

THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

Guelph & Galt Advertiser

WELLINGTON DISTRICT ADVOCATE.

No. 20. Vol. IV.

GUELPH, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1848.

WHOLE No. 175.

MEDICAL HALL. ESTABLISHED 1835. KING STREET, HAMILTON.

T. BICKLE & SON. WHOLESALE and Retail Chemists and Druggists, Importers of English, French, Mediterranean, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Artists' Colors and Tools, Printers' Ink. Leeches on hand. March 3, 1848. 138.

JAMES F. CARTER, Working Jeweller, Goldsmith, and ENGRAVER. (Opposite A. & T. C. Kerr's.) KING STREET, HAMILTON.

F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, CONVEYANCER, &c., GUELPH. Office nearly opposite the British Hotel, Waterloo Street.

MR. J. DAVIS, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, GUELPH.

MISS WATT, Milliners and Straw Bonnet Makers, (Next to Mr. White's Store,) WINDHAM ST., GUELPH.

THOMAS LIGHTBODY, SURGEON, WILL give Advice, and attend to calls, at his house, QUEBEC STREET. Guelph, April 3rd, 1848. f143

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into Partnership in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, under the name and Firm of

FERGUSON & HURD. OFFICE, MARKET-SQUARE, GUELPH. A. J. FERGUSON, EDWARD E. W. HURD. Guelph, Dec. 20, 1847. f128

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having experienced much difficulty in obtaining the prompt and satisfactory execution of orders entrusted to them, in their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, from not having hands exclusively devoted to this branch of their business, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having entered into an arrangement with Mr. ALEXANDER EMSLIE to superintend the same, they are now enabled to execute all orders entrusted to them, on the shortest notice, and in the newest styles.

JACKSON & DAVIDSON. ALEXANDER EMSLIE, in returning his sincere thanks to those who have patronized him since he commenced business in Guelph, begs to inform them and the public that having made arrangements with Messrs. JACKSON & DAVIDSON, to superintend their

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. He feels confident that with the advantages he now possesses, having at his command a large Stock of Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, and Cloths, Moleskins and Vestings, Acry; and keeping none but the best workmen, with moderate charges, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders. N. B.—Cloth and Trimmings made up on the same terms as in other establishments. Guelph, Dec. 16, 1847. f146

REMOVAL. W. HEATHER, Saddler and Harness Maker, TAKES the present opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal support with which he has been favored by the public since his residence in Guelph; and begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to a new building in Woodville Street, opposite to Mr. Baker's, Clerk of the Division Court, where he hopes to receive a continuance of the same, being determined to execute all orders with that punctuality and style of workmanship as will give general satisfaction. Guelph, April 26, 1847. f146

JUST PUBLISHED. A POETICAL GEOGRAPHY AND RHYMING RULES FOR SPELLING; by W. A. STEPHENS, author of "Hamilton," and other Poems.—Price 10d. For sale at the Advertiser Office, Guelph.

THOMAS LINDSAY, TAILOR, &c. WINDHAM STREET, GUELPH. (A few doors West of the English Church.) RETURNS his sincere thanks for the flattering patronage bestowed upon him, and begs to state that he is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to his care, with that promptness and punctuality which will give general satisfaction. London Fashions received Regularly. Guelph, Oct. 26, 1847. f120

AGENCY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS, IN THE WELLINGTON AND SIMCOE DISTRICTS.

24th August, 1848. THE undersigned, Agent appointed by His Excellency the Governor General for the Settlement of the Crown Lands in the Townships of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock and Kincaidine, in the County of Waterloo, hereby gives Notice to all persons willing and desirous of Locating therein, that his Office is temporarily fixed at or near Hunters, on the Garafraxa Road, where he will receive the application of the Settlers, every day of the week between the hours of NINE and FIVE o'clock, from the 10th day of September next. Fifty Acres of Land will be given to any Settler eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself provided with a Certificate of probity and sobriety, signed by known and respectable persons, and having the means of providing for himself until the produce of his Land is sufficient to maintain him. The bearer of this Certificate shall mention to the Agent (who will keep a Registry thereof) his name, age, condition, trade or profession, whether he is married, and if so the name and age of his wife, how many children he has, the name and age of each of them, where he is from, whether he has some where any property and what Township he wishes to settle.

