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A
SHORT STATE
OF THE
COUNTRIES and TRADE
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Claimed by the *Hudson's Bay* Company,

Under Pretence of a CHARTER for Ever, of Lands without Bounds or Limits, and an exclusive Trade to those unbounded Seas and Countries ;

S H E W I N G

The Illegality of the said Grant, and the Abuse they have made of it ; and the great Benefit *Britain* may obtain by settling those Countries, and extending the Trade amongst the Natives by civilizing and incorporating with them, and laying a Foundation for their becoming Christians and industrious Subjects of *Great-Britain* ; and the Necessity there is of a Parliamentary Enquiry into the pretended Rights and exclusive Monopoly claimed by the said Company, and their Abuse of the Grant. That those Countries may be settled, either by fixing a Company under proper Regulations and Restrictions, or by laying open the Trade to all the *British* Merchants, and settling them, at the Publick Expence, or by a moderate Tax upon that Trade.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *J. Robinson* in *Ludgate-street*.

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A

SHORT STATE

OF THE

COUNTRIES and TRADE

O F

North A M E R I C A .

IT is obvious, at first View, that the Northern *American* Continent is more extensive, and far exceeds the whole Continent of *Europe*; as it extends from the Northward of the Polar Circle, to 8° of Northern Latitude, and *Europe* is bounded by the 35°th of North Latitude; and in Breadth, from *Newfoundland* to *California*, is above 70° of Longitude. It is also obvious, that the *Spanish*, *French*, and *British* Colonies, do not occupy the third Part of that Continent. But the *Hudson's Bay* Company, by their unlimited Grant, pretend to all the Remainder of it, much greater than the Half of *Europe*, as they claim all the Countries and Seas beyond the Entrance of the Streights commonly call'd

A 2

Hud-

Hudson's Streights; and on the East Coast of *Labrador*, from *Davis's Inlet* in 56° , in whatsoever Latitudes they lie, not possessed before the Grant by any of his Majesty's Subjects, or any other Christian Power.

This extensive Country and Trade, they have, under that pretended Right, and exorbitant Grant, locked up from all his Majesty's other *British* Subjects, for about 80 Years; and also all the Countries and Trade beyond it, that might have been discovered and improved during that Time, under Pretence of their exclusive Grant of Trade, tho' an illegal Monopoly, being without Act of Parliament; and the Navigation to those Countries is confined to three or four Ships, tho' capable of employing many Hundreds; and the whole Trade is engrossed into the Hands of Nine or Ten Persons, scarcely known by People in Trade, who are perpetual Directors, or rather Dictators, having bought up near nine 10ths of their pretended or imaginary Stock, never allowing it to come to publick Sale; and by that Means, as each has a Vote for every 100*l.* he has in Stock, the few others, who have any Shares in their Stock, have no legal Right of inspecting into their Books, or enquiring into their Management of the Trade; but must tamely submit, and accept of whatever Dividend is made to them, without having a Power to call them to Account for their Conduct.

In order to prevent the Publick, or Merchants in *Britain*, from enquiring into the Trade of those Countries, they conceal it as much as possible, and confine their Trade to a small Capital, their Exports not exceeding 3,600*l.* annually, at a Medium; and to discourage others from enquiring into it, or attempting to trade to, or navigate these Seas, they say and pretend, that the Countries adjoining *Hudson's Bay* are in so inhospitable a Climate, and so
excessively

exceffively cold, that no Perfons can be induced to inhabit it; that no Kind of Grain or Pulfe can grow there, for the exceffive Cold and Ice; that the Rivers are unnavigable, and for that Reason no Trade can be carried on, in the inland Countries, up the Rivers, or Lands be cultivated there; that the Natives are fierce and inhospitable; that the Seas are dangerous, and the Navigation thro' the Ice almoft impracticable; and further to conceal from the Merchants in *Britain* thofe large Countries, and the Navigation into thofe Seas, the Company alfo prevent their Captains and Servants from publishing any Journals or Charts of their Voyages, or Discoveries, (if any were ever made by them) or any Charts of thofe Seas; and alfo all Descriptions of thefe Countries, or Knowledge of the Climates and inland Parts of that Country, by difcouraging their going into the Country, or navigating up the Rivers; and under Pretence of preventing their Servants trading with the Natives, they confine them to their Factories during the trading Time in Summer, whilft the Navigation is open, and afterwards employ them in preparing and bringing home Fewel for the Winter; and in Winter only allow them to trap and kill fome Martins and Beavers near their Factories, which they buy from them at a low Price.

The Company, to engrofs this beneficial Trade to themfelves, and to prevent its being known, or enquired into by the Merchants of *Britain*, confine their Trade in this extenfive Continent, to the exporting of Goods and Manufactures to the Value of 3,600*l.* annually, at a Medium, in which is included Provisions and Neceffaries for their Servants at their Factories; and for that Export, import annually Furs, Peltry, &c. to the Value of about 30 or 40,000*l.* when if thefe Countries were fettled,
and

and the Trade extended and improved, by civilizing and incorporating with the Natives, allowing them a more equitable Trade, and carrying up our Manufactures into their Countries by these large navigable Rivers in Summer, and by Sledges in Winter, and by that Means employing more of the Natives in Hunting, and enabling them to become industrious, our *British* Exports might reasonably increase to 200,000*l.* and our Imports from thence to above 400,000*l.* in a very short Time, as by presumptive Proofs may be easily made appear.

As the Company set up a Right to the Property of all these Countries, and an exclusive Trade to them by their Charter, I must beg leave to observe upon that Grant, and their Behaviour under it; and how far they have followed and fulfilled the Spirit and Intention of their Charter, upon Presumption of its having been originally valid, and not a fraudulent Grant obtained from the Crown, and an Imposition upon the King; which, as it is a Grant of a Property of Lands without any Limitation or Bounds, is in itself a void Grant, and can't be claimed against the Crown. The Grant of the Crown being in these Words— “ The sole Trade and Commerce of all
 “ those Seas, Streights, Bays, Rivers, Lakes,
 “ Creeks and Sounds, in whatsoever Latitudes they
 “ shall be, that lie within the Entrance of the
 “ Streights commonly called *Hudson's Streights*,
 “ together with all the Lands and Territories upon
 “ the Countries, Coasts and Confines of the Seas,
 “ Bays, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks and Sounds aforesaid,
 “ that are not already actually possessed by the Sub-
 “ jects of any other Christian Prince or State; with
 “ the Fishing of all Sorts of Fish, Whales, Stur-
 “ geons, and all other Royal Fishes, in the Seas,
 “ Bays, Inlets and Rivers, within the Premises;
 “ and the Fish therein taken, together with the
 2 Royalty

“ Royalty of the Sea, upon the Coasts, within the
 “ limits aforesaid; and all Mines Royal, as well
 “ discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver,
 “ Gems, and precious Stones, to be found or dis-
 “ covered within the Territories, Limits, and
 “ Places aforesaid; and that the Land be from
 “ henceforth reckoned and reputed as one of our
 “ Plantations, or Colonies in *America*, called *Prince*
 “ *Rupert’s Land*.” — By the next Clause, the
 Company are made Lords Proprietors of all the afore-
 said Country for ever; the Lands to be held in common
 Soccage, as of the Manor of *East Greenwich*, pay-
 ing to his Majesty and to his Successors, two Elks,
 and two black Beavers, whensoever, and as often,
 as they shall happen to enter into these Territories;
 and, by a subsequent Clause, not only confirms their
 sole Trade and Traffick to the Countries aforesaid,
 but also to and from all Havens, Bays, Creeks, &c.
 into which they shall find Entrance or Passage by
 Land or by Water, out of these Territories; and to
 all Nations inhabiting any of the Coasts adjacent,
 which are not already possessed by Christian Powers,
 or whereof the Trade and Traffick was not granted
 to any other of his Majesty’s Subjects.

