

tions of land should be secured to the Indians, "that an assurance should be conveyed to them, in the most formal and solemn manner, that her Majesty's Government will protect their interests and respect their rights in regard to the land on which they are settled." It has been shown in the early part of this pamphlet, that the just and humane instructions of that benevolent minister have not been carried into operation, and that irremediable evils are advancing under favour of this delay. It is to be feared that a bias in favour of the removal of the Indians still exists, both in the British Government in the United States; in consequence of the artfully inculcated doctrine, that they will be happier and safer when separated from the settlements of the whites. Friends, at least, may be aware of this fallacy when they remember how repeatedly the best hopes, encouraged by the progress of Indian improvement under the care of their brethren in America, have been damped, by the reiterated removals of these infant settlements. By these removals the Indians are placed beyond the reach and influence of their friends. Deprived of assistance and advice, they become the easy prey of the most unprincipled of the whites. A gentleman, long personally acquainted with the fur-trade; and who has penetrated into almost every habitable territory between the British settlements and the Pacific Ocean, asserts that there are no tribes nor spots which the white traders do not reach. There is, besides, much weight in the following remark, which is contained in a very recent expostulatory address of an enlightened and educated Indian, printed and published by Friends in Philadelphia.

"But there is one condition of a removal which must certainly render it hazardous in the extreme to us. The proximity of our then situation to that of other and more warlike tribes, will expose us to constant harassing by them; and not only this, but the character of those worse than Indians, those white borderers who infest, yes, infest the western border of the white population, will annoy us more fatally than even the Indians themselves. Surrounded thus by the natives of the soil, and hunted by such a class of whites, who neither fear God nor regard man, how shall we be better off than we are now?"

The committee of the Meeting for Sufferings, charged with the case of the Aborigines, refers Friends for further information to the publications of the Aborigines Protection Society; and, in conclusion, would earnestly press the subject on the close attention of their fellow-members throughout the country; and as the present is a very critical period as respects the future existence of the Indian race, they would repeat the invitation to aid the cause by numerous and urgent petitions in their favour.

THE END.