The conditions of the Location Ticket are to take possession within a month after the date of the Ticket, and to put in a state of cultivation at least Twelve Acres of the land in the course of four years—to build a house and to reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly fulfilled, after which accomplishment only shall the Settler have the right of obtaining a title of property. Families comprising several Settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residing, (except upon the lot on which they reside) provided that the required clearing of the land is made on each lot. The non-fulfillment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

Leave will be granted to those who shall have obtained a lot gratis to purchase as many other lots on the Road (10 or at eight shillings per acre for ready money, so as to complete their two hundred acres in all.

The Land intended to be settled is of the very best description, and well timbered and watered. The Roads will be opened on a breadth of 66 feet, and the land on each side will be divided in lots of 50 acres each, to be gratuitously given.

Besides the principal Road there will be two others (one on each side of the principal Road) marked out on the whole extent of the territory, and on which free Locations of 50 acres will be made.

But as the Government only intend to meet the expenses of Survey on these additional Roads, the Grantees will have to open the Road in front of their locations.

The most direct route to reach the Agency on the Garafraxa Road is by way of Guelph and Elora in the Wellington District.

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent for Settlement of the Durham Road

NEW DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.

A. HIGINBOTHAM; (Of Bradford,) BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Guelph and the neighbourhood, that he is opened a Branch Establishment in part of the Store in which the Advertiser is published.

MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH, And hopes, by keeping on hand a select assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

And paying every attention to the orders with which he may be favoured, to obtain a share of the public patronage. Having successfully conducted an extensive business in Bradford for some years, he feels justified in saying that not only is he able to furnish superior Goods at moderate prices, but that he has great advantages in the way of obtaining certain Drugs at the first hand. Having extensive connections with Wholesale Houses in New York, he will be able to supply the more popular Patent Medicines genuine from the Manufacturers. DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c. His Stock of

Horse & Cattle Medicines is extensive, and more attention will be paid to this department of the Business than generally receives, being convinced that in an Agricultural community this is a most important feature of the Trade. Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts prepared with the utmost attention. Guelph, May 25, 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE First Instalments on all Clergy Reserve Lands in the Wellington District must be paid to ANTHONY GIBBES, Esquire, Crown Land Agent, at Elora, on or before the first day of January next.

J. H. PRICE, Commissioner Crown Lands. Crown Land Department, 16th July, 1848. f115

Opinions of the Press.

Contempt of Court.

In addition to the libel cases which have rendered Montreal so famous, there was a decision of the Judges last week with respect to the proprietor of the Transcript, which, if admitted as a precedent, will, as it seems to us, virtually annihilate the liberty of the press in Canada. Our Judges take the ground that Mr McDonald, in publishing what they are pleased to term a false statement of a libel case, in which a verdict was given against him, and copying articles which they consider to contain unjust and abusive strictures on the Bench and Jury which tried the case, has been guilty of a contempt of Court—a crime for which the Judges (if we understand the matter right) award what punishment in the shape of fine and imprisonment they may see fit, without the intervention of a Jury at all. The aggrieved party may thus be judge in his own case; and if this be admitted, where is the liberty of the press? Judges may, it is true, generally speaking, abstain from such an extreme course, and it is to be presumed they would never resort to it, except when they considered there was flagrant cause; but we can easily imagine a violent or rancorous Judge fining or imprisoning all the newspaper proprietors in a city if they happen to offend him. At all events, it is remarkable upon public trials, the press would always be at the mercy of the Bench. Now to this state of things we ought not willingly to submit. Our Bench is, we believe, unassailed by even the suspicion of favoritism or peculation at present, but it is possible that there may be some Judge at some future time whose conduct might exhibit marked partiality and injustice, and where would the corrective in that case be found? We answer, in the first place in the press. To the newspaper belongs the necessary though painful task of, in such a case, making known the judicial delinquency, and calling aloud for redress; but upon the supposition that "contempt of Court" may include all that is spoken or published out of Court, the newspaper must be silent, or the proprietor may forthwith be torn from his family and thrust into jail at the dictum of the very Judge he was bound to expose.

A writer in the Pilot, who seems to understand the whole subject, affirms that "contempt of Court" only refers to offences actually transpiring in Court, and which, if not summarily punished, would hinder the progress of business, and defeat the very object of holding Courts; and that it is this necessity for summary punishment, which deprives the offender of the usual safeguards of personal liberty, such as trial by Jury, &c. But this reason can have no force when the alleged offence is committed out of Court, especially if, as in the present case, a considerable time has elapsed since its commission.

