

Report, 1857—continued.

CANADA—continued.

1. *Representation of the Government of Canada before the Committee*—continued.

Instructions from the Canadian Government under which witness has come to this country in connexion with the mission of Chief Justice Draper, *Roche* 4425, 4457—Authority and object of the colonial legislature in directing the inquiry referred to, *ib.* 4565.

Letter from E. A. Meredith to Chief Justice Draper, dated Secretary's Office, Toronto, 20th February 1857, relative to the steps to be taken by him in this country, as representing the interests of Canada, *App. p.* 425.

2. *General Feeling in Canada relative to the Hudson's Bay Territory:*

Feeling in Canada, that the control of the Hudson's Bay Company prevents the extension of settlement and civilisation, *Roze* 10—Within the last year a regular dissension has risen up in Canada, upon the question of opening up the territory, *ib.* 10, 15.

There was no desire in Canada ten years ago for the annexation of the Red River Colony, *Crofton* 3236-3238.

The affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company have of late attracted growing attention in Canada, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4147, 4148—Adverse feeling of Canada towards the government of the Company, *Roche* 4472, 4509, 4510—General feeling throughout Canada that the territory belongs to that country, or should be annexed to it, *ib.* 4472-4476.

Belief that among the Canadian people generally there is not any great agitation against the exclusive rights of the Company, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 6054, 6055—The expectation by certain parties of a participation in the fur trade, is at the bottom of the agitation in Canada, *ib.* 6055.

Reference by the Committee to the growing desire in Canada that means of extension and regular settlement should be afforded over a portion of the territory, *Rep. p.* iii.

3. *Investigation by a Select Committee of the Canadian Legislature:*

Circumstance of there being an official inquiry now going on in Canada in regard to the availability of the Hudson's Bay Territory for the formation of communications and settlements, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4210-4214—Reference to the select committee now sitting in Canada for inquiry, among other things, into the validity of the Company's charter, *Roche* 4558-4561—The committee will soon make their report, *ib.*

Copy of the First Report of the Select Committee of the Canadian Parliament, comprising the evidence of Messrs. Gladman, Dawson, and McDonell, *App. p.* 385-402.

Considerable weight attached by the Committee to the evidence laid before them, which was taken before a committee of the Legislative Assembly, *Rep. p.* iii.

4. *Evidence in favour of the Annexation of certain Portions of the Hudson's Bay Territory to Canada, and of their Settlement and Administration by that Country:*

Suggestion that so fast as the Canadian Government might wish to open up any part of the territory for settlement, they should give notice thereof to the Company, who should within a certain period surrender the territory indicated, *Roze* 11, 55, 59—Illustration of the difficulty which would probably attend a system of settlement by the Canadian Government similar to the system under the ordinance of 1783, *ib.* 56-60—With proper means of communication the Canadian Government could extend its system of administration not only to the Red River, but to any other settlement that may be formed, *ib.* 63, 64, 124-126.

Practicability and advantage of vesting in the Canadian Government the administration of the Hudson's Bay Territories east of the Rocky Mountains; suggestions hereon, *Robt.* 2426 *et seq.* 2525 *et seq.*—Evidence in favour of annexing all Repet's Land to the Government of Canada, *ib.* 2426 *et seq.* 2525 *et seq.*—A custom-house or a small garrison at Red River, would keep the whole country under control, *ib.* 2441-2445—Approval of gradual annexation to Canada, according as any portion of the territory may be fit for settlement, *ib.* 2446—Great importance of aggregating the territory to Canada, with a view to the fur trade taking the route of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior, rather than the unusual route of Hudson's Bay, *ib.* 2528-2549, 2629, 2630.

Enumeration of three points in which the inquiry before the Committee affects the interests of Canada, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4055—Proposition that Canada should have a free right to explore and survey the Company's territories, in order to ascertain the capabilities of the country, *ib.* 4060, 4072—Also to open communication roads, by putting settlers on each side of them with free grants, *ib.* 4060—Also to lay out townships, and to incorporate them with the province as soon as they were settled, *ib.* 4060 *et seq.*—Also that the right of survey and settlement by Canada extend only to the Rocky Mountains, *ib.* 4060, 4061, 4104.

CANADA—continued.

4. Evidence in favour of Annexation of Portions of Territory, &c.—continued.

Inability of Canada at the present moment efficiently to govern the vast extent of country east of the Rocky Mountains, *Hon. W. H. Draper 4062, 4064*—Surveys and communications must first be made, *ib. 4062-4064*—If there be an insuperable barrier to communication between Canada and the Red River, &c., an annexation of the latter to the former could not be contended for, *ib. 4065, 4077*.

Evidence in favour of the Red River Settlement, &c., being in time governed as an integral part of Canada rather than as a separate British colony, *Hon. W. H. Draper 4065-4076*—*Ad interim* form of government, which might be adopted at the Red River Settlement, until the representatives of the country could attend the Canadian legislature, *ib. 4066, 4070-4072, 4109, 4170*—Willingness of Canada to undertake the expense of survey and settlement, if allowed to annex the settled districts, *ib. 4073-4077*.

Reference to a report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Canada, which has been presented to the provincial parliament, and which contemplates a settlement by Canada of the prairies of the Saskatchewan and Red River, *Roche 4476-4484*—Although Canada claims the territory up to the Pacific, their main object is a settlement of the country, more especially as far as the Rocky Mountains, *ib. 4485-4497*.

5. Extent of Land in Canada available for Settlement:

Greater advantages in cultivating the unsettled lands of Canada than the most favourable land in Hudson's Bay territory, *Leffroy 190*—Canada has now but little land between the three great lakes for disposal to settlers, *Hon. W. H. Draper 4167, 4198*—Immense area of land in the northern part of Canada which is still unsettled, though the more available land is speedily being absorbed, *ib. 4196-4198*—Disposal already of the greater part of the available land in the western parts of Canada; hence the desire to settle the prairie country of the Hudson's Bay territory, *Roche 4484, 4485, 4495-4506*.

6. Territorial Claim of Canada in regard to the Hudson's Bay Territory:

Circumstance of Canada having laid claim to the Hudson's Bay Territories; grounds on which founded, *Isbister 2410, 2411, 2423, 2424*.

With regard to the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to the legal possession of all lands drained by any streams, no matter how remote their sources may be, which flow into the Hudson's Bay Straits or Hudson's Bay, witness disputes the validity of such claim, and delivers in a paper (*App. p. 378-380*) in support of his view of the subject, *Hon. W. H. Draper 4050-4058*—This paper comprises extracts from documents emanating from the Company themselves, and represents everything which may be considered as favourable to the Company, *ib. 4056*—Two definitions by act of the boundaries of Canada, *ib. 4097, 4098*—The Canadian Government claim the country up to the Pacific, *ib. 4103*.

Witness has been preparing evidence as to the title of Canada to the territory, but declines to lay the same before the committee, *Hon. W. H. Draper 4120, 4131*—Reference to a tract of land near to the American frontier, which, though not included in Rupert's Land, is under the administration of the company; Canada exercising no jurisdiction therein, *ib. 4130-4133*—The Mississippi River is the only western boundary given to Canada in documents emanating from the Crown, *ib. 4133-4135*.

Letter from Mr. Chief Justice Draper to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 6 May 1857 and memorandum enclosed therein, relative to the claims put forth by the Government of Canada, *App. p. 374-378*.

Paper delivered in by Mr. Chief Justice Draper on 28 May 1857, relative to Canadian boundaries, *App. p. 378-380*.

Statements as made respectively by Messrs. McDonell and Dawson before the select committee in Canada, relative to the boundaries of Canada and of the Hudson's Bay Territory, *App. p. 386, 387, 395-399*—Statement by Mr. Dawson that the districts of the Saskatchewan and Red River belong to Canada, *ib. 395-399*.

7. Boundaries of Canada as defined by the Act 14 Geo 3, c. 83:

As regards the boundaries between the Hudson's Bay territory and Canada, the Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 83, clearly defines the limits of the latter, *Right Hon. E. Ellice 5833, 5834*.

8. Proposed Reference of the Question of Boundary to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

Evidence in support of a suggestion made by witness is a letter to the Colonial Secretary on the 6th May, that the question of boundary between the province of Canada and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, *Hon. W. H. Draper 4107-4109, 4116-4124*—Witness has express instructions to retain counsel to represent the province, and has, he conceives, a discretionary

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CANADA—continued.

9. *Proposed Reference of the Question of Boundary, &c.—continued.*

discretionary power to take the initiative before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, but looks rather to the Crown to procure the reference and the decision, *Hon W. H. Draper* 4170-4174.—Willingness of Canada to abide by the decision of the Committee of Privy Council, *ib.* 4176, 4177.

Opinion of the Attorney-general and Solicitor-general that the important question of the boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Territories might with great utility, as between the Company and Canada, be referred under certain conditions to a Committee of the Privy Council, *App.* p. 404.

Letter from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to the chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated 15 July 1857, enclosing a passage from a statement by the law officers of the Crown, with regard to a reference of the question of boundary to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, *App.* p. 404, 405.

Letter in reply, dated 18 July 1857, stating that the Directors of the Company are prepared to recommend to the shareholders the course suggested by the legal advisers of the Crown, *App.* p. 405, 406.

9. *Objections to the proposed Administration by Canada of certain Portions of the Hudson's Bay Territory:*

Obstacles to the administration or government by Canada of the Hudson's Bay Territories, *Sir J. Richardson* 2943-2945, 2956-2961.—Anticipated interruption to the present peaceful state of the country if it were annexed to Canada, and the fur trade thrown open, *ib.* 2945, 2960, 2961.—Provided means be taken to preserve order, and to prevent the abuse of spirituous liquors, there would be no objection to attach to Canada the Red River, or any other district available for settlement, *ib.* 2956-2961.

Great difficulties and expense which would attend the government by Canada of the Red River Territory, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5838-5845.—Advantage of the country, including the Red River Settlement, being, at least for some time to come, governed by the Company rather than by Canada, *ib.* 5836-5841.

10. *Views of the Committee in favour of Annexation, conditionally, to Canada:*

The Committee consider that it is essential to meet the just and reasonable wishes of Canada, to be enabled to annex to her territory such portion of the land in her neighbourhood as may be available to her for the purposes of settlement, with which lands she is willing to open and maintain communications, and for which she will provide the means of local administration, *Rep.* p. 18, 19.

See also *Boundaries. Colonisation and Settlement. Fur Trade, 12, 13. Indians, 6, 8. Legislation. Red River Settlement, 3, 9, 10. Spirituous Liquors, 3. Vancouverian, Mr.*

Canadian Frontier. The Hudson's Bay territory on the frontier of Canada is particularly ill-adapted for settlement, *Ross* 18; *Lefroy* 106.

Canal Communication. Question as to the advantages and practicability of canal communication between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake, *Sir J. Richardson* 3150-3158.

Consolidation. See *Indians, 2.*

Canoe Communication. The route by Fort William to Lake Winnipeg is all canoe work; it has not been improved of late years, *Sir J. Richardson* 3053-3058.—Great expense of canoe communication, *ib.* 3059, 3060.

See also *Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers.*

Capital. The capital stock of the Company now stands at half a million; particulars hereon, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5802, 5809-5902.—In 1821 the capital of the united companies, that is of the North-west and Hudson's Bay Companies, was 400,000 *l.*; how made up, *ib.* 5802, 5973-5976.—The increase of 100,000 *l.* since the union of the companies was partly or entirely effected by the addition of undivided profits, *ib.* 5802, 5900-5902, 5977-5984.—Besides the capital on which dividends are paid, the Company hold large deposits which they employ in the same way as bankers do, *ib.* 5809, 5989-5991.—Witness considers that the Committee can have nothing to do with the details of capital or of profits of the Company, *ib.* 5999, 5999, 6004-6007.

Further evidence relative to the capital stock of the company, and the augmentations therein from time to time; witness cannot go into details hereon before his connexion with the company in 1821, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5961-5984.—Propriety of the Company declining to supply a statement of the amount of stock standing in the names of the various shareholders; it is an unusual request on the part of the Committee, or one of its members, *ib.* 6004-6009.—Not much of the capital stock is now held in Canada, *ib.* 6047.

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Particulars

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Capital—continued.

Particulars of the capital of the Company on 1 June 1856; total of 1,265,067 *l.* 19s. 4d. from all sources, *App.* p. 449.

Market prices of stock, ex dividend, in January and July in the years 1847-56, *App.* p. 449.—Of 268 proprietors in July 1856, 196 have purchased their stock at from 220 to 240 per cent., *ib.*

Carriage of Goods. Goods might be conveyed between Fort William and Red River for about 10 *l.* a ton, *Kernaghan* 2138-2141.—See also *Freights*.

Cattle. Domestic cattle and horses are to be found at some of the Company's forts in the interior, *Lefroy* 361, 368.—Cattle can be fed in the country, and can live through the winter, *Corbett* 2730-2733.

Census. The Company have made attempts from time to time in former years to take a census, but the papers are not in this country, *Sir G. Simpson* 1474-1482.—The census or estimate of Colonel Lefroy was made in 1843, and that of Major Waugh in 1845, *ib.* 1484.—Reference to the census as made by the Company every five or six years, *Crofton* 3322-3325, 3431-3434.

Chancellor.—Circumstance of a person named Chancellor having come from California to Vancouver's Island to make inquiries about land, and having been unable to obtain the required information, *Blanchard* 5129-5131, 5172-5174.

Charter of Incorporation. The Company are incorporated under a charter, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 582.—Right of self-government given by the charter, *ib.* 5825.

Copy of the Royal Charter for incorporating the Hudson's Bay Company granted by his Majesty King Charles the Second in 1670, *App.* p. 405-414.—Crown grant to the company, dated 30th May 1858, of the exclusive trade with the Indians in certain parts of North America for a further term of twenty-one years, *ib.* 414-416.—Copies or extracts of the correspondence which took place at the last renewal of the charter between the Government and the Company, or of individuals on behalf of the Company; also, the dates of all former charters or grants to the Company, *ib.* 417-434.

Doubt as to how far the chartered rights claimed by the Company may prove an obstacle to the carrying out of the objects which the Committee think it desirable to attain, *Rep.* p. iv.

Cherokee Indians. Successful colonisation by Indians shown in the case of the Cherokees in the United States, *See* 666-669; *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4399, 4400, 4418.

Chicago. Reference to Chicago as having a rapidly increasing population of about 110,000, *Kernaghan* 2189-2191.

Chipewyan Indians. Some Chipewyan Indians in the far north do not come into communication with the Europeans, *Lefroy* 340.—The Chipewyans and the more northern tribes are increasing, *King* 5677, 5683.—The Chipewyan races have always steadily refused to take spirits, *ib.* 5692-5694.

