

not through me to the Indian Department, as formerly had been done.

EXTRACT from letter of Rev. P. J. Saucier, dated Mission of Restigouche, 22nd December, 1864.

The number of children that have attended the school this year is:—Males, 33; females, 31; total, 64.

English and French are the two languages taught in the school. The children are learning the reading, writing, and spelling, by heart, and learning by heart some pieces of their books, translating, table of multiplication, arithmetic, and geographical map.

The study of the globe would be a great benefit to the children. This study would give them a great knowledge of the different parts of the world, but until now, the school had no means sufficient to get one. These are the several branches taught in the school at Restigouche. The name of the teacher is Joseph Dorais, a young man from the district of Montreal.

His salary is £50 a year. He receives payment from three sources—from the Department of Education, from the Indian Department and from the people of his mission; but the Indians being so poor that I can raise but a few dollars from them.

The following table contains various items of statistical information in regard to all of the Indian schools in Canada.

The following miscellaneous items are taken from the report.—

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Indian Department are as follows:—The receipts for lands and timber for the half-year commencing 1st January and ending 30th June, 1864, were \$33,907.78; interest and investments for the same period, \$43,734.57; annuities and grants, \$17,310.00; making a total of \$95,042.35. The payments, comprehending annuity and interest money, made to Indians, and including salaries, surveys and incidental expenses, amounted, for the same period, to \$63,006.36. At the commencement of the year 1864 the total sum, as represented in the books of this Department, at the credit of the various Indian bands, was \$1,530,343.31. At the termination of the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, from payment of instalments on lands, from new sales, timber, &c., the amount, after defraying salaries and all other charges, was \$1,562,530.19—showing an increase of \$32,186.88.

Indian Presents.—Pensions.—Since the publication of the last Report, the Province has relieved the Imperial Government of the duty of supplying a limited number of aged and needy Indian men and women with the annual donation of a blanket for each such person. The blankets were purchased by this Department, and were issued as usual in the autumn so that in consequence of the present accounts being brought to the 30th June, 1864 only; no particulars thereof, will appear on this occasion.

The Home Government continues to pay the pensions to Messrs. Chesley, Anderson and others, amounting for the half-year to £425 1s. 7d. sterling, out of Imperial funds, and likewise to issue through the Commissariat Department, a ration allowance commuted by a money payment, to certain Lower Canada Indians, amounting for the half-year to 30th June last to \$106.82. With the exception of the retention of these two obligations, it may be considered that the connection of the British Government with the Indians of Canada, has been relinquished. And that upon the Province has devolved the duty of promoting the well-being of those people, and advancing their condition, by every practicable means.

Habits of Industry.—The officers of the Department, and myself among the number, in Official visits to the Indian settlements, inculcate a greater attention to Agriculture. The occupation to which circumscribed as they are, (with sufficient Reserves including, especially in Western Canada, lands adapted to tillage, set apart for their benefit) they might with very great advantage, if resolved to be industrious, profitably apply themselves. I find, however, that there a bad system prevails, permitted in times past to grow into existence, which must be uprooted before I can hope for the desired success. We have seen among the white population people too lazy to work their farms themselves, and when they did farm their lands themselves, cultivate them so unskillfully as often to have but half-crops. The naturally indolent character of too many men of Indian blood disposes them to accept offers to farm on shares, which fostering their disinclination for constant labor admits of their subsisting, although miserably, while leading a life of idleness. This engenders habits opposed to temperate and virtuous living, and conduces to that demoralization in a greater or less degree which the absence of occupation occasions to people of whatsoever race and blood they may be. To effect improvement we must then break up the noxious system out of which so much evil grows. No true civilization can prevail apart from labor, either physical or mental, and with the former must come at least of the latter be combined, in order that with labor, skill may go hand in hand. And, as regards our present subject, that Agriculture may

be practised as a science, it is important that the Indian people shall be educated for it, that it be encouraged in every possible way, and that the policy to be pursued be such as to dissuade the Indians from its neglect. The Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 74, by section 10, prohibits any persons other than Indians or intermarried with Indians from settling upon, or occupying Indian lands. Under this law, the officers of the Department do remove intruders. And, with a view to terminate the enervating and pernicious practice of associating white settlers on the occupancy of their lands, and giving over the cultivation of the farms to them in shares, the law may effectually be invoked. Giving, however, beforehand, due notice to those concerned, that the existing arrangements must be terminated. At a first view, this may be regarded as a harsh proceeding. But when it is considered that the system shuts out the younger members of an Indian family from useful employment, and enforces upon them idleness with its tendency to dissipation, the necessity for insisting upon the abolition of farming on shares, becomes obvious.

In some recent instances, the Department has, when aiding the Indians in Lower Canada, supplied them with implements of husbandry, and with seed grain. And it is hoped that with each succeeding year progress is being made in improving the condition of the Indian people in nearly every section of the Province.

2. SYSTEMATIC EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA.

SUGGESTIONS IN VIEW OF LEGISLATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS OF UPPER CANADA.

(A Memorandum submitted to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, by the Rev. Thomas Williams, Wesleyan Missionary.)

1st. A measure might be passed by the Legislature during the present session, if possible, introduced by the Supt. General of Indian affairs, which would recognize the Indians as a part of the population for whom Education is desirable—up to the present time they have no recognition in the legislation bearing upon the Education of the people.

2nd. This measure should secure to them a portion of the Grant from the revenue set apart each year for Educational purposes—and make it essential, in order that they partake of this grant, that the Councils of the Indians should appropriate an amount equal to it from their funds, in the same manner as the County Councils do the same thing; and that these two sums constitute the "Government Indian School Fund."

3rd. This measure should give the Indians the privilege of the Provincial Normal School—the Provincial Depository for School Apparatus, Libraries, &c., in the same manner as other Schools have this privilege.

4th. This measure should make the Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province the Chief Supt. of Indian Schools, &c.

It should make the Visiting Supt. of Indian affairs, managing the affairs of a reserve, each particular reserve the Treasurer of the Government Indian School Fund for that reserve. He alone to receive and disburse the moneys of the fund, and for no other purpose than the payment of salaries of Teachers duly authorized to teach Indian Schools, and upon the order of the Trustees of such Schools. All moneys raised and expended for School purposes, whether for the building or repairs, or furnishing School Houses, the purchase of books, apparatus, or Libraries, the payment of salaries of Teachers, together with the time school has been open, the attendance, the branches taught, and all matters, as in other Schools, to be reported to him at the end of each year. The claims of each School to be dependent on its condition and effectiveness as indicated in such report.

6th. That the Council of each nation, or nations, or band of Indians, as usually constituted, have power to divide their reserve into School Sections,—to define the extent and limits of the same—to alter, change, or unite such sections as required. Such divisions, alterations, changes or unions to be subject to the approval of a Board of Education, to be constituted as in our next.

7th. The visiting Supt., the Missionaries laboring on the reserve being Clergymen or Ministers with their respective Churches. Two of these clergymen or ministers, with the visiting Supt., to be a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Board. They are to examine Teachers, to classify and license them (for Indian Schools), to have power to cancel and annul licenses for sufficient cause, to visit and to generally superintend the Schools in accordance with regulations to be made.

8th. That each section, when constituted, elect three Trustees from the householders of the section—none but householders to be eligible to the office, or to vote at meetings of the section. After