We make these remarks wholly without reference to the merits of the present case. Mr McDonald may be as guilty of "contempt" as the Judges doubtless believe him to be; still, he and others, if in this mode, of proceeding be valid, are as much at the mercy of the said Judges as if we lived in Turkey. Judges, when they have been forced into collision with the Executive or even the Legislative branches of Government, have almost invariably had public opinion on their side, but we are quite satisfied that the reverse will be, and indeed now is, the case, where they come into collision with the liberty of the press.

Since writing the above, we see the Gazette of this morning takes a different view of the case from the Pilot, Herald, and other papers, and we are not sufficiently conversant with law to decide which is the right one. The following are the Gazette's views:—

"Their Honors, seeing a prima facie case, in which it is not so much that their authority is questioned, as that the suitor who appeals to them for protection is aggrieved, merely assume the functions of a Grand Jury, and refer the case to the Attorney General, as public prosecutor, who if he think the accusation can be sustained, will file an information ex officio, and the defendant will then have the benefit of a trial by jury, and a formal enquiry into the fact, whether he has really treated Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench with contempt, and attempted to obstruct the administration of justice, or not. Nothing could have been more tender of the liberty of the subject, than the conduct of the judges.—Montreal Witness.

In another place we have given some remarks upon ourselves, made by the Spectator and the Gazette, both of Hamilton. Those of the former relate to ours of last week upon his previous observations on the election for this county. We ridiculed the idea that Mr Merritt's election was in any way owing to Conservative forbearance; the Spectator still maintains that the "radical champion" can be beaten. No doubt of it, if he prove untrue to the policy upon which he is elected; but not by one of our contemporary's politics.—With the following opinion, expressed by us six months ago, respecting the party now in power, we dismiss the Spectator:—

"Unless they show an earnestness and sincerity of purpose in improving the institutions of the province, those who raised them to power will soon be against them. The late political excitement was not for the purpose of placing

certain parties in the receipt of comfortable incomes, but to give men of experience and popular sentiments an opportunity of employment for the public weal."

As to the Gazette, heaven-help his ignorance regarding our position. We are not the advocates of any party, nor ever will be. We advocate the measures of men that are likely to promote the interests of the country. We assure our contemporary that we care not for any party in the province, as such, and are in the market to be bought by those who can make the best offer. The funds to buy us, however, must be made of other stuff than any we see in the hands of the Conservatives at the present moment. Patriotic measures are to us the more attractive metal, and whatever party pays us in this coin shall have our support. The men now in power are the advocates of some measures which we believe are calculated to promote the interests of the province, though they do not altogether please us.

In a word, we want to see men carrying on the government of this country solely for the interest of the country, in a prompt and independent manner. Now, to show the Gazette how much we are servitors of the present men in office, we unhesitatingly say, that among the proofs of patriotism which we look for at their hands, is a personal example of economy in the immediate reduction of the salaries of the higher officers of the state. The country cannot afford to pay salaries of £7000, £2000 and £1000 to men for administering the affairs of the Province.

As to the complaints of the Gazette, that commercial stagnation is the result of rumors as to what the Ministry are going to do, we value it exactly at what it is worth. The commercial capital and credit of the trading portion of our community are worked up to the last dollar. But should any alteration be made in our Customs department, and our amended tariff remain a dead letter in Downing-street, as the last one did, they might as well save themselves all trouble on the subject.

The kind forbearance of the Conservatives as regards their opposition to the return of Mr Merritt, reminds us of a scene we once witnessed: a shindy was being performed, and one of the belligerents, hundered out—"but for one thing I would give you the greatest thrashing you ever had in your life." We were anxious to know what this one thing was, and on asking Pat the secret, he humorously informed us that the reason was he was not able. So with our Tory friends, they would have ousted Mr Merritt, but were not able.

There is one thing we inform our contemporary of, namely, that no paper will take a more decisive position in opposition than ourselves in the event of the present Government "breaking the promise to the hope." We want retrenchment—we want every restriction to the freedom of our trade removed—we want the restoration of the public property, so long diverted from the use of education, and monopolized by ecclesiastics who have always been ready and willing to sell the people's rights and privileges to any Government which would sanction their spoliation and sacrilege.

We want, in a word, a Canadian Government; not a Committee of Legislators doing the work of Downing-street. Call you this "backing your friends," Mr Gazette, in the partisan meaning of the word? We had intended to have gone into some details as to some measures demanding immediate attention of the approaching meeting of the Provincial Legislature, but we are anticipated by our contributor "J.—St Catharine's Journal

Measures in Preparation.