Chippewas Indians. The Chippewas in Minnesota are said to be increasing, *Roche* 4520.—The Chippewas were some years ago almost a settled people, and were independent of the fur trade, *King* 5677.

Christianity. From 8,000 to 10,000 Indians are more or less influenced by Christianity and Protestantism, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4248, 4256.—Exclusive of pure Europeans, there are not more than 14,000 or 16,000 Christians of all sects of Indian origin in Rupert's Land, *ib.* 4282-4290.

Excellent effect of Christianity and settlement upon the Indians, *Caldwell* 5577-5583.—Different localities for the Protestants and Roman Catholics of the christianised Indians, *ib.* 5581.

Church Missionary Society. Eleven English clergymen in the Company's territories besides wives, and three native clergymen, are provided and paid by the Church Missionary Society, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4236, 4249.—Considerable amount of good effected by the operations of the Church Missionary Society, both in a social and a religious point of view, *ib.* 4247, 4248, 4251, 4255, 4256, 4262-4273, 4296-4299.—Statement delivered in, dated Church Missionary House, 4 June 1857, respecting the operation of the society in North-west America, *ib.* 4249.—Statistics as to the stations, the missionaries and assistants, the communicants and the scholars, *ib.*—Comparative expenditure of the society during each of the ten years from 1847-48 to 1856-57, *ib.*—In 1847-48 the expenditure was 1,910 *l.*; and in 1856-57, 5,672 *l.*, *ib.*

See also *Missionaries and Missionary Settlements*.

Churches

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Churches. The company are building a church at Moose and another at Yeok, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4343, 4344

See also *Grand Rapids District*.

Civil Law and Jurisdiction. See *Administration of Justice.* *Fox v. Pelly.* *Jurisdiction.*

Civilization. See *Christianity.* *Clarek Missionary Society.* *Colonisation and Settlement.* *Education.* *Indians, &c.* *Missionaries and Missionary Societies.* *Religious Instruction.*

Climate. Uncertainty and intensity of the climate adverted to, as being very unfavourable to agricultural cultivation, *Lefroy* 167. 182-189. 221. 253. 265-302 — There has not been, and there is not likely to be, any amelioration of the climate in the Company's territories, or in Canada, in consequence of settlement and improved cultivation, *ib.* 189. 220-228. 240-242 — Reference to parts of the territory as being permanently frozen under-ground, and as thus rendering the production of cereals exceedingly uncertain, *ib.* 274-281 — Milder character of the climate according as the country is nearer to the Pacific, *ib.* 249. 265-273 — Length of the winter at St. Petersburg adverted to in comparison with the winter in parts of the Hudson's Bay territories, *ib.* 259-264.

Effect of the constant ice in Hudson's Bay in preventing any mitigation of the climate by clearance of the woody country, *Ror* 395 — Difference between the climate of the Orkneys and Yeok on Hudson's Bay, *ib.* 434-438 — Length of the winter in the district south of Lake Winnipeg, *ib.* 439-443 — Less rigorous character of the climate in the lands to the west as well as to the south, *Sir G. Simpson* 743-746 — Doubt as to climate being mitigated by settlement and cultivation, *ib.* 757-759. 828-831.

Remarks on the circumstance of the subsoil being permanently frozen in the more northern parts of the territory; if the thaw be sufficiently deep, the frozen subsoil by no means prevents agriculture or vegetation, *Isbister* 2640-2649.

Almost everywhere north of fifty-seven degrees of latitude a portion of the ground is permanently frozen, *Sir J. Richardson* 2921, 2922 — The temperature is milder on the west than on the east of the Rocky Mountains, but is less mild than the temperature of Europe in similar latitudes, *ib.* 2922. 2928-2933 — Greater depth of frost according as the timber is cleared and the country becomes open, *ib.* 2923-2925 — At Fort Franklin and the Great Bear Lake the winter may be said to last for ten months, *ib.* 2926, 2927 — Throughout a great part of the country the trees are frozen to the heart, *ib.* 2934-2935 — Permanent ice in some of the lakes, *ib.* 2989 — Improvement of the climate if the marshes and swamps were drained, *ib.* 2990, 2991.

During witness's expeditions the winter months were spent in making scientific observations and procuring food, travelling then being impracticable, *Sir George Back* 3462, 3463. 3470. 3489-3493 — Evidence as to the coldness of the climate at Fort Reliance and other of the more northern points, *ib.* 3471-3477. 3499-3501. 3531-3533. 3540-3548.

Superiority of the climate west of the Rocky Mountains as compared with that east of the mountains, *Cooper* 3924-3926 — Rigour of the climate and failure of the crops in Lower Canada as well as in the Hudson's Bay territory, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4201, 4202 — The country has not been sufficiently cleared to produce any amelioration of climate, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4331-4335.

Passages in statements laid before the Select Committee in Canada, relative to the climate of different parts of the territory, *App. p.* 390, 391. 400, 401.

See also *Colonisation and Settlement*, 1, 2. *Red River Settlement*, 5. *Saskatchewan River.* *Summer Frosts.* *Vancouver's Island*, 13.

Coal. Circumstance of there being a bed of workable coal near Edmonton, one of the more eastern facts, *Lefroy* 255-257 — With regard to the coal on the Saskatchewan, &c., it is a tertiary coal, and of very tolerable quality, *Isbister* 2652-2654 — Large and available supply of coals towards the source of Assiniboine River, *Corbett* 2715-2718 — Inferior character of the coal on the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie, *Sir J. Richardson* 2915, 2916. 3114-3119 — On Parry's Islands, &c. there are some secondary coal formations, *ib.* 3119-3121.

See also *Vancouver's Island*, 14.

Cochrane, Archdeacon. Reference to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Taylor, agent of the Propagation Society, to witness, in which he speaks of an attempt by the Company to remove Archdeacon Cochrane from Portage-la-Prairie, *Corbett* 2687-2691.

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COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT:

1. *Usefulness generally of the Territory for Settlement or Cultivation.*
2. *Evidence to a contrary Purport.*
3. *Incompatibility of Colonisation with Monopoly in Trade.*
4. *Course recommended as regards the Land fit for Settlement.*
5. *Expediency of Settlement North of the American Frontier.*
6. *Willingness of the Company to give up any Land required for Settlement.*
7. *Conditions, as regards Colonisation, in the Licence of 1838.*
8. *Recommendations of the Committee with a view to the Advancement of Colonisation.*

1. *Usefulness generally of the Territory for Settlement or Cultivation:*

The country generally from Lake Superior to the Red River is not adapted for settlement, being broken and intersected by swamps to a very great extent, *Ross* 12, 147—There is not any part of the territory on the frontier of Canada which is likely to be occupied, *Ross* 18; *Leffroy* 196—Improbability of colonists locating themselves at any great distance west of Canada in preference to fixing on attainable points nearer the settled parts of Canada and the great lines of communication, *Ross* 75-88, 104-122—Impression in Canada that the more northern part of the territory, which is best suited to the fur trade, is the best adapted for settlement, *ib.* 102.

Witness considers that agricultural settlement can make but little progress in the territory, *Leffroy* 165 *et seq.*—Absence of any pressure from Canada or the United States to settle in the Company's territory, *ib.* 191-193—The trees found on portions of the territory do not prove that such portions are fitted for agricultural purposes, *ib.* 213-219—Enumeration of the points where cultivation is more especially carried on, *ib.* 246—Slight inducement to emigrants to settle at the Red River, &c., *ib.* 312.

The more northern portion of the territory is not capable of agricultural cultivation, save as regards barley, *Ros* 376, 377, 391—Belief that a self-supporting colony could not at present exist at Rainy Lake or other more favourable districts, *ib.* 373-376—Character of the country north of Lake Superior, and between Fort William and Red River; it is very ill adapted for settlement, and is almost impracticable for travelling, *ib.* 577-601, 604, 608-617, 624-631.

Witness does not consider that any part of the territory is well calculated for settlement, *Sir G. Simpson* 716 *et seq.*—Uncertainty of the crops throughout the whole of Rupert's Land and at the Red River settlement, *ib.* 716-743, 757, 801-810—Natural obstacles to the support of a colony embracing the Red River settlement, and extending to Lake Winnipeg and Cumberland House, &c., *ib.* 1420-1431—Opinion that south of forty-nine degrees there is no land suitable for a colony of any extent, *ib.* 2459 *et seq.*

General description of the country, to the effect that, save in a few places, and to a slight extent, it is not capable of cultivation, or fit for settlement, *Sir J. Richardson* 289 *et seq.*—Division of the country east of the Rocky Mountains into three districts, all more or less unfit for cultivation, *ib.* 2890-2903—The north-easterly portion of the continent does not contain any wood, and will not produce grain under any circumstances, *ib.* 2904—Until the settlement of Canada has advanced to the Red River, and roads have been opened, it is very unlikely that any settlement will take place beyond the Red River, *ib.* 2902, 2903.

The greater part of the country on the north shore of Lake Superior is rocky and entirely destitute of soil, *Sir J. Richardson* 2904-2906—Between the west-end of Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg, after passing Dog Lake, the land has no particular capabilities for settlement, *ib.* 2907, 2908—Large district along the north side of Lake Superior and between it and Red River, which must be occupied before settlers will flock to Red River, *ib.* 2933-2941—Increasing and populous American settlements on Lakes Huron and Michigan, and throughout Illinois, adverted to as mainly resulting from steam boat and railroad communication, *ib.* 2960-2972—Slight alluvial deposit left by the floods, *ib.* 2980-2983.

Isolated character of the plain east of the Rocky Mountains, which prevents its being colonised; Oregon, Minnesota, and Utah adverted to hereon, *Crofton* 3174-3183—Very slow progress of settlement and civilisation in the Company's territory; doubt whether it has increased at all for many years, *Right Hon. E. Edifice* 5821.

2. *Evidence to a contrary Purport:*

If proper facilities were given by the Hudson's Bay Company the Red River and other districts would be settled from the American territory, *Keweston* 2227-2231, 2237-2246—Considerable settlement going on upon the American mainland opposite Vancouver's Island, *Hos. C. W. F. Fitzwilliam, M.P.* 2662-2664, 2663-2665—Uninhabitable character of the straits between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, *ib.* 2341-2346.

Anticipated settlement by the Canadians of the district between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, if proper facilities be given, *Isbister* 2408, 2409, 2625-2632—With regard to

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COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENT—continued.

2. Evidence to a contrary Purport—continued.

to the climate, barley, oats, and potatoes may be raised, as far north as Fort Norman, and wheat as far north as the Saskatchewan, *Ibid.* 2572-2572, 2647-2649.—A very large store might be formed and settled south of the Great Bear Lake, *ib.* 2595-2595

—Practicality of agriculture wherever the limestone secondary formation occurs as between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains, *ib.* 2639, 2654, 2655.

Belief as to the fitness of a great portion of the country for settlement, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4128.—Possibility of agriculture and settlement along the more southern parallels of the territory; particular points advanced to hereto, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4294, 4295 et seq., 4375 et seq.—Any settlement from Canada must advance naturally and very gradually, *McLaughlin* 5089.

Witness travelled through the Hudson's Bay territory from 1833 to 1836, as surgeon and naturalist to the expedition in search of Sir John Ross, *King* 5633-5636.—Route taken by the expedition; it started from Montreal and reached the sea at the estuary of the Great Fish River, and returned by the English River to York Factory, *ib.* 5638-5640.—Information relative to the economic tract of country, bounded on the north by the Athabasca Lake, and on the south by Cumberland House, which, as regards both soil and climate, is peculiarly adapted for cultivation, *ib.* 5641 et seq.—Witness did not travel through the Saskatchewan or Red River districts, but believes they are much less cultivable than the more northern tract south of the Athabasca Lake, *ib.* 5666-5672.—The district in question is equal to Canada in its fitness for colonisation, *ib.* 5675.

Passages, in statements laid before the Select Committee in Canada, relative to the fitness of various portions of the territory for settlement and colonisation, *App. p. 389 et seq.*—Passages, in statements laid before the Select Committee in Canada, relative to the soil in different parts of the territory, and its fitness for cultivation, *ib.* 389-394, 400-402.

3. Incompatibility of Colonisation with Monopoly in Trade :

Probability of the Company's interest being opposed to a system of settlement, *Rae* 648-654.—But for the Hudson's Bay Company there is no reason why there should not be on the British shore of Lake Superior a similar settlement to that of the Towns of Superior on the American shore of the lake, *Kernaghan* 3143-3145.—Facilities for mining operations and settlement on the American side of Lake Superior, there being no such facilities in the British territory, *ib.* 3217-3221, 3224-3227.—Unless the fur trade is thrown open there will not be sufficient inducement to settlers to emigrate, *Ibid.* 2450; *Sir J. Richardson* 3129, 3133.—Settlement at the Red River, &c. need not interfere with the trade; the Indians there might be removed farther north, *Sir J. Richardson* 3132-3134, 3144-3148.—Extensive settlement would probably injure the fur trade, and would require a strong Government to preserve tranquillity, *ib.* 3142, 3143.

Incompatibility of a powerful Company attempting to colonise, *Coper* 3662.—Probability of the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company having prevented settlement from Canada, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4068, 4069.—The non-settlement of the territories goes to prove that settlement is not compatible with the interest of the Company, *ib.* 4126, 4127.—Expense to the Company in supporting settlements like that at Red River, *ib.* 4178, 4179.

Witness does not consider the government of the Company favourable to settlement, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4293-4295, 4349-4355.—The Company oppose settlement as increasing the local expenses of Red River colony, *ib.* 4359-4363, 4432-4440.—Though an increase of population would cause increased expense of government, it would also increase the means of government, *ib.* 4434-4440.

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capable of cultivation and retain the hunting grounds and the districts fit for nothing but the fur trade, *Res* 385-387, 648.

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8. Recommendation of the Committee with a view to the Advancement of Colonisation :

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Letter from Mr. Shepherd, governor of the Company, to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, dated 18 July 1857, setting forth the views of the directors of the Company on some of the more important points involved in the inquiry, *App. p.* 403, 406.

Distillers, Red River. The Hudson's Bay Company erected a distillery at Red River, but have never worked it, *Sir G. Simpson* 1743, 1746.

Dog River. Capability of producing grain on the banks of the Dog River, *Sir J. Richardson* 2507.

Doll, Mr. Circumstance of Mr. Doll, a stationer and bookseller at St. Paul's, having removed thither from Red River in consequence of the inconveniences and discouragements met with at the latter place, *Corbett* 2805-2810.

