

The second class of squatters your committee conceive to be entitled to no consideration, but that the commissioners appointed under the act for the protection of Indian reserves, ought to be instructed promptly to enforce the law against them.

The great difficulty hitherto felt in getting rid of those trespassers was, that after the forms of the law had been carefully followed, and the intruder ejected by the Sheriff, a few weeks, or even days only, would elapse before he was back, and as completely in possession as ever. This fact (as the chairman of this committee is aware) occurred repeatedly upon the Indian reserves in Tyendinaga, where valuable locations, on the great Eastern Road, were for many years maintained, with so successful a pertinacity, as almost to draw contempt upon the administration of the law. But the act in question having provided a summary penalty for resuming possession after being duly removed, it is hoped that its powers will be found sufficiently efficacious for the purposes contemplated.

It may be proper here to notice, in reference to Mr. Sullivan's recommendation, that his Deputies should be appointed Commissioners under the Act, that the Chief Superintendent, and Deputy Indian Superintendents, are already appointed, especially with a view to the Indian interests; but that as the statute extends to all the Crown lands generally, whoever are commissioned for their general protection would of course have jurisdiction over the Indian reserves, and might, whenever necessary, be aiding and assisting in the correction and prevention of the abuses thereon, which the legislature desired to remedy.

*Fourth.*—As to the alterations which may be beneficially introduced in the mode of proceeding now adopted, as regards the annual Presents.

If the course of conducting the business by means of the Commissariat is to be perpetuated, your committee can do little more than to suggest that such changes in the nature of the Presents should from time to time be made, as from the personal knowledge of the Chief Superintendent shall be desirable to the several tribes, in relation to their becoming, more or less, a domesticated or agricultural people.

Mr. Jarvis already recommends the substitution, or rather addition of shoes and trousers, as desired by the Indians. Even their adoption of this more convenient and comfortable form of dress, shews a prejudice got rid of, consequently a step gained.

Your committee are struck at the immense expense said to be incurred in the transport of these Presents, before they arrive at the different posts for distribution—an expense which, in many cases, is stated to be most disproportionate.

tionably enhanced. This being, of course, paid out of the Parliamentary grant, must if true, seriously diminish the same, and absorb an amount, which, if a better mode could be devised, might be much more beneficially applied.

The increase in the price of goods imported by wholesale merchants, and sold by retail in the remotest settlements of the North or West, bears no proportion to that which is alleged to be in effect the price of the articles distributed to the Indians.

Upon reference to the Chief Superintendent, the committee have reason to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Blair's impressions upon this subject.

Upon the *Fifth* subject of inquiry—the present course of conducting the business of the Indian department, and whether beneficial alterations might not be made—your committee are convinced, that the present machinery of the office is totally inadequate to effect any good, according to the course even at present pursued, and will be still less adequate, if the changes to be recommended by your committee be carried into effect.

With regard to the office of the Chief Superintendent, it is proposed to make such arrangements as will enable that functionary to attend more to the *Statesman's* duties of his office, the extensive nature of which, and its importance to the good government and progressive civilization of the Indians, has been strongly shewn, instead of confining him exclusively to those services which might be equally well performed by a clerk, and enable him accurately to know the real state of the Indians' funds, without waiting to be enlightened from another department, and so to organize the office as to render it fit for the more efficient discharge of its more extended duties. The attention due to the property and general interests of the Grand River Indians, until lately managed by Trustees, is in itself sufficient to occupy one man's time.

The necessary alterations in the management of the Indian Office are then enumerated, and appear to be well adapted to attain the desired end.

The following return shews the number of Indians within the limits of the United States, or on the western frontier. Since this return was made, about 30,000 more Indians have been removed from the east to the west of the Mississippi, making the total number that have emigrated 81,282:—

INDIAN STATISTICS.—W. learn from official documents that the India's now east of the Mississippi number 49,365. Of these the fol-