committee what the prevailing kinds and quality of the wood there grown are?—There is not a great amount of large timber on the route going to Moose; there is a great deal of rock on the way. I do not think there is timber which would be valuable on the way to Moose.

4308. You think that for a timber trade it would not be likely to answer?—Certainly not.

4309. Have

4 June 1857.

4309. Have there been any facilities given by the Company for a trade in timber?—I am not aware of any.

4310. Mr. Roebuck.] Are you aware of any market for timber there?—Merely for the wood which is used in burning.

4311. Is there any market there for timber?—Merely for house-building purposes.

4312. The timber of commerce I think is chiefly confined to pine and oak. Is there any market for pine and oak there?—Merely for building.

4313. Merely for the settlement?—Merely for the settlement.

4314. There are no means of exportation?—None.

4315. And therefore the timber trade cannot be said to exist there?—No.

4316. Mr. Edward Ellice.] I think your Lordship said just now that there was no timber there which would make a trade?—Not along the route to Moose. The oak only lasts a little way on the route to Moose; you very soon lose the oak at one particular spot.

4317. Viscount Goderick.] Will your Lordship tell the Committee what route you followed from Lake Winnipeg to Moose?—By Fort Alexander, across Lake Sal, by Osnaburgh House, Martin's Falls, down the Albany River, and from Albany to Moose.

4318. What mode of conveyance did you use?—A canoe.

4319. How long did it take your Lordship to go from Fort Alexander to Moose?—I was absent going and returning three months and a half, spending a fortnight at Moose.

4320. It took you about six weeks then?—Yes.

4321. Mr. Christy.] Does the character of the vegetation show any amelioration of climate in that quarter, as compared with the country between Lake Winnipeg and York Factory?—I think it has hardly been sufficiently tried round the Red River; that is to say, where the agriculture exists; we have not as yet any amelioration of climate.

4322. Mr. Roebuck.] I suppose the extent of clearing is small?—At the Red River they have cleared almost too much where they have begun clearing; that is to say, they sweep away trees and all.

4323. Is the area of clearing large?—It extends down the Red River, say 30 miles.

4324. Taking the face of the country, is the area of clearing large?—It is very small.

4325. Therefore any amelioration from clearing can hardly be expected?—No, not as yet.

4326. Mr. Christy.] I believe that the country round James's Bay was the earliest occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company; has your Lordship any reason to believe that the animal resources of the country in that district are beginning to fail?—I think that living is more difficult than it was formerly, from all I hear. They are very dependent on the fowls, or the goose-hunt which is conducted at Albany. In the one year when I visited Albany they had 20,000 of the wild geese, and then they stopped; that was enough for their immediate wants.

4327. With regard to the animals, you think that they are more scarce?—I think so.

4328. And living is more difficult?—Yes; that is the general report of the Indians themselves.

4329. Are buffaloes, and deer, and the larger animals which supply food abundant?—They vary very much from year to year; the buffalo has almost failed the last year; but then they may be more abundant the following year.

4330. Mr. Roebuck.] The buffalo is always confined to a certain district, is it not?—Yes.

4331. Where there is wood there is no buffalo?—Exactly so; on the prairie and open land the buffalo is found.

4332. Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam.] But I believe the buffalo is not found about Moose, is it?—No; the buffalo is towards Fort Pelly; towards the prairie land.

4333. Mr. Christy.] On what do the natives generally subsist?—Upon the fish and upon the fowl. During portions of the year their food is so abundant, that they are very provident as regards the rest of the year.

4334. Has your Lordship heard of any cases of death from starvation among

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

the Indians?—They are higher up the country than my own knowledge extends.

4335. Are you aware whether the Company have made any attempt to collect the natives into villages, with a view to instruct them, either in agriculture or otherwise, in any of the districts which your Lordship has visited?—Those more distant spots are scarcely agricultural spots; I think the effort to collect them into villages has hardly been made by the Company.

4336. Are the Company's forts provided with medical men, or persons qualified to administer to the necessities of illness?—There is a medical officer at York, there is a medical officer at Moose, and there are one or two medical officers at the Red River.

4337. Have you found many Indians afflicted with disease, and at all provided for by any means which the Company have at their disposal?—They have at each fort a supply of medicine, and even where there is not a medical officer they give a supply to them.

4338. Are any diseased or old people among the Indians supported by the Company; are there any means of support given by the Company to old or decayed Indians?—I think there are pensioners, but not as a general rule.

4339. You do not know whether any sums of money are appropriated at the annual meetings of the Council for the support of aged and disabled hunters?—No, I have no means of knowing.

4340. Have you any knowledge of the Council at the Red River?—No; they generally report to me what bears upon ecclesiastical matters, and only such points.

4341. Do you know anything of the grants of the Council for educational purposes?—Yes; those would be reported to me.

4342. Are you aware that any exist?—They give me a grant of 100*l.* a year towards my schools at the Red River.

4343. Are you aware whether they have established any other schools or churches?—They are building, at the present moment, a church both at Moose and at York for me.