Of the various measures to be submitted to the next session of Parliament, none will be of more general importance than the one to amend the representation. The number of members is to be increased to 150, preserving the balance between Upper and Lower Canada, by apportioning 75 members to each. The counties containing 15,000 inhabitants are to have each two representatives, and those containing less than that number one representative. From the difficulty that at present surrounds the question of extinguishing the boroughs which contain a small population, a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry any measures innovating upon the existing system of representation, these "peculiar constituencies" cannot be disturbed. It is apprehended that any attempt to place them on a different footing might lead to the defeat of a measure requiring a two-thirds vote to pass it into law; and it is also believed that nothing is gained by risking everything in an attempt to secure what is doubtful, when a more moderate aim would be attended with certain success, and the desired goal, by steady advances, would be ultimately attained. It is also proposed to fix the salary of members, instead of the present plan of leaving the question of indemnification to an annual vote of the House; a practice not altogether consonant with the dignity and self-respect of a Legislative body. It is an admitted principle that servants of the public, as members of the Legislature are, should not be called upon to suffer individual loss in the performance of a public duty, by which every man in the country is benefitted. Between the

question of equivalent remuneration and simple indemnification for actual expenses, it is deemed more fitting to aim at nothing beyond the latter. The salary of members while in actual attendance, will therefore be fixed at three dollars a day to cover actual expenses.—The plague of narrow majorities which, during the administration of Mr. Draper, who possessed great administrative ability, and a fair share of political sagacity, brought the business of the Legislature into a putrescent stagnation, points out the necessity of the proposed increase in the number of representatives. The increase will also add to the dignity of the House, and be a guarantee of its independence.

Next to a measure for placing the representation on a more equitable footing, your Upper Canada readers will probably be most interested in the settlement of the questions, so long agitated, connected with the University of King's College. The maintaining of the integrity of the endowment, the exclusion of Theology, the abolition of tests, and the elevation of the institution to the dignity of a great Provincial University, which shall reflect honour, and shed blessings upon the country; you may rely upon these principles being incorporated into the College Bill. With respect to details I shall not pretend to give you any definite information, which, at this moment, it is not in the power of any person to convey. The proper management of the endowment will be provided for, and an annual statement of the financial affairs of the College, be submitted to the Legislature. The system of squandering the endowment will be set at rest; and the annual expense of the institution will hereafter be confined to the annual income. Some regulation will probably be made respecting the salaries of the professors, and the number of professorships which any one professor shall be permitted to hold. The establishing of a chair of Agriculture, or of Political Economy, or any new chair, must depend on the financial capability of the institution. Upper Canada College, I believe, will be raised to the proud dignity of an institution existing by its own merit, struggling for, or maintaining success against all competition, without giving it a envious or spiteful opportunity to say that she owes her triumph to a degrading advantage in the shape of an annual pension of £2000 from the chest of King's College, and another £1000 from the general funds of the country.—Correspondence of the Examiner.

Hudson's Bay Company.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

My Lord,— In the course of my last letter to your Lordship, I made a promise to return to the subject which I then took the liberty to bring before your Lordship's notice, and therefore would now, most respectfully, do so. During the last eight years I was in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, I had, more or less, superintended their affairs in that section of their territories, which forms its north-eastern extremity, and it was, without exception, among all the duties that ever came before me in their service, the most painful. The last year but one I was in it, when in charge of their trading station at Nasopie, the scene of those disasters I related in my last letter—to perform that, of sending all the men I could possibly spare, a distance of not less than 300 miles in winter, in that cold country, for a supply of guns and other necessaries for Indians, and get them dragged that distance by men on sleds. This necessity was occasioned by the unexpected, as well as unprovided for, visit, of no less than twenty-two Indian families who had that year by an arrangement of the company migrated from their own country to that in which I was then stationed. That year I was short, by 200 lbs. of powder, of the quantity that had been ordered for the Post year before, only for the probable wants of such Indians as were then permanently attached to the post, and not in the least looking for any such addition to be provided for out of it as that which had so unexpectedly come upon me; and one would have thought that a necessity so urgent would have at once secured the sanction of my superior in providing the additional supply which such a pressing case demanded. But such was the utter disregard paid for the lives, not to speak of the wants of these additional families, that instead of meeting with that co-operation which so severe a necessity required, I met with the indirect censure that the "profitable haunts" of my men were preferred to that of risking the lives of so many families! This, added to the unnoticed case of murder I related in my last, so disgusted me of the service, that I at once resolved to leave it, and did so accordingly.

