

tions and sufferings of the Indians of Oka, at the Lake of Two Mountains, and that such have been inflicted by those who, even as themselves, are amenable to the laws of the country; and inasmuch as no effectual means have been used by any of our Governments, who are the proper and lawful guardians of these as of other Indians of the Dominion, to protect these poor sufferers from the hands of their ruthless persecutors, or to secure to them the quiet occupancy and use of lands originally designed most clearly for such a purpose by the Governments of France and Great Britain; therefore, it is resolved that the Conference authorizes its name, and, as its representative, the petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen just read to it, that thus may be obtained for these Indians that consideration and treatment which have been singularly withheld from them hitherto, by the proper authorities of this Province and Dominion."

The authorship of that remarkable resolution may be easily decided from its style.

Here are denunciations of Governments, and descriptions of persons and proceedings; together with claims of right, utterly unworthy of a Christian body, unless supported by indisputable and authoritative evidence. In my report to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs I had no design to refute the inaccuracies of that resolution or of the memorial to Her Majesty. In fact I never thought of them when examining the question for myself, and therefore it is with the greater confidence that I commend to your candid consideration the report which accompanies this letter.

Besides, can any body for a moment suppose that phraseology such as is found in the above resolution was in the least degree likely to promote a settlement of the claims of