

justice and by the Government, from the obligation of building log-houses for those of the Indians who had settled on the lands and in the houses of squatters at Gibson.

1st. The Seminary is exonerated in justice. For, as you yourself, Right Hon. Sir, deigned to declare before the House during the session of 1882: "The Seminary have been wonderfully liberal, and have given far more than they were bound to." In fact, its disbursements up to the present, amount to \$30,000. And the sacrifice implied in so large an outlay becomes more onerous when it is considered that this amount almost reaches the value of all the landed property occupied by the entire tribe of Oka before the removal of a part of the Indians;—that the Seminary thus finds itself purchasing and paying for its own property;—that it sees, so far, only a third of the tribe moved away;—that it remains continually exposed, from the remaining two-thirds, to the same troubles, the same vexations, and the same depredations, as before the Order-in-Council, and that its condition at Oka has experienced no noticeable improvement after the enormous expenses it has borne. And, moreover, with regard specially to the log-houses, the Seminary has already expended, as we have seen, for the Indians removed to Gibson, the sum of \$2,200, which is more even than it had engaged to do for the 100 families of the whole tribe. It is therefore exonerated in justice from the log-houses.

2nd. The Seminary is also exonerated by the Government.

Thus, when the Government bought the lands and houses of the squatters for the sum of \$5,000, we may state that it