Douglas, James. Mode of appointment of Mr. Douglas as witness's successor in the government of Vancouver's Island, *Blossard* 5201, 5203—Particulars as to a dispute between witness and Mr. Douglas about the register of a ship, *ib.* 5210-5230.

Belief that Mr. Douglas makes an excellent governor of Vancouver's Island, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 6032.

Dwyer, Hon. William Henry, C. B. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Upper Canada, 4038, 4039—Has been a colonial resident in Canada since 1820, during which period he has filled the highest legal offices in Upper Canada, 4039-4041—Has been instructed by the Government of Canada to watch the investigations being made by the Committee, and generally to press upon the Government of this country the rights and interests of Canada relative to the territories under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, 4042-4053.

Has never been nearer the territories of the Company than the eastern portion of Lake Superior, 4054—Enumerates three points in which the inquiry before the Committee affects the interests of Canada, 4055—With regard to the first point, namely, the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to the legal possession of all lands drained by any streams, no matter how remote their sources may be, which flow into the Hudson's Bay Straits or Hudson's Bay, witness disputes the validity of such claim, and delivers in a paper (*App. p.* 378-380) in support of his view of the subject, 4056-4058.

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Inability of Canada at the present moment efficiently to govern the vast extent of country east of the Rocky Mountains, 4062, 4064—Surveys and communications must first be made, 4062, 4064—Strong feeling in Canada, in which witness joins, that unless something be done to settle and colonize the country on the American frontier it will cease to be British territory, 4062, 4063, 4088, 4129, 4120—If there be an insuperable barrier to communication between Canada and the Red River, &c., an annexation of the latter to the former could not be contended for, 4065, 4077.

Evidence in favour of the Red River settlement, &c., being in time governed as an integral part of Canada rather than as a separate British colony, 4065-4076—*Ad interim* form of Government which might be adopted in the Red River Settlement until the representatives of the country could attend the Canadian Legislature, 4066, 4070-4072, 4109, 4170.

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Grounds for concluding that communication through Canada to the Red River is very feasible, and that the Canada route is far preferable to the route by York Factory, 4074, 4076—Facility at present for communication between Canada or England and the western shore of Lake Superior, 4074, 4152, 4153, 4221-4222—Remarks on the increase of settlement on the banks of the Ottawa, nearly up to Lake Nipissing, notwithstanding the former difficulties of communication, 4074, 4149-4156—Circumstance of the French, some 100 years ago, and, more recently, the North-West Company, having used the route from Fort William to Red River for the transmission of goods, 4074, 4157-4164.

Reference to a Report by Mr. Colman in 1819 upon the government of the Red River Settlement; suggestion therein for a transfer of the government from the hands of

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of the Company, 4080, 4178.—Witness does not apprehend any outbreak with the Indians if the Red River colony were transferred to Canada; they must, however, be treated justly, and compensated for their lands, 4081, 4082, 4165-4167.—Disastrous wars between the Indians and Americans adverted to, 4083.

Importance, for several reasons, of the Hudson's Bay Company monopolising the fur trade for some time at least, within the more northern limit proposed to be assigned to them, 4084-4086, 4189, 4190, 4205-4209.—Competition in the fur trade is a source of agitation with many people in Canada, 4087, 4088.—Proposition that the exclusive rights and powers of the Hudson's Bay Company and, at the same time, of Canada be removed further north, and that the line of boundary be that proposed by the Company themselves in 1750; this line explained, 4089-4096.

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Evidence in support of a suggestion made by witness in a letter to the Colonial Secretary on the 6th instant, that the question of boundary between the province of Canada and the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 4107-4109, 4116-4124.—Grounds for the conclusion that the Company have not in law an exclusive license to trade, 4110-4117, 4125.—The question of monopoly of trade as well as of possession of land should be referred to the Judicial Committee, 4116.

Witness has been preparing evidence as to the title of Canada to the territory, but declines to lay the same before the Committee, 4120, 4121.—He has expressed instructions to retain counsel to represent the province, and has, he conceives, a discretionary power to take the initiative before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, but looks rather to the Crown to procure the reference and the decision, 4122-4124.

The non-settlement of the Hudson's Bay Territories goes to prove that settlement is not compatible with the interests of the Company, 4126, 4127.—Belief as to the fitness of a great portion of the country for settlement, 4128.—Reference to a tract of land near the American frontier which, though not included in Rupert's Land, is under the administration of the Company, Canada exercising no jurisdiction therein, 4130-4133.—The Mississippi River is the only western boundary given to Canada in documents emanating from the Crown, 4133-4135.

Witness is not aware of any actual encroachments by American citizens across the boundary, 4136.—Circumstance of a petition having been recently presented to congress for connecting the Lower Red River with Lake Superior, 4138, 4139.—At present all the trade of Red River goes by Hudson's Bay or the United States, 4140.—Facilities of communication between Canada and Red River sufficient for the conveyance of troops, 4141-4145.

Practical inconvenience has not hitherto occurred through the undefined character of the Canadian boundaries, 4146.—The affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company have of late attracted growing attention in Canada, 4147, 4148.—Reference to a slight collision between the Canadian government and some Indians relative to some mines in islands on Lake Superior; cause of the affair, 4165, 4215-4217.—Natural and only course by which the trade of the Red River can pass through Canada, so as to avoid trans-shipment, 4171, 4172.—Willingness of Canada to abide by the decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, 4176, 4177.

Expense to the Hudson's Bay Company in supporting settlements like that at Red River, 4178, 4179.—Object of many persons, whose apparent desire is settlement, really to interfere in the fur trade, 4180-4182.—Interest of the Company to prevent American inroads over the frontier, 4183-4186.—Competitors in the fur trade would not probably be very successful at first, 4187.—Inadequate value now received by the Indians for skins, 4191.

The expense of communication between Canada and Red River should fall on the province, 4192.—Delay in the formation of the Ottawa and Lake Huron Railway adverted to, 4193-4195.—Immense area of land in the northern part of Canada which is still unsettled, though the more available land is speedily being absorbed, 4196-4198.—Extension of settlements along the Saguenay River, though the climate there is sometimes ruinous to the crops, 4199-4203.

Destruction of fur-bearing animals by half-breeds and white trappers, rather than by Indian hunters, 4205.—Pending the question of settlement by Canada the Company should, as at present, monopolise the trade, 4206-4209.—Circumstance of there being an official inquiry now going on in Canada in regard to the availability of the Hudson's

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Bay territory for the formation of communications and settlements, 4210-4214—Reference to a report in 1845 or 1846 by Sir William Logan, or one of his assistants, on the minerals around Lake Superior, &c., 4218, 4219.

Witness will obtain from Canada, and lay before the Committee, a copy of the minute in council requesting his presence in this country on behalf of the interests of Canada, 4225, 4226.

[Second Examination.]—Explanation relative to a map carefully prepared in the Crown Lands Office in Canada, showing the situation of the various posts, the geological structure, and the assumed climate, 4227-4230.

Draper, Chief Justice. Copy of letter addressed by Mr. Chief Justice Draper to the Secretary of State on 6th May 1857, for the Colonies, relative to the claims put forth by Canada, *App.* p. 374—Memorandum included in this letter relative to the limits of territory to which the Government of Canada lay claim, *ib.* 374-378.

Letter of instructions from the Secretary's office, Toronto, dated 20th February 1857, relative to the course to be taken before the Committee by Chief Justice Draper on the part of the Canadian Government, *App.* p. 436.

Dunn, Mr. Reference to a pamphlet published by Mr. Dunn, who was in the Company's service many years ago, *Sir G. Simpson* 1240-1248—Belief that there was never any regulation prohibiting Mr. Dunn, or the servants of the Company generally, from keeping journals or records of what passed in the country, *ib.* 1954-1958.

Duties on Imports. With respect to a resolution of the Council at Red River in 1845, as to the duties on imports, witness believes it was disallowed, *Sir G. Simpson* 1318—There is an import duty of 4*l.* per cent. on all goods, including those of the Company, going to Red River, and the amount thus raised is expended on roads and schools, or otherwise, for public purposes, *ib.* 1787-1793, 1875-1881, 1990-1993—With regard to any resolutions in 1845, imposing a duty of 20 per cent. on imports, witness further states that they were probably disallowed, and at all events were never enforced against the importers, *ib.* 2020-2026—Further explanation as to the mode of accounting for and expending the receipts from the four per cent. duty on imports to Red River, *ib.* 2037-2050.

Restrictions upon imports by settlers, *Isbister* 2620-2624—Particulars as to the Company having recently attempted to impose a duty of 10 or 20 per cent. on goods imported from the States, ostensibly for the improvement of the roads; resolution of the settlers not to pay this duty, *Corbett* 2755-2770, 2772-2782.

Prohibitions placed by the Company some years ago on imports to Red River from the United States, *M'Laughlin* 4766, 4791—Return in 1848 from the American inspectors at Red River to the government of the district, relative to the heavy duties on imports; this petition was never replied to, *ib.* 4791-4795—Copy of a proclamation by the Governor of Red River Colony, dated 7th December 1844, directing measures for the prohibition of imports for settlers engaged in the fur trade; authenticity of this copy, *ib.* 4895-4898—A higher duty was levied on goods from America than from England, but a reduced duty was taken on the former goods if the importers were not suspected of trafficking in furs, *ib.* 5030-5046.

Extract from minutes of meeting of the Governor and Council of Rupert's Land, held at Red River, 10 July 1845, as to the imposition of duties on goods imported by settlers trafficking in the fur trade, and the exemption from duty of goods imported by non-traders, *App.* p. 373.

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East India Company v. Sande. The decision of Lord Jeffery in this case maintains the right of the Crown to grant a license of exclusive trade, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 5823.

Edmonton. At Edmonton the pasturage is very good, and barley is very productive, *Sir G. Simpson* 582—Barley and oats are grown at Edmonton, but wheat has failed; cattle thrive very well, *Mills* 4693-4700.

Education. How far provision is made for or encouragement given to the education of the Indians and half-breeds, *Sir G. Simpson* 1129-1133, 1321-1323, 1331—There are schools at Red River established by the missionary societies and assisted by the Company, to which the half-breeds go, *ib.* 1683-1685, 1717-1723—With regard to the covenant in the form of lease to settlers, that the settler shall contribute towards education and religious instruction, the same is not enforced, *ib.* 1709-1716—Further statement as to the Company encouraging the education and religious instruction of the Indians, though they have not given specific aid for forming school rooms or purchasing books, *ib.* 1721-1723, 1728, 1739, 1791, 1792, 2001-2017, 2056—The Company do not actually require the missionaries and clergymen to keep schools, *ib.* 1730, 1731.

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Education—continued.

Statement to the effect that the Company in no way encourage the establishment of schools, save by a contribution of 100*l.* a year to a school at Red River, *Exhibit* 2468-2484—There is a school in the Grand Rapids district, but for several reasons it is not well attended, *Carbutt* 2848-2853—Advantage of the syllabic system of writing in which the Indians are instructed, *Right Res. Dr. Anderson* 4268-4273—Importance of a grant by the Company in aid of education, *ib.* 4278, 4279—The Company grant 100*l.* a year towards the schools at Red River, *ib.* 4342.

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Ellis, Right Hon. Edward (Member of the House). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Went to Canada in 1803, and was then first connected with the North American fur trade, 5775—At that period all the leading commercial community of Canada were engaged in the trade, 5775-5783-5786—The trade was then carried on in countries that are now civilised regions, 5775—In 1805 witness became connected with the North-west Company and the X. Y. Company, the two Canadian companies, 5776, 5777.

Very injurious and disastrous competition during the earlier part of the century, between the Canadian companies and the Hudson's Bay Company, 5778, 5779-5783-5784—More active competition on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company after Lord Selkirk joined it in 1811; 5779-5783—Grant by the company of a large tract of territory on the Red River to Lord Selkirk, in June 1811; reference to the deed hereon, defining the territory, 5779-5783.

In 1816 the Canadian Government appointed Mr. Colman as Commissioner to inquire into the disorders in the conduct of the fur trade, and he reported in favour of an union of the interests of the competing companies, 5783, 5784—In 1819 or 1820 Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, consulted witness as to the possibility of an union of the companies, 5784—After a very difficult negotiation, witness succeeded in uniting the interests of the various companies, and persuading them to agree to carry on trade under the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, *ib.*

At witness's suggestion to Lord Bathurst an Act was passed in 1821, granting for twenty years a license of exclusive trade to the Hudson's Bay Company, 5784-5788, 6015—Special case was taken in the Act not to override the existing privileges of the company, 5784, 5786—On the union of the companies the Hudson's Bay Company became more a Canadian than an English company, 5784, 5881, 5882—In 1838, when the first license expired, a full inquiry was made on the part of the Crown, and a further license of exclusive trade for twenty years was granted, 5788, 5789.

Immediate restoration of peace and order by the union of the companies, 5790, 5803-5805—Constitution of the Hudson's Bay Company as regards the participation of the stockholders and principal servants in the profits, 5790-5793, 5802—Conduct of the affairs of the trade by a council of chief factors, which meets generally at Red River, 5793, 5794—Appointments to vacancies are recommended by the council, and are made by the board of directors at home, 5793-5797, 5798—Cordiality between the council abroad and the directors at home, 5795, 5799—Constitution of the board; there is an annual meeting of stockholders, and an annual election of the governor and committee, 5799, 5800.

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In the United States the fur trade is nearly extinct, 5809—Great diminution in the supply of peltry in British North America, 5810-5812—More abundant and more valuable supply of skins from the districts most remote and most northern, 5811-5818, 5941-5949, 6034—In the remote districts, and where the Indians are under control, the fur-bearing animals are on the increase, owing to the regulations of the Company, 5811-5816—Information relative to the Russian fur trade, 5819—Decrease in the trade in the southern portion of the territory, owing to the competition from the American frontier, 5820, 6026.

Very slow progress of settlement and civilisation in the Company's territory; doubt whether it has increased at all for many years, 5821—The Company are incorporated under a charter, 5822—Witness, when opposed to the Company, took the opinions of many eminent lawyers as to their legal rights, and has, since his connexion with the Company, taken further eminent legal opinions, 5823—Conclusion that the proprietary rights of the company, as given by the charter, cannot be disputed, 5823, 5824—Existence formerly of several proprietary colonies in the States; how terminated, 5824, 5922-5928.

Right of self-government given by the charter, 5825—The obligation on the Company
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pany to send certain prisoners and cases to Canada does not apply to the chartered territories, 5826, 5827. 6014. 6016, 6017—Satisfactory though rude way in which justice is administered; no act of gross injustice or exceptional administration has taken place, 5828. 5909, 5930—Great care taken in regard to the class and character of persons sent from this country to situations in the interior, 5829-5832—Constant watch over the conduct of the company's agents, 5831. 5935—Moral conduct and good sense are indispensable in the traders and factors, 5832. 5935.