The year, my Lord, in which this took place, was one prolific with events greatly affecting the condition of the natives in that country.—A Trading Post, situated on the southern shore of Hudson's Straits, to which a party of Esquimaux had attached themselves, was abandoned by the Company, leaving the poor creatures the dreadful alternative of returning to their

wretched mode of life, after having become accustomed to the use of the gun and fishing-net, as means of procuring subsistence, or of attaching themselves to a distant post, some six hundred miles off, where they could only be looked upon as intruders, and provoke a bloody contest with those who were in the occupancy of it. In my opinion, my Lord, it would have been less criminal to have exterminated them at once. In the trying circumstances in which they were left, I can only compare their condition to that of a man who, after having lived in abundance and wealth (ammunition to an Indian is both), is suddenly transported to some distant wilderness, and left to shift as he can with his own unaided hands for all his wants. It would have been some palliation to this deed to have left them a little ammunition at least. But so much mercy was not extended to them; and, my Lord, you may picture the degree of misery to which they must have been subjected, when I inform you the last two Esquimaux seen by the Company's servants parted from them with only a few charges of ammunition, as the sole provision for a snow-shoe journey of 140 miles in length, having a country to pass through abounding with little game. The men who had so parted from them, though having both ammunition and provisions, when setting out on a journey of similar length arrived at the Company's Post, but not enough of their deerskin clothing left on them to protect them from the severe cold of that country, as they had been reduced to the bare necessity of eating to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Whether the two natives referred to, ever reached their destination, no one in the Company's service can tell. Their country, as a correspondent informs me, was afterwards visited and found an uninhabited waste!

Thus far, my Lord, I have touched on matters comparatively trivial: I shall now respectfully call your attention to matters more serious, and those I have had more especially in view in troubling your Excellency with these communications. It is that of the Company's keeping missionaries out of their territories, and retarding that civilization which it should be the aim of every one to promote, and the furtherance of which, if I mistake not, they are bound by their charter to seek. About the year 1831, the Moravian Brethren, who had previously to that engaged in the missionary work along the coast of Labrador, made a survey of that line of coast in which the post I have mentioned, as abandoned, was situated, with a view to extend that same good work in which they were most laudably and successfully engaged. Some years after, they made a second survey of the same line of coast; and this was so much the cause of alarm to the Hudson's Bay Company, that they forthwith erected a trading establishment in the very centre of the Brethren's survey. This had the desired effect of effectually keeping the Moravians out, as they could not think of contesting the field where they had to contend against an enemy so formidable as the rum which the Company introduced and distributed among one class, at least, of the natives of that country. The Hudson's Bay Company, of course, held the Hudson unimpeded. In course of time, however, they had to abandon it, and there is now this problem solved to an undoubted demonstration to any one who will look at the fact—that where, in the field formerly occupied by the Company, is now to be found a land of nakedness and desolation, in its comparative neighborhood is to be found no less than four healthy native villages under the fostering care of the Moravian Brethren: each of which sends its meed of contribution to the wants of a commercial world, acquired by means of native industry. With such undeniable facts before me my Lord, I have been astonished beyond measure to learn from a late writer in defence of the Hudson's Bay Company, that they would not have their territories overrun with some dozen or more sets of missionaries, doing, as he calls it, the work of "mischief" there. Here is but the work of one of the dozen, and behold the contrast! I wonder if such a man would show that Great Britain now, is better than when either groping in the midnight darkness of Paganism when there were no christian sect, or groaning under the iron yoke of one exclusive sect that wrongfully usurped the name of Christian. I have no doubt such a man intended to insinuate that the Company would only have one sect in their territories. I could tell such a man they would not even have the Bible itself, if they could help it, for I have tried them on that also, and found them sadly wanting! My Lord, I hope yet to see the day that Churches will be planted there that will tell them they should support the Gospel, and support it with lawful gains.

