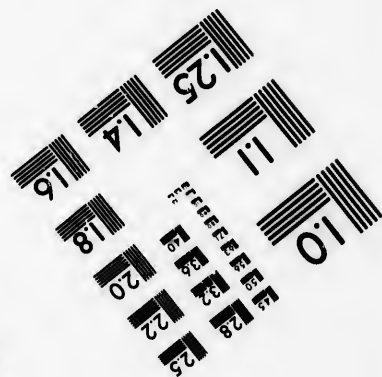
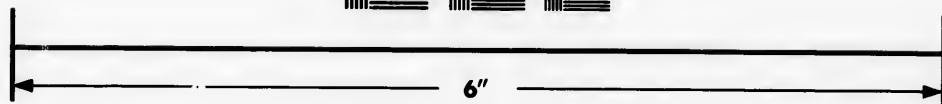
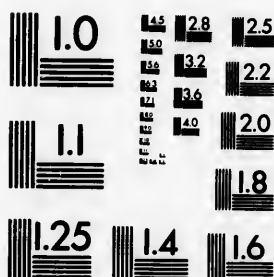


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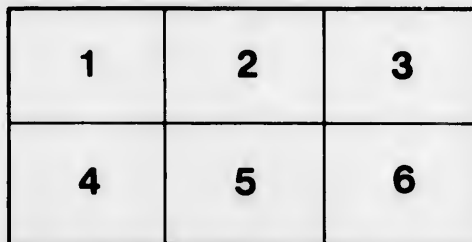
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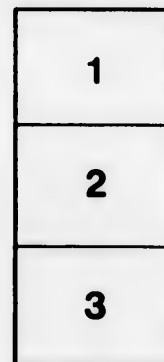
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# SKETCH OF THE EARLY EARL OF SELWYN

Delegue de l'Institution Bibliographique, Paris, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, occupied the chair.	
Mr. J. B. ...	Scotland was

are engaged in unravelling a tangled web of the English transplants between the years 1811-1820 in connection with the Selkirk colony. With the disputes of the rival fur companies, the company of adventurers to Hudson's Bay, having their headquarters in London, and the North-West Company of Canada, centering in Montreal—are a series of complicated issues. The historic materials of the time are evidently given on both sides as the prospect of such violent partisanship; that the most thorough research and calmest judgment are necessary to gain the truth. It is to the interest of no one now to keep back these facts. Sixty years may well suffice to let the fresshest of party spirit die away. What motives Lord Selkirk had in founding the colony on the banks of the Red River have been much discussed. The North-Westers did not hesitate to accuse him of motives of the grossest cupidity, and their spokesman wrote warning, all against "land jobbery speculators, a class of persons well known in America, and of whom Lord Selkirk, from the magnitude of his operations, may be styled the chief." Sheriff Ross, a writer in thorough sympathy with Lord Selkirk, in his work on Red River, after suggesting various possible motives, ends by concluding that the christianisation of the Indians was his aim, though he was not sure how the noble Earl hoped to accomplish this. A late writer has said "his Lordship's real object in forming the colony on the Red River appeared at the time to be the hope of getting a number of hardy men raised in the country inured to the climate, and devoted to their own trade, to be sent to the Hudson's Bay Company's employ, and become a servile tool in carrying arbitrary measures for the destruction of the North-West Company." The historian of Minnesota states Lord Selkirk's purpose to have been to effect the "colonising of British emigrants in these distant British possessions, and thus check the disposition to settle in the United States". Sad, indeed, would it have been had any British peer been so unworthy of his class as to make the mass of hundreds of his starving peasantry of his native country a means of gain; most unlikely is it that he would take families containing women and children to share the rigors of a northern climate to rear a native race of Hudson's Bay trappers, when hundreds of Ojibweans and North-Western men could be got to trap and shipped by winter vessel loaded with furs, and the same number of men could be sent as a single Highland catechist (Sutherland) with his colonists would have been his method had Indian civilisation been his object. Had Lord Selkirk only desired to check the tendency towards American emigration, with less expense and toil, he could have colonized the fertile lands of Upper Canada then open to settlement. Why will men not take the simplest explanations when it amply meets the case? Lord Selkirk organized a colony for the good of the colonists, placed it where it would be unaffected by contact with what he considered hurtful influences, and spent time, and thought, and money—even his own life being worn out in the struggle—to advance the interests of his people. Why will men attribute sordid impulse, interested motives when pure patriotism or noble altruism are simpler explanations lying ready to hand? That all actions are selfish is the dogma of certain philosophers, not the belief of a true lover of his kind. The names of Baltimore and Penn stand worthy of remembrance—and that of Selkirk, if we rightly read his life, may well make up an honorable trio.

