

ing down the Ottawa Valley and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on their way to Europe. The north-west territory, too, he looked upon as a part of Canada; or, if it was not, it should be, and he for one would never rest contented till it was recognised as such.' This amounts to an open declaration of war on the part of Canada. What will be the result? The clergy reserves, we know, were surrendered to the demands of the province, and the Hudson's-Bay Company must be content, in their case, to witness a repetition of the same process. A monopoly which consigns a territory, extending to the dimensions of an empire, to continued barbarism and barrenness, will no doubt have its advocates in this country as in Canada; but it cannot long stand in opposition to the wishes and just claims of the people of Canada, impeding their progress, and delaying the extension of civilization across the continent of North America, one of the glories still reserved for the Anglo-Saxon race."

The following extract, having reference to the treatment of the Indians by the Company, is copied from the *Morning Star* of November 1st:—

"There is another and equally important part of the question which Christian and humane Englishmen must not fail to investigate. We refer to the treatment of the Indian population by the Hudson's-Bay Company. Bound alike by the solemn obligations of Christian duty, and by the imperative instructions of the Colonial Office, to promote the civilization of the Indian, and even to subordinate the pursuit of gain to this high object, the Hudson's-Bay Company has accomplished nothing, has attempted nothing, in this direction. The history of the civilization of the Indian tribes under the Company's rule is a blank page in the book of time. But the history that should and must be written is a history of desolation and death. Not by the immutable law of Providence, but rather by the wickedness of selfish men, have the Indians perished by tens of thousands, until once powerful nations are reduced to a few scattered and miserable remnants. The servants of the Hudson's Bay Company have introduced among these unhappy children of the prairie and the forest those poisonous beverages which, while they excite the appetite and stimulate the passions, destroy the body and deteriorate the moral and intellectual nature. They have also visited the Indians with diseases far more to be dreaded than any pestilence—diseases which are known to be the most hideous scourge of civilized life. No countenance whatever has the Company, or its officers, ever given to Missionary efforts or civilizing agencies of any kind. Indeed, the Company's one great object is, to obtain furs at the lowest possible expense; and as attempts to civilize and ameliorate the condition of the Indians have tended to reduce the dividends of the shareholders, they have invariably been discouraged, as the Wesleyan Missionary Society can testify from the treatment which its own agents received from the Company's servants. The remedy for this anomalous state of things is simple, and may be easily applied. It is to be found in the abolition of the Company's monopoly; in the extension in the north-west of the healthful and constitutional government of Canada; in the opening up of the country to emigration; and in the settlement of the Indians on lands of their own, and the introduction among them of the advantages of civilized life. In the efforts which are now being put forth to carry out these great and praiseworthy objects we naturally feel a lively interest. And, indeed, every one must wish them success who desires to witness the universal spread of free-trade principles, and to promote the work of Christian enlightenment in distant lands."

The *Evening Star*, on the 13th November, urged the repeal of