As regards the boundaries between the Hudson's Bay Territory and Canada, the Act 14 Geo. 3, c. 83 clearly defines the limits of the latter, 5833, 5834—Under importation attached to the question of boundary, 5834—Propriety of the Company going up to Canada any land required for settlement; willingness of the Company to do so, 5834, 5835-5839-5933—Advantage of the country, including the Red River Settlement, being, at least for some time to come, governed by the Company rather than by Canada, 5835-5841.

Great difficulties and expense which would attend the government by Canada of the Red River Territory, 5838-5845—Immense obstacles to a proper means of communication between Canada or Lake Superior and Red River, 5838. 5908. 5914-5921—The natural communication with the Red River is evidently through America, 5838, 5908. 6043, 6044—Belief that terms for a transfer of the Red River Colony to Canada might easily be arranged, 5839—Expensive and unsuccessful character of the Red River Settlement, which was established by Lord Selkirk and not by the Company, 5839, 5840. 5931—Great difficulties and expense in the way of the formation of a British colony towards the American frontier as a protection against American encroachments, 5842-5847. 6032-6046.

Causes of the success and extension of settlements in the United States, 5845-5847. 5909-5914. 6039-6041—Unfavourable character of the climate at Red River, 5847—Barren and marshy character of the soil, except on the banks of the river, 5847. 6037—Great deficiency of fuel at Red River, 5847—Also on the Saskatchewan, &c.—Inferior character of the soil and climate at the latter place, &c.—Part of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains is very productive of good furs, 5849—Settlement and cultivation was being largely carried out by the Company in Oregon, west of the Rocky Mountains, before the settlement of the boundaries with America, 5849-5931, 5937. 5934.

Origin of the Puget Sound Company in the increasing cultivation north of the Columbia, 5849—The Puget Sound Company is quite distinct from the Hudson's Bay Company, &c.—Claim now being prosecuted before Congress by the Hudson's Bay Company and Puget Sound Company, for indemnity for the surrender of possessory rights in Oregon, north of the Columbia, &c.—Opinions of eminent Americans as to the title of the companies to the possessory rights in question, &c.

Circumstances under which, in 1849, Lord Grey, acting very wisely for the Crown, granted Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company, 5850, 5851—Where the monopoly of the Company is not a necessity, witness has nothing to say in its favour, 5850. 5850-5864. 5867. 5933—The Company made a great mistake in accepting the grant of Vancouver's Island; they have spent very large sums there, for which there has been no return in any way, 5850, 5851. 5855. 5875-5880.

The Colonial Office imposed most impolitic restrictions upon the Company in regard to the price of land to settlers in the island, 5851—In providing that whilst the Company should have a monopoly of the island a free legislature should be established, the Colonial Office acted very erroneously; particulars hereon, 5851-5855—The island is a most valuable possession, and peculiarly well suited for an English settlement, 5855-5858—The sooner it is repossessed by the Crown the better, 5855, 5857.

Form of government advisable for the island if administered by the Crown, 5859, 5861. 5863-5865—The Legislature at Vancouver's Island should govern the adjacent country up to the Rocky Mountains, 5859-5862—The Hudson's Bay Company might have the right of exclusive trade company with a government of the island by the Crown, 5863-5865—Claim of the Company to compensation for their outlay in the island, 5864. 5873-5880—On the west side of the Rocky Mountains they have no claim, save for outlay, 5864. 5867. 5868.

The fear of competition from American citizens was one of witness's chief reasons for recommending the Act of 1821, giving an exclusive license to the Company, 5866—The Company's claim to the territory is confined to the portion east of the Rocky Mountains; their long possession alone would constitute some claim to this territory, 5868-5872—Examination as to the accuracy of a former statement, that the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts of justice did not extend over all the Company's territories; explanation that the jurisdiction might be enforced, but never has been, 5877-5884. 6014-6017.

Witness considers that the Committee can have nothing to do with the details of capital or of profits of the Company, 5899. 5925. 6004-6007—Large deposits are held and employed by the Company, 5899. 5909-5991.

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Further statement as to the benefits to the Indians through the monopoly of the Company, 5903-5905—Witness repeats that wherever colonisation is practicable or desirable, the rights of the Company should not interfere, 5906, 5907, 5933—As regards communication with Red River, means for getting as far as Lake Superior by vessels have existed for years, 5916-5920—Further statement as to the satisfactory administration by the Company, notwithstanding that there have been complaints by the Red River colonists, 5929, 5930.

A fur company can have very little to do with colonisation, 5931—The Hudson's Bay Company never voluntarily undertook colonisation at Red River, &c.—The Company cannot undertake to sink capital in colonising impracticable localities; they have spent large sums where settlement was desirable, 5931-5934—Enterprising, but unsettled character and conduct of Dr. McLaughlin; when in the Company's service he was an excellent officer, 5935, 6029, 6031.

Destruction of the fur trade in the north-west territories, if competition were again allowed, 5937—Competition would reduce the Indians to a state of want, and almost of starvation, &c.—Disappearance of the trade before the march of civilisation, 5938-5944—It does not follow that the maintenance of the trade in British North America should be incompatible with colonisation; the trade would only be driven further north, where the best furs are found, 5941-5949.

Further reference to the difficulties of communication with Red River; remarks on the circumstance of the Canadian Government having voted 5,000*l.* for improving the route by Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods, 5950-5960—Further evidence relative to the capital stock of the Company, and the augmentations therein from time to time; witness cannot go into details hereon before his connexion with the Company in 1841; 5961-5984—Explanation relative to a sum of 84,311 *l.* as the balance expended by the Company in the purchase and support of the Red River colony, 5985-5991.

Remarks on the circumstance of witness having, many years ago, disputed the right of Lord Selkirk to the Red River colony, whereas since his connexion with the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purchase of the colony from Lord Selkirk, he has maintained the title to the possession of the colony, 5992-6000—In Canada the Indian title to the land has never been extinguished, 6001—Doubt whether Lord Selkirk gave any compensation to the Indians for the Red River district, or whether his rights were under treaty, 6002, 6003.

Propriety of the Company declining to supply a statement of the amount of stock standing in the names of the various shareholders; it is an unusual request on the part of the Committee or one of its members, 6004-6009—Beyond the limits of the charter, Parliament can, if it please, refuse to re-grant the license, without at all aggrieving the Company, 6007, 6008—Authority under which the Company hold courts of record at Red River, 6010-6013.

Belief that whether the license be re-granted or not the Company will continue to monopolise the trade, 6018—In the time of the North-west Company competition there was a loss to all parties, 6019, 6025—Further statement as to the great decline of the fur trade in the United States; comparatively small amount of furs exported thence to England, 6020-6024—The posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in the northern parts of Canada are very valuable, 6025, 6026—Objection to making public the tariff prices given to the Indians, 6027.

Improbability for very many years to come of any foreign settlement in the southern portion of the Hudson's Bay territory, 6028, 6039—In the event of forcible encroachment the Company would naturally apply for help to the Government of this country, 6028—Belief that Mr. Douglas makes an excellent governor of Vancouver's Island, 6032—Sundry obstacles and considerable expense which would attend the formation of an independent British colony at the Red River, 6033-6046.

Larger military force required at Red River if directly under the Crown, 6054, 6055—Troops have on former occasions of excitement or of disturbances on the frontier been sent to Red River, 6054, 6056, 6051—Explanation as to a military force at Red River having recently been applied for in consequence of disturbances in Minnesota, and of the possibility of illegal conduct on the part of the half-breeds and Canadian traders, 6054, 6048-6055.

As regards the capital stock of the Company, not much of it is now held in Canada, 6047—Belief that among the Canadian people generally there is not any great agitation against the exclusive rights of the Company, 6054, 6055—The expectation by certain parties of a participation in the fur trade is at the bottom of the agitation in Canada, 6055—No greater objection exists now than in the time of the North-west Company to a competition in the trade, but the competition then was grievous enough, 6056-6058.

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Reference to an Act passed in 1690, conveying certain powers to the Hudson's Bay Company, but for seven years only; explanation hereon, to the effect that subsequent Acts in 1708, 1744, 1803, and 1818, have contained clauses saving the rights and privileges of the Company, 6059-6069—As regards the administration of justice in the Hudson's Bay territory, the Crown has at present sufficient power to establish magistrates wherever it pleases, 6070, 6071.

Emigration. Absence of American emigration from Minnesota to Red River; the nearest American settlement is at Crow Wing River, about 400 miles from Red River, *Sir G. Simpson* 838, 839, 831-807—Facilities afforded by the Company for the entrance of free labourers into the Red River Settlement, *ib.* 1082-1091.

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Esquimaux Harbour (Vancouver's Island). Excellence of Esquimaux Harbour, *Cooper* 387; *Blissard* 5288, 5306-5312.

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Expatriate by the Company. See *Red River Settlement*, 1. *Vancouver's Island*, 16.

Expiration of License. The license to trade, which was granted in 1838, will expire in 1859, *Sir G. Simpson* 1348.

Exports and Imports. The only article prohibited for export from the Company's territories is that of fur, *Sir G. Simpson* 1227, 1238—The Company's imports into the territory are about 60,000 *l.* a year, *ib.* 1518-1520—About 40,000 *l.* in imports is distributed among the 55,000 Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, *ib.* 1521-1524, 1547.

Obstacles on the part of the Company to an export trade in tallow and hides between the Red River and the United States, *Ibister* 2407—Further evidence in regard to the obstacles thrown by the Company in the way of exportation from Red River; furs, which are the main produce of the country, are entirely prohibited from export save by the Company, *ib.* 2599-2620—There is no prohibition against the exportation of corn from Red River, *Crofton* 3242, 3258, 3299.

Witness's ship, which is 524 tons burden, takes out a general cargo to Fort York, for the use of the colony, and brings back oil and skins; witness has no cognizance of the value of the cargoes, *Herd* 4550-4602, 4607-4612, 4619-4623, 4619-4621—All the goods, which sometimes include presents for private individuals, are consigned to the Company, *ib.* 4612-4618.

Statement as to the practical discouragement by the Company in the colony of exports of tallow, hides, and tongues; more liberal conduct hereon of the Company in London, *M'Lampkin* 4706, 5001-5007—Probable amount of the total exports from the Hudson's Bay territory, *ib.* 5000—Much larger imports to the territory from England than from America, *ib.* 5047-5053—Witness is not aware of any instance of seizure of goods in consequence of the consignee having trafficked in furs; goods thus consigned have not been earned by the Company, *ib.* 5054, 5055.

Abundance of animals in the territory from which an import trade to this country in hides and tallow, as from Russia, could be derived, *Ibister* 6088.

See also *Duties on Imports*. *Freights*. *Reciprocity Treaties*. *Tallow*.

F.

Factors. The chief factors are *ex officio* members of council, but the number is of necessity often made up by chief traders, *Sir G. Simpson* 710, 1151, 1153, 1372-1375—There are sixteen chief factors, forming the members of the Council, *ib.* 983—The factors act as magistrates, *ib.* 1191-1193.

The average annual share of profit of each chief factor has been 617 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5802.

See also *Servants of the Company.*

Fisheries. A whale or seal fishery in Hudson's Bay could not be established with any advantage, *Ree* 632-642—Witness saw a good many whales in Hudson's Bay in 1846-47, but only one or two small ones in 1853-54, *ib.* 840, 841—There is a valuable whale fishery near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, *Ibister* 2580, 2582—Belief as to the accessibility during the summer of the whale fishery off the mouth of the Mackenzie, *ib.* 2581, 2584-2591.

During the last twenty-two years witness, as captain of one of the Company's ships, has seen only one whale in Hudson's Bay, *Herd* 4571—There are white porpoises in the

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Fisheries—continued.

the bay, and these are commonly called whales, *Herd* 4571. 4538-4641—Eves if there were whales in the bay fishing could not be carried on on account of the ice, *ib.* 4572-4578—Witness has seen very few seals in Hudson's Bay, and does not believe there are any fisheries there of any value, *ib.* 4579-4584.

Belief as to whales, seals, and porpoises abounding in the Polar Seas, *King* 5596, 5597—Witness further states that there are very valuable fisheries off the mouth of Mackenzie's River and in other places; authority for his statement hereon, *Jobber* 6076-6087—The lakes and rivers generally are stored with fish, *ib.* 6079—Statement showing that in former years the Company imported from Hudson's Bay a considerable quantity of whales' fins and oil, *ib.* 6079-6082.

See also *Ungava Bay*. *Vancouver's Island*, 15.

Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Charles William Wentworth (Member of the Committee). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Passed two months in Vancouver's Island in 1853; 2247, 2248—Sainthleness of the climate of the island for settlement by Englishmen, 2249—Character of the country; the soil is generally productive, though in places rocky, and the fir timber is magnificent, 2249, 2256, 2379, 2380—Particulars relative to the coal mines at Nanaimo, about eighty miles to the north of Fort Victoria, on the east coast, 2250-2252, 2300-2310, 2319-2322, 2340, 2374, 2375—Circumstance of the interior of the country not having been explored or surveyed, 2253-2255, 2276-2282, 2260, 2261.

Excellent harbours at Esquimaux and other places, 2257, 2258, 2277, 2299, 2338, 2339, 2372, 2373—The fisheries along the coast are singularly productive, the fish being stored by the Indians with the Hudson's Bay Company, 2259, 2260, 2266-2269 Very primitive state of the Victoria settlement when witness was there in 1853; particulars hereon as to the extent of land in cultivation, the number of settlers, &c., 2261-2264, 2270-2273, 2295-2298, 2382-2389—Considerable settlement going on on the American mainland opposite the island, 2262-2264, 2263-2265.

Particulars relative to the Indians on the coast of the island; their character, means of subsistence, &c., 2265-2269, 2283-2293, 2314-2318—Productive land in the Cowichan valley, 2268—Causes of the non increase of settlers in the island; doubt as to any encouragement being offered by the Hudson's Bay Company, 2271-2273, 2323-2326, 2352-2359—Size of the island, 2294—Victoria is the only settlement, 2295-2298.—Situation of Victoria, 2299—Character of the navigation from Victoria to Nanaimo, 2311-2313.

The white population principally came from England, and were, with one exception, servants of the Puget Sound Farming Company or the Hudson's Bay Company, 2323-2326, 2352, 2382-2387—Practice in regard to the sale of land, 2329—Penalty in the event of persons being detected in trading with the Indians in liquor, 2332-2337—Cultivable character of the islands between Vancouver's Island and the main land, 2341-2346—Manner in which the island is governed and justice administered, 2347-2351.