So that the Grant of the Lands, Seas, &c. for ever,
 as well as the exclusive Trade, is unlimited, unless the
 whole Globe be the Limit, except what was in the
 Possession of Christian Powers: For as all Countries
 are granted beyond or westward of the Entrance of
Hudson’s Streights, there are no Bounds westward;
 and as all is granted, in whatsoever Latitudes they
 lie, wherever they can find a Passage by Land or
 by Water, then there is no Limitation from North
 to South, but from Pole to Pole; only what was
 possessed by Christian Powers. So that all *America*
 beyond the Meridian of *Resolution Island*, the East
 Entrance of *Hudson’s Streights*, is within their Claim;
 and

and also all the Seas and Isles beyond it; and all *Asia*, except what is in the *Russian* Dominions; and *Africa*, and the *East-Indies*, except so much as is in Christian Hands, as well as the Monopoly of the Trade.

Except this extraordinary Charter, there never was any proprietary Grant from the Crown, without a limited Boundary; some betwixt Parallels of Latitude North and South; from a settled Meridian or fix'd Point Eastward, to another Meridian or fix'd Point Westward; either by Degrees of Latitude, or by the Springs of Rivers, or limited by the *South-Sea*, as *Carolina* was bounded, which is a Limit tho' a large one; but this Charter has no Bounds but the Globe, consequently their Grant was a fraudulent Imposition upon the Crown, obtained by Surprise, being not attended to by the Officers of the Crown, and must therefore be void from the Beginning; and an exclusive Trade for ever, without an Act of Parliament, it being a Monopoly, can't be granted by the Crown, is also a Certainty.

But supposing either, or both, were originally good, then it is proper to consider what they have done to fulfil the Intention and Terms for which the Charter was granted.

The Charter sets forth, “ That whereas the Petitioners for the Charter have, at their own Cost and Charges, undertaken an Expedition for *Hudson's Bay*, in the Northwest Parts of *America*, for the discovering of a New Passage to the *South-Sea*, and for the finding of some Trade for Furs, Minerals, and other Commodities; and by such their Undertaking have made such Discoveries, as do encourage them to proceed farther in Pursuance of their said Design, by Means whereof there may probably arise great Advantage to us and our Kingdoms.

“ And

“ And whereas the said Undertakers, for their
 “ further Encouragement in the said Design, have
 “ humbly besought us to incorporate them, and
 “ grant to them the whole Trade and Commerce of
 “ all those Seas, &c. in whatsoever Latitudes they
 “ shall be, that lie within the Entrance of the
 “ Streights, commonly called *Hudson's Streights*,
 “ together with all the Lands, &c. which are not
 “ now possessed by any of our Subjects, or by the
 “ Subjects of any other Prince or State.

“ Now know ye, that we being desirous to pro-
 “ mote all Endeavours that may tend to the pub-
 “ lick Good of our People, and to encourage the
 “ said Undertaking, have granted, &c.”

From this Preamble, and granting Clause, is it not evident, that it was granted to the Company to encourage them to find out the Passage to the *South-Sea*, and to find out and extend the Trade for Furs, Minerals, and other Commodities, by Means whereof great Advantage might arise to these our Kingdoms; and was it not expressly granted to promote all Endeavours that might tend to the Good of the Public? and in the Grant expressly called it a Colony, as other Colonies of *America*, to be called *Prince Rupert's Land*? Were not these the express Terms and Intention of the Grant?

Doth it appear, since that Time, that they have fulfilled any of these Terms? Have they done any thing effectually to discover the Passage to the Southern Ocean; or can they yet ascertain, by authentick Charts or Journals, that there is no Passage? If they sent any People, Ships, or Sloops upon the Search, instead of making Discoveries, they have concealed such as they have made from the *British* Merchants; and if by their Search they have ascertained there being none, but that all the Northwest Side of the Bay is a continuous Coast,

then they can produce Charts of the Coast, and authentick Journals of such Voyages and Search; if they have none to produce, it is surely a Demonstration they have made no such Search. As to the Company's extending the *British* Trade into that North-western Continent, or settling those Countries, and making it a Colony, as intended and required by the Grant; if they have done so, it is also incumbent upon them to shew what Settlements they have established, or what Discoveries and Improvement of Trade they have made, up the Rivers and Lakes in that Continent, by authentick Journals and Charts of those Countries, with the Rivers and Lakes; which if they can't produce, it is evident they have made no Discoveries, nor have extended their Trade within Land, nor upon the Rivers, any more than they have done by Sea.

It will also appear upon Evidence, that the Company have never settled any of those Countries, or allowed any other of his Majesty's Subjects to plant or settle upon the Lands they claim by their Grant, except their menial Servants in their several Factories; which are but four large Houses, under the Name of Forts, three of which are of Wood, and two small trading Houses. That in each of these large Houses, they have from 25 to 30 Servants, in Time of Peace; and 7 or 8 in the two small Houses; in the whole not above 120; and in Time of War, not above 150 Servants in the whole; and they have not improved or cultivated above four Acres of Land about all their Factories; nor have they extended their Trade beyond those Factories; taking only what Trade the Natives bring to them, without going up the Rivers into the Country to trade with the Natives: And instead of contradicting this Account, they excuse and justify themselves for not doing it, by alleging, that the Climate is so severe,

vere, and the Country so cold, and Soil so bad, that no Grain will grow near their Factories; and pretend that it is colder, and the Weather more severe within Land. They also give out, that the Rivers are so rapid, and have so many Falls, that they are unnavigable, except with small Canoes made of Birch Bark; and this only barely asserted without Proof, having neither Journals nor Charts to produce to support that Assertion.

As to the Inclemency of the Seasons and Coldness of the Climate, we may be Judges of that, by drawing a Parallel of the Latitudes there, with the Countries in *Europe* in the same Latitudes, and observe the Diary of the Weather at one of their most Northerly Factories; at *York Fort*, which is in about 57° 10' North Latitude, *which is annex'd to this Account*, and then see what Foundation there can be for that Assertion. We shall find *Archangel*, and all *Lapland* above five Degrees more northerly than their most northerly Factory at *Churchill*, which is situated in 59°, and these Countries to northward of 65°. — *Drontheim* in *Norway* three Degrees more northerly, and *Bergen* and *Petersburg* in 60 Degrees, one Degree to northward of it, and *Stockholm* about half a Degree to northward of it; and yet all these Cities are in habitable Climates, and most of them Places of Pleasure and great Trade.

Riga, in *Livonia*, a Place of great Trade, is in the same Latitude with *York Fort* in *Haye's River*; and *Edinburgh*, *Copenhagen*, and *Moscow* in about 56°, the Latitude of *New Severn River*, which the Company have neglected and despised. — *Dantzic*, *Hamburg*, and *York*, in the same Parallel with *Slude River*, on the East Coast of *Hudson's Bay*, where the Company have a small House, and with *Equan* upon the West Side of the Bay, which the

