

cassiric, and I wish its use was more general among all classes of Indians; and, shall I say it?—the abuse of rum discontinued. When not engaged in cultivating their fields, they are employed in fishing; they catch immense quantities of querv-man, which they barbacoot and send to town, or sell to the states on the Arabian coast. They are likewise much sought after by the proprietors of the troolie cutting establishments in the Pomeroun, as the cheapest and most industrious operatives they can employ. They hire their services to these estates at the nominal rate of four dollars per month; I say nominal, for in reality they receive little more than one or two dollars, a hundred or two hundred per cent. being usually charged on the articles which are paid out to them in lieu of money, as checks, salempores, handkerchiefs, calicoes, &c.

That the colony at large would benefit by the industry of these people, if formed into a community, and brought nearer to our settlements, does not, I think, admit of a doubt; trusty servants may be had from among them, and a regular supply of operatives to do various works which negroes could not so well be employed on. Besides, in the event of any disturbance arising in the colony, they may be rendered very available as a militia force. Their bravery is acknowledged, and, from being trained to the use of arms in the missions, it would not require many months to raise among them a corps of 150 to 200 strong. They have, too, a highmindedness, and a feeling of self-conscious superiority, that would never suffer them to ally themselves with the negroes in case of a revolt. Situated as they are, they are quite out of the sphere of usefulness, and beyond the reach of improvement, and, if left to themselves, must insensibly relapse into a state of barbarism. The grand obstacle to the formation of an extensive Indian settlement is surmounted in their improved condition, and their willingness to live in community. I could, at a given notice and under certain conditions, induce 25 families at least to commence the settlement. But without a trifling sum to enable them to erect their dwellings in the intended village, and a small church, it would be hopeless to attempt it; but with a sum of from 3,000 to 5,000 guilders the foundation of an extensive mission may be laid. The selection of a spot for such a settlement is also a matter of some moment. It should be so situated that the other Indians may have an occasional opportunity of witnessing their industry and comforts, and may be thus won by their example. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the localities of the colony to speak positively on this point; but if I could hazard an opinion, I would say Pomeroun would be the most eligible, as the nucleus to the settlements of the Warrows, Arrowaaks, Accaways and Caribs. But then again I am afraid the vicinity of the post would be of no service to it.

Should your Excellency determine on any plan for the regeneration of these people, I should be happy to be employed as an humble instrument to carry it into effect.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Tho' Hynes.*

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At my request Mr. Hynes has undertaken to communicate with these Indians, and to invite some of their principal chiefs to come and examine the Upper Demerara, and to choose ground upon which they may wish to settle, in order that I may settle them there accordingly. This being central, with relation to the other rivers, and within reach of the Roman Catholic clergyman.

(signed) *B. D.*

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Enclosure, No. 6.

COPY of a LETTER from the Rev. *John Tho. Hynes* to Sir *B. D'Urban*, K.C.B.

SIR,

George Town, 30th January 1832.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Bishop M<sup>c</sup>Donnell has succeeded in procuring a respectable and intelligent missionary for the furtherance of your Excellency's humane and enlightened views towards the poor Indians of our colony. This gentleman may be expected here in a few days, and shall immediately after his arrival enter on the arduous duties of his ministry in any quarter of the colony where your Excellency may deem his labours most likely to prove beneficial. I myself am too little acquainted with the resources of the interior, and with the relative