

itself peculiarly qualified to elevate the character and raise the standard of morality.

One great advantage which among others I would venture to anticipate from the adoption of your suggestions, of *interposing a considerable space between the country occupied by white men and the Indian settlements*, is the facility which such an arrangement might offer in the inculcation, by properly qualified teachers, of the doctrines and precepts of christianity, without interference with the ordinary habits of life hitherto pursued by the Indians, and apart from the deteriorating influence of a general intercourse with another race of men.

The effect of removal. XI. The dates of these despatches demand the grave attention of the Committee; the first being written in Canada, in August, 1836, and the last in Downing Street, in January, 1837; so rapidly was the important measure of removing the Indians settled. The effect on them is stated as follows, by an individual who had the best means of becoming acquainted with the truth:—
“So dissatisfied were the Indians generally throughout Canada at Sir F. Head’s message and despatches with respect to them, that it was a matter of doubt for some short time whether they would turn out in defence of Government on the breaking out of the insurrection. But their loyalty to their Great White Father across the Salt Lake prevailed over their indignation.”

Memorial to Lord Glenelg against the project of removal. XII. Against this policy a Memorial was addressed to Lord Glenelg, in February, 1837, by upwards of eighty Gentlemen in London, in behalf of the Saugeeng Indians in Upper Canada.

To the Right Hon. Lord GLENELG, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The attention of the undersigned memorialists has been arrested by a circumstance stated in the late address of the Governor of Upper Canada, Sir F. B. Head. They have learnt with regret from that address, as well as from other sources, that the territories of the Aboriginal possessors of the soil have been still further reduced by the concession which they have been persuaded to make of a very large and important tract of very valuable land. The tract of land so ceded is not solely inhabited by wandering and uncivilized Indians; but it comprehends within its limits a thriving and highly interesting Wesleyan Missionary Settlement, in which 200 Indians have embraced Christianity, and applied themselves with success to the arts of civilized life. Sixty of their children are receiving regular instruction in the Missionary school; and it is stated the effect of their example has been such as to induce many neighbouring Indians to join them. Your memorialists are far from wishing to impeach the character of Sir Francis Head, whose conduct on other occasions has evinced a desire to promote the welfare of his fellow creatures. They do not accuse him of adding to the British dominions by an act of violent spoliation of the kind by which many of our Colonies have been founded and extended; they are willing to admit that his object has been to benefit the poor Indians, by obtaining for them a tract of fertile land, to which they may be induced to emigrate with advantage. Much as your memorialists desire to see the Aborigines of North America advanced in civilization, and secured against the loss of their remaining territory, either by violence or persuasion, the object of this petition is, not that the treaty of Sir F. B. Head should be annulled, but that the Secretary of the Colonial Department, who has already distinguished himself so much by the protection which he has afforded to the Aborigines of Southern Africa, will take the case of the Christian Indians in the