Nor'-western colonization. It is for others to judge whether there throw any light upon the man, or

(c) his motives and actions which have been so variously interpreted

with courage, and the labors of laborers were granted to him because he had won them honorably. The same spirit and daring, we shall see, survived in his descendant. The men of five or six centuries ago had need of persistency and grip. The surnames given them in those days of hawberk and steel tell well enough the kind of work men did, for Theobald's great-grandson was Sir William Douglas the Hardy, and Sir William's grandson was Archibald the Grim. Sir William had the hardihood to join the unlucky Wallace, and for so doing the English conqueror harried his lands, seized his cattle, and carried off his wife and helpless bairns. The following pages will show whether the persecuted but persevering Earl of Selkirk was not a worthy scion of his race.

Did Lord Selkirk in his times of greatest difficulty find the inspiration to be got from an an-

he had succeeded in no noble deeds, there was no lack of these. It was one of that great house of Douglas, James, the second Earl of Douglas, who, following in the footsteps of his race, in keeping alive the few friends of the Border, gained the name given him by Yordun, "the most obstinate of soldiers; and to the English, "the most obnoxious." Penetrating to the gates of York, he provoked the fierce wrath of Hotspur upon him at Otterburne; and though signally defeating the English, he fell in the hardest of the fighting mortally wounded, and thanking God that "few of his ancestors had died in chambers."

To this same family also belonged "the good Sir James." It was his good fortune to have lived in the auspicious days of Bruce, who reckoned him the main-stay of the kingdom and his friend. In Scott's "Lord of the Isles," said this great warrior:

"Dead were my heart, and deaf mine ear,  
"If Bruce had not been living."

Sir James was foremost at Bannockburn  
led twenty thousand of an army of 20,000

Heard Douglas, thus, and an army on a rally into England, and two hundred men, and he forced his way through the English camp to the royal tent at Stanhope Park, and well nigh secured the person of King Edward. It was this Douglas, also, to whom King Robert, in dying, gave the solemn charge that his heart should be borne to Jerusalem, and laid within the holy sepulchre. By so brave and devoted a friend the charge could not be disregarded. The journey was undertaken in person. Spain was reached, but in a conflict with the Moors his life was lost. It happened so, seeing the Saracens, to whom he was devoted, flinching, and likely to break in confusion, be they the cockpit before him and into the midst of the enemy, exclaiming: "Pass thou onward as thou wert wont, Douglas will follow thee or die." The chances of war were adverse; the warrior never reached the Holy City, and the mutilated body and his master's heart were carried back to Scotland again. And if these examples were not enough, there stands the figure of the Earl of Selkirk's ancestor ten generations back—Archibald, well known as "Bell the Cat."

And all his millions led to die  
On Lander's dreary flat.

was he who was courageous enough to w  
infatuated James the Fourth against try  
odds of war on the disastrous field of Flodd  
sturdy old man, stung to the quick by  
served reply of the King, "Angus, if y  
I said, you may go home," left the field

Whom he was dearly attached, to perish in up-  
holding the abused theory that "the King can do  
no wrong."