Company have not thought worth their Care, tho' it be in 54. — *Bremen, Berlin, and Amsterdam* are more northerly than *Albany* Factory, which is in 52', and *London, Bruges, and Breslaw*, are in the Latitude of *Moose River* Factory in 51' 30', and of *Ruperts, Frenchmans, and Nodway* Rivers, which the Company have deserted or neglected. — These surely can't be called severe Climates; and by settling higher up these several Rivers, as they all have their Courses from the Southward, the Climate would still improve, and the Countries become more temperate by being cultivated, and by cutting down the Woods; for the Climates at the Factories are more severe than within Land, by their being situated among Swamps at the Mouths of Rivers, near the Bay; which by reason of so much fresh Water, continues much longer frozen, and the Ice much thicker, than further within Land. — Nor does the Objection usually made, that the Countries on the East Coast of *America* are much colder than the Countries in *Europe*, in the same Latitudes, hold here: The Reason for that Objection is this, that the great Mountains within Land, and fresh Lakes, many of them frozen, and great Tract of Land to the Westward, over which the North-westerly Winds blow great part of the Winter, occasions a much greater Cold in Winter, whilst frozen, than in *Europe* where the same Winds prevail, which comes off the Sea, which being not frozen, is much milder than from a frozen Continent; and the Coast on the East Side of *Asia*, North of *China*, to *Kamschatki*, where the Climate is as severe and cold, as in *America*, for the same Reason, is caused by the North-west Winds blowing over so great a Continent covered with Snow. But this can't hold in the Countries on the West Side of *Hudson's Bay*;

for

for it is known, that the *American* Western Ocean is at no great Distance from the Countries west of the Bay; and as these Countries are not mountainous, but abound with large navigable Rivers, and great Lakes, these Countries from a like Parity of Reason, must be equally temperate, as the Countries in *Europe* situated at an equal Distance from the *Atlantic Ocean*, and where the Countries in *Europe* are mountainous, very much colder; as in *Switzerland, Bohemia, &c.*— But as the Journal of the Weather, taken at or near *York Fort*, from *August 1746*, to the End of *June 1747*, hereunto annexed, will prove this Fact, I appeal to it; by which it will appear, tho' under the Inconveniency of being taken at the Mouth of a River near an Icy Sea, which continued long frozen after the Ice within Land was broke up, yet the Weather, the whole Winter, was as temperate as in the Continent of *Europe*, in the same Latitudes; no way tempestuous, but generally serene sharp Frost, which did not prevent any of the Seamen from going from the House, and Huts built to shelter them in the Winter, to *York Fort*, or to the Ships, or into the Woods, except for a very few Days, the whole Winter, when there happened a Fall of Snow. *February* and *March* being generally intermix'd with thawing Weather, and by the 30th of *March* the Freshes came over the Ice in the River and Creek, which demonstrates that it was breaking up within the Country by the Middle of *March*.

From this it may appear, whether any Credit can be given to their Account, that no Grain or Pulse will come to Maturity in that Climate, when the Country above *York Fort*, one of their most Northernly Factories, in 57°, the Ice broke up in *March*, at a very proper Time for Tillage; when Barley,
Oats,

Oats, Beans and Pease, have been tried at their more Southerly Factories, and succeeded well, and Pulse and Roots, which they have only try'd at *York Fort*, have proved very good; and where further within Land wild Oats, or rather Rice, grows without Culture in the Marshes; so that it is evident they only assert this to discredit the Country and Climate, and to excuse themselves for not settling and improving the Country higher up the Rivers, where the Climate is warmer, and the Lands dryer and better, than in the Swamps about their Factories.

As to the Company's Objection, that the Rivers are unnavigable, from the Number of Sharps or Falls; such of the Company's Servants who have gone up *Nelson River* for several Miles, tho' contrary to their Governors Orders and Inclinations, say, that those Sharps, they call Falls, are only strong, sharp Currents like a Tide, which the Natives row up, against the Stream, in their Birch Canoes; and that our Boats could row up against the Stream with great Ease; and Monsieur *Jeremie*, who was many Years there as Intendant or Governor, mentions nothing of any such Falls; and *Joseph la France*, who came down from the first great Lake to *York-Fort*, said, that the Stream was so easy, that loaded Boats, such as ours, could row up against it for above 60 Leagues, and smaller Boats go even to the Lake about 100 Leagues higher.— The Falls or Sharps upon the other Rivers are generally of the same Kind; so that there is seldom any Occasion to make use of Land Carriages, and where necessary, they are not long.

As to the Danger of sailing in those Seas, it appears to be less dangerous than most other Navigations. The Ships sent upon the Discovery in 1741. and 1746. are returned safe; and the Company's
Ships

Ships trading into *Hudson's Bay*, since 1714. for 35 Years, have made their Voyages, out and home, according to their Orders, each Year; except two Ships, by the Carelessness of the Captain, which were lost in the Ice in fair Weather, when he might have avoided the Danger. Their passing the Streights Outward-bound, when there is no Night, is a great Advantage; and upon their Return from the Bay, all the Ice is dissolved, and drove to the Southward out of the Streight, except the large high Islands of Ice dispersed in the Streight, which may be avoided; and tho' Fogs are frequent near the Ice, that is always in calm Weather, when there is little Danger, for any brisk Gale carries off the Fog.

From these Observations. from Facts, it plainly appears, that their Objections are calculated to prevent Settlements being made up the Rivers in the Bay, and to deter others from navigating those Seas, which, if pursued, must certainly ruin their illegal Monopoly, and open the Trade to the rest of the *British* Merchants.

As these Facts can't be contested, if the Observations upon them are just, it shews demonstrably, that the Company have not acted according to the Direction and Spirit of their Charter, and that their Excuse for not doing it is lame, and has no Foundation to support it.

If the Trade to *Hudson's Bay*, and the Manner the Company carries it on, be next considered, it will appear to be highly prejudicial to the *British* Interest, and calculated to do as little for the Publick, and as much for their own Benefit, upon a small Capital, as they can possibly contrive it.

The exporting of the Manufactures and Produce of the Kingdom, for a reasonable Profit, is the greatest Benefit a Nation can have by Trade; by usefully employing our industrious Poor at Home,
and

and much more material than importing a great Quantity of Goods; altho' they should prove of great Value to the Merchant upon Importation. As for Instance, it is much more beneficial to the Community to send out 100,000*l.* value in Goods and Manufactures, to bring in 110,000, provided the Merchant has Profit sufficient to carry on his Commerce, than to send out only 10,000*l.* Value in our Produce and Manufactures, to bring in 110,000*l.* For the cheaper we can sell our Manufactures abroad, so as to undersell other Nations, and yet have a sufficient Profit to carry it on, by increasing our Sale Abroad, it must increase our Manufacturers at Home, and keep them fully employed, to the great Benefit of the State.

Now let us observe how the *Hudson's Bay* Company manage their Trade. They make it a principal Point, to export as little of our Produce and Manufactures as they possibly can, and those in the most trifling Things; imposing upon the Natives Ignorance Trifles of little or no Value; for Medicines to cure them of all Diseases, or to make them successful in their Wars, or Hunting; and selling such Trifles, and the other Iron and Woolen Goods, with Tobacco and Spirits, at an unreasonable Price, in Exchange for valuable Furs and Peltry; some of their Exports at 2000 *per Cent.* Profit, as may be seen by their Standard for Trade given to their Factors to exchange with the Natives, at the Rates they're fix'd, which is annexed to this; yet the Factors, still more exorbitant than the Directors, sell their Goods considerably above the Standard, to shew the Company how zealous they are in raising the Price of *British* Goods; this they call Gain upon the overplus Trade: And thus they import Cargoes of 30 or 40,000*l.* Value, for a very few Goods exported, not in Value above 3000*l.* annually, so as
to

to have a great Profit to the Company, upon an inconsiderable Export from *Britain*, to the great Loss of the Manufacturers of *Britain*.

It is from this Misconduct, that the *French* carry Goods from *Canada* by Land, and up Rivers, in which are many great Cataracts, to the Southward and Westward of *Hudson's Bay*, even to the Lakes beyond *Nelson River*, and there undersell the Company, by giving a greater Price for all the valuable light Furs of easiest Carriage; so that these Natives carry only Beavers, and the heaviest Furs to the Company's Factories, which the *French* can't carry to Profit to *Canada*.

