

favoured brethren in the path of improvement than any mere precepts from the Missionary. Of this class he hoped to induce a sufficient number to settle at the Lake of the Woods, to afford a nucleus of civilization round which others might gradually be drawn, and thus greatly facilitate and forward the formation of the Settlement. Lastly, the Mission had excited the lively interest and sympathy of the numerous mixed race, who, uniting the education, cultivation, and the high civilization of the white, with an intimate acquaintance with the habits and customs, and the language of the natives, as well as a connection with them by blood, formed, by their number, intelligence, and wealth, a power, whose influence throughout the Hudson's-Bay territories could not be overrated.

An interesting discussion followed Captain Kennedy's statement, in which Mr. Samuel Christy, Mr. Henry Christy, Mr. Robert Forster, Dr. Hodgkin, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Isbister, the Rev. W. Taylor Jones, Dr. King, Mr. Mayfield, Mr. Chesson, and Capt. Kennedy himself, took part, and which related chiefly to the mixed race, whose existence, and in such numbers, in the Hudson's-Bay territories, imparts an entirely new and most important and hopeful feature to any efforts for the civilization of native tribes of North America. Hitherto these efforts have mainly failed from the overwhelming preponderance of the whites over the native element of the population, who have been driven from spot to spot, and at last swept entirely away from many parts of the North American continent, with their little improvements, long before they had had time to accommodate themselves to the novel circumstances and conditions in which they were placed. It was observed, that in the Hudson's-Bay territories the case was completely reversed. From long-continued intermarriages between the officers and servants of the Hudson's-Bay Company and the natives, a new race had sprung up, already out-numbering the whites ten to one, and who, scattered over the whole territory, and inheriting the wealth made by their fathers in the fur-trade, and most of them well educated (many of them in Universities in England, Canada, and the United States), were destined to take an important part in the future history of their country. They had already monopolized most of the intellectual positions in the country, supplying from their number the Sheriff of the Red river Colony, the medical officer, the only lawyer in the settlement, the surveyor, the postmaster, the entire staff of the teachers of schools, and a fair proportion of the clergy of the Church Missionary and other Societies. Many of them occupied high offices in the service of the Hudson's-Bay Company, and they were fairly represented in the constitution of Municipal Council of the Red-River Settlement. They were represented as sympathizing strongly with the native race from whom they had sprung, and deeply interested in any effort for their moral and religious improvement, which would receive from them all the active assistance and support they could afford.

The proceedings were closed by the following Resolution, which was proposed by S. Christy, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Hodgkin:—

"That this Meeting, having heard the highly interesting statement made by Captain Kennedy respecting the proposal to form an Indian settlement at the Lake of the Woods in British North America, and recognising the importance and the duty of at once adopting measures to promote the civilization of the Indian inhabiting a territory which is about to be opened to colonization, desire to express their deep interest in the scheme proposed by Captain Kennedy; and with a view to secure that co-oper-