4344. Is that done at the Company's expense, or is it connected with one of the missionary societies?—It is done by the Company at Moose and at York. The difficulty at those spots is to get labour; there is a difficulty in getting independent labour.

4345. Are the native population within your Lordship's jurisdiction supplied, as a general rule, with any agricultural implements, or with wheat and potatoes. You spoke of seed; are they supplied with seed by the Company free of charge?—Yes, they are, at times.

4346. And with implements?—I do not know as to implements.

4347. Does your Lordship consider that throughout the country the Indians are increasing or decreasing?—Increasing where they are settled, and decreasing up the country, from want of food and clothing.

4348. Viscount Goderick.] On the whole, does your Lordship consider that they are increasing or decreasing?—I am afraid they are decreasing, because the number settled of course is comparatively very small.

4349. Mr. Christy.] Have you ever received any complaints from the clergy of your diocese in any way of obstruction or opposition to them in the establishment of their missions?—There has been a difficulty in carrying out settlements at times.

4350. Will you be so kind as to tell the Committee in what way?—There was a difficulty connected with the settlement of Portage La Prairie, near the Red River, on the Assiniboine River. I think the Company rather felt that there might be a difficulty in carrying out the protection of the portage if it were occupied; that it would require a great constabulary force, and so on.

4351. Viscount Goderick.] Protection against what danger?—In a municipal point of view it would require the extension of the rights of the settlement to it.

4352. Mr. Christy.] Has there been any other complaint of any obstruction to that colonisation or settlement which I have spoken of, on the part of any of your clergy?—That is the chief one since I have been out in the seven years, because Portage La Prairie has been established in that time; the other settlements were formed prior to my going out.

4353. Can you tell us whether you think that any discouraging influence is used

used by the Company with reference to settlements of that description, which has come within your own knowledge?—I rather feel that it is not the wish of the Company that settlements should be formed, because it increases the local expense of the Red River government; that is what I meant to explain before.

4354. Viscount *Goderick*.] Therefore the result of your experience on the whole in that matter is, that the Company do not wish settlements to be formed?—I think all would feel that; that it is not the direct object of the Company as a commercial company.

4355. Mr. *Roebuck*.] That, in other words, they feel their interests opposed to the increase of colonization?—Yes, I think so.

4356. Mr. *Christy*.] Do you think that there would be great advantage to the country by an encouragement to settlement and colonization; "colonization" is rather a grand term, but speaking in a moderate point of view?—My own feeling is strong that colonization on a moderate scale might be adopted at the present moment, just along from the Red River westward, and that it is a great object to the British Government to watch the whole of the frontier, and to occupy it as firmly as possible.

4357. *Chairman*.] You think that the whole of the country which abuts on the southern border of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company is such that settlement should be encouraged there, so far as it will admit of it?—I think so; I think it is a sort of highway of the West, which ought to be so far strengthened in some way, and settled along the boundary.

4358. Mr. *Christy*.] Following that point out, speaking of the benefit of the country, taking into account the character of the country, its climate and its capabilities, do you think that great advantage might accrue to the whole territory by a greater encouragement being given to settlement and colonization?—I think so, very strongly; to the southern part of the territory.

4359. Looking at the question in a broad sense, would not a great advantage be gained to the whole of those portions which are capable of settlement as respects climate, and as respects mineral resources, if greater encouragement were given to settlement and colonization?—I think so, very strongly; limiting the answer to the southern parallel of the country.

4360. Mr. *Edward Ellice*.] To what parallel do you allude there?—From 49 degrees, perhaps two or three degrees.

4361. From 49 degrees northward?—Yes.

4362. How far north, do you think?—Certainly as far as Fort Alexander, which would include about 100 miles north.

4363. Mr. *Roebuck*.] Would that stretch to the northern point of Lake Winnipeg; do you think that colonization is not possible to the northern point of Lake Winnipeg?—I think along the southern branch of the Saskatchewan, and a part of the northern branch, up to Edmonton.

4364. That is as far north as the northern point of Lake Winnipeg?—Yes.

4365. From the boundary line up to there, in your opinion, it is fully capable of colonization?—I think so, with advantage; portions of that country.

4366. Mr. *Grosvenor*.] You would include Fort Cumberland?—Yes, I would; that lies on the line of the Saskatchewan.

4367. Mr. *Edward Ellice*.] What inducements which could be held out, do you think, would lead to emigrants going there; what inducements would you propose to be held out?—I think they all could live comfortably on the produce of their own farms.

4368. Do you think that emigrants would go there merely upon the Government saying, "There is land for you to settle upon if you go," without any further inducement being held out than possession of the land?—I almost imagine so.