The Puget Sound Company, which cultivates a considerable quantity of land, is composed of servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, 2352-2355—Settlers in the island would most probably come from the sea rather than the mainland, 2362—Mention of Mr. Cooper as the only independent settler and trader in the island when witness was there, 2369-2371, 2382, 2386, 2387—Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes were easily raised in the island, 2376-2384.

Witness delivers in a letter received by him from Mr. Cooper in 1853, complaining that Mr. Douglas, the Governor of the island, had forced two men to join an exploring expedition, notwithstanding that they were engaged to perform certain urgent work for him (Mr. Cooper), 2390.

Floods. Occasional flooding of the land at Red River, and at various other parts of the territory, *Sir G. Simpson* 804, 805, 875-878, 942-957, 1959-1977—The last great flood was in 1851; *ib.* 957—Reason for no attempt having been made to improve the banks of the river, so as to prevent floods, *ib.* 1978-1980.

Floods are of rare occurrence, *Corbett* 2734-2736—Witness has seen the whole country almost under water for many miles on each side of the Saskatchewan, *Sir J. Richardson* 2901, 2914—Advantage if the occasional floods could be prevented by removing the obstructions and improving the outfalls, *Colwell* 5624-5630.

Food. Before the Red River settlement was founded, animal food and fish formed the main diet in the interior, and corn was imported through Hudson's Bay for the use of the Company's establishments on the coast, *Sir G. Simpson* 963-968—Inability of the Company to support the Indians in the interior and in the northern districts in times of scarcity; food of the country adverted to hereon, *ib.* 1849-1859—The food of the prairie Indians is principally buffalo, and of the thickwood and more northern Indians, fish and rabbits, *ib.* 1849, 1851-1854, 1858.

Food—continued.

Reference to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Taylor to witness, dated September 1855, with regard to the uncertainty of the arrival of necessary supplies for the settlers and Indians, *Corbett* 2747-2750.—Fixed tariff of charges on some of, but not all, the articles of food supplied by the Company, *ib.* 2751-2754, 2771, 2772.

At Fort Franklin and other places witness has necessarily lived for several months on fish, and frequently passed two or three days without any food at all, *Sir J. Richardson* 3046-3055.—Facility in supporting the troops at Red River, *Crofton* 3398-3401.—Manner in which the several expeditions of witness in the Company's territories were supplied with food; great assistance afforded hereon by the Hudson's Bay Company, *Sir George Back* 3457, 3492, 3493, 3527-3529.—At James's Bay and other places animals are more scarce than formerly, and living is sometimes very precarious, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4326-4334.

See also Buffaloes, Fisheries, Indians, 2, Penitents.

Foss, v. Pelly. Particulars relative to the case of *Foss v. Pelly*, as tried in Assiniboia when witness was governor; interference of Mr. Adam Thorn therein; grounds for the conclusion that substantial justice was not done, *Colwell* 5442-5516.—There were altogether four defendants, and the damages were laid at 300*l.*; eventually the only defendants on the trial were Pelly and his wife, and the damages were laid at 200*l.*, *ib.* 5443.—The injustice consisted in the fact of Mr. Thorn having interfered in the case both as advocate and judge, though he had been previously consulted about it, *ib.* 5444-5455, 5460, 5496.—The case was tried by jury; how composed, *ib.* 5445, 5446, 5498, 5499.—The action was for defamatory conspiracy, *ib.* 5462-5468, 5473, 5474.—Captain Foss as well as Mr. Pelly was in the pay of the Company, *ib.* 5463-5467, 5475-5483.—Reason why witness did not act as *ad hoc* judge in the case, notwithstanding Mr. Thorn's presence, *ib.* 5484-5496, 5500-5502.

Fraser River. There is a considerable space of level and cultivable land to the eastward of Fort Langton, at the mouth of Fraser River, *Sir G. Simpson* 558-564, 928-941.—The mouth of the river is obstructed by a bar, *ib.* 865-867.—Exclusive right of the Company to the fisheries in Fraser's River, *Cooper* 3590, 3740, 3741, 3880-3884.—Fitness of part of Fraser's River district for cultivation, *ib.* 3906-3913.—The country about Fraser's River on the mainland was spoken of to witness as extremely fertile, *Blanchard* 512, 513.

Free Grants of Land. If free grants of land were made the territory would soon be settled from Saulte St. Mary to Red River, *M'Laughlin* 2013.—*See also Penitents.*

Freights. Respects in which the Company refuse to become freighters of imports for other parties to York or Moon River, &c., *Sir G. Simpson* 1067-1069, 1073-1081, 1235-1238, 1318.—Cost per ton of the freight on goods passing to Red River respectively through the Company's territory and through the States, *ib.* 1301-1308.—Circumstances of witness having often suggested to Mr. Sinclair, Mr. M'Dermot, and others at Red River, the propriety of chartering a vessel for themselves for the export of fallow and other produce, *ib.* 1496-1501.—Witness is not aware of any regulations for licensing settlers to freight goods between Red River and York Factory, &c.; documents dated July 1845, and purporting to be signed by Alexander Christie, factor of the Company, adverted to hereon, *ib.* 2018, 2019.

Difficulties of the Vancouver's Island colonists through want of freights for their exports, *Cooper* 3885-3895.

No application has ever been made to witness by merchants at York Fort to put cargo for them on board, *Herd* 4625-4628.—Private merchant vessels never call at York for trading purposes, *ib.* 4647, 4648.

Particulars relative to the proceedings consequent upon a demand for over-freight from the Company by Messrs. M'Dermot and Sinclair of Red River; the Governor decided that the case could not be tried in the colony; witness, on the part of Messrs. M'Dermot and Sinclair, then endeavoured to have it settled before the Chamber of Commerce in Canada, or the Board of Trade in London, but without effect, and eventually it was settled by the Company paying a portion of the amount demanded, *M'Laughlin* 4808-4823.—Reference to an action brought by the Company against witness in consequence of some rather indiscreet expressions used by him, arising out of the case of the over-freight; it was tried at the Old Bailey, and dismissed by the judge, *ib.* 4823-4845.—Witness subsequently took some steps against the Company for false imprisonment, but was prevented by his father from going on with the matter, *ib.* 4846-4852.—Circumstances of witness having been intrusted by the Company with the procuring of certain supplies at Red River, subsequently to the demand for over-freight, and the trial at the Old Bailey, *ib.* 4853-4913-4919.

Witness states that four or five years elapsed before the matter of the over-freight was settled; but subsequently admits, on seeing a receipt in full from Mr. M'Dermot, dated

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Freights—continued.

1846, that he may be inaccurate in regard to the date of settlement, *McLaughlin* 4854-4881.

Reference to a copy of a licence to freight goods from the Red River to York Factory, dated 29th July 1845, *McLaughlin* 4888-4894.

Difficulty as regards freight to Vancouver's Island, which prevented witness from obtaining supplies from England, *Blaisard* 5178, 5179.

See also *Sinclair, James*.

Fuel. Want of fuel in different parts of the Company's territories adverted to as an obstacle to settlement, *Sir G. Simpson* 971-979, 1438-1439—Great deficiency of fuel at Red River, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5847—Also on the Saskatchewan *ib.*

FUR TRADE:

1. *Conduct of the Trade before the Union of the Canadian and Hudson's Bay Companies; disastrous Competition which prevailed.*
2. *Union of the Companies, and Benefits consequent thereon.*
3. *License to Trade as granted in 1820, and previously.*
4. *Question as to the Legality of an exclusive License.*
5. *System of Traffic with the Indians; Prices given for Furs.*
6. *Council of Factors.*
7. *Trading Post.*
8. *Steps taken to prevent Competition or private Trading.*
9. *Extent of private Trading carried on.*
10. *More valuable and extensive Trade in the more remote Districts.*
11. *Fur-bearing Animals; whether on the Decrease or Increase.*
12. *United States.*
13. *Evidence in favour of Competition in the Trade.*
14. *Evidence in favour of the Continuance of Monopoly.*
15. *Probable Monopoly even if the Trade be thrown open.*
16. *Vancouver's Island.*

1. *Conduct of the Trade before the Union of the Canadian and Hudson's Bay Companies; disastrous Competition which prevailed:*

Witness went to Canada in 1803, and was then first connected with the North American fur trade, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5775—At that period all the leading commercial community of Canada was engaged in the trade, *ib.* 5775, 5883-5886—The trade was then carried on in countries that are now civilized regions, *ib.* 5775.

Very injurious and disastrous competition, during the earlier part of the century, between the Canadian companies and the Hudson's Bay Company, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5778, 5779, 5783, 5784—More active competition, on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, after Lord Selkirk joined it in 1811, *ib.* 5779-5783—In 1816 the Canadian Government appointed Mr. Colman as Commissioner to inquire into the disorders in the conduct of the fur trade, and he reported in favour of an union of the interests of the competing companies, *ib.* 5783, 5784—Some sixteen or eighteen people were killed or wounded in an affray between the rival companies, *ib.* 5783.

2. *Union of the Companies, and Benefits consequent thereon:*

In 1819 or 1820 Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, consulted witness as to the possibility of an union of the companies, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5784—After a very difficult negotiation, witness succeeded in uniting the interests of the various companies, and persuading them to agree to carry on trade under the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, *ib.*—On the union of the companies, the Hudson's Bay Company became more a Canadian than an English company, *ib.* 5784, 5881, 5882—Immediate restoration of peace and order by the union of the companies, *ib.* 5790, 5803-5805—Great benefit of the union of the competing companies to the natives, *ib.* 5803-5808.

3. *License to Trade as granted in 1820, and previously:*

Reference to Parliamentary Papers in which the licence to trade, which the Company received from Government in 1821 and 1828, may be found, *Alroyd* 4443, 4444.

Crown grant to the Company, dated 20 May 1828, of the exclusive trade with the Indians in certain parts of North America for a further term of twenty-one years, and upon the surrender of a former grant, *App. p.* 414-416.

Copies or extracts of the correspondence which took place at the last renewal of the charter between the Government and the Company, together with the dates of all former charters or grants to the Company, *App. p.* 417-424.

Copy of the grant made to the Company in 1821, *App. p.* 425-427.

Information supplied by the governor of the Company in a letter to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, dated 7 February 1828, relative to the claim for a renewal of the grant, *App. p.* 427-430.

Report, 1857—continued.

FUR TRADE—continued.

4. Question as to the Legality of an exclusive License:

Grounds for the conclusion that the Company have not in law an exclusive licence to trade, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4110-4117. 4125—The question of monopoly of trade, as well as of possession of land, should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, *ib.* 4116.

Witness denies that he was trafficking illegally when, as a British subject in a British colony, he traded in furs, *M^r Langkln* 5060-5062.

Statement by Mr. MacDonell before the Select Committee in Canada, relative to the rights of the Company under their charter, and in contravention of the title claimed, *App.* p. 386—Similar statement by Mr. Dawson before the same committee, *ib.* 394-399.

5. System of Traffic with the Indians; Prices given for Furs:

Fairness of the system pursued by the Company in their traffic with the Indians, *Rae* 375—Higher payment given for the less valuable furs, such as the musk-rat, in order to prevent the fur and more valuable animals being killed off, *ib.* 376. 502. 559. 560—Supply of the goods to the Indians on credit, *ib.* 408—Particulars as to the prices put upon goods, with reference to their prime cost, which are bartered with the Indians in exchange for beaver skins; examination hereon to the effect that by the Company's tariff a fair value is placed upon the furs, *ib.* 408-413. 471-511. 520-560.

The prices of the several kinds of beaver skins are well known to the Indians, who are very shrewd in their dealings, *Rae* 485-499. 527. 568-572—Modification of the tariff, some years ago, in favour of the Indians, *ib.* 499. 500. 510-543—The Indians probably pay, indirectly, more than 200 per cent. in beaver skins over and above the first value of the goods, *ib.* 503-511—Process at the Company's forts in regard to the exchange of furs for goods, *ib.* 539. 540—Particulars as to the number of skins of different kinds which would be required for a gun, *ib.* 540-548—Much higher price given for furs in the Mackenzie River than in other places, *ib.* 549-553-557.

Payment for the furs by barter, according to a tariff, varied from time to time, *Sir G. Simpson* 1008—Further statement as to the tariff for barter with the Indians; variations in it are settled by the council, *ib.* 1264-1268—In Canada and the American frontier furs are mainly paid for in money, and in the interior it is a barter trade, *ib.* 1536. 1617-1620—There are different tariffs for different places, *ib.* 1536. 1616-1619—Inferior skins, such as musk-rat skins, are constantly taken in return for a gun, *ib.* 1528-1535.

Inadequate value now received by the Indians for skins, *Hon. W. E. Draper* 4101; *M^r Langkln* 5058, 5059. 5066-5068—Much larger price given for skins by the American companies than by the Hudson's Bay Company; documents hereon relative to a contract made by witness for supplying the American Fur Company, *M^r Langkln* 5059. 5062-5065—Witness has given more than 100 per cent. more for furs than the Company gave, *ib.* 5059—Dissatisfaction of both Indians and half-breeds, in consequence of the much lower prices paid by the Hudson's Bay Company than the American companies, *ib.* 5069-5071.

Witness knows nothing of the Company's fur tariff, but believes that on account of the competition at Pembina fair prices were given, *Caldwell* 5608-5611.

Objection to making public the tariff prices given to the Indians, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 6037.

6. Council of Factors:

Conduct of the affairs of the trade by a council of chief factors, which meets generally at Red River, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5793, 5794.

7. Trading Posts:

Considerable distance generally of the fur-trading posts from Red River, *Caldwell* 5369-5371.

List of the several trading posts or forts of the Company in 1836, *App.* p. 365-367.

8. Steps taken to prevent Competition or private Trading:

Unwillingness of the Company to oppose by violence any persons coming from the United States and trading with the Indians, *Sir G. Simpson* 1757-1761.

Instance of the punishment of a soldier for having bartered tobacco with an Indian for some fur, *Crofton* 3224-3230.

Nature of the steps taken by the Company, in order to prevent traffic in furs between the Indians and the settlers, *M^r Langkln* 4735 *et seq.*—Persecution on the part of the Company, in several of the prohibitory measures adopted by them previously to 1849, with reference to the fur trade, *ib.* 4739-4750. 4769-4766—Stoppage of the Company's supplies to the Indians, in the event of their trafficking with the settlers, *ib.* 4740. 4749-4754—Instances of Indians having been imprisoned, or their furs impounded, for trafficking

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*FUR TRADE—continued.*8. *Steps taken to prevent Competition or private Trading—continued.*

trafficking with the settlers, *Mr Langhlin* 4743-4747—Prevention by the Company of traffic between the Indians themselves, *ib.* 4755—Instance of the Company having endeavoured, through a missionary, to induce the Indians not to wear furs, *ib.* 4755-4761—General character of the persecution on the part of the Company, in 1844 and 1845, *ib.* 4762-4766.

