

as much wrong on one side as on the other. Whether the Eskimo or the whites began the trouble originally cannot be ascertained at this late day. The Eskimo of early Labrador appear to have been an exceedingly truculent race, as witness their attacks on early explorers and missionaries, and a knowledge of the terror they inspired would not make them less savage. But the reprisals made on them could not remedy the situation. Sir Hugh Palliser, the Governor of Newfoundland, who assumed charge of Labrador on its transfer to that colony, had the wisdom to see this, and in a proclamation issued in 1765, strictly forbade further plundering and killing of the Eskimo, laying the hostile attitude of the natives to the "imprudent, treacherous, or cruel conduct of some people who have resorted to the coast." Palliser went further and visited the Eskimo himself, and concluded a peace with some four or five hundred of them at Pitts harbour,¹ which, thanks to his wise and firm attitude, became lasting. In the achievement of this happy purpose, Sir Hugh was greatly assisted by the influence of Sir George Cartwright, among the southern Eskimo, and that of the Moravian Brethren among those north of Hamilton inlet.

CARTWRIGHT AND THE SOUTHERN ESKIMO.

Sir George Cartwright was a particular friend and associate of Governor Palliser. After seeing some naval service on the Newfoundland coast, he conceived the idea of settling in Labrador. He entered into partnership with Lieut. Lucas, who had acquired a knowledge of Eskimo, with the intention of carrying on a peaceable trade with the Eskimo and engaging in cod and salmon fishing. He set up an establishment at Cape Charles in 1770. On his arrival in Labrador, he began his journal of "Transactions and Events During the Residence of Nearly Sixteen Years on the Labrador," which was issued in 1792 in three large quarto volumes. In his journal he sets down with the utmost frankness and candour the daily transactions of the post and his opinion of the people with whom he came in contact. This work deserves to be classed with the narratives of those explorers of new lands, like Franklin and Richardson, who were not only explorers, but scientific observers as well, of the

¹ Chateau bay.