

Canada and the United States—seconded by Hon. Mr. Miller and carried.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. HAMILTON (Kingston), the House adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 7.

The House met at three o'clock.
After routine.

THIRD READINGS.

The bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Bank was reported from Committee, without amendment, and

On motion of Hon. Mr. AIKINS, read a third time.

Hon. M. TRUDEL moved the third reading of the Act to incorporate the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the Great Northern Telegraph Company.—Carried.

FIRST READING.

Hon. Mr. FERRIER introduced a bill entitled an Act to amend the charter of the Montreal Credit Company, which was read a first time.

SIX NATION INDIANS.

Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD, in introducing the motion on the paper, in his name, said he would explain why the New England Company was connected with the address he was about to propose. The Company was founded by an Act of the Tory Parliament, in 1649, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1661. It was endowed by the Hon. Robert Boyle and several other charitable persons, and also had charter funds. He thought the income was somewhere about £6,000 sterling. The object of the Company originally was to civilize and convert to Christianity the Aboriginal inhabitants of North America, and it was then called the New England Company, because it was supposed that New England comprehended a large portion of the West and Canada. The Company had expended half-nearly its income on the reserve of the Six Nations, on the Grand River, and were deeply interested in the good work there undertaken and in progress. The Indians were composed of the six tribes who origi-

nally inhabited the Valley of the Mohawk River, State of New York. They adhered to the British cause, and under their celebrated Chief and warrior, Brant, fought for Britain to the end of the war, when the Government of this country gave them a reserve on the Grand River, consisting at the time, of some one hundred thousand acres. Subsequently about half was sold by the Government, the proceeds being funded for the benefit of the Indians. Since that period they had been located on this reserve, under the authority of the Government. In many cases they had cultivated the land tolerably well. They were being educated, and converted to Christianity, principally through the influence of this Company, which had established and had in full operation nine schools, where some 400 children were being educated. They also supported the Mohawk Institution in the vicinity of the town of Brantford, where some 100 Indian children, of both sexes were being educated and taught in manual labour, the males agriculture and the females house-keeping. This company had also with its own funds supported and was now supporting four missions in the locality, and had taken a great deal of interest in the important problem of endeavoring to civilize and convert to Christianity the aborigines of the country, and had been to a certain extent very successful. There, for the first time, had he seen the Indian race settled in frame houses of their own construction, cultivating the soil and living in a civilized state, and sending their children to school. It was an experiment being made under the most favorable auspices. The climate was good, the soil unquestionably good; they had also the protection of a kind and liberal Government, and the aid of stringent laws in the protection of their rights. They enjoyed the benefits of the exertions of this benevolent society, which was spending annually £3,000 sterling in the effort to convert and Christianize this race. There were six tribes in the neighborhood including Mohawks, Cayugas, the Onondagas, the Delawares, the Tuskeroras and the Oneidas. He believed there was another tribe on a portion of the reserve, but it did not come within the Six Nations—the Ojibewas he thought. The object of the motion was to ascertain what was being done with regard to a portion of a lot which was purchased by this company as a labour farm, for the purpose of teaching the Indian children the arts of industry and agriculture. It was obtained from a man named Bakcock who had been in possession of it 15 years. The Company