With such heroic blood in his veins, the fifth  
Earl of Selkirk was born—being the seventh son  
of Dunbar, fourth Earl of Selkirk, who had re-  
sumed the name of Douglas. Thomas Douglass,  
early showed the ability and industry of his race.  
About the age of eighteen he is found pursuing  
an academic career in Edinburgh, and there in

a state of barbarism, and of improvement at such transitions as these. The wheels imbecile, and the lands from being—and there collected many places being—stretches for their pursuits. These wretched country. Of these come to his wife, saw the Highlanders of color. The sons of rulers. The sons of the mountains, their mother tongue for their family name pounds in as profound, lofty and in the young and poetic environment with the misery heart tormented by his heart of Thomas I.

*Edinburgh Review* states:—"The Highlands have been in life to take a countenance in making the course of our country was stationary. He has taken the striking and the striking undertook an arduous region, and expressed most secluded twenty-one was a relief. How beautiful of youthfulness sordid bands of you up the soil! With noble the dreams years advanced, it title and estates plans for the relief. The death of his title, Baron Leith, death of his father's estate and the title given to him brought the noble Duke of Buccleugh.

"But Napier was for the benefit of the turn of pen a way pressing on a megalomaniac crying need of striated cottons to world. Lightly look upon themselves suffering, and the results. The country undertook landers in Pringle lands given him success, he undertakes enterprise. If the number of 80 if any nation shall gain, we can interest and care."

In August, 1867, future home, and building were commenced. In the same month next year was erected; the rewards were in that year they were engaged in land cultivated

# EARLIER LIFE OF THE OF SELKIRK.

Society of Manitoba, February 8th, 1881, by Rev. Prof. Bryce, M.A., LL.B.,  
bonding Secretary of the Society. William Cowan, M.D., the President of

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Scotland was at this time in a critical state. The country was emerging from a state of backwardness almost of barbarism, and entering on some phases of improvement and advanced civilization. In such transitions much individual suffering ensues. The wheels of progress crush the weak, the imbecile, and the luckless. The Scottish Highlands from being simply wild wastes with here and there collections of cottar's huts, were in many places being subdued and thrown into wide stretches for the better cultivation of pastoral pursuits. These were wonderful days for the peasantry. Of these events young Douglas, not yet come to his title, was an interested spectator. He saw the Highlander as the embodiment of the picturesque. The Highland chief was the most absolute of rulers. The Highland regiment, with the garb of the mountaineer, with intense devotion to their mother tongue, with their enthusiastic pride for their family history, as Evan's, Donald's fame pounds in each clansman's ears, "with their proud, lofty and independent bearing appeals to the young and the romantic. The romantic environment of the Kelt, coupled with the misery caused by the change of life forced upon him appealed irresistibly to the heart of Thom's Douglas. In an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, Oct., 1805, is the following statement:—"Without any local connection with the Highlands he (Douglas) was sed very early in life to take a warm interest in the fate of his countrymen in that part of the kingdom. During the course of his academical studies his curiosity was strongly excited by the representations he heard of the wretched state of society and the striking peculiarity of manners still remaining among them; and in the year 1792 he undertook an extensive tour through this wild region, and explored many of its remotest and most secluded valleys." The noble youth of twenty-one was filled with patriotic ardor for their relief. How beautiful a thing is the fresh outburst of youthful hope and sympathy ere the sordid bands of years and affairs waste and close upon the soul! With this tender-hearted Scottish noble the dreams of youth did not fade away as years advanced, for no sooner had he come into his title and estates than he set about preparing plans for the relief of the Highland peasantry. The death of his brother in 1797 brought him the title, Baron Dair and Sutherland, and on the death of his father, in 1799, he succeeded to the estates and the peerage as Earl of Selkirk—the title given four generations before, in 1640, to a branch of the house of Angus.