4369. *Chairman*.] Do you think it is desirable that that question should be put to the test of experience; that the country should be rendered susceptible of settlement?—I think so. At the Red River we certainly want persons of definite trades; we have no tradesmen, as such, at the present moment. Of course, every man is everything; a carpenter is also a farmer, and raises his own crop. I think at the present moment, as I have said in the memorial to the Company, we want carpenters and blacksmiths, and masons. In the event of my rebuilding my own church, I shall be obliged to take out an architect, or a better builder. Sir George Simpson recommended me to do so. I think that some.

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
D. D.

4 June 1857.

even if sent from industrial schools, might be of use to us at the present time, and that class of population.

4370. Mr. Love.] Supposing we should found a colony; in the event of a war with America, do you think we could retain it?—That is my own impression.

4371. How should we get at it to support it in case it was invaded?—I hope, from Lake Superior.

4372. Is not the only entrance to Lake Superior in the hands of the United States, namely, the canal by Sault Ste. Marie?—I hope that the avenue towards Canada may be opened up more and more from year to year.

4373. Which way?—From Lake Superior.

4374. Supposing we have got to the entrance of Lake Superior, is there not a canal by which you enter Lake Superior?—Yes; I mean keeping on Canadian or British ground.

4375. All along the northern coast of Lake Superior?—Yes.

4376. Mr. Roebuck.] What is the communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior?—I cannot give any definite statement beyond what is known to the Committee.

4377. Mr. Love.] It is a canal, is it not, which is in the American territory?—Yes.

4378. Mr. Roebuck.] Is there not a natural channel between the two lakes. Lake Huron and Lake Superior are surely connected, are they not?—I thought so.

4379. Mr. Edward Ellice.] Has your Lordship ever been that route?—No.

4380. Viscount Goderic.] In the event of a war with America, under existing circumstances, surely the United States would be just as likely to take the territory as if it were settled; and they probably would find it rather more easy to take it as it is now?—I have scarcely considered that question.

4381. Mr. Grogan.] When your Lordship went out to your diocese, what route did you follow?—I went out by the Hudson's Straits and returned by the Hudson's Straits; so that I have never been out of my own territory during the seven years that I have been away.

4382. You do not know anything of the route between Red River and Lake Superior?—Of course it is a very commonly travelled route. I have not taken it on my way to Moose; if I live to go to Moose again, I shall take that route.

4383. Mr. Christy.] In pursuance of those inquiries which I have made, I will ask you, with respect to the Red River, what is your opinion of the population there as regards their intelligence and their means of supporting themselves; that is to say, their knowledge of agriculture and their general information and intelligence?—We have very good schools, better than the average of parochial schools. They have very much of the comforts of life; more than the average of farm labourers at home; and I think every year there is a great measure of intellectual development going on among them.

4384. With regard to the half-caste population, will you have the kindness to tell the Committee your opinion in reference to that portion of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement?—My own impression is favourable; that we must look to the half-caste population as the strength of the settlement of the country. The number of those of pure blood, the Scotch population, is comparatively only small, so that our dependence must be on the half-caste population in a great measure; and they are those more immediately connected with my own church.

4385. Mr. Roebuck.] Are you aware of any great settlement ever having been made by a half-caste population on the continent of America?—No, I have not.

4386. Are you at all aware of the fact that the brown population dies out as the white population advances?—Such is said to be the general statement; but still, in our own case, as regards the Indian Settlement parish, it is the other way, the population is increasing.

4387. How large is the population in that parish which you now speak of?—It is one of four churches on the Red River; the Indian Settlement parish has a population of 650.

4388. Indians or half-breeds?—Indians.

4389. How many half-breeds are there there?—They come in the adjoining parish, higher up on the Red River.

4390. How

4 June 1857.

4390. How many half-breeds have you in your diocese?—A very large number; perhaps 1,500 or 2,000 on the Red River.

4391. So that, taking them all together, adding the 2,000 half-breeds to the 600 full-blooded Indians, you have 2,600 inhabitants with the Indian blood in them?—Yes.

4392. Supposing colonization to be open to the white man, are you at all aware of the fact which has been proved by long history in America, that wherever colonization by the white man takes place the brown man disappears?—It has been so in the United States.

4393. Has not it been so in Canada?—It has been in a measure true in Canada.

4394. So that, in fact, in all parts of the territory of America in which the white man has appeared, the brown man has disappeared?—I am rather unwilling to believe it as regards one's own country, because I think that more of effort is made for the Indians. I am sure that the Indian effort is more successful in our country than in the States or in Canada.

4395. You are speaking of the Indian effort applying to 2,600 persons?—To the much larger number of 8,000 Indians, taking the whole territory.

4396. But that territory, I take it, has nothing to do with colonization?—No.

4397. As to that part which is affected at all by colonization, from the very imperfect colonization to which it has been subject hitherto, your experience goes in favour of the fact that the brown man can resist the encroachments of the white man?—It does, but of course I may be a partial judge in the matter.

