

Then what are we to think of the language of the Board now. Their Secretary writes to this purpose.

“SIR,—I am desired by the Governor and Committee
 “to acknowledge your letter of the 21st ult., claiming
 “your share of the compensation awarded by the
 “American Government to the Company for their
 “possessory rights in Oregon, and in reply I am to
 “inform you that the whole case was submitted to
 “eminent Counsel, who advised the Board that the
 “officers had no claim on the Company.

“I am, Sir, &c., &c., &c.

“(Signed) W. ARMIT,

“*Secretary.*”

With one single remark that such extraordinary contradictions between the principles of the old Board and those of the present day are well worthy of the serious contemplation of every man interested in the welfare of the Dominion of Canada, I shall proceed to review the opinions of governments, regarding the claims of the Fur Traders under the third Article of the Oregon Treaty. These opinions coincide entirely with the ideas of the old Boards, and with the old Status and relations, and are diametrically opposed to the principles and action of the present Board in Lime Street, and their “Eminent Counsel.”

The actual position in which the Fur Traders who claim under the Treaty were, at the period, 1846, is a matter of history, as appears from public and official documents, which were of weight then, however much they may be slighted or disregarded by the authorities of the current day. The British statement annexed to the Protocol of the 16th November, 1826, when Mr.