The small Value they get in *British* Goods for their Furs, prevents many of the *Indians* from bringing them down to their Factories; nor can they carry down the sixth Part of the Furs they save to their Factories, in their small Canoes; and a great many Beasts which have fine Furs are not hunted or killed, they getting little or nothing for them at the Factories, as Squirrels, Ermines, Hares, &c. nor can they carry down in their small Canoes any Deer or Buffalo's Skins, they being bulky, and getting little or nothing for them; yet many hundred thousand might be had from that vast Continent in a Season, the Natives, at present, killing them by Thousands, and let them rot in their Skins; tho' they would, if well sav'd, make a valuable Cargo to *Britain*, and are a great Trade in other Colonies in *America*: So that if the Standard of Trade was fix'd at a reasonable Price, and Settlements made up the Rivers, and People were allowed to go into the *Indian* Country to trade, by the Rivers and Lakes in Summer, and upon Sledges in Winter, the Trade might be increased Ten-fold; and instead of 40,000*l.* value, now imported, we might, in Furs and Skins alone, bring home 400,000*l.* Value; and export

200,000*l.* Value in our Produce and Manufactures.

To shew that this is no extravagant Computation, let the Nature of the Bay Trade, as it is now carried on, be considered, and then it may be seen how much it may be increased. A Beaver Skin generally sells, by the Parcel, at the Company's Sale here, at a Medium, for nine Shillings. The Company generally had 50,000 Beaver Skins from *York Fort*, 20,000 from *Churchil River*, and about as many from *Albany* and *Moose* Factories, and from *Slude River*, until they lost great Part of that Trade to the *French*, by allowing them to fix a Factory at *St. Germain*, upon the Head of *Moose River*. By the Account given by *Joseph la France*, a good Hunter can take 5 or 600 Beavers in one Winter, but can only carry down to the Factories one Hundred in a Canoë; so that above three 4ths, at least, are not brought to Market to the Factories. Those they can't carry down are made Coverings for the Natives, and spread as Beds to lie upon, and with Deer-Skins are Part of the Covering of their Tents; some of them are hanging as Escutcheons upon Trees on the Death of their Children; and frequently they burn off the Fur, and roast the Beaver in their Skins at their Feasts, as being their most delicious Food; if they have more, they lie by and rot, having no farther Use for them, having no Convenience of carrying them so far to Market; and getting so small a Price for them, most Part in Trifles, at the Factory, as may appear by their fix'd Standard for Trade, hereunto annexed.

From this it is evident, that if our *English* Goods and Manufactures were carried up into the Country to the Natives, by navigating the Rivers in Summer, or by Sledges in Winter, and Families settled upon the Rivers, where there were any Falls or Sharps, with Horses and draught Cattle to assist in transporting

transporting heavy Goods to other Boats built above these Falls, to carry our Goods into the great Lakes ; and the *British* Goods were bartered at more equitable Rates ; and Duffields, Strouds, Blankets, and other coarse Woolen, and Iron and Copper Manufactures, which would serve them for Coverings and Cloaths, and for other Conveniencies, were carried to them, that then the remaining three 4ths, now lost to *Britain*, would come to Market ; and by settling an equitable Standard with the Natives, at different Places, according to the Merchant's Expence of Carriage, Trouble and Risque, greater Numbers would be employed in Hunting, both of the *Indians* and *Europeans*, who would settle there ; and by our obliging the *Indian* Nations to live in Peace with each other, and by civilizing them, and thereby enabling them to get Provisions with more Ease and Certainty, by which their Children would be no Charge to them, they would breed and increase better ; their Want of Food, and errattick Way of Life at present, makes it a Prudence in them not to marry early, or to have many Children ; so that by our Protection and Assistance in procuring them Necessaries cheaper, the Furr Trade, in a little Time, would be vastly increased.

There comes at present near 100,000 Beavers to *England* from *Hudson's Bay*, besides what goes to *Canada* from the Countries adjoining it ; if therefore we would undersel the *French*, as we easily may, by a very modest Computation, above 300,000 might be imported annually in Beaver, above 130,000*l.* in Value : And as there are no Deer-Skins now imported, except a few Moose, Elk, and Red Deer dress'd ; as there are immense Numbers of Deer in those Countries, even as far North as the Polar Circle, which the *Indians* now kill, using frequently nothing but their Tongues, leaving them to

rot in their Skins, by giving a reasonable Price for them up in the Country, and bringing them down the Rivers in Boats, or by Sledges in Winter and Spring, at a moderate Computation above 400,000 might be imported annually, in Value above 120,000*l.*

As the *French* give as much for a Martin as for a Beaver, and the Company insist upon three instead of a Beaver, all, or the greatest Part of these valuable Furs, being light and of easy Carriage, go to the *French*; but if we would give a proper Price for them, we might have the whole, and many more would be trap'd; of these we might import annually 200,000 at least, which generally sell here, at a Medium, for above 7 Shillings each; but at 5 Shillings would amount to 50,000*l.* Of Ermines and Squirrels, which the Company don't make an Article in their Trade, of which there are great Numbers, and only a few brought home by the Sailors clandestinely, above 200,000 might be annually imported, which are sold here to the Furriers at 2 Shillings each, and would amount to at least 20,000*l.* To these, if we add Moose Deer, Elks, Red-Deer, Wolves, Wolverines, Foxes, Black, Grey, Red and White, Cats, Bears, and Otters, which at a reasonable Computation would amount to, in Value, 100,000*l.* By these Articles alone, our Imports would amount to above 400000*l.*, annually.

To these also may be added, great Numbers of white Hares, whose Furs are very good, and make excellent Hats; 36,000 having been taken in one Season near *York Fort*, when the *French* possessed it, as Monsieur *Jeremie* relates: also great Numbers of Buffaloes Skins, of great Value. The Musk Ox, whose Wool is very long, and as fine as Silk, of which fine Hats have been made in *France*. All these Furs and Peltry are to be had in the Countries adjoining *Hudson's Bay*, even as far North as the

the Polar Circle, and on all the *Labrador Coast*, except Beavers, which only build and live in a marshy, woody Country, the inner Rind of Poplars, &c. being their chief Food. This alone, by settling these Countries, and extending and opening the Trade, is of great Consequence, and would greatly increase our Shipping, and employ a hardy Race of Seamen. But we may still further observe what great Profit may be made by the Fisheries in those Seas, and what great Numbers of Ships and Seamen may be employed in purchasing and bringing home great Cargoes from the Bay. In all the Northwest Side of the Bay are great Numbers of the Whalebone Whales, white Whales, Seals, white Bears, and Sea-Horses with their Ivory; and Seals, Sea-Horses and white Whales, in all other Parts of the Bay; of these the *Eskimaux Indians*, at present, kill great Numbers with the bad Instruments they have; but if they were supply'd from *Britain* with Harpoons, Lines, and other Iron Tools for their Hunting and Fishing, and coarse Cloaths and Coverings for their Habits and Beds, they would exchange all their Skins, Fin, Oil and Ivory, for our Manufactures; and all these People would become Fishers for us, and Conduct us through all their Streights and Inlets, without Danger or Expence; and would furnish us with these necessary Commodities in Exchange for our Manufactures, which would greatly increase our Shipping, and Seamen; and by vending a great Quantity of our coarse Manufactures, would be more beneficial to us, than gaining the *Greenland* Fishery; and by this Means we might find out, by the Natives for Pilots, the Passage to the Western Ocean, or soon determine that there is none.

Besides this, the Inland Trade might be still greatly increased; for as the Furs and Skins are light, and require much Ballast to be brought home, the
Ships

Ships may be ballasted with Pine, Fir, Larch, and other Timber, of which there is a vast Quantity, and may be floated down to the Places where the Ships load; and when Inhabitants increase, great Quantities of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, and Turpentine, may be made, so cheap as to undersel the *Swedes* and *Danes*, which would greatly increase our Shipping: And as there are valuable Lead and Copper-Mines in those Countries, the Ore would also be used as Ballast; and when the Natives, who are a humane People, are civilized, and provided with the Necessaries of Life, which may be done in a few Years, there may be other Commodities found, and Advantages that don't at present appear to us.