But Napier was now in his high career. The excitement of the time checked any movement for the benefit of the homeless peasants. The return of peace gave Selkirk the opportunity of pressing on a member of the British Government the crying need of interfering to help the expropriated cottars to find a resting-place in the new world. Eighty years ago governments did not look upon themselves bound as now to succor the suffering, and the strongest appeals produced no results. The compassionate nobleman with great energy undertook to settle a colony of these Highlanders in Prince Edward Island upon waste lands given him by the Government. To ensure success, he undertook the personal oversight of this enterprise. The mournful diet of pilgrims, to the number of 800, following the dictates of prudence rather than of feeling broke up their homes, if any option still remained, and though uncer- tain, were greatly encouraged by his Lordship's interest and care.

In August, 1803, the colonists reached their future home, and by the middle of September had building houses "in a little knot together." The same month Lord Selkirk came to Montreal. The next year was one of earnest industry with the settlers; they were all encouraged to labor, for the rewards were for themselves. On being visited in that year by their generous patron, they were engaged in securing their harvest, and the land cultivated in that year averaged two acres for every working hand. The settlers had also constructed rude boats, and with these secured a harvest of the finny product of the sea. The ex-

Royal Society was conferred upon the author.

But the ever active mind of the Earl would rise to higher things—and those not being less than founding an Empire in the very heart of North America. After planting his Highland countrymen in Prince Edward Island by the sea in 1803 he had gone to Montreal. He had heard of the fertile lands of Upper Canada, and started a small colony in the colony of Kent, at a place called Baldoon, after a part of his family possessions, but this was simply doing what individual settlers could accomplish themselves. He would start, unhampered by old conditions and pre-existing enactments, he would found a colony on the virgin soil to work out a destiny of its own. While sojourning in Montreal in the year 1803 there was much that appealed to his love of the picturesque and the daring. He met the North-Western fur traders, he saw their baronial hauteur and their lordly gatherings, but he heard moreover of the adventures of the voyageur. That after passing many hundred miles by fell and flood—running rocky cascades—and portaging around rapids too fierce to be faced, they arrived at a land where the green grass waved over level glades hundreds of miles, where the rivers thronged with fish, where the buffalo careered, and where bountiful Ceres gave forth her treasures simply for the asking. He contrasted this with rocky glades and sterile lands and contracted holdings, and the imagination of the enthusiast was fired, and the heart of the coloniser satisfied. A great obstacle met him on the threshold—one of the two great monopolies of modern times—the Hudson's Bay Company held the country. For well nigh 140 years this company had carried on its trade with exclusive powers, got originally from easy-going Charles II., who had given away what neither he nor any of his ministers—keen and shrewd as they were—knew ought about. So huge an obstacle would have convinced most men that further progress towards the ideal was impossible.

The organizer of the Prince Edward Island colony of Highlanders, with his increased experience, with ample means, and urged on by the continued cry of misery of his unfortunate countrymen in the Highlands, was equal to the emergency. In company with a prominent North-Westerner in England, he undertook the bold project of obtaining the control of the stock of the Hudson's Bay Company. The unfortunate operations of successive years had reduced the value of Hudson's Bay Company stock from above 200 per cent. to less than 60. The time was favorable for their design. After acquiring a quantity of stock, jointly, however, a disagreement arose between the partners. An arrangement was made between the parties by which they dissolved connection, Lord Selkirk retaining one portion, and his partner another part of the stock acquired.

Lord Selkirk had a definite end in view, while his associate merely bought as a commercial investment. After their reparation, Selkirk, bent on his work of colonization, increased his stock by purchase to some £40,000 which was almost a moiety of the whole—that being in 1804 reported as £104,000. The North-Westerner authors continually present this course of his Lordship as objectionable, but fail to show in what respect. To buy and pay for stock and its franchise is not supposed to be an immoral act in our day. Especially true was Selkirk from any imputation when he had no part in bringing the company to its almost insolvent state; the new directorate of the company received an offer from Lord Selkirk for the transfer of a large tract of land lying on the Red River and its adjacent lands, an amount variously estimated from 100,000 to 1,000,000 square miles, thus containing not less than five times as much territory as the entire Province of Manitoba. The accompanying diagram shows the limits of this lordly possession, from which it will be seen that the trapezium obtained includes the whole of our own Province. The area purchased by Lord Selkirk was known as the Territory of Oasiniboia.

dustry of his race.  
s found, pursuing  
were engaged in securing their harvest, and the  
land cultivated in that year averaged two acres for  
every working hand. The settlers had also con-

kirk was known as the Territory of Oasiniboia.



