

Report, 1857—continued.

INDIANS—continued.

4. *Treatment of the Indians by the Company and their Servants*—continued.

The Indians are never required to pay for the lands they occupy, *Sir G. Simpson* 1094. 1097—Support by the Company of one of the Indian chiefs, *ib.* 1095—Absence of desire in the Indians to trade with America rather than with the Company, *ib.* 1698–1703—Perfect liberty of the Indians to act as they please, the Company exercising no control over them, save when crimes are committed on the whites, *ib.* 1747–1756. 2057—The Company do not consider themselves charged with the education or civilisation of the Indians, but nevertheless contribute thereto, *ib.* 2056, 2057.

Great kindness of the Company and their servants to the Indians when in distress; instances of this, *Sir George Back* 3487. 3496. 3513–3516. 3549–3556—Good feeling of the Indians towards the Company, *ib.* 3514—Frequent instances of presents of clothing or food to the Indians, *ib.* 3549–3555—The Company have done much for the protection of the Indians, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4275—Necessarily kind treatment of the Indians by the Company, *King* 5691.

Regulation of the Company, with a view to a kind and indulgent treatment of the Indians, *App.* p. 368.

5. *Settlement of Indians; Practice of the Company hereon:*

Reference to attempts made to collect and settle the Indians in villages near Norway House and the Basquia River, *Lefroy* 346–350—The settlements of the Indians would not be prejudicial to the fur trade, *Rae* 417—Unsuccessful attempts made at Moose Factory and other places to effect a settlement of Indians, *ib.* 418–427—Partial success of the settlement of Indians at the Red River, *ib.* 649. 656–665.

Encouragement given to Indians to resort to agriculture, but without success, *Sir G. Simpson* 1009–1011—Encouragement given to the settlement and civilisation of the Indians, *ib.* 1092–1102—Nature of the means used by the Company, in order to induce the Indians to practise agriculture, *ib.* 1997–2000.

Opportunity given to the Indians to settle where they please, *Sir J. Richardson* 2964—Between the Red River and Canada there is an Indian settlement, *ib.* 2967—There was an Indian village above Cedar Lake, on the Saskatchewan, when witness was last in the country, and the Indians were to a certain extent agriculturists, *ib.* 3023–3027—All settled Indians partly cling to hunting, *ib.* 3028.

Particulars as to the Indian settlements at Red River and Moose Fort; increase of the native population, of native education, and of social improvement at those places, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4255. 4262–4273. 4297–4299. 4386–4391—Encouragement by the Company to agriculture by the Indians at Red River, &c., *ib.* 4300–4303. 4345, 4346—The Company have not specially tried to collect the Indians into villages, *ib.* 4335.

The Indians on the Grand River and at the Credit, are settled and are increasing; the former gave 100*l.* to the Patriotic Fund, *Roche* 4525–4530—Assistance rather than obstruction to colonisation, as far as the Indians are concerned, *Blanshard* 5236–5249—At the Indian settlement at Red River there are farms and some cattle, *Caldwell* 5578—Non-discouragement of Indian settlements in Assiniboia when witness was there, *ib.* 5586.

6. *Question as to the Preservation of Peace, if the Trade be opened to Canada:*

Inexpediency of any conflict between the Canadian Government and the Indians in the Company's territory, *Ross* 56. 59, 60—Protection to the border country, on account of the occupation given by the Company to the Indians, *ib.* 60, 61—Witness does not apprehend any outbreak with the Indians if the Red River colony were transferred to Canada; they must, however, be treated justly, and compensated for their lands, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4081, 4082. 4165–4167—Disastrous wars between the Indians and Americans adverted to, *ib.* 4083.

East of the Rocky Mountains the Indians and Americans have not for many years been at war, *Roche* 4518–4520—As regards the warfare with the Indians in the territory of the United States, the same does not arise from any traffic in furs, or abuse thereof, *M'Laughlin* 5080–5084—The Indian tribes in the Hudson's Bay territory are much more peaceable than those in the United States territory; an opening of the country would not lead to violence, *ib.* 5085–5094.

7. *Effect of Competition in Trade upon the Indians:*

Great suffering of the Indians if the rights of the Company were abruptly abrogated, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4189—It is only by competition that the Indians can receive fair play, *M'Laughlin* 4947—Consideration of the effect upon the Indians if the territory were annexed to Canada, and the trade opened; belief, that by restrictions on the sale of spirits the Indians would prosper, *Roche* 4512–4543.

Destruction of the Indians if the country be thrown open and spirits introduced, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4403–4408. 4419, 4420—The monopoly in trade tends to the preservation of the Indians, *Caldwell* 5631—Demoralisation and destruction of the Indians