But if besides all these Advantages, we should find rich, civilized Nations, near, or upon the Coast of the Western Ocean, North of *New Mexico*, of which there are authentick Accounts from *Spanish* Authors, above a Century and half ago, when they had no Apprehensions of other *European* Nations interfering with them in their Settlements or Discoveries; who say, that they abound in Silver and Gold Mines, and in Turquoises, and live in large Cities and Towns; which is confirmed since by *French* Accounts, by *Jeremie*, *Labontan*; and strongly hinted at by *Charlevoix*, and also by *Cax*, who had good Information and authentick Journals of those Countries; we can't compute how much our Trade may be improved in that North-western Continent, even without finding out a navigable Passage to the Western Ocean: For if the Passage be short over Land, from *Churchill* or *Seal River*, to that Ocean, as we are informed it is by the Natives, who have been at it, and returned to our Factories with Goods traded for there and have been also at the Copper-Mine, which is either upon it, or upon a Streight leading to it; which Sea is also confirmed

to be at no great Distance by *Charlevoix*, and by *Bellin*, the Engineer of the Marine in *France*, from original Journals and Charts he had seen, which were made upon the Spot; then, without a navigable Passage, *British* Goods might be easily conveyed by Sleds, in Winter and Spring, to the Western Ocean; and by making a Settlement upon the Coast, in a convenient Harbour, Ships might be built there, and a Navigation carry'd on from thence to all the adjoining Countries, and the Returns be made over Land again to *Hudson's Bay*, and from thence to *Britain*. But if there be a navigable Passage to that Ocean, of which there is still the greatest Probability, from the Tides, the Whales, the Openings seen and entered, and great North-western Current through those Inlets; which, from a Settlement to be fix'd at *Seal River*, might then be found without Expence, by trading with the *Eskimaux*; the Increase of Trade and Navigation through it can't be easily computed.

Upon the whole, since so valuable a Trade and Discovery hath been so long neglected by the *Hudson's Bay* Company, and the Trade confined to so small an Export, and kept lock'd up from all the *British* Merchants, under Pretence of a Charter, which the Crown was by Surprise, and inadvertently drawn in to grant, for little or no Consideration, for Ever; Lands without Bounds, and an illegal Monopoly, which was originally an Imposition upon the Crown, as the Value of it to the Publick was not known; is it not an Object worthy of the Parliament to look into and redress, by examining into the pretended Rights and Privileges of the Company, by the original Grant, and the Validity of it; and also their Conduct under it, since that Time; and after examining into it, to make these
Countries

Countries and Trade to them, which is now our undisputed Right, beneficial to *Britain*, by settling these Countries, civilizing, and afterwards converting the Natives, and extending our Trade into that Northern Continent; either by fixing a Company, under proper Regulations and Restrictions, who shall be obliged to settle and secure these Countries, and extend the Trade, by making Alliances with the Natives, civilizing them, and allowing them an equitable Standard for Trade, and determining the Practicability of the Passage; or by opening the Trade to the Bay to all his Majesty's Subjects, and forming Settlements there at the Publick Expence, or by a small Tax upon their Trade, whichever Way may be most advantagious to *Britain*?



Standard

Standard of Trade.

- B**EADS valued, One Pound as One Beaver.
 Kettles, one, as one and half Beavers.
 Powder, one Pound, as one Beaver.
 Shot, four Pound, as one Beaver.
 Tobacco, *Brazil*, three Quarters of a Pound, as one Beaver.
 ——— *Virginia* Leaf, one Pound, as one Beaver.
 ——— *English* Role, one Pound, as one Beaver.
 Vermillion, one Pound, as sixteen Beavers.
 Thread, one Pound, as one Beaver
 Brandy, *English*, one Gallon, as four Beavers.
 Strong-waters, one Gallon, as four Beavers.
 Broad-Cloth, one Yard, as three Beavers.
 Ditto Red, one Yard, as three Beavers.
 Ditto Blue, one Yard, as three Beavers.
 Fine ditto, one Yard, as five Beavers.
 Bays, one Yard, as one and half Beavers.
 Blankets, one Yard, as seven Beavers.
 Duffles, one Yard, as two Beavers.
 Flannel, one Yard, as one and half Beavers.
 Gartering, one Yard and half, as one Beaver.
 Lace broad Orris, one Yard and half, as one Beaver.
 Worsted binding, one Yard and half, as one Beaver.
 Awl Blades, eight, as one Beaver.
 Buttons Brás Coat, four Dozen, as one Beaver.
 Ditto Waitcoat, six Doz. as one Beaver.
 Burning Glaffes, two, as one Beaver.
 Bayonets, one, as one Beaver.
 Combs Ivory, one, as one Beaver.
 Egg-boxes, three, as one Beaver.
 Barrel-boxes, three, as one Beaver.
 Feathers Red, two, as one Beaver.
 Fish-hooks, fourteen, as one Beaver.

D

Files

Files valued, one, as one Beaver
 Flints, sixteen, as one Beaver.
 Guns, one, as fourteen Beavers.
 Pistols, one, as seven Beavers.
 Gun-worms, four, as one Beaver
 Gloves Yarn, one Pair, as one Beaver.
 Handkerchiefs, one, as one Beaver.
 Hats laced, one, as four Beavers.
 Hatchets, one, as one Beaver.
 Hawk's-bells, twelve, as one Beaver.
 Ice Chizzels, one, as one Beaver.
 Knives, four, as one Beaver.
 Looking-glasses, one, as one Beaver.
 Needles, twelve, as one Beaver.
 Net Lines, one, as one Beaver.
 Powder-horns, one, as one Beaver.
 Runlets, one, as one Beaver.
 Rings plain, six, as one Beaver.
 Ditto Seal, three, as one Beaver.
 Ditto Stone, three, as one Beaver.
 Scrapers, two, as one Beaver.
 Sword-blades, one, as one Beaver.
 Scissars, two Pair, as one Beaver.
 Spoons, two, as one Beaver.
 Shirts, one, as two Beavers.
 Shoes, one Pair, as three Beavers.
 Stockings, one, as two Beavers.
 Sashes, one, as one and half Beavers.
 Thimbles, six, as one Beaver.
 Tobacco-boxes, one, as one Beaver.
 Twine, one Scain, as one Beaver.
 Tobacco-tongs, two Pair, as one Beaver.

Beavers being the chief Commodity, therefore
 it is made the Standard, whereby they value all other
 Furs and Commodities dealt for in the Bay, as on
 the other Side.

One Parchment Moufe, as two Beavers.
 One drefs'd ditto, as one and half Beavers
 One Red Deer, as one Beaver.
 One old Bear, as two Beavers.
 One Bear Cub, as one Beaver.
 One Wolf, as two Beavers.
 One Cat, as one Beaver.
 One Black Fox, as three Beavers.
 One Grey ditto, as two Beavers.
 One Red ditto, as one Beaver.
 Two white Foxes, as one Beaver.
 Two Otters, as one Beaver.
 Two Vejacks, as one Beaver.
 Three Martins, as one Beaver.
 One Quiquehak, as one Beaver.
 Two Wenusks, as one Beaver.
 Ten Pound of Feathers, as one Beaver.

By Accounts, the *French* Trade, a Martin, as a
 Beaver; so the *Indians* go more to the *French*,
 upon that Account.

Guns three Sorts, four Foot, three Foot and half,
 and three Foot; all valued alike.

Beads seven different Sorts, *viz.* Large, Midling,
 and Small, White; Large, Midling, and Small
 Blue; and large Pearl, any Sort, one Pound as a
 Beaver.

Kettles eight different Sizes, *viz.* three quarters of
 a Pint, one Quart, two Quarts, 4 Quarts, eight
 Quarts, ten Quarts, twelve Quarts, fourteen
 Quarts, sixteen Quarts; any Size, one Pound as
 a Beaver and half.