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Public sentiment has recognized Lord Selkirk as worthy of honor. The name of Selkirk has been indelibly fixed in the North-West. The metropolitan county of Manitoba bears his name. The crossing of the Red River by the great Canadian Pacific Railway has been appropriately named after the founder of North-Western civilization. Fort Daer, remembered by the Selkirk refugees in their first wanderings, is located in the angle of the Red and Pemmican Rivers, on the north side of the latter, bore one of their patron's titles: while in the city of Winnipeg the site is still pointed out at the base of the peninsula of Point Douglas, of Fort Douglas, commemorating in the family name of the volunteer.

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"Some hae meat and canna eat,  
An', some wad eat that want it  
But we hae meat, an' we can eat  
An' see the Lord to thankit."

One of Burns' amusing poems, in which the intensely realistic mind of the poet shows itself in an interview between Lord Daeir, the brother of the young Douglas, and Burns, may be referred to. Duwald Stewart, the well known Edinburgh professor of moral philosophy, was spending his summer near Ayr, in the year 1793. Among the other guests of the professor was Lord Daeir, a live Lord from such an ancient house as that of Douglas filled the ploughman-poet's mind with fear. But the genial and generous interest found in this representative, as in all of the Bell family, disarmed the prejudice of the poet, and drew forth encomiums even from so hard a critic.

This wot ye all whom it concern  
I, Rhymer Robin, *alias* Burns,  
October twenty-third,  
A ne'er to be forgotten day,  
Sae far I sprachled up the brae,  
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.

Yes, wi' a Lord—scand out my shin—  
A Lord—a Peer—an Earl's son—  
Up higher yet my bonnet,  
And sic a Lord—lang Scotch eils twa  
Our Peerage he o'erlooks them a'  
As I look o'er my sonnet.

I sidling shelter'd in a nook,  
An' at His Lordship steal't a look  
Like some portentous omen  
Except good sense and social glee  
An' (what surprised me) modesty,  
I marked nought uncommon

I watched the symptoms of the great,  
The gentle pride, the lordly state,  
The arrogant assuming ;  
The sient a pride, nae pride had he,  
Nor saunc nor state that I could see,  
Mair than an honest ploughman

Then from His Lordship I shall let  
Henceforth to meet with unconcern  
One rank as weel's another ;  
Nae honest, worth, man need care  
To meet with noble, youthful, Daer,  
For he but meets a brother.

Among those who belonged to the Club of Carruber's Place were some afterwards so well known, as William Clark of Eldin, Sir A. Ferguson, Lord Abercrombie and David Douglas, afterwards Lord Reston.

For the young nobleman it means much to be associated with kindred spirits such as these—of a healthy mind and generous culture. Adverse circumstances, and the desire for distinction give the stimulus sufficient to the poor and friendless scholar, but it needs some of the attrition of the mind, sprung from such surroundings, to give the young man of family and position motive for the same effort. The young dilettante met together in a room in Carrubers' Close, Edinburgh, off the High Street, and from this resort they often adjourned to an oyster tavern in the same neighborhood. It speaks well for the morals of these young men to find one of them—no less than Walter Scott himself—declaring about this time "depend upon it of all vices drinking is the most incompatible with greatness." Of the warmth and cordiality of this association we get a glimpse in the fact that when any member of the club was pronounced for or appointed to a vacant rule that he should give a dinner to his associates.