4398. Have you at all contemplated the fact of the whole territory which is capable of colonization being thrown open to colonization; what would then be the effect upon the brown man of that altered circumstance?—I think of it almost daily. My hope is that the Indian may be raised in the interval before the civilization sweeps westward, as it must; and I always feel that my object is to raise a people as well as to give them Christianity.

4399. Do the habits of the brown man ever make him a colonist; have you any evidence in the whole continent of America of the brown man being a colonist?—There are the Cherokees, in the United States.

4400. How long has that experiment been tried?—For some years with the Cherokees.

4401. That is the solitary case of the brown man withstanding the encroachments of the white man?—My impression is, that it has hardly been tried well yet; that we may be more successful than in previous cases.

4402. Supposing that the policy of the Government were changed, and that the territory were opened to colonization, should you then consider it a matter of very great importance to maintain the Indian population there?—Very great.

4403. Why?—My own feeling is, that by opening the whole country to free competition the Indian would be sacrificed.

4404. He would disappear?—Yes; but I think that if we can keep the southern part as a colony or province, then the Indian may still be preserved.

4405. Why would he disappear; is it because a more energetic, a more civilized, and in fact, a more intellectual man would come in competition with him?—Because of the baits which would be held out; there would then be an abundance of spirituous liquor brought in.

4406. But spirituous liquor affects the health of the white man as it does that of the brown man, does it not?—But he falls more readily beneath the temptation.

4407. That is to say, he is less civilized?—Yes.

4408. The more civilized man conquers the less civilized man?—He does.

4409. Do you think it advisable to maintain the less civilized man in a community which will hold the more civilized man?—I should be very sorry to forfeit the Indians in the territory.

4410. That is not my question; the question is, do you think it would be advisable to keep the territory in such a condition as should maintain the existence of a less civilized population, when it would really maintain a more civilized population?—If I thought that the Indians were to be forfeited, I would rather keep back the more civilized.

4411. That is to say, you would prevent the colonization by the more civilized man, to maintain the existence of the less civilized man?—I think

Right Rev.  
David Anderson,  
S. D.

4 June 1857.

each might have his position in the country, the civilized in the south, and the Indian further north.

4412. Does not it come to the conclusion to which I have endeavoured to draw you?—I should be sorry to allow it, as regards the Indian.

4413. Though your sympathies may go thus, does not the reasoning lead you to the conclusion to which I wish to bring you?—I hope the experiment may yet save the Indian.

4414. *Chairman.*] Do you not think that the true policy would be to establish just and equitable laws, as between the brown and the white man, and to leave the rest to take its course?—My own feeling would be in favour of a settlement, a colony, or a province in the southern part of the territory, stretching from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains.

4415. Not asking whether a man was brown or white, provided he obeyed the laws and behaved well?—I think so, and I think the Indian might still be saved.

4416. From what you have seen of the half-breed race at the Red River, do you despair of their being useful and prosperous members of a civilized community, under proper laws?—I do not despair in the smallest degree of them.

4417. Are you aware of the circumstances under which the Indians within the province of Canada are at the present moment?—I know of one spot on Lake Huron where they are.

4418. Is it not the case that some of the tribes have landed property to a considerable extent, and even funded property?—I think that is more the case among the Cherokees in America.

4419. *Mr. Raebuck.*] Still I think you have expressed an opinion, that if there were free colonization the white man would overrun the brown man?—Yes, if it were free over the whole country.

4420. Therefore, if there were equal laws for the brown man and the white man, the brown man would disappear?—Yes, unless it were controlled in some way.

4421. *Mr. Christy.*] With regard to this question, I think I asked you your opinion generally of the intelligence of the people who are resident in that colony of the Red River. May I specifically ask you what your opinion is with regard to the intelligence and thriftiness of the half-caste population at the Red River?—It is not equal to that of the European, but still I think that it is a matter of growth, and that there is no reason to despair regarding them.

4422. Are there not many very intellectual persons among the half-caste population at the Red River?—Very; some have been in my own service who have been very intelligent, and some have advanced in different ways in life.

4423. *Chairman.*] Are there many who are clergymen of the Church of England?—Yes, there is the one whom I called a country-born clergyman, though not a native Indian clergyman.

4424. But has he Indian blood in his veins?—He has.

4425. *Mr. Christy.*] There are many of them possessing property?—Yes; all have their farms, and some have made a large amount of property.

4426. *Chairman.*] Have you heard of half-castes in Canada who have held commissions in Her Majesty's service?—I think so.

4427. *Mr. Christy.*] Are there not numerous instances of alliances formed between the half-castes and the pure Europeans?—Very many.

4428. They are constantly going on?—Constantly.

4429. And alliances amongst those persons who are in the better class of society there?—Continually.

4430. *Viscount Goderich.*] Did I rightly understand you to say that the case of the Portage la Prairie was the only one in which the missionaries had met with any obstruction on the part of the Company?—It is the only one since I have been out.