Shot five Sorts, *viz.* Duck, Bristow, Partridge,
 Goose Mould. Low East India.

Strong Waters, White and Red.

Bays, Red and Blue.

Duffields, Red and Blue.

Hatchets, Midling and small.

Knives three Sorts, large Long, large Roach, and Jack.

Looking-Glasses two Sorts, Book, and Octagon.

Powder-Horns three Sorts, one Pound, three quarters of a Pound, and half a Pound.

Runlets three Sorts, two Quarts, four Quarts and eight Quarts.

Stockings three Sorts, Red, Blue, and Colour'd.

Tobacco-Boxes three Sorts, Oval plain, Japan'd, and lin'd Head.

This is all the Standard.



A N
A B S T R A C T
O F T H E
W E A T H E R

Taken at *Montague-House*, near *York-Fort*, in *Hay's-River* in *Hudson's-Bay*, in Latitude $57^{\circ} 20$; and on Board the *California*. As taken from a Log-Book, commencing *August* the 16th 1746. when they were at *Marble Island*, near the *Welcome*, and ending the 9th of *September* 1747. when they had got out of *Hudson's Streight*, upon their Return Home.

AUGUST, 1746.

- 16th. **F**RESH Breezes, interchangeably Fair and Cloudy.
17th. Part of the Day little Wind, Remainder fresh Breezes and Cloudy.
18th. Fresh Gales with thick Weather, Part of the Day cold, with Sleet and Snow; Remainder moderate, hazy, with small Rain.
19th. A strong Gale, hazy, foggy with Rain.
20th. Moderate, first Part, and variable; then a fresh Gale with small Rain.

- 21st. A fresh Gale till Noon, rainy and squally ; then clear Weather.
- 22d. A fresh Gale, fair and clear ; then cloudy with Squalls.
- 23d. A fresh Gale, cloudy and squally, then moderate with Sleet and Snow.
- 24th. The same Weather.
- 25th. Small Breezes, fair and clear ; then at the Entrance of *Nelson River*.
- 26th. Little Wind and fine Weather.
- 27th. Small Breezes and fine Weather.
- 28th. A fresh Breeze, variable, cold and raw.
- 29th. A fresh Breeze, cloudy.
- 30th. A fresh Breeze, fine Weather.
- 31st. Fine Weather.

S E P T E M B E R.

- 1st. Calm, fine Weather.
- 2d. A fresh Gale, fine Weather,
- 3d. Part a fresh Gale and fine Weather, Part moderate and cloudy.
- 4th. The same Weather.
- 5th. The same Weather.
- 6th. A fresh Gale, part cloudy, part Rain.
- 7th. The same Weather.
- 8th. A fresh Gale, cloudy, some Thunder.
- 9th. The same Weather, with some Rain.
- 10th. A fresh Gale with fine Weather.
- 11th. A fresh Gale, most part fair.
- 12th. A strong Gale with some Rain.
- 13th. Little Wind, cloudy.
- 14th. Little Wind, with clear fine Weather.
- 15th. First Part little Wind, then a fresh Gale.
- 16th. Fresh Gales.
- 17th. The same.

18. Fresh Gales, with some Sleet and Snow, then little Wind and cloudy.
 19th. First little Wind, then a fresh Gale.
 20th. A fresh Gale, then little Wind, again a fresh Gale.
 21st. A fresh Gale, then little Wind and hazy.
 22d. Calm, at first foggy, then clear.
 23d. Little Wind, calm and hazy.
 24th, Little Wind, and Rain.
 25th. a fresh Breeze, with fine Weather,
 26th. A fresh Breeze, part cloudy, part clear.
 27th. Variable small Wind, with fine Weather.
 28th. The same.
 29th. First part a fresh Gale with fine Weather, then a strong Gale with Sleet and Snow.
 30th. A strong Gale with Sleet and Snow.

O C T O B E R

- 1st. A strong Gale with Frost and Snow.
 2d. A strong Gale with Frost.
 3d. Moderate, with Frost and some Snow.
 4th. A strong Gale, hazy.
 5th. A strong Gale, clear, with some Snow.
 6th. A fresh Gale with some Snow.
 7th. Frost.
 8th. Clear and frost,
 9th. Wind at South-west, fine Weather.
 10th. Wind at West and moderate.
 11th. The same Weather.
 12th. Wind at West, pleasant Weather.
 13th. Variable Wind, with some Rain, then clear.
 14th. The same Weather.
 15th. A fresh Gale with some Snow, then fair and Frost.
 16th. Wind South-east, moderate and frosty.
 17th. Wind at South, and Frosty.

- 18th. Wind at South, fine Weather, and little Frost.
 19th. Wind at North-west, then at South.
 20th. Wind at South, fine Weather.
 21st. A strong Gale at North-east with some Snow.
 22d. The same.
 23d. Calm, with some Snow.
 24th. The same.
 25th. Small Wind, Southerly.
 26th. Wind South-east, fine Weather.
 27th. The same.
 28th. First Part a fresh Gale, then Calm with some Snow.
 29th. Calm, close Weather.
 30th. Wind westerly, with some Snow.
 31st. Wind North-west, with sharp Frost.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st. The same Wind and Weather.
 2d. The same.
 3d. The same.
 4th. The same.
 5th. Fresh Breeze, cold Weather.
 6th. Wind North-west, with sharp Frost.
 7th. Wind betwixt West and North, fine clear Weather.
 8th. Wind Northerly, fine mild Weather.
 9th. Wind West, with Frost.
 10th. No Observation.
 11th. Little Wind, with some small Snow, then fine Weather.
 12th. Little Wind, Westerly, fine Weather, with some small Snow.
 13th. Little Wind, at South-east, fine mild Weather.
 14th.

- 14th. Little Wind and small Snow.
 15th. Little Wind at North-east, mild Thawing in
 the River.
 16th. Wind Southerly, fine Weather.
 17th. Wind Westerly, fine mild Weather.
 18th. Rain, Wind North-west, then Sleet and Hail.
 19th. Wind West and variable, close warm Weather.
 20th. Wind at West, fine Weather.
 21st. Wind at South, fine Weather.
 22d. A fresh Breeze, cold Weather.
 23d. Wind North-west, cold, with some Snow.
 24th. The same.
 25th. The same.
 26th. Wind North-west, with clear sharp Weather.
 27th. Wind North-west, then South, sharp Weather.
 28th. Wind South, West, some Snow, cold Wea-
 ther.
 29th. Wind North-west, sharp Weather.
 30th. No Observation in Log-Book,

D E C E M B E R.

- 1st. Wind South-west, cold Weather.
 2d. Wind West, sharp.
 3d. Wind West, close and hazy, afterwards clear.
 4th. Wind West-north-west, cold Weather.
 5th. Wind westerly, with Drift and Cold.
 6th. Wind West, a fresh Gale, clear, sharp Weather.
 7th. Wind North-west, with some drift Snow, not
 so cold as before.
 8th. Wind North-west, sharp Weather, with some
 Snow.
 9th. Wind North, sharp drifty Weather.
 10th. Wind West, a fresh Gale, moderate Weather.
 11th. Wind South, clear, fine Weather.
 12th. Little Wind, variable, Easterly.

- 13th. North-west Wind, a fresh Gale, moderate Weather.
- 14th. Wind North-west, a fresh Gale, clear and sharp.
- 15th. The same.
- 16th. The same.
- 17th. A fresh Gale, West, South, and E. N. E. a strong Gale.
- 18th. A strong Gale, close drifty Weather.
- 19th. Wind North-west, moderate and clear.
- 20th. Wind at North, a fresh Gale, Hazy and cold.
- 21st. Wind North-west, sharp Weather.
- 22d. Wind South-South-west, clear, sharp Weather.
- 23d. Wind North-west, clear and sharp.
- 24th. The same.
- 25th. The same.
- 26th. The same.
- 27th. The same.
- 28th. The same.
- 29th. Wind North-west, moderate Weather.
- 30th. Wind at North-west, clear and moderate.
- 31st. The same.