Oh, for the sunny days of youth again ! Youth fires youth to generous impulse, and it would have been strange indeed if hopes and plans and bright ideas for the regeneration of the world and society had not found place among the discussions of the club.

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D—Fort Gibraltar—the Nor'-Wester Fort.  
 C—Site of Fort Douglas.  
 E—Reputed Fort Rouge (Verandrye 1731-8).  
 F—Present Fort Garry.  
 A—Spot where Gov. Semple was killed by Nor'-  
 Westers (1816).  
 G—First chapel built by Roman Catholic mis-  
 sionaries (1818).  
 B—First Protestant Church in Rupert's Land  
 built 1823.

### A SKETCH OF LORD SELKIRK

Thomas Douglas—fifth Earl of Selkirk—Baron Bess and Shortleugh, Fellow of the Royal Society—was born in June, 1771, and lived a full life of forty-nine years. The family seat of St. Mary's Isle, in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, and at the mouth of the Dee, on a peninsula formerly isolated by the sea at every side, and looking out upon the Solway Frith—knew him but little in his adventurous career. He was an author, a patriot, a coloniser, and a philanthropist. Of a fervid race, he was distinguished for enthusiastic devotion to his projects. The intrepidity of the Douglasses, the perseverance of the ancestors of the family of Marx, and the venturesomeness of the house of Angus, were all his inheritance by blood. He was a man of more than a century, more than seven hundred years before his time. Theobald, the Fleming—the Selkirk ancestor—had scorned the quieter pleasures of home, and gone to seek his fortunes among the Saxon peoples of old Northumbria, had bought himself a new home

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lustry of his race. found pursuing gh, and there is rious young men and learned pur- some nineteen in the young Wal- Selkirk, as well prominence, and to note the influ- ars of the young House of Selkirk died. The father those who did patronised the of the Isle. The poet occasion, ex- s works and well

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is resort they often the same neigh- morals of these hem—no less than about this time nking is the most Of the warmth u we get a glimpse ber of the club nment it was a dinner to his asso-

ing again! Youth and it would have a plans and bright world and society discussions of the

were engaged in securing them, and the land cultivated in that year averaged two acres for every working hand. The settlers had also constructed rude boats, and with these secured a harvest of the finny product of the sea. The experiment, instead of being a failure, as prophets of evil had predicted, had succeeded to the highest extent. Five thousand people in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island—the descendants of that band of 800 pilgrim fathers—are to-day among the most prosperous of the inhabitants of the island.

In 1805 Lord Selkirk determined to bring the matter of a more extensive emigration before the British Government and nation. This he did in two volumes of over two hundred pages, in which he discussed the deplorable state of the Highlands, spoke strongly of the need of promoting emigration; and to show that his projects were feasible, gave an account of the Highland colony taken by him to Prince Edward Island. So well was this literary enterprise accomplished that afterwards even one of the Earl's most bitter opponents in his North-Western colonisation scheme says:—"I was delighted to find a Scotch peer writing with so much intelligence and felicity of style." The book drew forth most favorable notices, and the leading critic of the time, Lord Jeffrey, says:—"The candour with which the first obstacles are described, the practical and profound judgment with which the various measures and arrangements appear to have been combined, and that tone of benevolence without ostentation and yet thoroughly systematic, which pervades the whole design, renders it the most pleasing and useful history that has been given to the world of the establishment of a new colony."

But the public spirit and generous sympathy of Selkirk may be further seen in the warm interest taken by him in the welfare of Britain, in the perilous times through which she was passing. Men's aims, sympathies, and bent of mind may be well gauged by the part they play in times of national exigence.

