

ment and education, and of eventually relieving His Majesty's Government from the expense of the Indian department, are,—

1st. To collect the Indians in considerable numbers, and to settle them in villages, with a due portion of land for their cultivation and support.

2d. To make such provision for their religious improvement, education and instruction in husbandry, as circumstances may from time to time require.

3d. To afford them such assistance in building their houses, rations, and in procuring such seed and agricultural implements as may be necessary, commuting, when practicable, a portion of their presents for the latter.

4th. To provide *active* and *zealous* missionaries for the Indians at the Bay of Quinté and Gwillimburg; and to send Wesleyan missionaries from England to counteract the antipathy to the established church, and other objectionable principles which the Methodist missionaries from the United States are supposed to instil into the minds of their Indian converts.

I have &c.

(signed)

JAMES KEMPT.

In the same year Bishop Stuart reported to the Governor of Canada as follows on the subject.

Quebec, 22d April, 1829.

The first step towards the improvement of the Indians is to settle them in villages; to make them stationary on the lands during part of the year, without which they cannot attend to agriculture, have any of the comforts or good habits of domestic life, or cultivate religion or education.

It will be most profitable in the first place to attend, to the tribes who are in a measure settled, having villages where they reside the greater part of the year, and where the women and children remain all the year.

Some of the nations have funds of their own in the hands of Government, arising from the sale of lands. It would be very advantageous to themselves could they be induced to solicit the application of these funds to building houses in their villages, and a good school-house, which might serve as a place of worship till a church could be built. When they have not funds of their own, and in all cases probably these would be found deficient, it would be desirable that Government should assist them in accomplishing these objects. It would also be of great benefit to them that a blacksmith and carpenter should be stationed among them to aid in providing the necessary articles to carry on their agricultural pursuits; and as two persons ought to be accommodated with farms on the spot, their appointment would not occasion much expense. With a similar view, it would be advisable to furnish them to a certain extent with seeds and instruments of husbandry, to enable them to till and crop their land.

It would be expedient, at first at least, to allow the men to go on hunting excursions, and perhaps fishing parties, during part of the year; but it will be desirable to diminish the time of their absence from home, and to occupy them on their farms as much as possible.

In summing up this part of the subject, I have no hesitation in stating that the appointment of a religious instructor, a resident minister, amongst them, is a primary step towards the accomplishment of the great object of their civilization and improvement.

Attendance at school ought not to supersede the bringing up the children to agricultural labour as soon as they are old enough for it. School instruction ought in general (in a good measure at least) to precede that age, and when they are advanced to it, education and