

reason for holding the extradition treaty inoperative is groundless, as there are about 10,000 inhabitants in this settlement, exclusive of our own Indians, Sauteaux, Chippeways, and Crees, who are all hostile to the Sioux. It might, however, be very inconvenient for us if the application* were made, a step which has not yet been taken. There is no Deputy-Governor here, but I suppose the allusion is made to Mr. Mactavish, local Governor of Assiniboia, which comprises a radius of fifty miles round Fort Garry, my own Commission extending over the whole territory of Rupert's Land.

Some of the American papers have been amusing themselves by getting up another "Trent affair," ironically, the origin of which, I take this opportunity of explaining. The principal Sioux chief, "Little Six," and one of his followers, were enticed from their camp to the house of a settler, under false pretences; they were then induced to drink to excess, and were finally drugged with laudanum and chloroform, bound hand and foot, and conveyed in the night, in sledges, to Pembina, about seventy miles distant, and there delivered up to the American authorities, by whom it is presumed the captors were well rewarded. We have, of course, no complaint to make against the Americans, the capture having been effected by British subjects. The whole proceeding is very disgraceful, as "Little Six" was simply a refugee in our Territory, against whom no complaint had been made officially, and his capture may lead to retaliation.

I enclose a copy of our only Newspaper, the "Nor-Wester," which alludes to the affair, and gives a not unfair view of our position.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. G. Dallas,
Governor in Chief of Rupert's Land.

— No. 8. —

No. 8.
The Right Hon.
Sir Edmund
Head, Bart., to the
Right Hon.
Chichester
Fortescue, M.P.
4 June 1864.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart., to the Right Honourable *Chichester Fortescue*, M.P.

Sir,

Hudson's Bay House, 4 June 1864.

I HAVE the honour to enclose an extract from a letter, just received, from Governor Dallas, with reference to the condition of things on the frontier of the Hudson's Bay Territory and the United States.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Encl. in No. 8.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Governor *Dallas* to *Thomas Fraser*, Esq., dated Fort Garry, Red River, 19 April 1864.

"A FEW days ago, I received an express from the Praire Portage, begging assistance, and intimating that twenty-two lodges of Sioux had arrived and encamped there, and that they were very threatening in their demeanour, demanding provisions and ammunition. I gave instructions that men should be engaged to watch the Indians and protect property, and I have not since heard further. This state of alarm in which we live, will no doubt continue, more or less, until the Americans settle their differences with the Sioux, or we have a local force to protect us. The Indians being utterly destitute, are in a manner compelled to fall back upon us, their great want being ammunition, without which they cannot procure food.

"The Americans have as yet taken no advantage of the leave granted to them to follow the Sioux across the boundary line, and the garrison lately stationed at Pembina, on the frontier, is ordered to retire upon Abercrombie, about one hundred and eighty miles distant, to the south. This will, doubtless, embolden the Sioux, and there being a report that several of the latter are lurking on the road, between this and Pembina, to cut off American travellers, the communication is in consequence partially interrupted."

* Under the extradition treaty, in regard to such of the Sioux as could be proved guilty. This is referred to in General Pope's letter to Mr. Seward, the former arguing that we had no power or force to act against the Sioux; overlooking, that in the absence of official complaint, we had no justification in making use of what power we had.