4431. You are acquainted, I believe, with the Rev. Griffith Owen Corbett, who gave evidence before this Committee?—Yes.

4432. He stated in that evidence that he had a station at a place called Eddingley, and that he had there conceived that various obstructions were thrown in his way; can you give any account of that matter?—I believe it was

for

for the same reason as I stated before, that the Company imagined that the expenses of the government would be increased by a settlement being carried out in that direction.

4433. You believe that some obstruction of that kind was found by the Rev. Mr. Corbett in that place?—Yes.

4434. Mr. Grogan.] Will you explain a little further to what you referred when you said that the expenses of the Company would be increased if the settlement were established?—The expenses of the Red River are already great by the maintenance of constables, a local force, and so on.

4435. What may be the amount of that local force?—It is not a large amount; perhaps 12 constables.

4436. Mr. Roebuck.] How are they paid?—They are paid by the Council at Red River.

4437. Then if the population increased, would not the means of payment increase?—We have no local taxes except on the imported goods.

4438. Would not the means of payment increase if population increased?—I think so.

4439. Therefore the increase of population would not diminish the power of maintaining the government?—No, I think not, if viewed on a large scale.

4440. Therefore the increase of population would, in fact, go to the maintenance of the government?—I only stated the reason of the Company.

4441. Mr. Grogan.] Is it within your Lordship's knowledge that any attempt has been made by the Hudson's Bay Company to establish a settlement in other districts besides the Red River; has any attempt been made near the Rapids, within your knowledge?—I think not.

*Joseph Maynard, Esq., called in; and Examined.*

4442. *Chairman.*] YOU are the Solicitor to the Hudson's Bay Company, I believe?—I am.

4443. The Committee are desirous of having a copy of the licence to trade which the Company have received from the Government, over the country to the westward of Rupert's Land; can you put that in?—I can. I do not know whether you are aware that this is already printed; it is one of the Parliamentary Papers; I can refer you to it. There have been two licences. The licence of 1821, which was the first, is in page 21 of a Return in August 1842; the other licence, which is of May 1838, is in page 9 of the same Return.

4444. Have all the papers relating to that transaction been published, or are there any others in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company which would throw light upon it?—I think they have all been published. The foundation of them, of course, was the Act of 1 & 2 Geo. 4.

4445. Are there any papers in existence relating to the tenure by which the Hudson's Bay Company now hold Vancouver's Island which are not already before the public?—I think not; I think that the correspondence previous to that grant being made is printed. The grant itself of Vancouver's Island is in page 13 of a Return ordered to be printed on the 7th of March 1849.

4446. Mr. Roebuck.] When was the grant made?—The grant is dated the 13th of January 1849. It was prepared in 1848, and the correspondence upon the subject was in 1848. I can, I believe, furnish separate copies; but the documents being printed, are more conveniently referred to, probably, in that shape.

4447. Viscount Gaderick.] I think you were present during the examination of the Bishop of Rupert's Land?—I was.

4448. Can you explain the point as to how far the Hudson's Bay Company are bound to pay 300 l. a year to the bishop, or how far they have the power to withdraw it if they please?—The Hudson's Bay Company have come under a binding obligation to make that payment to the Bishop of Rupert's Land. I did not happen personally to be engaged in the transaction, but I have informed myself of the nature of it; and at the time when the Court of Chancery made the Order, by which the fund arising out of the bequest which has been alluded to was placed in the names of trustees, the Governor and Deputy Governor of

Joseph Maynard,  
Esq.

4 June 1857.

the Hudson's Bay Company being two of those trustees, it was subject to a binding engagement on the part of the Company to make an annual payment 300 *l.* a year.

4449. Mr. Grogan.] It is a judicial decree, in fact?—No, I can hardly say that. The judicial decree is the transfer of the fund, with that condition. You can hardly say that there was a power on the part of the Court to make a decree of that kind; but the Company consented to coming under that obligation, upon the money arising from the legacy being applied to the support of the bishopric.

4450. Have you a copy of the decree, and the condition attached to it?—I have not one here, but I can obtain one.

Martis, 9<sup>o</sup> die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Blackburn.  
Mr. Christie.  
Mr. Edward Elliot.  
Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam.  
Viscount Godesch.  
Mr. Grogan.

Mr. Kinnaird.  
Mr. Labouchere.  
Mr. Matheson.  
Viscount Sarsden.  
Lord Stanley.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHERE IN THE CHAIR.

Alfred Robert Roche, Esq., called in; and Examined.

A. R. Roche, Esq.

9 June 1857.

4451. Chairman.] YOU are a Canadian, I believe?—I am an Englishman, but I have been in Canada for the last 16 years.

4452. In what part of Canada have you resided?—I have resided in Quebec, in Montreal, in Kingston, and in Toronto. I have been five years in Quebec, and about five years in Montreal.

