

1, 1860, by J. J. Cochrane, for the Hudson Bay Company, (vide statement J, appendix No. 1,)	\$ 28,615 00
5. Value of lots and blocks in section 18, "fort property," sold by P. M. Backus January 23d, 1861, for the Hudson Bay Company, (vide statement K, appendix No. 1)	121,325 00
6. Value of lots and blocks in section 18, sold at different times by the Hudson Bay Company, (vide statement L, appendix No. 1)	105,700 00
7. Value of section 31 and part of section 32, vide Victoria District Assessment Roll in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company, as per Government Assessment Roll, (vide statement M, appendix No. 1)	71,050 00
8. Value of part of section 32, sold to J. W. McKay or W. F. Tolmie, by the Hudson Bay Company, as per Government Assessment Roll, (vide statement N, appendix No. 1)	3,825 00
Total,	<u>\$765,437 00</u>

XVIII. From the statement in the last section of this report, (No. 17) it appears that the immense sum of \$765,437 has been obtained in money and property by the Hudson Bay Company from sections No. 31, 32 and 18. This amount of money and property is greater than the total proceeds of the sale of all other crown lands since the colony has been founded; in fact, during the sixteen years that have nearly elapsed, since the grant of the Island to them, the Hudson Bay Company have not only taken more than one-half of the gross proceeds of the sales of all crown lands, but have also taken one-tenth of the remaining portion. For instance, assuming that the total number of acres of land sold is 75,000, (see statement A) at \$5 per acre, (\$375,000) and the total quantity of pre-empted is about 100,000 acres, (see statement B) at \$1 per acre, (\$100,000) the gross proceeds would be \$475,000, or \$290,437 less than the amount obtained by the Hudson Bay Company from the sale and occupation of property in sections 31, 32 and 18. If we add the commission of the Hudson Bay Company, one-tenth or \$37,500 on the gross proceeds of the 75,000 acres sold at \$5 per acre, (by agreement of June, 1860, the Company were not entitled to a per centage on pre-emptions) it will leave in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company \$802,937 for their private use, whilst the Colony will only have \$437,500 or \$365,437 less than the Hudson Bay Company, out of the grand total of the sales of crown lands since 1849. These figures will bear examination; they are approximately correct, and show a state of things in the management of the crown lands, perhaps without parallel in colonial history. According to a condition of the grant of 1849, the Hudson Bay Company were entitled to a tenth of the gross proceeds of the sales of crown lands; the remainder of the proceeds were to be devoted to the purposes of colonisation and settlement. If that condition were enforced at the present time respecting the \$765,437 the Hudson Bay Company would be entitled to deduct \$76,543 70 therefrom for their trouble in selling the land; the balance, \$688,893 30, together with interest thereon, and ground rents received; they would be bound to account for to the crown treasury or "crown land trust fund." Need it then be wondered at that Sir James Douglas, in his despatch of April 20th, 1862, should have remarked that, speaking of the Hudson Bay Company—"They are left in undisputed possession of large sums of money, which the sale of portions of that property (sections 31, 32 and 18) has brought them; not one farthing being deducted for the benefit of the colony, or even to pay the expense of surveying and selling, which has been mainly borne by the colony and by the Imperial government." Basing our conclusions on the grant of 1849, there is not a scintilla of evidence or a color of reason, to show cause why the Hudson Bay Company should retain the \$688,893 30, or why the crown should ever allow them to withhold the amount and appropriate it to their private use instead of the purposes of colonisation: