

I now submit some extracts from ancient books, and from official records in the Canadian Archives, showing that the Indians were recognized and treated with as divided into separate nations; that at first they were termed and treated with as allies, by degrees assuming the status of subjects with rights and privileges distinct from ordinary colonial subjects; and that always, whether treated as allies or subjects the King gave instructions to respect the Indian Title to lands occupied by them; that his representatives solemnly and repeatedly assured the Indians that such title would be protected intact; and that at the Cession of Canada the French King stipulated that his Indian allies should be maintained in quiet possession of their lands the same as his French Canadian subjects, and that such stipulation was agreed to by the English King.

I quote first from the Memoirs of Daniel Gookin, already referred to, (page 7) and written in 1674. Mr. Gookin, having first explained how God in his foresight had swept off three nations of Indians by a great plague from the parts which were to be inhabited by the English colonists, thereby permitting peaceful occupation, then tells what was done by the English Puritans in recognition of the rights of the small remnant of these nations which survived, and which action was so generously praised by M. de Vattel, already quoted.

Ch. VI. " The General Court of Massachusetts on motion of Mr. Eliot appointed some of the most prudent and most pious Indians in every Indian village that had received the gospel to be rulers and magistrates among them to order their affairs both civil and criminal, and also of a more ordinary and inferior nature. ***** There are divers other laws and orders made by the General Court of Massachusetts relating unto the Indians, which are printed and published, but are too long here to recite particularly. The heads of them are: 1. Declaring the Indian Title to Lands from Genesis 1 & 28, ch. 1X; Psalms CXV, 16:2. The civil Indians to have lands granted them for towns: 3. Indians not to be dispossessed of what lands they have subdued, or from their fishing places: 4. None to buy lands from the Indians without license from the Court. ***** The reason why the English Government is concerned with the Indian affairs in point of rule and order is because all those praying Indians in Massachusetts Colony did long since before they began to worship God actually and solemnly