4453. Are you in any profession?—I am attached to the provincial secretary's department.

4454. In short, you are in office in a public department?—Yes.

4455. What situation do you hold in that department?—I am fourth clerk.

4456. Have you visited England in any official capacity?—If you will allow me, I will hand in my instructions from the Government.

4457. Will you have the kindness to read them?—"Secretary's Office, Toronto, 7th March 1857.—Sir, I have the honour, by command of his Excellency the Governor-general, to instruct you to proceed without delay to London, and when there to place yourself at once in communication with, and at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Draper, in connexion with his mission respecting the Hudson's Bay territory. It will be your business to render such assistance to Mr. Draper in the important mission with which he is charged, as from your researches on the subject, or from other causes, you may be able to afford. You will deliver to Mr. Draper the accompanying copies of the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the subject of the Company's claim to the territory in question.—I have, &c. T. Lee Terrill, Secretary."

4458. In your official capacity, or personally, has your attention been especially directed to the subjects which are now the matter of inquiry before this Committee?—For the last 10 months I have been corresponding with various persons who have a knowledge of the territory, under the direction of Mr. Vancouver, the President of the Executive Council, and in consequence I have obtained some knowledge of the territory.

4459. Are there any statements with regard to any of the questions which have been brought before this Committee which you are desirous of making?—I have drawn up some memoranda upon the territory, obtained from various sources.

4460. Have you yourself ever travelled over the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company?—No; I have never been there. I have been in communication

tion with a great many men who have been there, and I have some statements from them; for instance, there is Mr. Gladman, who has been in the service of the Company for a great many years. I have a statement from him here.

4461. *Lord Stanley.*] Does your office place you in any official connexion with the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company?—No, it does not; at least my present appointment does. I have been especially upon these matters.

4462. *Mr. Grogan.*] You were specially deputed to make inquiries into this question?—Yes.

4463. And the information which you state you have in those papers is the result of those inquiries?—Yes.

4464. *Chairman.*] What is the first point on which you are desirous of making any statement to the Committee?—I believe the territory to be much more valuable than it has been represented; in minerals, for instance. I have collected from the journals of all the expeditions that have been through the territory a statement with regard to all the mineral specimens which have been obtained in the territory, which statement I have here.

4465. Will you state, generally, what you believe the mineral riches of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to be?—There seem to be very valuable copper-mines there.

4466. Where?—On the Copper-mine River, and there is very valuable malachite there, obtained from these copper-mines. I find that some doors made of malachite sold at the Great Exhibition here for 6,000 *l.*

4467. *Lord Stanley.*] From what part of the territory does the malachite come?—From the Copper-mine River.

4468. From what part of the Copper-mine River?—From the northern part.

4469. From the shores of the Arctic Ocean?—Yes.

4470. *Chairman.*] Have those mines been worked to any extent?—They have not been worked at all yet.

4471. *Mr. Grogan.*] Did you state that some of that malachite had been sold here at the Exhibition?—Not that malachite, but malachite from Siberia; it only shows the value of the material.

4472. *Mr. Christy.*] Will you tell the Committee what the feeling in Canada is with respect to the Hudson's Bay Company?—I think it is adverse to the Company generally. Mr. Vancoungnet stated at a public meeting, last September, that he sought a boundary for Canada on the Pacific Ocean, and that no charter could give to a body of men control over half a continent, and that he would not rest until that charter was abolished. That has been echoed throughout the province by the press, and by public men of all degrees.

4473. *Mr. Grogan.*] Does that gentleman hold any official situation?—He is the President of the Executive Council.

4474. *Lord Stanley.*] You say that that is the general feeling throughout the province?—Certainly.

4475. Do you mean by that to say that the local Government of Canada would be prepared to take upon itself the expense and responsibility of governing the entire territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to the Pacific?—I cannot say whether they are prepared; they seem to think that the territory ought to be attached to Canada, or that it belongs to Canada.

4476. *Mr. Christy.*] Do the provincial authorities participate in that opinion?—I have some extracts from a report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which he speaks upon the subject. This has been presented to the Provincial Parliament.

4477. *Mr. Edward Ellice.*] Is that the whole document?—No, it is not.

4478. We should like the whole document put in?—I have not the whole document.

4479. *Chairman.*] Have you the official document at home?—No; these extracts were sent me by my brother, who happens to be in that department; we have been expecting the whole document, but it has not arrived.

4480. *Mr. Edward Ellice.*] It has been published, I believe?—It has; I can state what are the opinions of the Commissioner.

4481. *Mr. Grogan.*] Is the passage which is extracted the whole of the document which refers to this particular subject?—I believe it is; it has been sent to me as such.

4482. *Mr. Edward Ellice.*] What is the official document from which that

A. R. Roche, Esq.  
9 June 1857.

is extracted?—A report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon matters appertaining to his department, which has just been laid before Parliament in Canada.