As regards the prohibition of the fur trade, witness refers to several documents in corroboration of his evidence on the subject, *Mr Langhlin* 4766 *et seq.*—Reference to an unsigned proclamation, dated Fort Garry, 7th December 1844, with a view to the prevention of traffic in furs, *ib.* 4786-4791—The proclamations issued in the colony in December 1844, were acted upon for some years, *ib.* 4788-4791.

Explanation relative to Minutes of Council, dated 3d April 1845, laying down certain rules in regard to the administration of the law at Red River upon all questions of revenue or prohibition of licence; the members of this Council were all more or less connected with the Company, *Mr Langhlin* 4796-4808—Extract from a proclamation by Mr. Christie, with reference to farther measures for suppressing illicit trade in furs, *ib.* 4902.

Extract from minutes of meeting of Council at Red River, dated 10th July 1845, imposing certain restrictions upon settlers dealing in furs, *App. p.* 373.

9. *Extent of private Trading carried on:*

Statement as to there being already a considerable private trade in furs between the Red River and the United States, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Company to monopolise the trade, *Isbister* 2451-2458—Since 1849 the illicit trade has been on the increase at Red River, *Caldwell* 5511-5514.

10. *More valuable and extensive Trade in the more remote Districts:*

More abundant and more valuable supply of skins from the districts most remote and most northern, *ib.* 5811-5818, 5941-5949, 6024—Decrease in the trade in the southern portion of the territory, owing to the competition from the American frontier, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5820, 5826—Belief that the Company are losing rather than gaining money by the trade in the southern districts, where competition arises, *ib.* 5820—Part of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains is very productive of good furs, *ib.* 5849—The posts of the Company in the northern part of Canada are very valuable, *ib.* 6025, 6026.

11. *Fur-bearing Animals: whether on the Decrease or Increase:*

The fur-bearing animals have increased under the Company's sway, *Sir G. Simpson* 1704, 1705—Destruction of fur-bearing animals by half-breeds and white trappers, rather than by Indian hunters, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 2205—About the Athabasca Fort the beavers, which formerly were to be found in great numbers, had disappeared when witness was there some years ago, *King* 5578-5582, 5589, 5590—Great diminution in the supply of peltry in British North America, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5810-5812—In the remote districts, and where the Indians are under control, the fur-bearing animals are on the increase, owing to the regulations of the Company, *ib.* 5811-5816.

12. *United States:*

The American fur companies sell inferior goods to the Indians nearly at the same price as the Hudson's Bay Company, *Roe* 605—There is now no American fur company in the United States, *Sir G. Simpson* 1659-1665—Any American can engage in trade in an American colony under licence from the Government commissioners, *Mr Langhlin* 5072-5076—Statement as to the great decline of the fur trade in the United States; comparatively small amount of furs exported thence to England, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5809, 6020-6024—The furs found in the United States are inferior to those procured in the more northern and colder districts, *ib.* 5945-5949.

13. *Evidence in favour of Competition in the Trade:*

Expediency of abolishing the exclusive privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company in regard to land and trade in the Red River Settlement, &c., *Kerraglen* 2131-2134, 2145.

Considerations as to the expediency or otherwise of throwing open the fur trade and allowing Canada to participate in it; witness denies the force of several objections to the trade being opened, but has not formed a decided opinion on the subject as regards the effect upon the Indians, *Isbister* 2409-2435, 2453—Witness does not believe that opening the trade would lead to the destruction of the fur-bearing animals, *ib.* 2415—Under any circumstances the fur trade must, in course of time, be open to competition, *ib.* 2450-2451.

Competition in the fur trade is a source of agitation with many people in Canada, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4087, 4088—Object of many persons, whose apparent desire is settlement, really to interfere in the fur trade, *ib.* 4180-4182—Feeling in Canada that

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13. Evidence in favour of Competition in the Trade—continued.

the rights of the Company should be abolished, and the trade with the Indians thrown open, *Roche* 4509-4511—Anticipated individual trade in furs if the trade were thrown open, *McLaughlin* 4931-4933.

Statements by Mr. McDonell and Mr. Dawson before the Select Committee in Canada, in strong opposition to the monopoly exercised by the Company, *App. p.* 386-390, 394-398.

Petition from the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto to the Legislative Council, presented 20th April 1857, with reference to the exclusive rights exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company, *App. p.* 435.

14. Evidence in favour of the Continuance of Monopoly:

It is essential that the trade should be a monopoly, *Rae* 378-384, 414-416—An opposition for trade would result in the introduction of spirits among the Indians, to their great injury, and the exhaustion of the trade, *ib.* 379-384, 414—Evil anticipated from an opposition for trade on the Company's territories, *Sir G. Simpson* 1045-1048—The export of furs has largely increased, and the trade is now the largest and most valuable in the world, *ib.* 1706-1708—The trade may be kept closed until settlement advances nearer, *Sir J. Richardson* 3131—Competition on the frontier between the American and the Hudson's Bay Companies, *ib.* 3135.

Importance, for several reasons, of the Hudson's Bay Company still monopolising the fur trade for some time at least, within the northern limit proposed to be reserved to them, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4084-4086, 4189, 4190, 4206-4209—Twofold evil consequent upon competition in the trade, *ib.* 4086—Pending the question of settlement by Canada, the Company should, as at present, monopolise the trade, *ib.* 4206-4209.

Where the monopoly of the Company is not a necessity witness has nothing to say in its favour, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5850, 5860-5864, 5867, 5906, 5907, 5933—Destruction of the fur trade in the south-west territories if competition were allowed, *ib.* 5937—Disappearance of the trade before the march of civilisation, *ib.* 5938-5944—In the time of the North-west Company competition there was a loss to all parties, *ib.* 6019, 6056—No greater objection exists now than in the time of the North-west Company to a competition in the trade, but the competition then was grievous enough, *ib.* 6056-6058.

Extract, dated 10th August 1748, from the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, and of the trade carried on there, *App. p.* 359-361—Consideration in this report of the petition of certain parties engaged in trying to discover the north-west passage, who take exception to the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, as void in its original creation, or forfeited by the Company's conduct under it, and request the grant of a charter for themselves to apply to the more northern district, *ib.*—Recommendations in the report that a charter be not granted to the petitioners, as likely to interfere injuriously with the fur trade by creating competition, *ib.* 360, 361.

As regards those extensive regions in which for the present, at least, there can be no prospect of permanent settlement, the Committee are of opinion that the Company should continue to enjoy the privilege of exclusive trade, *Rep. p.* iv—Probability of the indiscriminate destruction of the more valuable fur-bearing animals, if competition in trade be allowed, *ib.*

15. Probable Monopoly even if the Trade be thrown open:

Competitions in the fur trade would not probably be very successful at first, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4187—If the trade were thrown open, competing companies would in time most probably arise, *ib.* 4190—Belief that whether the licence be re-granted or not, the Company will continue to monopolize the trade, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 6048.

16. Vancouver's Island:

Few furs procured from Vancouver's Island, *Cooper* 3816, 3973, 3974—The Hudson's Bay Company might have the right of exclusive trade compatibly with a government of the island by the Crown, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5803-5805.

See also *American Fur Company*. *Annexation*. *Canada*, 2, 4. *Colonisation and Settlement*, 2. *Compensation*. *Duties on Imports*. *Indians*, 7. *License to Trade*. *North West Company*. *Red River Settlement*, 2. *Russia*. *Spiritous Liquors*. *Trading Supplies*.

G.

Geological Formation. A large proportion of the region east of the rocky mountains is primitive in geological formation, and is almost entirely denuded of soil, *Lefroy* 167.

Report, 1857—continued.

Geological Formation—continued.

167. 202-208, 213, 243-245—Geological formation of Lower Canada adverted to, *Lefroy* 207, 208—The limestone in the prairie territory contains a large quantity of magnesia, and is not fertile, *Sir J. Richardson* 2903—Abundance of limestone in the tract of territory by the Alabasca Lake, *King* 5658, 5659.

Witness has written a geological memoir on the country, which has been published by the Geological Society, and also a geographical memoir, *Ibister* 6074, 6075.

Geological Survey. There has been no geological survey of the territory; advantage of such survey with a view to the discovery of minerals, *Sir J. Richardson* 3032, 3108, 3109.

Gladman, George. Statement furnished to the Select Committee in Canada by Mr. George Gladman, who had been in the Company's service for many years, relative to the soil and climate of different portions of the territory, and their fitness for settlement, *App. p.* 399-394.

Gladstone, Right Hon., Mr. Resolutions proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and negatived on division by the casting vote of the Chairman, *Rep. p.* xiv.

Gold. Statement as to gold having been found near Fort Colville and Thompson's River, *Cooper* 3914, 3915, 3947-3965—Grounds for concluding that gold may be found in a great part of Vancouver's Island, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 5862.

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1. Particulars as to the Local Administration.
2. Remarks in Approval or Disapproval.

2. Particulars as to the Local Administration:

Witness has been governor of the Hudson's Bay territories for the last thirty-seven years; nature of his authority, *Sir G. Simpson* 702-706, 712, 713—Has resided for several years at the Red River Settlement, as well as in Oregon, in Athabasca, and Canada, *ib.* 707—There is a separate seat of Council for the northern and southern departments, *ib.* 708—Authority of the Council, *ib.* 711-713—In the absence of the Council, witness's authority is supreme, *ib.* 713—Witness have travelled through the greater part of the Company's territories; he has crossed the Rocky Mountains at three different points, *ib.* 714, 715.

Extent to which the transactions of the Council are kept secret from the public, *Sir G. Simpson* 1125-1145, 1181—In the district of Assiniboia, which includes the Red River Settlement, the recorder, Mr. James Johnson, is the governor of the district, and exercises executive as well as judicial power, *ib.* 1153-1155, 1364, 1365, 1368—The Governor and Council have no legislative powers, save as regards the making of laws or regulations for the management of their own affairs, *ib.* 1159, 1160, 1168-1176—The Council assembles at Norway House some time in June, seven factors out of the entire number of sixteen forming a quorum, 1177-1181—Constitution and mode of appointment of the Council in the Assiniboia district, *ib.* 1183-1188, 1363-1371.

Any new regulations affecting the Red River Settlement are published, but it is not considered necessary to publish old ordinances, *Sir G. Simpson* 1292-1298—In the government of Red River, there is not necessarily any reference to Norway House, *ib.* 1355-1357—The Assiniboia district forms a circuit of fifty miles from the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, but criminals are sent thither from distant parts of the territory, *ib.* 1392, 1384-1387—Witness's appointment is by the Governor and Committee at home, and is revokable at any time, *ib.* 1376-1381—Witness has no head quarters, *ib.* 1382, 1383—The governor of Assiniboia is resident, *ib.* 1383.

Circumstance of there having formerly been two governors in the territory, Governor William and Governor Simpson, *Sir J. Richardson* 3029-3032—Way in which the Legislative Council at Red River was composed and elected when witness was there, *Cahoon* 5415-5422.

Passages in the charter or grant by Charles the Second, relative to the jurisdiction of the Company, and the administration of justice, *App. p.* 413, 414.

2. Remarks in Approval or Disapproval:

Witness considers that it would be a very great calamity if the control of the Company were altogether to cease, *Ran* 10—Constant peace within the territory through the operations of the Company, *ib.*—Constant war between the natives of the American territory on the one side and the Indian tribes on the other, *ib.* 10, 140, 141.

There has been constant peace in the territory between the Whites and the Indians since witness has been governor, whereas on the American frontier a continual war has been going on, *Sir G. Simpson* 1012-1017—The Company have gone on in perfect harmony with the Canadians and the Canadian Government, *ib.* 680.

GOVERNMENT BY THE COMPANY—continued.

2. Remarks in Approval or Disapproval—continued.

Opinion that the system of management adopted by the Company is unfavourable to the development of the resources of the country, and to the progress of the civilization of the inhabitants, *Ibbister* 2406, 2407—As regards the more peaceful conduct of the Indians in the Company's territories than of those in the United States, the same is in no way attributable to the sway or influence of the Company, *ib.* 2418-2427.

Power of the Company will to preserve their authority in the country, provided the fur trade is not thrown open, *Sir J. Richardson* 3128-3130—Witness considers the government of the Red River colony to be a patriarchal government, *Crofton* 3180—Approval, on the whole, of the government by the Company, *ib.* 3332-3335.

Distinction between the role of the Company as in London and in the colony, *McLaughlin* 4789, 5001—Proclamations form the only means whereby the settlers know the regulations of the Company, *ib.* 4966-4968.

Statement by the governor of the Company as to the inexpediency of further legislative measures for the government and administration of the territory, and as to their objection to undertake a divided administration, *App.* p. 406.

Statement by the governor of the Company as to the success of their administration hitherto; approbation has been expressed hereon by every succeeding Secretary of State for the Colonies for the last 37 years, *App.* p. 406.

See also *Administration of Justice. Canada. Red River Settlement. Vancouver's Island.*

Grand Rapids District. Statement as to Sir G. Simpson having endeavoured to intimidate Archibald Cochrane and others from building the church at the Grand Rapids District, *Corbett* 1704-1709.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Witness is at the head of the Trunk Railway of Canada, *Ross* 8—An extension of the Trunk Railway to the Red River should pass through the valley to the north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, where the land is very suitable for a settlement, *ib.* 40-46, 142, 145, 146—The railway is now nearly carried to Lake Huron, *ib.* 43—How far it may be carried by the Acts already obtained, *ib.* 45, 153—It is about 1,500 miles from the point to which the present railway concession extends, to the Red River, *ib.* 153.

Grant, Mr. Mention of Mr. Grant of Red River as a very good magistrate, *Caldwell* 5574.

Great Fish River. Very fine grazing country all the way along the Great Fish River to the Polar Sea, *King* 5664, 5665.

Gunn, Donald, Sen. Letter from Mr. Gunn to the President of the Executive Council of Canada, dated Red River, 6 March, containing sundry particulars and statistics relative to the Red River Settlement, *App.* p. 381-385.

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Half-breeds. Difficulty in governing half-breeds, as at Red River, *Ross* 129-131—Reluctance of the English half-breeds to settle, *Rae* 655-659—Doubt as to there being any difficulty in governing the English half-breeds, *ib.* 660, 661—The half-breed population is in some places largely increasing, *ib.* 662.

