

*Simpson, Sir George*—(Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued*.

Particulars as to the several classes of servants in the Company's employment, and number of each class, 983-992—The Indian hunters are not considered servants of the Company, 992. 1125-1127—Particulars as to the amount of the Indian population, 993-997—Great mortality among the Indians about forty years ago from small pox and measles, 998—Successful introduction of vaccination by the Company about 1820, *ib.*—Increase of the Indians in the thick-wood country, and decrease of the Indians in the plains, 999-1005.

Restrictions placed by the Company upon traffic in spirits, 1006. 1049-1053. 1134-1141—System in regard to outfits to the Indian hunters, 1007. 1063-1065. 1125-1128—Payment for the furs by barter according to a tariff varied from time to time, 1008—Encouragement given to Indians to resort to agriculture, but without success, 1009-1011—Constant peace in the territory between the whites and Indians since witness has been Governor, whereas on the American frontier a continual war has been going on, 1012-1017.

Very little crime in the Company's territories, 1014. 1388-1405—Particulars as to and approval of the system of administration of justice, 1018-1023. 1039-1043. 1060, 1061. 1150-1193. 1387-1405—Nature of the supervision exercised with a view to discipline and good conduct among the Company's servants, 1024, 1025. 1446, 1447—Explanation as to the Company having rented, since 1839, a strip of coast belonging to the Russian American Company, between Fort Simpson and Cross Sound, 1026-1038.

Statement to the effect that the whole import of spirits into the territories from England has averaged less than 5,000 gallons in each year since 1847; 1044-1048. 1137-1139. 1247—Drams of spirits are occasionally given gratuitously to Indian hunters, 1048. 1053—Spirits are also of necessity occasionally given in exchange for provisions, but never for furs, 1048. 1053. 1134-1141—Inaccuracy of a statement as to the Coppermine Indians having decreased in consequence of indulgence in liquors obtained from the Company, 1049-1052.

The greater proportion of the Company's white servants are Orkney men, 1054—The Indian servants employed as voyageurs, &c., are paid merely for the trip, 1055—There is no regular provision for the servants beyond that of liberal wages, but, in deserving cases, small pensions are never refused, 1056-1059—The servants often save money enough to retire upon, 1056. 1269-1271—Mode of ascertaining the number of Indians in different districts, 1062. 1066—Respect in which the Company refuse to become freighters of imports for other parties to York or Moose River, &c., 1067-1069. 1073-1081.

Supply of goods kept by the Company at Red River, 1070, 1071—Explanation as to some supplies for the settlement coming from St. Louis, 1072. 1235-1238. 1318—Objections made to convey goods to Mr. James Sinclair of the Red River, on the ground that he wanted them for the fur trade, 1075-1081—Facilities afforded by the Company for the entrance of free labourers into the Red River Settlement, 1082-1091—Encouragement given by the Company to the settlement and colonisation of the Indians, 1092-1102.

The tenure of land in the Company's territory is for 999 years, 1093. 1161-1167—The Indians are never required to pay for the lands they occupy, 1094. 1097—Support by the Company of one of the Indian chiefs, 1095—It is considered that the land was regularly purchased from the Indians in the time of Lord Selkirk, 1096—Particulars as to the religious or missionary establishments in the territory, and the payments made by the Company to them severally, 1100-1102—Payment of 100 l. a year to a Roman Catholic Bishop in Oregon, 1102-1107—Explanation as to the Company having certain possessory rights in Oregon, 1108-1124. 1286-1288. 1344-1351.

How far provision is made for, or encouragement given to, the education of the Indians and half-breeds, 1129-1133. 1321-1323. 1331—Extent to which the transactions of the council are kept secret from the public, 1142-1145. 1182—All criminal cases are tried at Red River and are open to the public, 1145—There is no savings bank in the territory, but the Company allow four per cent. on money placed in their hands, 1146-1149—In the Red River Settlement there is a circulating medium of gold, silver, and copper, and a paper currency, 1147.

In the district of Assiniboia, which includes the Red River Settlement, the recorder, Mr. Francis Johnson, is the governor of the district, and exercises executive, as well as judicial power, 1153-1156. 1364, 1365. 1368—The gaols are almost always empty, 1158—The governor and council have no legislative powers, save as regards the making of laws or regulations for the management of their own affairs, 1159, 1160. 1168-1176—The council assembles at Norway House some time in June, seven factors out of the entire number of 16 forming a quorum, 1177-1181—Constitution and mode of appointment of the council in the Assiniboia district, 1183-1188. 1363-1371.

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