

“ said Report be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to leave out the Resolutions reported, and insert the following instead thereof;”

1. *Resolved*, That *Canada*, or *New France*, as originally known and recognized by European Nations, had no limit towards the North, except the *Frozen Sea*, and no limit towards the West, except the *Pacific Ocean*.

2. *Resolved*, That a Charter was granted by King *Charles the Second*, of *England*, in 1670, to certain parties as “ The Merchants, Adventurers of *England*, trading to *Hudson’s Bay*,” which—although neither the Grantor, nor the *British* people, knew anything, at that time, of the interior of the Country about *Hudson’s Bay*—nevertheless, precluded the Company from entering upon the Possessions of *France*; the Charter thus bearing upon its face a doubt of the extent, or indeed the existence of the title it professed to convey, and a knowledge of the fact that the right to the Country even on the shores of *Hudson’s Bay* (which only was then known to *England*) was, in whole or in part, vested in *France*.

3. *Resolved*, That from the first moment the intrusion of the *Hudson’s Bay* Company became known to *France*, or to the *Canadian* Authorities of that day, it was forcibly, and for the most part successfully resisted, though in a time of peace between *Great Britain* and *France*.

4. *Resolved*, That by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Ryswick*, in 1697, between *Great Britain* and *France*, most of the places situate on *Hudson’s Bay* were recognised as belonging to *France*, while the claims of the two Nations to the remaining places were to be determined by Commissioners respectively appointed for that purpose; who, however, never met for the object contemplated.

5. *Resolved*, That by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, in 1713, the whole of *Hudson’s Bay* (saving the rights of the French occupants down to that period) was ceded by *France* to *Great Britain*, but without defined limits, which were also to be determined by Commissioners, who, however, in like manner, never met for the purpose.

6. *Resolved*, That the extent of the actual possession, by each of the two Nations, affords, therefore, for the next fifty years, the true basis of their respective rights; unaffected by the various propositions, not based upon the Treaty, but conventionally made or rejected by the one or the other.

7. *Resolved*, That during the said period the possession of *Great Britain*, through the medium of the *Hudson’s Bay* Company, was confined to the shores of *Hudson’s Bay*, or extended a very short distance inland, while *France* was in possession of the interior countries to the South and West, including the *Red River*, *Lake Winipeg*, the *Saskatchewan*, &c.

8. *Resolved*, That by the Treaty of *Paris*, in 1763, *Canada* was ceded by *France*, as then possessed by her, to *Great Britain*, reserving to the French Inhabitants all the rights and privileges of *British* subjects,—a provision made specially applicable to the Western Territories (then the great seat of the Fur Trade) by the Capitulation of *Montreal*.

9. *Resolved*, That *Canadians*, alike of *British* and *French* origin, continued the Fur Trade on a large and increasing scale, from 1763 to 1821, by the *Ottawa*, *Lake Superior*, the *Saskatchewan*, &c., West to the *Pacific Ocean*, and by the *McKenzie* River, North to the *North Sea*.

10. *Resolved*, That in 1774, the *Hudson’s Bay* Company, exercising the undoubted right of *British* subjects, also entered upon the *Saskatchewan* and other parts of the *Canadian* Territory, ceded by the Treaty of *Paris*, and carried on the Fur Trade there, though on a lesser scale than the North-West Company of *Canada*.

11. *Resolved*, That, about the year 1812, the *Hudson’s Bay* Company, under the auspices of the Earl of *Selkirk*, set up the pretence that the Countries on the