1747. *JANUARY.*

- 1st. Wind North-west, a fresh Gale, clear and sharp.
- 2d. Wind at West, sharp Weather.
- 3d. Wind at West, moderate, with some Snow.
- 4th. Wind at West, moderate and Fair.
- 5th. Wind at North-west, fine Weather.
- 6th. Wind at North-west, a Gale and cold.
- 7th. The same.
- 8th. The same Wind, very cold.
- 9th. The same in the Morning, then South and moderate.

10th.

- 10th. No Observation.
 11th. Wind North and North-east, at Night North-west with sharp Snow.
 12th. Wind at North, close, cold Weather.
 13th. Wind at North-west, clear Weather.
 14th. Wind at West, fine Weather.
 15th. Wind at South, fine Weather, with some Snow:
 16th. Wind South, a Gale with Snow, but mild.
 17th. No Observation.
 18th. Wind North-west, a Gale; at Night moderate.
 19th. Wind North-west, sharp, with some Snow.
 20th. Wind North-west, with drift Snow.
 21st. Wind North-west, a Gale, then Southerly.
 22d. Wind West and variable, moderate Weather.
 23d. Wind North-west, fine Weather.
 24th. The same.
 25th. Variable, and fresh Gales.
 26th. Wind North-west, variable, with Snow and Cold:
 27th. A strong Gale with Snow, very sharp.
 28th. Wind North-east, a fresh Gale, with thick Snow, very cold.
 29th. Wind North-west, clear, fine, mild Weather.
 30th. Wind North, with Snow, but mild.
 31st. Wind at West, with moderate Weather.

F E B R U A R Y.

- 1st. Wind at West, moderate and cloudy.
 2d. Wind North-west, to North-east, variable, close, and hazy.
 3d. Wind North-west, clear, sharp Weather.
 4th. Wind at West, sharp Weather.
 5th. Wind East-north-east, hazy and mild, with some Snow.

- 6th. Wind South-south-east, a mild Drift with a Breeze till 5 at Night, then a thick Snow.
- 7th. Wind at North-east, little Wind, with some Snow.
- 8th. Wind South-east, fine mild Weather.
- 9th. Wind South-east, a light Breeze, fine Weather.
- 10th. Wind South-east to North-east, thick, hazy Weather.
- 11th. Wind South-east, with Snow and Sleet, then North-west and fair.
- 12th. Wind South-west, a fresh Gale, fine Weather.
- 13th. Wind at West, fine Weather.
- 14th. Little Wind, thawing a little.
- 15th. Little Wind, at South, thawing and running off the House.
- 16th. Wind at West, fine mild Weather.
- 17th. Wind at North, with some Snow.
- 18th. Wind South-west, fine mild Weather.
- 19th. Wind North-west, a hard Gale, then moderate, but cold.
- 20th. Wind South-west, a fresh Gale, then North-east and mild.
- 21st. Wind at West, fine clear Weather.
- 22d. Little Wind at West, fine mild Weather.
- 23d. The same, fine Weather.
- 24th. The same, fine, mild and clear.
- 25th. Wind at West, and sharp.
- 26th. Wind South-west, fine Weather.
- 27th. Wind South-west, a fresh Gale, fine Weather.
- 28th. Wind North-west with Snow, then fair, but cold.

M A R C H.

- 1st. Wind North-west, a fresh Breeze, fine Weather.
- 2d.

- 2d. Wind North-west, a fresh Gale, with thick Weather.
- 3d. The same Wind, clear and sharp.
- 4th. The same, clear Weather.
- 5th. Variable Wind, fine Weather.
- 6th. Wind South-west, clear and sharp.
- 7th. Wind North-west, and sharp.
- 8th. Wind at West, fine clear Weather.
- 9th. Little Wind at east, fine clear Weather.
- 10th. Wind North-west, sharp, afterwards moderate.
- 11th. Wind North-west, first Part sharp, then mild.
- 12th. Wind North-west, then South-west and mild.
- 13th. No Observation.
- 14th. Wind at North, with some Snow.
- 15th. Wind at South, with some Snow, but mild.
- 16th. Wind North, with Drift, and sharp, then less and clear.
- 17th. Wind at North-west, with Drift, and sharp.
- 18th. Wind North-west, close and sharp.
- 19th. Little Wind, variable, and fine Weather.
- 20th. Wind South-west, thawing, fine mild Weather. At Night freezing:
- 21st. Small Breezes, variable, fine and pleasant.
- 22d. Wind South-east, fine and pleasant.
- 23d. Wind South-west, a fresh Breeze, fine Weather.
- 24th. Variable Wind, fine pleasant Weather.
- 25th. Wind North-west, with some Snow.
- 26th. A small Breeze, fine and mild.
- 27th. Wind South-west, a fine Thaw, Water on the Ice in the Creek.
- 28th. A pleasant Thaw.
- 29th. Variable Breeze, fine and pleasant.
- 30th. Some Rain, with close Weather.
- 31st. Wind at North-east, close, mild Weather; the Fresh came down upon the Ice in the Creek eight Inches deep.

A P R I L.

- 1st. The Fresh came down over the Ice two Feet deep.
- 2d. Wind at North, with some Snow.
- 3d. Wind at North, a strong Gale, freezing.
- 4th. Wind at North, at first clear and sharp, then South, warm and clear.
- 5th. Small Breeze, sharp and clear.
- 6th. Wind at North-north-east, with Snow and cold.
- 7th. No Observation.
- 8th. Variable and fresh, sharp weather.
- 9th. Variable and pleasant.
- 10th. Wind North-north-east, moderate.
- 11th. Gentle southerly Breezes, mild and thawing.
- 12th. Wind East-north-east, fresh, moderate, and close.
- 13th. Wind North-west, a fresh Gale, with Snow and Sleet. Weather uncertain.
- 14th. Wind at East, squally and uncertain.
- 15th. Fine Breezes, variable, warm and thawing.
- 16th. The same weather.
- 17th. Wind South-west, a fine Gale, thawing fast.
- 18th. Little Wind, variable, with some Rain.
- 19th. Wind North-north-east, Rain and Snow, then fine and pleasant.
- 20th. Wind North-east, uncertain, raw and cold. Large Ice came down the Creek.
- 21st. Wind North-east, a fresh Gale, warm, and thawing.
- 22d. Wind North-east, uncertain weather. First Goose kill'd.
- 23d. Wind North-east, a fresh Gale, close and pleasant. Fresh on the Ice six Feet deep.

24th.

- 24th. Wind North-east, close and sharp, then South, fine and pleasant. The Ice broke up from the Bottom; Water 7 or 8 Feet deep upon the Ice.
- 25th. Wind East, then South, fine mild weather. Great Ice coming down.
- 26th. Wind South and variable, with Snow.
- 27th. Fresh Breezes, raw and uncertain.
- 28th. Wind at North, with some Snow, and cold.
- 29th. Wind North-east, squally with Snow, freezing.
- 30th. Wind North to East, close, sharp weather.

M A Y.

- 1st. Wind North-east, moderate and sharp.
- 2d. Variable and mild, then North-east, and Sharp.
- 3d. Wind North-east, raw and cold.
- 4th. Wind at North, a fresh Gale with Snow.
- 5th. Wind North-west, Snow and hard Frost.
- 6th. Wind at North, sharp Frost, then variable and warm.
- 7th. South and South-west, warm, then North and North-west, Hail and Rain, very cold.
- 8th. Wind North-east, fair and sharp, then Rain, Hail and Frost.
- 9th. Small variable Breezes, with Rain and Snow, raw and cold.
- 10th. Variable with Snow, till Noon, then calm and pleasant.
- 11th. Wind West-South-west, cloudy [and mild, then squally and cold.
- 12th. A Gale at East and cold, then Rain and Frost.
- 13th. A Gale at North, Rain, Sleet, Snow, and Frost.
- 14th. A Gale at North and sharp, then calm and mild pleasant weather.
- 15th. Wind North-North-east, fine and moderate weather. Ice broke up in the River.