When I speak, my Lord, of the Company's having kept out missionaries in the case of the Moravian Brethren, I do not speak with so much certainty as I do in my own case.—Ever since I left the service I have been endeavoring to get to the same country, with a view to missionary enterprise, and had, last spring, an offer to conduct an expedition to that quarter, but I could never once think of going for such a purpose, as long as the Company could molest me, for it has ever been their custom, in particular cases, to send

me to some distant post, some six hundred miles off, where they could only be looked upon as intruders, and provoke a bloody contest with those who were in the occupancy of it. In my opinion, my Lord, it would have been less criminal to have exterminated them at once. In the trying circumstances in which they were left, I can only compare their condition to that of a man who, after having lived in abundance and wealth (ammunition to an Indian is both), is suddenly transported to some distant wilderness, and left to shift as he can with his own unaided hands for all his wants. It would have been some palliation to this deed to have left them a little ammunition at least. But so much mercy was not extended to them; and, my Lord, you may picture the degree of misery to which they must have been subjected, when I inform you the last two Esquimaux seen by the Company's servants parted from them with only a few charges of ammunition, as the sole provision for a snow-shoe journey of 140 miles in length, having a country to pass through abounding with little game. The men who had so parted from them, though having both ammunition and provisions, when setting out on a journey of similar length arrived at the Company's Post, but not enough of their deerskin clothing left on them to protect them from the severe cold of that country, as they had been reduced to the bare necessity of eating to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Whether the two natives referred to, ever reached their destination, no one in the Company's service can tell. Their country, as a correspondent informs me, was afterwards visited and found an uninhabited waste!

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me to some distant post, some six hundred miles off, where they could only be looked upon as intruders, and provoke a bloody contest with those who were in the occupancy of it. In my opinion, my Lord, it would have been less criminal to have exterminated them at once. In the trying circumstances in which they were left, I can only compare their condition to that of a man who, after having lived in abundance and wealth (ammunition to an Indian is both), is suddenly transported to some distant wilderness, and left to shift as he can with his own unaided hands for all his wants. It would have been some palliation to this deed to have left them a little ammunition at least. But so much mercy was not extended to them; and, my Lord, you may picture the degree of misery to which they must have been subjected, when I inform you the last two Esquimaux seen by the Company's servants parted from them with only a few charges of ammunition, as the sole provision for a snow-shoe journey of 140 miles in length, having a country to pass through abounding with little game. The men who had so parted from them, though having both ammunition and provisions, when setting out on a journey of similar length arrived at the Company's Post, but not enough of their deerskin clothing left on them to protect them from the severe cold of that country, as they had been reduced to the bare necessity of eating to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Whether the two natives referred to, ever reached their destination, no one in the Company's service can tell. Their country, as a correspondent informs me, was afterwards visited and found an uninhabited waste!

Thus far, my Lord, I have touched on matters comparatively trivial: I shall now respectfully call your attention to matters more serious, and those I have had more especially in view in troubling your Excellency with these communications. It is that of the Company's keeping missionaries out of their territories, and retarding that civilization which it should be the aim of every one to promote, and the furtherance of which, if I mistake not, they are bound by their charter to seek. About the year 1831, the Moravian Brethren, who had previously to that engaged in the missionary work along the coast of Labrador, made a survey of that line of coast in which the post I have mentioned, as abandoned, was situated, with a view to extend that same good work in which they were most laudably and successfully engaged. Some years after, they made a second survey of the same line of coast; and this was so much the cause of alarm to the Hudson's Bay Company, that they forthwith erected a trading establishment in the very centre of the Brethren's survey. This had the desired effect of effectually keeping the Moravians out, as they could not think of contesting the field where they had to contend against an enemy so formidable as the rum which the Company introduced and distributed among one class, at least, of the natives of that country. The Hudson's Bay Company, of course, held the Hudson unimpeded. In course of time, however, they had to abandon it, and there is now this problem solved to an undoubted demonstration to any one who will look at the fact—that where, in the field formerly occupied by the Company, is now to be found a land of nakedness and desolation, in its comparative neighborhood is to be found no less than four healthy native villages under the fostering care of the Moravian Brethren: each of which sends its meed of contribution to the wants of a commercial world, acquired by means of native industry. With such undeniable facts before me my Lord, I have been astonished beyond measure to learn from a late writer in defence of the Hudson's Bay Company, that they would not have their territories overrun with some dozen or more sets of missionaries, doing, as he calls it, the work of "mischief" there. Here is but the work of one of the dozen, and behold the contrast! I wonder if such a man would show that Great Britain now, is better than when either groping in the midnight darkness of Paganism when there were no christian sect, or groaning under the iron yoke of one exclusive sect that wrongfully usurped the name of Christian. I have no doubt such a man intended to insinuate that the Company would only have one sect in their territories. I could tell such a man they would not even have the Bible itself, if they could help it, for I have tried them on that also, and found them sadly wanting! My Lord, I hope yet to see the day that Churches will be planted there that will tell them they should support the Gospel, and support it with lawful gains.

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