

APPENDIX (B).

The boundary question will be found ably discussed in Fitzgerald's work, "The Hudson's-Bay Company and Vancouver's Island." It may, however, be well to note here, that, under their interpretation of the Charter, the Company granted 16,000 square miles to Lord Selkirk on the Red River, in 1812, but that subsequently the larger portion of this grant was admitted, by the Treaty of 1818, to be within the territory of the United States. Nor was this done in ignorance; for Mr. Gillivray, writing to the Colonial Minister in 1815, on behalf of the Company, says—"The settlers, by proceeding up beyond the forks of the Red River, have got to the southward of latitude 49 degrees; so that, if the line due west from the Lake of the Woods is to be the boundary with the United States of America, Lord Selkirk's colony will not be a British, but an American settlement, unless specially excepted in the adjustment of the boundary." Accordingly, Pembina Fort, settled by Lord Selkirk, is now the military station on the boundary of the Government of the Union.

APPENDIX (C).

"The Indians who have been converted to the Protestant religion are settled around their respected pastor, at the lower extremity of the settlement, within twenty miles of the mouth of the river. . . . They have their mills, and barns, and dwelling-houses; their horses, and cattle, and well-cultivated fields. A happy change! A few years ago these same Indians were a wretched, vagabond race, 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the other settlers, as their pagan brethren still are; they wandered about from house to house, half-starved and half-naked, and even in this state of abject misery preferring a glass of 'fire-water' to food and raiment for themselves or their children."—M'Lean's "Notes of a Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's-Bay Territory," vol. ii. pp. 303, 304.

APPENDIX (D).

In 1812, British subjects were, by an Act of the legislature of the United States, precluded from hunting within the territories of the Union. Some of the inhabitants of the Red-River Settlement in consequence turned their attention to trade. Mr. James Sinclair sent, in one of the Company's vessels, a small quantity of tallow to London as an experiment. It proved remunerative, and the next year he sent a much larger venture, but this was not allowed to be taken. In the interim, however, application was made to