

Wayish,ky himself, is a grave, dignified man, about fifty. He told me, that his eldest son had gone down to the Manitoolin Island, to represent his family, and receive his quota of presents. His youngest son he had sent to a college in the United States, to be educated in the learning of the white men."—*Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Upper Canada by Mrs. Jameson.* Vol. iii., pp. 87. 183. 211.

Goodwill of
some colo-
nists to In-
dians.

XXVIII. It was a glaring instance of error in Governor Head, to suppose that his project of removing the Indians would have the universal approval of the colonists of Upper Canada. Some of these colonists, speedily, as has been seen, rejected the imputations implied in that part of the Governor's despatch alluded to.

The Christian Guardian above quoted, and which may be called a missionary journal, is not at present the only Canadian newspaper that embraces the Indian cause. The Palladium published also in Toronto, designates the removal treaty of Sir F. B. Head, as "perfidious trickery," and his bargain for the land as "infamous;" and even so long ago as in 1821, when Dr. Morse went to Canada upon a mission from the Government of the United States, to form plans for benefiting the Indians, and he found warm co-operators on the province. The importance of forming a correct estimate of the real disposition of colonists towards the Aborigines, is obvious; and it may, we think, be safely conjectured that if the Government were compelled to be just and considerate, and active as in their favour, a powerful support from the well-disposed might be relied upon, whilst the errors, the lukewarmness, and false views of the Government, have the pernicious effect of even increasing the influence of their enemies.

Ravages of
disease
among in-
dians.

XXIX. The ravages of diseases among the Indians, in consequence of communication with Europeans, are undeniable. In addition to the evidence offered to the Aborigines Committee of the House of Commons, by two members of your sub-committee on that head, it will be sufficient to refer in this report, to the notorious facts, that this people are generally healthy, and that the small-pox in particular, is often introduced by us with fatal effects. But the foregoing testimony as to the Indians of the Missionary Institution of the Credit, now shows that with due care, this and other diseases may be greatly lessened among the Aborigines of North America.

The tribes have all their medicine men; and will appreciate above almost all other things, the aid that we can afford them in hospitals, and by medical instruction and advice. The following account of the ravages of disease apparently introduced by white men, refers to the tribes connected with the United States, but the frightful picture, which is of recent facts, is strictly applicable to our tribes, within our borders.

SMALL POX AMONG THE INDIANS.

St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1833.

It appears that the effects of the small-pox among most of the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri surpass all former scourges, and that