4483. Is there not a report of that description which is upon the boundary between the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and Canada?—There is a report upon that subject, but that is quite distinct; that has nothing to do with it. He states here that public attention has been much attracted to the Saskatchewan country, and he says, "We may ere long have to take action for its development."

4484. Mr. Grogan.] Will you give the substance of the official part of the document without any comments whatever?—He says that public attention has been attracted to the Saskatchewan, and in that direction; and that in consequence of that he thinks that before long the Government may have occasion to take action with regard to it. He also speaks of all the lands in the Western Peninsula of Canada having been disposed of, and that he finds many people in Canada prefer going to the prairies of the Western States to going through the labour of clearing the forest; he therefore thinks that the prairies of the Saskatchewan, the Red River, and the Assiniboine, will offer greater inducements for settlement than the lands which remain in Canada.

4485. Mr. Edgard Ellice.] What do you call the Western Peninsula of Canada?—The peninsula surrounded by the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron.

4486. Chairman.] You state that you believe the general public opinion in Canada to be in favour of taking in the whole of the territory now governed by the Hudson's Bay Company, as far as the Pacific; take Vancouver's Island, for instance; do you believe that it is the feeling of the people of Canada that it would be desirable to annex Vancouver's Island to Canada, and govern it as a part of the colony?—I do not think that that is very important; they certainly speak of the territory as far as the Pacific.

4487. Take the territory immediately opposite Vancouver's Island, for instance, which is supposed to be very capable of cultivation and settlement; do you believe that it would be practicable, or desirable, that at the distance at which that territory is from Canada, it should be part of the province of Canada, and be governed by Canada?—I think it is not at all important whether it should be attached to Canada or not, as far as Canada is concerned, so that it should be developed in some way; so that it should be formed into a colony.

4488. Am I to understand you, that you think the feeling in Canada is in favour of the progressive settlement of all that part of British North America which is fit for settlement, as being of great importance to Canada, but not the actual annexation of the whole of that territory to Canada as a colony?—I do not think that it is important that it should be all annexed to Canada, so that it is settled in some way; so that its resources should be turned to account.

4489. Supposing there was a considerable settlement on the shores of the Pacific, do you not think that it would be impossible to give the inhabitants a participation in the free institutions which are now happily enjoyed by Canada, on account of the geographical difficulty of their sending members to the Provincial Parliament?—That would be a difficulty certainly.

4490. Would it not be an impossibility?—Unless we had the Pacific Railway which is contemplated.

4491. Lord Stanley.] What I suppose you want is power for emigration to extend itself westward?—Yes, that is one great object.

4492. And for the present you are not much concerned with anything that lies westward of the Rocky Mountains?—No, I do not think we are; at least I do not myself think that it is of great importance, although in the Minute of Council, I think, under which Chief Justice Draper was appointed, it was stated that the people of Canada considered that their authority should go to the shores of the Pacific.

4493. Do you mean by that that they considered that they had a right to its extension so far, or that they considered that right as one of practical importance?—That they had a right. The Order in Council, I think, states so; that the people in Canada consider that they have a right to the territory as far as the Pacific. For instance, that territory was discovered by Sir Alexander Mackenzie; he was the first man who penetrated there, and he was a Canadian.

4194. Chairman.]

9 June 1857.

4494. *Chairman.*] Those are legal questions?—Yes; I suppose they would be.

4495. *Mr. Grosvenor.*] You were speaking about the Canadians thinking that they had a right as far as the Pacific; do you understand their opinion to be that they possess the rights of the old French Canadians, who had the right to travel and trade through that country?—Yes.

4496. Is that the sense in which you mean that they had the right?—Yes; that is the sense in which it is understood in Canada.

4497. When you speak of the desire of the Canadians to see that country settled and developed, do you understand it to be with a view to defining the boundary between the United States and that part of America?—Partly, I think.

4498. What is the other object?—That a great many of the available lands are taken up in Canada; most of the lands now for disposal are far back; they are up the Ottawa.

4499. Then it is with a view of colonisation and of settling the country?—Yes.

4500. How could that be done if there were no roads of easy access to it?—They would make roads.

4501. *Lord Stanley.*] Do you speak of the lands up the Ottawa Valley being occupied to a considerable extent?—To some extent.

4502. Do you know how far the settlement has actually proceeded up that valley, beginning from By Town and going westward?—I suppose 100 miles up; there are about 100 miles of farms here and there.

4503. Do you mean that the greater part of the land is occupied?—The whole of it is not taken up; there are farms here and there; but then that land is very difficult to clear; the trees are very large there.

4504. Is it not a fact that only a few years ago there were merely a few scattered settlements, and very small settlements, here and there over all that vast extent of country which lies between By Town on the Ottawa and Lake Huron?—Yes, I believe so; but settlement there has been advancing very rapidly since that.