There are about 4,000 half-breeds at Red River, *Sir G. Simpson* 1681, 1681—The increased instruction of the half-breeds has not created any increased desire on their part for a free trade in furs, *ib.* 1686-1694.

Dissatisfaction among some of the half-castes at Red River on account of the monopoly of the fur trade, *Sir J. Richardson* 2942, 3128—Discontented state of the half-breeds at Red River, because they were not allowed to distil spirits from their own corn, or to traffic in furs, *Crofton* 3232-3246.

Progressive social and intellectual development of the half-castes at Red River, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4383, 4421-4429—Dependence to be placed in the half-castes as settlers, *ib.* 4384, 4416, 4425.

Explanation as to a claim made by the half-breeds upon the Hudson's Bay Company in consequence of their having been prohibited by the Americans from hunting buffalo south of the 49th parallel, *McLaughlin* 4903-4907—Neither physically nor intellectually are the half-breeds at Red River inferior to the Whites, *ib.* 4992-4996—High position of the American half-breeds at St. Peters, *ib.* 4997-4999.

Large proportion of half-breeds in the Red River Settlement, *Caldwell* 5363—Troublesome conduct of the half-breeds when witnesses arrived at Red River some years ago; they require a stringent mode of government, *ib.* 5364, 5372—Means of livelihood of the

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the half-breeds, *Caldwell* 5365-5368—Good social position of some of the half-breeds, *ib.* 5573, 5574.

See also *Education*. *Red River Settlement*, 8.

Headingley. The original terms in regard to land at Headingley were, that each settler should pay 2*l.* for each lot of land, whereas the terms have since been raised to 12 *l.* and 15 *l.*, *Corbett* 2684, 2685.—See also *Missionaries and Missionary Settlements*.

Health. The country about the Red River, &c., is very healthy, *Lefroy* 313.—The troops at Red River in 1846-48 continued in excellent health, *Croftes* 3402-3405.

Herd, Captain David. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has for the last eighteen or nineteen years commanded a ship of the Hudson's Bay Company, sailing between this country and Fort York; was previously an officer in one of their ships for three years, 4556-4570.—During the last twenty-two years witness has seen only one whale in Hudson's Bay, 4571.—There are white porpoises in the Bay, and these are commonly called whales, 4571, 4638-4641.—Even if there were whales in the Bay, fishing could not be carried on on account of the ice, 4572-4578.

Particulars as to the difficulty of navigating the Bay by reason of the ice; save for six weeks or two months in the year the Bay is not navigable, 4572-4578, 4592, 4603-4606, 4645-4649.—Witness has seen very few seals, and does not believe there are any fisheries of any value, 4579-4584.—Doubt as to there being any advantage in a steamer over a sailing vessel for the voyage to and from Fort York, 4585-4595, 4642-4646.

The voyage is farther and more difficult from London to Fort York than to Montreal, 4597, 4598.—Witness's ship, which is 524 tons burden, takes out a general cargo for the use of the colony, and brings back oil and skins; he has no cognizance of the value of the cargoes, 4599-4602, 4607-4612, 4619-4623, 4629-4631.—All the goods, which sometimes include presents for private individuals, are consigned to the Company, 4612-4618.—Difficulty in making up the return cargo when the vessel is not full, by the addition of tallow from Red River; short supply there, 4623, 4624.

No application has ever been made to witness by merchants at York Fort to put cargo for them on board, 4625-4628.—Probable quantity of oil brought from the Bay to this country, 4629-4635.—Private merchant vessels never call at York for trading purposes, 4647, 4648.—Black appearance of the country about York, 4649, 4650.

Hudson's Bay. Obstacles to carrying on a traffic through Hudson's Bay, *Sir G. Simpson* 969, 970.—Particulars as to the difficulty of navigating the Bay by reason of the ice; save for six weeks or two months in the year the Bay is not navigable, *Herd* 4572-4578, 4592, 4603-4606, 4645-4649.

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Immigration. See *Colonisation and Settlement*. *Emigration*.

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Indian Corn. Indian corn may be cultivated between the latitudes of 49° and 51°, and ripens very well at the Red River, *Isbater* 2572-2577.

INDIANS:

1. *Population; whether Increasing or Decreasing.*
2. *Physical Condition; Instances of Destitution, Starvation, and Cannibalism.*
3. *Effect of Colonisation and Civilization.*
4. *Treatment of the Indians by the Company and their Servants.*
5. *Settlement of Indians; Practice of the Company hereto.*
6. *Question as to the Preservation of Peace if the Trade be opened to Canada.*
7. *Effect of Competition in Trade upon the Indians.*
8. *Canada.*

1. *Population; whether Increasing or Decreasing:*

Particulars as to the amount of Indian population, *Sir G. Simpson* 903-907.—The Indian population of Rupert's Land is estimated at 42,840, *ib.* 903.—In the Company's territory, east of the Rocky Mountains, the Indian population is estimated at 12,730, *ib.* 995.—West of the Rocky Mountains, the population is calculated at 80,000, *ib.*—The total Indian population (including that of Vancouver's Island) is estimated at 139,000, *ib.* 996, 997.—Increase of the Indians in the thick-wood country, and decrease of the Indians in the plains, *ib.* 999-1005.

Mode of ascertaining the number of Indians in different districts, *Sir G. Simpson* 1062, 1066.—The total of the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains is 55,000, and west of the mountains 80,000, *ib.* 1472.—Further opinion that the Indian population in the thick-wood country is increasing, *ib.* 1615.—Over about 25,000 Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, that is the Plain tribes, the Company have no control, *ib.* 2001, 2044.—*See*, 2.

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1. *Population: whether Increasing or Decreasing—continued.*

Increase in the number and the prosperity of the Indians in certain parts of Canada, *Roche* 4523-4525-4528—According to Bancroft the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Creeks, and the Winnebagos, are increasing in number, though in contact with the Americans, *ib.* 4523—Impression that Sir G. Simpson's estimate of the number of the Indian population is too low, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4291, 4292—The Indians are increasing where settled and decreasing up the country, but on the whole, decreasing, *ib.* 4347, 4348.

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2. *Physical Condition; Instances of Destitution, Starvation, and Cannibalism:*

Miserable condition of the Indians in many parts through the precariousness of their means of subsistence, *Lefroy* 329, 332—Large earnings of the Indians by employment at some of the forts in summer, *Rae* 408.

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Examination as to the extent to which the Indians have, in different parts of the interior, been reduced to starvation or cannibalism, *Sir G. Simpson* 1548 et seq.—Exaggerated character of a statement by Mr. William Kennedy, as to starvation and cannibalism among the Indians at Fort Nasopce, *ib.* 1558-1564—Consideration of statements in a book published by Mr. Thomas Simpson, as to the Indians between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg being frequently reduced to starvation and cannibalism in the winter; belief that the statements are exaggerated, *ib.* 1557-1605, 1608-1612—Reference to a statement by Mr. Ballantyne as to starvation and cannibalism among the Indians at Peel's River; doubt as to its accuracy, *ib.* 1606, 1607—Cases of cannibalism are very rare indeed among the Indians, *ib.* 1607.

Instances of famine and starvation among the Northern Indians, in consequence of the bad hunting seasons, and the barrenness of the soil, *Sir J. Richardson* 2988-2991, 3002, 3003—Instances of distress and of mortality of the Indians from want of food, *Sir George Back* 3496-3498, 3508, 3509, 3524, 3525, 3536-3539—Great mortality among the Indians in consequence of European diseases, which, up to 1836, had not been met by any supply of medical men at the Company's forts in the north, *King* 5799-5793.

3. *Effect of Colonisation and Civilisation:*

Deterioration and diminution of the Indian population throughout the Company's territories in consequence of the moral effect of association with the whites, *Lefroy* 326-331, 337-339, 351, 352—Union going on of the whole white and Indian races, *Rae* 428—South of the Saskatchewan River the Indians are most free from cross of any kind, *ib.* 429—Effect generally of civilisation in leading to the disappearance of the red man, *Rae* 670-672; *Blanchard* 5239-5243.

Illustration of the beneficial influence of the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indians since witness first visited the country in 1819, *Sir J. Richardson* 2939—Marked improvement in the Indians during the last thirty years, *ib.* 2936, 2953—Great difference between different tribes of Indians in regard to civilisation or settlement; particulars hereon, *ib.* 2966-2985—Better condition of the Red River Indians, in consequence of the missionaries' influence, than of those in the remote districts, *Crofton* 3418-3422—Slight effects of civilisation upon the Indians, *Sir George Back* 3519, 3511—Better position of the Indian under the Company's rule, though less independent since the use of fire-arms and ammunition, *ib.* 3517-3523.

Although in the United States and Canada the red man has disappeared before the march of colonisation, witness believes that if proper measures be taken in regard to the settlement of the Hudson's Bay territory, the Indians may become tillers of the soil, and preserved as a distinct people, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4385-4420—Witness would rather keep back colonisation than see the Indian sacrificed, *ib.* 4409-4413.

4. *Treatment of the Indians by the Company and their Servants:*

Testimony to the kind and considerate behaviour of the Company's traders towards the Indians, *Lefroy* 356-360—Friendly treatment generally of the Indians by the Company's servants, *Rae* 561, 562—Relief in clothes, medicine, and food, given gratuitously to Indians at Moose Factory during witness's residence there some years ago, *ib.* 592, 673-682.

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4. *Treatment of the Indians by the Company and their Servants—continued.*

The Indians are never required to pay for the lands they occupy, *Sir G. Simpson* 1094-1097—Support by the Company of one of the Indian chiefs, *ib.* 1095—Absence of desire in the Indians to trade with America rather than with the Company, *ib.* 1698-1703—Perfect liberty of the Indians to act as they please, the Company exercising no control over them, save when crimes are committed on the whites, *ib.* 1747-1755, 2057—The Company do not consider themselves charged with the education or civilisation of the Indians, but nevertheless contribute thereto, *ib.* 2055, 2057.

Great kindness of the Company and their servants to the Indians when in distress; instances of this, *Sir George Back* 3487, 3496, 3512-3516, 3549-3556—Good feeling of the Indians towards the Company, *ib.* 3514—Frequent instances of presents of clothing or food to the Indians, *ib.* 3549-3555—The Company have done much for the protection of the Indians, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4275—Necessarily kind treatment of the Indians by the Company, *King* 5691.

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5. *Settlement of Indians; Practice of the Company hereto:*

Reference to attempts made to collect and settle the Indians in villages near Norway House and the Basquin River, *Lefroy* 346-350—The settlements of the Indians would not be prejudicial to the fur trade, *Roe* 417—Unsuccessful attempts made at Moose Factory and other places to effect a settlement of Indians, *ib.* 418-427—Partial success of the settlement of Indians at the Red River, *ib.* 643, 650-665.

Encouragement given to Indians to resort to agriculture, but without success, *Sir G. Simpson* 1009-1011—Encouragement given to the settlement and civilisation of the Indians, *ib.* 1092-1102—Nature of the means used by the Company, in order to induce the Indians to practise agriculture, *ib.* 1997-2000.

Opportunity given to the Indians to settle where they please, *Sir J. Richardson* 2914—Between the Red River and Canada there is an Indian settlement, *ib.* 2907—There was an Indian village above Cedar Lake, on the Saskatchewan, when witness was last in the country, and the Indians were to a certain extent agriculturists, *ib.* 3023-3027—All settled Indians partly cling to hunting, *ib.* 3028.

Particulars as to the Indian settlements at Red River and Moose Fort; increase of the native population, of native education, and of social improvement at those places, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4255, 4267-4273, 4297-4299, 4386-4391—Encouragement by the Company to agriculture by the Indians at Red River, &c., *ib.* 4390-4393, 4345, 4346—The Company have not specially tried to collect the Indians into villages, *ib.* 4335.

The Indians on the Grand River and at the Credit, are settled and are increasing; the former gave 190*l.* to the Patriotic Fund, *Roche* 4525-4530—Assistance rather than obstruction to colonisation, as far as the Indians are concerned, *Blaissard* 5235-5249—At the Indian settlement at Red River there are farms and some cattle, *Calfevell* 5578—Non-discouragement of Indian settlements in Assiniboua when witness was there, *ib.* 5586.

6. *Question as to the Preservation of Peace, if the Trade be opened to Canada:*

Inexpediency of any conflict between the Canadian Government and the Indians in the Company's territory, *Ross* 55, 59, 60—Protection to the border country, on account of the occupation given by the Company to the Indians, *ib.* 60, 61—Witness does not apprehend any outbreak with the Indians if the Red River colony were transferred to Canada; they must, however, be treated justly, and compensated for their lands, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4081, 4082, 4165-4167—Disastrous wars between the Indians and Americans adverted to, *ib.* 4083.

East of the Rocky Mountains the Indians and Americans have not for many years been at war, *Roche* 4518-4520—As regards the warfare with the Indians in the territory of the United States, the same does not arise from any traffic in furs, or abuse thereof, *M'Loughlin* 5080-5084—The Indian tribes in the Hudson's Bay territory are much more peaceable than those in the United States territory; an opening of the country would not lead to violence, *ib.* 5085-5094.

7. *Effect of Competition in Trade upon the Indians:*

Great suffering of the Indians if the rights of the Company were abruptly abrogated, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4189—It is only by competition that the Indians can receive fair play, *M'Loughlin* 4947—Consideration of the effect upon the Indians if the territory were annexed to Canada, and the trade opened; belief, that by restrictions on the sale of spirits the Indians would prosper, *Roche* 4512-4543.

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7. *Effect of Competition in Trade upon the Indians—continued.*

Indians under a system of competition in trade, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5804, 5806-5808, 5937—Benefits to the Indians through the monopoly of the Company, *ib.* 5993-5995.

Fatal effects sure to result to the Indian population from a system of open competition in the fur trade, and the increased introduction of spirits consequent thereon, *Rep.* p. iv.

B. *Canada:*

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See also *Aborigines' Protection Society. Amuvition. Basquia River. Blackfoot Indians. Cherokee Indians. Chipewyan Indians. Chipewyan Indians. Christianity. Compensation. Coppermine Indians. Crees Indians. Education. Food. Fur Trade, 5. Government by the Company. Peguis. Sotom Indians. Spirituous Liquors. Vancouver's Island, 11.*

Interest on Servants' Savings. There is no savings bank in the territory, but the Company allow four per cent. on money placed in their hands, *Sir G. Simpson* 1146-1149—The statement that the Company allow four per cent. on savings lodged in their hands applies to their servants and not to the settlers, *ib.* 1954.

