

London by the New England Corporation, a young man whose zeal and devotion to the cause in which he has embarked promise the best results, the Indians giving in all cases the preference to whatever is given or recommended by their great father to whatever comes from any other quarter. In earnest of their disposition to profit by and assist the labours of this minister, they have readily agreed, on my recommendation, to allot 100 acres of land to each school that may be established on the Grand River under his direction.

I submit with all deference whether it is not worthy the liberality of the British Government to encourage the disposition now shown generally amongst the resident Indians of this province, to shake off the rude habits of savage life, and to embrace Christianity and civilization.

It appears to me that this would not be attended with much expense. A small sum by way of salary to a schoolmaster wherever a school may be formed, say four or five in the whole; a trifling addition to the salary of the present missionary, who is paid by a society, and of a second if appointed, which I believe is contemplated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese; and some aid in building school-houses.

There are Chippawas who have prayed urgently for a missionary and schoolmaster to be sent amongst them.

In 1829, Sir James Kempt reported to the Secretary of State, Sir G. Murray, as follows on the subject

*Settlement of the Indians.*—The settling of the Indians, to which they have recently manifested a very general inclination, will gradually relieve His Majesty's Government from the expense of these presents, and eventually from that of the Indian department; but the discontinuance of their issue to the Indian settlers must be managed with great caution; for if they suspect it to be a consequence of their settlement, it will have a decided tendency to discourage that most desirable object. I am of opinion, however, that the Indians, when settled, would readily agree to the substitution of implements of husbandry, and seed, &c. for many of the gaudy and useless articles which now compose their presents, and which are daily falling in their estimation; but until a material improvement takes place in the habits of the Indians, it would be unwise to place at their disposal any commutation in money for those presents, of which they would in all probability make an improper use.

The Indians disposed to abandon the habits of savage life and to become settlers should become located in considerable bodies in villages, in the vicinity of other settlements, by whose example they might profit; and it will perhaps be expedient in the first instance to place those settlers under the superintendence of some person capable of instructing them in the first principles of farming. A blacksmith and carpenter would be indispensable appendages of those settlements. Assistance in the form of agricultural implements, seeds, rations, &c. will be required when they are originally located, the probable expense of which, estimated by two very intelligent officers of the Indian department, I have now the honour to enclose (No. 10); but I am of opinion that their calculation are greatly over-rated. The lease of a portion of the lands which the Indians possess in Upper Canada, as proposed by Sir John Colborne, is an advisable measure, and their rent, together with the commutation (4,426l. 10s. sterling), annually paid to a portion of these Indians (averaged at 10 dollars a head) in goods of the same description as the presents sent out from England (No. 11), might be advantageously appropriated towards defraying the expense of their location.

In conclusion, it appears that the most effectual means of ameliorating the condition of the Indians, of promoting their religious improve-