

which he had stolen, upon the very reasonable conditions that he should be paid for his trouble and risk in effecting the theft, for his expenses incurred in working and taking care of the animal, and last, not least, that he should not be prosecuted for the felonious taking. The proposition is quite characteristic of that Company, which, under the pretence of a charter, invalid in law, have for so long a period exercised illegal claims, in defiance of law and justice, and of all those principles upon which the liberty of mankind is based. They have illegally enacted and exercised unjust and arbitrary laws, antagonistic to all those rights and privileges which every free people claim as their birthright. Under their laws they have established a Lynch-law authority, and confiscated the property of Canadian people and British subjects: they have subjected such men to imprisonment, and they have put such men to death, and dared to call the murder a judicial act! They have wrung money from Canadian settlers upon the Red River by false pretences, taking it in payment for lands to which they had no colour of claim. They have extorted money from those people under the pretence of Custom dues, which no legislative power, either British or Canadian, had authorised them to exact. When such a Company talks of compensation, let them reflect upon what they owe to the laws which they have outraged, and the rights of humanity which they have trampled beneath their feet. By the 1st and 2d Geo. IV., ch. 66, they are bound to send every felon for trial to Canadian Courts of Justice, and the penalty for each offence is 1000*l*. They have set that law at defiance, and libelled British law and Canadian justice by the mockery of a trial—Hudson's-Bay men, judges, prosecutors, and witnesses, and their creatures, their jury."

We extract the following from a recent number of the *Quebec Gazette*:—

"Our Government, in stating its views upon the matter, ought to endeavour to form a combination with the Imperial Government, for the purpose of directing the stream of Norwegian emigration to these and other British territories in North America. They are a hardy, industrious, and energetic race, acquainted with many comforts and devices for alleviating the severity of the climate, and would flourish more in the keen atmosphere of our northern regions, than among the pestilential swamps of the Western States. It is doubtless too prospective to dwell upon facts, that the Pacific Railroad must pass through the gap in the Rocky Mountains near the source of the Saskatchewan in British territory; or, that so vast is the net-work of lakes and rivers in these lands, that a canoe may voyage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Seas. In shewing the disadvantages of this monopoly, we have not mentioned one point, which we are surprised has so long escaped public denunciation. We allude to the open profligacy of the officers of the Company. It is indeed a frightful thing to think that the Indians who inhabit these vast districts have been given up to the lust of a few privileged and unprincipled adventurers, and that men, calling themselves gentlemen and Christians, have not hesitated to prostitute to their passions, and live in open profligacy with, their ignorant and deluded victims."

The *Montreal Gazette*, in its impression of the 10th of December, after referring to the prominence which, for a long time past, it has given to the condition of the Hudson's-Bay Territories, and the claim of Canada to the possession thereof, makes the following remarks:—

"The agitation of the question thus begun here was echoed from the other