

CLASSIFICATION of the various Charges on the Parliamentary Grant during the foregoing Seven Years.

Year ending 31 March	PRESENTS.	SALARIES.	PENSIONS.	CONTINGENCIES.	Pensions to Wounded Indians.	PROVISIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1849 -	7,351 11 6	2,568 15 9	517 - 7	1,492 8 8	59 11 8	379 17 4
1850 -	4,823 4 1	2,572 0 1	475 16 -	1,327 6 3	52 - -	461 16 5
1851 -	11,848 9 7	2,573 6 8	496 3 10	1,078 - 11	36 16 8	425 15 2
1852 -	7,944 8 2	2,391 14 4	417 1 -	1,031 1 1	63 7 6	390 13 7
1853 -	4,738 15 8	2,433 11 -	424 11 -	714 19 1	62 - -	407 13 9
1854 -	6,103 19 3	2,596 18 11	289 9 8	561 10 9	52 - -	275 12 5
1855 -	4,004 17 6	2,306 18 3	253 8 2	516 14 8	- - included with General Pensions	323 8 6
£.	47,410 5 9	17,444 14 -	2,873 10 3	6,711 18 7	315 15 10	2,674 17 2

GRAND TOTAL - - - - - £. 77,451. 1. 5.

Appendix, No. 8.

My Lord,

Dundas, 22 August 1855.

YOUR letter of the 19th May last, has remained too long unanswered, and the period which I have permitted to elapse since its receipt may argue an indifference on my part to the subject of your Lordship's communication.

But such I assure you is not the case; after so long and protracted an absence at Quebec, from my parish, I found a great deal to attend to on my return, which occupied the whole of my time for many weeks.

Besides, I was very unwilling to reply to your Lordship's letter until I had submitted it to some of my brethren, who are now labouring amongst the Indians, whose opinions I was anxious to obtain before I ventured to express my own upon so important a subject. This necessarily involved a considerable portion of time, but if so, I thought it desirable to secure the counsel of those who were as deeply interested as myself in the welfare of the Indians of our country. I am happy to inform your Lordship that the outline of the plan which His Excellency the Governor-general had in view, and which he has done me the honour to submit to my consideration, has met with the unanimous approval of those gentlemen, whose views on the subject I solicited.

Indeed so admirably suited did we consider it, for the accomplishment of the object which his Excellency has in contemplation, that it is with a great deal of hesitancy I venture to offer any suggestions of my own.

There is very little doubt, my Lord, that the present condition of the Indians is, generally speaking, very deplorable, but at the same time one which may be greatly ameliorated; and I am of opinion that to accomplish any thing more than what has already been done will require the united action of the Government and those who have their spiritual welfare at heart. To the former belongs more particularly the management of their temporal matters, to the latter their spiritual concerns, and yet both must act in concert, for their civilization and conversion must go hand in hand.

The missionary who has been labouring amongst this interesting people can do little more than direct their minds to the consideration of the things of another world: this is particularly his province, for if he ventures to meddle with their temporal concerns he is sure to be censured, if not charged with having other objects in view than those which would evoke for their peace.

The missionary can lead the Indian to a certain point in civilization, but only to a certain point, when I think the action of the Government should be brought to his assistance, in some such manner as that proposed by his Excellency, viz. by making him in reality an owner of the soil; thus severing the leading-strings by which he has too long been held, and upon which he has too much relied, instead of upon his own exertions. The Indian, to be benefited, must be a party, and an interested party, in the great work of his civilization. But so long as he merely holds the land which he is called upon to improve and cultivate, simply as it were by sufferance, and to be deprived of it whenever a surrender may be required, over which he has little or no control, he cannot be expected to have the same interest in it as if it were absolutely his own, to be held by himself and his children in perpetuity, in the same manner and by the same tenure as the soil is held by his white neighbours around him.