4505. *Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam.*] What is the rate at which settlement advances; what number of miles does settlement advance in a year?—It is very difficult to answer that exactly by miles.

4506. *Mr. Grosvenor.*] Did I rightly understand you to say that the Canadians were desirous of having the opportunity of making settlements along this part of the Hudson's Bay territory, in consequence of the people preferring to go there rather than to settle in the Ottawa district?—Yes; Mr. Cauchon gives that in his report; he says that they can cultivate the prairies much more easily than they can the forest land.

4507. Is it found practically by the Government of Canada that the people prefer trying the prairies to undertaking the land where the large trees grow?—Yes, I believe so.

4508. *Viscount Gairick.*] You refer to the United States territory?—They prefer going there now; but he wishes to direct them to the Saskatchewan instead of sending them to the United States; he wishes to prevent such persons from being lost to the province.

4509. *Mr. Christie.*] When you speak of Canada being inimical to the Hudson's Bay Company, what is the reason why they are so, do you suppose; I am speaking, not as a question of territory, but as a question of the population, the general feeling; what is their objection to the Company?—They think that they oppose settlement; that they oppose the development of the resources of the country; and they look upon them as a foreign body monopolising an immense territory, keeping it in a state of nature, when it has many resources which might be developed.

4510. Do you think that the people generally in Canada desire to see the Company abolished?—I do.

4511. *Chairman.*] Would they wish to see the trade with the Indians thrown open to everybody without the least reserve?—I think the people generally would.

4512. Have you at all considered what the results of that would probably be upon the Indian population and upon the fur trade?—I think the Indians would get articles much cheaper than they do at present.

A. E. Roche, Esq.

9 June 1857.

4513. Have you made yourself at all acquainted with the history of that country during the time when there was a system of competition carried on for the fur trade?—Yes.

4514. There was a great deal of confusion in the country in consequence of spirits being very extensively introduced, I believe, by those parties competing against one another for the furs?—Yes, that was the case; but then spirits are still introduced, I understand; that is the system even now in some portions of the territory.

4515. What do you imagine would be the effect of an unlimited introduction of spirits?—I think the effect would be very bad, certainly.

4516. How would you propose to guard against that in the event of an unlimited competition in trade?—I would prohibit the introduction of spirits altogether; I would not even allow white persons to use spirits in the territory.

4517. It is difficult enough, I believe, to enforce that law in densely peopled countries; how could you possibly enforce a temperance law of that description through the immense territories which are now occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, with such a frontier as they have?—It would certainly be difficult. I understand that the Americans do not use spirits now in their Indian trade.

4518. Do you know the recent history of the relations between the Indians and the white population in the American territory?—Yes, I have made inquiries into it.

4519. Are you aware that there have been scenes of the most dreadful description in the way of mutual bloodshed and destruction between the whites and the Indians?—In the Oregon territory; but I do not think that those scenes have taken place towards the east, not on this side of the Rocky Mountains, I think; not recently. I sometimes receive newspapers from Minnesota, and I do not see any mention made there of wars among the Indians.

4520. I fancy that in Minnesota the white men are in great force, and the Indians are comparatively impotent?—No; they say that the Chippewas there are numerous, and that they are increasing in number.

4521. Lord Stanley.] You spoke of the restrictions upon the sale of spirits to Indians under the laws of the Company; would it be possible, in your judgment, under that Company, or under any government, to enforce laws of that sort if a white population became numerous there?—I think it would be difficult.

4522. In short, the continuance of restrictive laws of that kind depends upon the country remaining comparatively unsettled by a white population?—I think it depends a great deal upon the people themselves.

4523. Therefore if the Indian population is to be preserved from temptations of that kind, it can only be done by keeping the white population comparatively limited; that is to say, by rendering the territory useless for purposes of colonisation?—I find that there are many tribes in the United States which are increasing now, which are in contact with white persons; Bancroft mentions several; he mentions the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Creeks, and the Winnibagoes.

4524. Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam.] You have been asked about what effect liquor has upon the Indians; can you give the Committee any idea what effect has been produced by liquor among the Indians in Canada?—It has been very injurious to them.

4525. Is liquor extensively used among them?—I am not aware that it is at present. I am told that the Indians on the Grand River, who are settled there as farmers, are increasing in number, and as a proof that they are doing well, I may instance that they gave 100 *l.* sterling to the Patriotic Fund.

4526. Where is the Grand River?—It is in Upper Canada; it runs into Lake Erie.

4527. Mr. Grosvenor.] Are the Indians in Canada, in point of fact, increasing or decreasing in number?—I am told that they are increasing there, and at the Credit; that is near Toronto, where they are settled; they have funded property.

4528. Do you speak of your own knowledge as to their state of comfort and clothing?—I speak from inquiries which I made at the Indian Department.

4529. What is the result of your information?—They say that they are rather increasing in intelligence, in wealth, and even in number.

4530. That