

mination was reached. An inventory was made of all the Fort property, and on July 20th, 1816, the colonists capitulated, the fort was formally handed over, and a receipt given by Cuthbert Grant, acting for the North-West Company. Thus, in the varying fortunes of war, Fort Douglas, for a time, became the possession of the company, whose Fort Gibraltar was now a thing of the past. Festivities of an extravagant kind took place over the victory. Half-breeds and Indians held high carnival. Partners and their dependants from different parts of the country, rushed to Fort Douglas, which the Nor'-Westers held for the summer at least. The sorrowful, ill-fated colonists again took boat down the River to seek Hudson Bay. There being for the time no disturbance, the Nor'-West partners, set earnestly to work and completed Fort Douglas out of the material brought a few weeks before from their own dismantled Fort.

The news of the battle, of the death of the Governor, and of the seizure of Fort Douglas, caused the greatest excitement in Montreal, when the sad intelligence reached the headquarters of the North-West Company. Lord Selkirk with his family, had spent the winter there, and now was on his way up the lakes to his beleaguered colony. He had with him one hundred disbanded soldiers and thirty canoe men, who were to settle on Red River, and act as preservers of the peace. He arrived at Fort William in the autumn of 1816, spent the winter there, and in March, a portion of his settlers coming over the Ruiny River route, left Lake of the Woods on snow-shoes, crossed the intervening country, and recaptured Fort Douglas in the spring of 1817, seemingly without much opposition. As soon as navigation opened, Lord Selkirk arrived (1817) at Fort Douglas, and laid the foundations for the colony firm and sure. This was the last of the conflict. Fort Douglas continued to be used as Governor's residence for years, though as we shall see, it soon ceased to be used for mercantile purposes. Governor Alexander Macdonell—called the "Grasshopper Governor," in allusion to the scourge occurring in his time—had charge from 1816-22. He was succeeded by Governor Bulger, a daring officer, and who is said to have left a collection of letters of great interest about Red River, known as the "Bulger Papers." He was Governor when Major Long's expedition passed down the river in 1823. The fort property was afterwards sold when the Company repurchased Lord Selkirk's rights, and was bought by Mr. Robert Logan, who occupied some of the buildings till 1854. Not a stick or stone of it now remains.

OLD FORT GARRY.—It is well known that the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies, brought near the verge of bankruptcy, united in 1821. Just as the union of the North-West and X. Y. Companies in 1804 resulted in the building of Fort Gibraltar, so the union of the opposing parties now resulted in the building of a new fort. The site chosen was virtually that of the destroyed Gibraltar; it would seem to have been a little further up towards the Assiniboine. Here, after the union, the stores of the Company were opened, those at Fort Douglas having been closed. The situation of the old fort is believed to be near the present Hudson's Bay Company mill on the Assiniboine. Originally, a carriage road passed in front of it along the river. The greedy river, however, encroached every year; and now a portion of what was contained within the fort has been undermined and fallen away. The fort received its name from Nicholas Garry, an influential director of the Hudson's Bay Company, who, in 1822, as we learn from the "Bishop of Montreal's Journey to Red River," took a leading part in the management of the Company's