16th]

- 16th. Wind South-east, fine pleasant weather.
 17th. Wind North-east, a small Breeze, mild, warm and clear.
 18th. Wind South-east to North-east, fine and pleasant.
 19th. Wind North-east, clear but cold.
 20th. Wind North-east, some Snow, and cold.
 21st. A Gale at East, and East-north-east, Sleet and Snow.
 22d. The same Weather.
 23d. Wind at North, a fresh Breeze, close weather.
 24th. Variable, then at North, fine and pleasant.
 25th. Wind North-east, close weather.
 26th. Wind South to South-east, close and squally.
 27th. A Gale at West by North, with Rain in Squalls.
 28th. A Gale at North-west, close weather.
 29th. Wind North-west, squally and Sleet, then moderate.
 30th. Wind from North-west to North-east, then South, fine weather.
 31st. Wind South-west, fine warm weather,

J U N E.

- 1st. Wind North-west, a hard Gale with Rain.
 2d. Wind North-west, Sleet and Snow.
 3d. Wind North-east to East, clear, then foggy.
 4th. Wind at South, warm weather.
 5th. Wind South-west, to North-west, moderate, then squally.
 6th. A Gale at North-west, Sleet and Rain, squally.
 7th. Wind Easterly, a Breeze, fine weather.
 8th. A Breeze at North-west, hot weather.
 9th. A fresh Gale at North-east.
 10th. Variable, sultry, and hot weather.

- 11th. Wind West-South-west, then North-east,
some Rain.
- 12th. From North-east, to South-east, cold and raw.
- 13th. From North, to North-east, Squalls, then
moderate.
- 14th. Moderate, then fresh, with Rain.
- 15th. Wind at East, fine Weather.
- 16th. Wind from East to North-east, pleasant
Weather.
- 17th. Wind at East, fine Weather.
- 18th. The same.
- 19th. Wind South-east, fine warm Weather.
- 20th. No Observation.
- 21st. Variable and calm.
- 22d. Variable and calm, extreme hot.
- 23d. A Breeze at West, then a strong Gale, then
moderate.
- 24th. Light Airs, variable, Thunder. Sail'd from
Stony River, Lat. $57^{\circ} 27'$. Long. $92^{\circ} 3'$. West
from *London*.
- 25th. A Breeze at North-west, then Squalls, some
Rain.
- 26th. Light Breezes at North-west, saw some Ice.
- 27th. A fresh Breeze, from South, to West-north-
west, off *Cape Churchill*, in Lat. 59° . Long. 93° .
West.
- 28th. Variable, fair and clear.
- 29th. Fair and clear, then cloudy and hazy.
- 30th. Variable, small Breezes, Part foggy and
cloudy, some Rain.

J U L Y.

- 1st. Uncertain Weather, Part clear, Part cloudy.
- 2d. Breezes, little Wind, then a Gale.
- 3d. Fine Weather, then a hard Gale. Set 10 Miles
South of his Reckoning, he believed from an Inlet,

- 4th. A Gale at North-west, with Squalls, then fine Weather.
- 5th. Light Breezes, fine Weather.
- 6th. Calm, fine Weather.
- 7th. Warm, calm Weather, off *Marble Island*, in Lat. $62^{\circ} 48' 0'' 37'$ West from *Nelson River*.
- 8th. A fresh Breeze at North-west, fine Weather.
- 9th. Variable fine Weather.
- 10th. Squally, then moderate.
- 11th. Small Wind, fine Weather.
- 12th. Fresh Breeze, fine Weather.
- 13th. Variable, fine Weather.
- 14th. Breezes, fine Weather. Sail'd from *Marble Island*.
- 15th. A fresh Breeze, variable.
- 16th. Little Wind, then fresh Breezes, clear.
- 17th. Light Breezes, Weather changeable.
- 18th. Light Breezes, Part clear, Part foggy.
- 19th. Almost calm, with Fog.
- 20th. Light Breezes, uncertain Weather.
- 21st. Variable light Airs, and calm, and clear.
- 22d. Small Breezes, fine and clear.
- 23d. Variable, and calm, hazy.
- 24th. The same.
- 25th. Light Breezes, fine and clear.
- 26th. Light Winds and hazy, then a Breeze, clear.
- 27th. Fresh, then moderate and hazy. Off *Cape Dobbs*, in Lat. $64^{\circ} 55' - 88^{\circ} 42'$ West.
- 28th. Light Breezes, with Fog.
- 29th. Light Breezes, fine clear Weather. He makes *Cape Dobbs*, now in $65^{\circ} 29'$ Lat. and $84^{\circ} 37'$ Long. West from *London*.
- 30th. Calm going into *Wager*.
- 31st. Wind South-east, fair and cloudy. In *Douglas Harbour*, in $65^{\circ} 49'$ Lat. $88^{\circ} 39'$ Long. West.

AUGUST.

- 1st. Little Wind, variable, then fresh, then moderate and clear.
- 2d. Wind South-west, a fine Breeze and clear, then North-west, fine and clear.
- 3d. Light Breezes, fine weather, then a fresh Gale, some Rain
- 4th. Part squally, Part moderate.
- 5th. A fresh Gale at North-west, clear.
- 6th. Fresh Gales, Sleet and Snow.
- 7th. Fresh Gales, fair and cloudy.
- 8th. A fresh Breeze at North, then moderate.
- 9th. Variable, close, and some Rain.
- 10th. A Gale from North-north-west, to North by East, cloudy and hazy.
- 11th. A hard Gale, cloudy, some Rain.
- 12th. Wind at North, squally.
- 13th. Little Wind, at North, variable.
- 14th. Fine Northerly Breezes. Cloudy.
- 15th. Fresh Breeze and squally. Sailed from *Douglas* Harbour.
- 16th. Variable and squally.
- 17th. Fine Weather, small Breezes.
- 18th. A hard Gale, Squalls, with Rain, then moderate and clear.
- 19th. Fresh Gale and Clear, then a strong Gale and short Sea.
- 20th. A strong Gale and clear, then moderate and clear.
- 21st. Light Breezes, fair and clear, then calm and clear.
- 22d. Fresh Gale and clear, then cloudy and Rain.
- 23d. A strong Gale, close and hazy. Sleet.
- 24th. Moderate, variable and cloudy.
- 25th. A Fresh Gale, hazy, then a fresh Breeze and cloudy.

- 26th. Moderate Breezes, cloudy, then a hard Gale,
Sleet and Snow, then less and cloudy.
- 27th. A fresh Breeze, cloudy, then less and clear.
- 28th. Fresh Breeze and clear, then little Wind,
variable, with fine Weather.
- 29th. Fresh Breeze and clear, then little and hazy,
then calm and Fog.
- 30th. A fine Breeze, fine mild Weather.
- 31st. Small Breezes, and fine Weather.

S E P T E M B E R.

- 1st. A fine Breeze and clear, then a fresh Gale and
close.
- 2d. Little Winds, and calm, then a fresh Breeze
and hazy.
- 3d. A fresh Breeze, then a strong Gale and hazy.
- 4th. A strong Gale, then moderate, drizzling Rain.
- 5th. Moderate, with thick Fog, then fresh.
- 6th. Little Winds, cloudy, then a fresh Breeze with
small Rain.
- 7th. Little Wind, with small Rain, then a Breeze,
uncertain Weather.
- 8th. Little Winds, hazy, then a Breeze.
- 9th. A Fresh Gale, foggy and hazy. Got out of
Hudson's Streight.

E I N I S.

