

*Red River*, the *Saskatchewan*, &c., and the jurisdiction thereof, belonged to them in virtue of their Charter, of 1670, and attempted practically to enforce this view by the expulsion of the North-West Company, which however, they failed to effect, and in the attempt to do which the decision of the Imperial and Canadian Authorities were uniformly adverse to their pretensions.

12. *Resolved*, That after a protracted struggle between the two Companies, they united, in 1821, and obtained a Joint Lease from the Imperial Government of the "Indian Territories."

13. *Resolved*, That under this Lease the two Companies—uniting upon the policy of the *Hudson's Bay* Company—have since carried their trade through *Hudson's Bay*, allowing the cheaper and more advantageous route by the *St. Lawrence* to fall into disuse, to the serious detriment of the resources of *Canada*, to which the Fur Trade had always been a source of great wealth.

14. *Resolved*, That the said "Indian Territories" being without any specific Territorial designation, the Company have taken advantage of this circumstance to disseminate such views as were most suitable to their own objects; publishing Maps and creating Territorial divisions, upon paper, alike inconsistent with all authority, contrary to historical facts, adverse to geographical association, and even in direct contradiction to the terms of the Statute under which their Lease is held; and by these means they have succeeded in imposing upon the people of *Canada* so as to exclude them from a lucrative Trade which, in fact, there is no Lease, Charter or Law to prevent them from prosecuting.

15. *Resolved*, That, therefore, the *Hudson's Bay* Company under their Charter (in itself held by eminent Jurists to be invalid and unconstitutional, void, also, as this House believes it to be, on the ground that the Countries it professes to grant belonged, at that period, to *France*) cannot, by virtue thereof, in any event, claim the interior Countries on Lake *Winipeg* and the *Saskatchewan*; and under their Lease of the Indian Territories can claim the exclusive trade of such Countries only as they may prove to be no part of *Canada*.

16. *Resolved*, That this House maintains the right of the People of this Province, to enter upon and freely to trade in that part of *Canada*, or *Nouvelle France*, as originally known, on *Hudson's Bay*, ceded by *France* to *Great Britain*, in 1713; and, independently of the ownership thereof having been in *France* previous to 1670, denies the existence of any Constitutional restriction to preclude them from enjoying the rights of British subjects in that or any other British Territory.

17. *Resolved*. That, by the Treaty of *Paris*, the *Mississippi* necessarily became the Westerly boundary of the then Southerly part of *Canada*, (now part of the *United States*), because *France* retained the West bank of that River from its source downwards; but the Territory lying North of the source of the *Mississippi*, thence West, forming the Northerly boundary of *Louisiana*, previously possessed by *France*, and so ceded by the said Treaty, this House claims (save in so far as it has since been relinquished to the *United States*) as an integral part of *Canada*, without any Westerly limit except the *Pacific* Ocean.

18. *Resolved*, That a Joint Address of the two Houses of Parliament be presented to Her Majesty, founded upon the above Resolutions, and praying that in consideration of the injurious consequences to the Trade and general interests of this Province, resulting from the indefinable nature of the "Indian Territories," under cover of which the Lessees have been enabled to create a monopoly in localities not legally affected by their Lease of the said Territories, Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to refuse any renewal of such Lease to the *Hudson's Bay* Company: And further, that Her Majesty may be pleased to sanction no Act by which the existing Territorial Rights of Jurisdiction of this Province would be affected.