Those who live for selfish objects—for mere money getting or pleasure seeking, or even chiefly for literary pursuits—care little what befalls the State; intelligent patriotism is an almost unfailing evidence of a large heart. The early part of the nineteenth century was a time of deepest anxiety to the British patriot; Napoleon with "Europe-shadowing wings" was at his height; 1807 brought his climax of greatness. In August of that year he had created his brother, Jerome, King of Westphalia. The discom on the brow of a humble Corsican adventurer, and placed there by the mighty soldier of fortune simply as one of his gifts, struck terror to the heart of every European Sovereign. England quaked, and courageously dwelt on plans of defence—on saving the State. Capt. Birch, of Royal Engineers, wrote an octavo volume, and Lord Selkirk another, and the matter is so much a matter of moment that the Edinburgh Review discusses the books and deals with the subject bulking so largely before the public mind. To Lord Selkirk as a coastman, looking out into Solway and the Dee from his seat near Kirkcubright, the question was one of every day. So insignificant a freebooter as Paul Jones had in the days of Selkirk's early childhood dashed in upon that coast and ravaged the family seat. Peasant ballads may still be heard commemorating that event.

You've all heard of Paul Jones,  
Have ye not? Have ye not?  
You've all heard of Paul Jones,  
Have ye not?  
You've all heard of Paul Jones,  
He was a rogue and a vagabond,  
He was a rogue and a vagabond,  
Was he no?

He entered Lord Selkirk's hall,  
Did he not? Did he not?  
He entered Lord Selkirk's hall,  
Did he not?  
He entered Lord Selkirk's hall,  
And stole the gold and jewels all  
Did he no?

The plans suggested by Lord Selkirk were comprehensive and well considered. He would have a system of militia introduced whereby training would be given for three months to begin with to every able bodied young man between 18 and 19 years of age, and then three weeks in each succeeding year to be spent in camp till the soldier be 25. The critics of the time were able of course to point out weaknesses, but the success that has attended this system, as worked out by the Prussians in their overwhelming victories in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war since, is a favorable commentary on the plan proposed by Lord Selkirk in 1808. It was immediately after the publication of this work that the distinguished honor of Fellow of the

AREA WAS KNOWN AS THE TERRITORY OF OJIBWA.



W.M.P.

1. Hudson's Bay.
2. Lake Winnipeg (Ouenipique).
3. Lake Winnipegosis.
4. Lake Manitoba.
5. Saskatchewan River.
6. Fort Daer (now Pembina, U.S.)
7. Assiniboine River (or St. Charles).
8. Souris (or St. Pierre).
9. Missouri.
10. Mississippi.
11. Lake Superior.
12. York Factory.
13. Red River of the North or (Miskoussipi).

Dotted trapezium represents territory acquired by Lord Selkirk.

The transfer was made deliberately, and the highest local authorities in Britain gave their opinion favorably as to its validity. Whether their opinion was correct or not is of no consequence for our present purpose. Every step taken by the projector of the scheme, which none can deny was of magnificent proportions, was becoming the action of a high-minded and honorable man—a man, moreover, of enthusiastic purpose and brilliant conception. For the present paper this must suffice. Many a further page must be written ere we can see his whole career. We have only reached May, 1811. But we have got the clue to the life of this really great man, and unless our judgment is astray, to the proper elucidation of the course of the Nor-West Company. To do justice to the matter there should be given the details of the project, the character of the wild land to which the Selkirk colonists came, with an account of their hardships and varying fortunes. There should moreover be considered Lord Selkirk's defence of his people, his long and laborious journey when coming "coute qui coute" with his band of soldiers he saw the land of his colonists. The charges against him should not be disregarded, but it may be stated now that so far as I have been able to judge they are the product of self-interest and a most thoroughly one-sided combination in Canada of traders and public men—and even clergymen included—to damage a philanthropic and self-denying man and thwart the ends of public justice. The noble Earl disappears from the scene when after "suffering the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," beaten down by litigation, by persecution, and by calumny, he died at Pau in the Pyrenees in the year 1820.

A vote of thanks moved by Consul Taylor seconded by Mr. Whitcher, was given the writer, and the meeting closed.