Iowa. Settlement of Iowa under the United States adverted to, *Ross* 79-85.

Iron. There is an abundance of iron ore in the Mackenzie River district, *Ibbister* 6091.

Ibbister, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has devoted considerable attention to the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company, 2391, 2405—Is a native of the Company's territory, and passed the first twenty years of his life there, 2392, 2400, 2401, 2404, 2590, 2591, 2650, 2651—During the years 1838-49 was in the service of the Company at Mackenzie River; he then came to England, having left the Company's service without any dispute, 2393-2399, 2402, 2403.

Opinion that the system of management adopted by the Company is unfavourable to the development of the resources of the country, and to the progress and civilisation of the inhabitants, 2406, 2407—Obstacles on the part of the Company to an export trade in tallow and hides between the Red River and the United States, 2407—Anticipated settlement by Canadians of the district between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, if proper facilities be given, 2408, 2409, 2615-2632.

Considerations as to the expediency or otherwise of throwing open the fur trade and allowing Canada to participate in it; witness denies the force of several objections to the trade being opened, but has not formed a decided opinion on the subject as regards the effect on the Indians, 2409-2435, 2453—Circumstance of Canada having had claim to the Hudson's Bay Territories; grounds on which founded, 2410, 2411, 2523, 2524—Possible disadvantage as regards the introduction of spirituous liquors if the trade were opened, 2412, 2428, 2429—Supply, at present, of spirits to the Indians in the more southern portion of the territory; grounds for this statement, 2412-2414, 2429, 2430, 2583.

As regards the more peaceful conduct of the Indians in the Company's territories than of those in the United States, the same is in no way attributable to the sway or influence of the Company, 2418-2427—Practicability and advantage of vesting in the Canadian Government the administration of the Hudson's Bay Territories, east of the Rocky Mountains; suggestions hereon, 2436 *et seq.* 2525 *et seq.*—A custom-house or small garrison at Red River would keep the whole country under control, 2441-2445.

Approval of gradual annexation to Canada accordingly as any portion of the territory was fit for settlement, 2446—Vancouver's Island and the main land west of the Rocky Mountains should form a separate colony and government, 2447, 2448, 2570—Measures to be apprehended on the part of the United States unless the territory north of the frontier is settled and conveyed to the Canadian Government, 2449, 2633-2638—Unless the fur trade is thrown open there will not be sufficient inducement to settlers or emigrants, 2450.

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Statement to the effect that the Company in no way encourage the establishment of schools, save by a contribution of 100*l.* a year to a school at Red River, 2468-2484—

Authority

Report, 1857—continued.

Isbister, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Authority for the statement that, practically, the Company do not promote religious instruction, and that their donations to missionaries are given with the view that the latter may shut their eyes to the obstructions offered by the Company to the settlement of Indians around the missionaries, 2485-2490-2550, 2551.

Explanation in regard to the tenure of a farm belonging to witness at Red River, which formerly belonged to his father as a retired officer of the Company, 2500-2513—Doubt as to there being any impediments to the purchase or transfer of land under the Company, 2513-2518—Nature of the deed under which land is held, 2513, 2520—Price of land at Red River, 2519—Squatters on the land have not been molested by the Company, 2521.

Great importance of aggregating the territory to Canada with a view to the fur trade taking the route of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior, rather than the unnatural route of Hudson's Bay, 2528-2549, 2629, 2630—Of the three routes to Red River, that is, by York Factory, St. Peter's, or Lake Superior, the latter is by far the shortest, and is very practicable, 2529-2535—Advantage in aggregating the Red River district, &c., to Canada, rather than of forming it into a separate government and colony, 2534-2549.

Dissatisfaction of the Red River settlers with the government of the Company; petition by the settlers to the American Government adverted to hereon, 2552-2559—With regard to the climate, barley, oats, and potatoes may be raised as far north as Fort Norman, and wheat as far north as the North Saskatchewan, 2562-2572, 2647-2649—Indian corn may be cultivated between the latitudes of 49° and 51°, and ripens very well at the Red River, 2572-2575—Probable amelioration of the climate at Red River in consequence of the cultivation, 2577.

There are no valuable fisheries in Mackenzie River, 2578, 2579—There is a valuable whale fishery near the mouth of the river, 2580, 2582—Belief as to the accessibility during the summer of the whale fishery off the mouth of the Mackenzie, 2581, 2584-2591—The Mackenzie is a very fine river, and perfectly navigable, 2592-2597—The Slave River, which connects the Slave Lake with Athabasca Lake, is interrupted by frequent portages, 2598.

Further evidence in regard to the obstacles thrown by the Company in the way of exportation from Red River; furs, which are the main produce of the country, are entirely prohibited from export save by the Company, 2599-2620—Restrictions upon imports by settlers, 2620-2624—Increased value of property at Red River if the settlement were annexed to Canada, 2625-2627—Outlet for produce and consequent immigration if there were a free and good communication to and from the Red River, 2627-2630.

Reference to a treaty between the United States Government and the Indians and half-breeds at Red River; object thereof, 2633-2638—Practicability of agriculture wherever the limestone secondary formation occurs, as between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains, 2639, 2654, 2655—Remarks on the circumstance of the subsoil being permanently frozen in the more northern parts of the country; if the thaw be sufficiently deep, the frozen subsoil by no means prevents agriculture or vegetation, 2640-2649—With regard to the coal on the Saskatchewan, &c., it is a tertiary coal, and of very tolerable quality, 2652-2654.

[Second Examination.]—Witness has travelled through the Hudson's Bay territory from the frontiers of the United States to the Arctic Ocean, and from Russian America to Hudson's Bay, 6073—He has written a geological memoir upon the country, which has been published by the Geological Society, and also a geographical memoir, 6074, 6075.

With regard to fisheries in the territory witness further states that there are very valuable fisheries off the mouth of Mackenzie's River and in other places; authority for his statements hereon, 6075-6087—Abundance of animals in the territory from which an import trade in hides and tallow, as from Russia, could be derived, 6088—Various vegetable products of the country which might be advantageously imported into this country, 6088-6090—Abundant supply of minerals of different kinds, some of them in a very accessible state, 6090, 6091.

There are three passes over the Rocky Mountains: one through the Peace River, which flows right through the mountains, one from the northern branch of the Saskatchewan, and one from the southern branch which may be crossed in wheel carriages, 6092-6094.

Witness lays before the Committee (*App. p.* 437-439) a petition signed by some hundred of the inhabitants of Red River, and presented to the Legislative Assembly of Canada; it has been forwarded to witness by Mr. Macbeth, a member of the Assembly, 6094-6098.

J.

Jurisdiction. Witness does not recollect the existence of any agreement by the Company to send criminals to be tried in Canada, *Sir G. Stapton 1630-1632*—On one occasion three men were sent to Canada for trial for murder, *ib. 1633, 1634*—Criminal as well as civil jurisdiction exercised by Mr. Thorn at Red River; case of an Indian hanged by his decree, *Mr. Leaghtin 5019-5029*.

Witness, as Governor of Assinibois, considered that he had not jurisdiction in cases involving an issue of more than 200 *l.* damages, and wrote to the home authorities on the subject, *Caldwell 5458, 5507*—Explanation as to witness having received information from London, that he had jurisdiction in civil cases, which, like that of *Foss v. Pelly*, involved damages of more than 200 *l.*, *ib. 5507-5516, 5593, 5592*—Instances of trial at Red River of cases of a capital nature, *ib. 5517-5519*—Previously to the investigations of the present Committee, witness was not aware that capital cases should be referred to the courts in Canada, *ib. 5520-5524*.

The obligation of the Company to send certain prisoners and cases to Canada, does not apply to the chartered territories, *Right Hon. E. Elliot 5826, 5827, 6014, 6016, 6017*—Examination as to the accuracy of the foregoing statement, that the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts of justice did not extend over all the Company's territories; explanation that the jurisdiction might be enforced, but never has been, *ib. 5887-5894, 6014-6017*—Authority under which the Company holds courts of record at Red River, *ib. 6010-6013*.

Letter from the assistant secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company to Major Caldwell, Governor of Assinibois, dated 5 April 1854, referring among other matters, to the competency of the court of Assinibois to adjudicate in civil cases exceeding the amount of 200 *l.*, *App. p. 437*.

In any districts annexed to Canada, the authority of the Company should entirely cease, *Rep. p. iv*.

See also *Administration of Justice*.

K.

Kernaghan, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a general merchant at Chicago, 2126, 2127—There is now steam-boat communication from Chicago to Superior, and other cities at the extreme end of the lake, 2128, 2129, 2142-2144—Considers it expedient to abolish the exclusive privileges of the Hudson's Bay Company in regard to land and trade in the Red River Settlement, &c., 2133-2134, 2145—Circumstance of 500 waggons of goods having gone from the Red River Settlement to St. Paul's or St. Anthony's last season, returning with goods of American or British manufacture, 2134, 2136, 2157, 2170.

Complaint in regard to the duties in America on the British goods taken back to Red River; such duties would have been avoided by a direct route to the settlement through Canada, 2135 *et seq.*—Communication at present with the extreme end of Lake Superior, 2136, 2137, 2143-2144—Goods might be conveyed between Fort William and Red River for about 10 *l.* a ton, 2138-2141—Superior City is a new place, but will this year have a population of about 10,000; 2144—Circumstance of its being contemplated by some Americans to make a practicable navigation between the lower Red River and Lake Superior, *vid* Lake Winnipeg, 2147, 2148.

[Second Examination.]—Witness has been settled at Chicago for some time, 2171-2173—Further reference to the navigation of Lake Superior; there is communication from Chicago to three ports, 2174-2179—Superior City was founded a year and a half ago, 2180—Communications are being made by railway from Chicago to several points, 2181—Contemplated river or canal communication between Lakes Winnipeg and Superior further adverted to, 2182-2187, 2222, 2223—Chicago has a rapidly increasing population of about 110,000; 2189-2191.

Statement as to some persons attempting to trade at Vancouver's Island having been prevented from doing so by the Hudson's Bay Company, 2194-2208—Fine timber in Vancouver's Island for which there is an excellent market at San Francisco, 2208-2210—Available supply of coal in the island, 2211-2214.

Facilities for mining operations and settlement on the American side of Lake Superior, there being no such facilities in the British territory, 2217-2221, 2224-2227—If proper facilities were given by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Red River and other districts would be settled from the American territory, 2227-2231, 2237-2246—Circumstance of its having been rumoured that the Company were anxious to stop the Red River traders from taking their goods to St. Paul's, 2235, 2236—Rapid and immense increase of the population in Minnesota, 2237.

Report, 1857—continued.

King, Richard, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Travelled through the Hudson's Bay territory from 1833 to 1836 as surgeon and naturalist to the expedition in search of Sir John Ross, 5633-5636—Has not been in the country since that period, 5637—Route taken by the expedition; it started from Montreal, and reached the sea at the estuary of the Great Fish River, and returned by the English River to York Factory, 5638-5640.

Information relative to an enormous tract of country, bounded on the north by the Athabasca Lake, and on the south by Cumberland House, which as regards both soil and climate is peculiarly adapted for cultivation, 5641 *et seq.*—Better opportunities of witness than of Sir George Back for observing the character of the country, 5650-5653—Abundance of limestone in the tract of territory referred to, 5658, 5659—Magnificent trees growing in the district, 5660-5662.

Very fine grazing country all the way along the Great Fish River to the Polar Sea, 5664, 5665—Witness did not travel through the Saskatchewan or Red River districts, but believes they are much less cultivable than the more northern tract south of the Athabasca Lake, 5666-5672.

As regards the Indians, the Chippewas were almost a settled people, and were independent of the fur trade, 5677—The Crees and the more southern tribes coming into contact with the Hudson's Bay Company are decreasing in number, 5677, 5678, 5683-5687—The Chipewyans and the more northern tribes are increasing, 5677, 5683—About the Athabasca Fort the beavers, which formerly were to be found in great numbers, had disappeared when witness was there, 5678-5682, 5683, 5690.

Dependent state of the Indians on the score of ammunition supplies, 5685-5689—Necessarily kind treatment of the Indians by the Company, 5691—The Chipewyan races have always steadily refused to take spirits, 5692-5694—All the southern tribes are strongly addicted to spirits, 5692.

Belief as to whales, seals, and porpoises abounding in the Polar Seas, 5695, 5697—Supply of copper, coal, and galena along the Coppermine River and the coast, 5697, 5698—The Company had not, in the slightest degree, developed the resources of the country, 5699—Great mortality among the Indians in consequence of European diseases, which up to 1836 had not been met by any supply of medical men at the Company's forts in the north, 5699-5703.

Statement to the effect that Governor Williams was very successful in farming at Cumberland House, and that he was removed thence by the Company in consequence of his anxiety to promote cultivation, 5704-5714, 5720-5724, 5733, 5734—Particulars relative to a thriving little colony, as found by witness on the approach to Cumberland House; complaint made by the colonists that the Company had ordered them to give up their farms, 5706, 5715-5744.

King's Posts, Canada. Reference to the section of country called the King's Posts, within the Canadian frontier, as not capable of advantageous settlement, *Ross 18.*

L

Labrador. The Hudson's Bay Company have establishments upon the coast of Labrador, which is, practically, unoccupied and open to any one, *Sir G. Simpson 1563-1596*—There are excellent fisheries all along the Labrador coast, *Ishier 6082.*

Land. See *Colonisation and Settlement. Consequence of Land. Free Grants of Land. Price of Land. Sale of Land. Selkirk, Lord. Tenure of Land. Vancouver's Island, &c.*

Langford, Captain. Comment on the manner in which Captain Langford was received and treated by the Hudson's Bay Company on his arrival in Vancouver's Island; nature of his connexion with the Puget Sound Company, *Blanchard 5314-5344.*

Langley, Fort. How far the region round about Fort Langley is cultivable or suitable for settlement, *Sir G. Simpson 2059-2072, 2086-2096.*

Lefroy, Lieutenant-colonel John Henry, R.A. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Inspector-general of Army Schools, 158—Has resided twelve years in North America, and passed nearly two years in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company east of the Rocky Mountains, 159-162, 270—Was employed in making magnetic observations for the Royal Society, 160, 211—Considers that agricultural settlement can make but little progress in the territory, 163 *et seq.*

Favourable character of the land at the Red River Settlement for cultivation, 164, 165, 194-204, 246, 253—The territory on the frontier of Canada is particularly ill adapted for settlement, 166—Between Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods there is some country capable of cultivation, 166, 190, 345—A large proportion of the region east of the Rocky Mountains is primitive in geological formation, and is almost entirely
0.24—Sess. 2. 3 * 4 denuded