

3. That the terms upon which a final title to those lots shall be conferred, be distinctly expressed upon those tickets, namely, that two acres of land shall be cleared and cultivated within one year from the date of the ticket; that an additional quantity of three acres shall be, in like manner, cleared and cultivated at the end of the second year: and three more by the end of the third year, making in all eight acres.

4. That within eighteen months from the date of the ticket, a dwelling-house, of dimensions not less than 20 feet by 15, be erected upon the lot, and that on all those conditions being duly fulfilled, a grant in free and common socage shall be made of the lot.

5. That those lots shall be inalienable, without the consent of His Majesty's representative, and only bequeathable by will to the wife, children, or relations, of the grantee, in failure of which they shall revert to the Crown.

6. On infraction of any of these terms, the lots *ipso facto* to revert to the Crown.

The Indian chiefs are elective, and are occasionally degraded by the grand councils of their tribes, with which therefore they cannot be supposed to possess any *hereditary* influence.

I am nevertheless of opinion, that increasing the lots of the present chiefs to 150 or 200 acres each, will materially tend to ensure their co-operation in promoting the settlement of their tribes.

A lot of 300 acres should be granted or reserved for each priest, and 200 for each schoolmaster, from the rent of which their salaries may be in progress of time defrayed.

In those settlements the sale of all intoxicating liquors must be, as far as possible, most strictly prohibited.

The rations and agricultural aid with the Indian settlers will require are detailed in No. 2, page 98, but I imagine the expense of those rations may be occasionally reduced by the issue of fish, or other less expensive articles of food. Some expense will also be necessarily incurred on the original location of the Indians, in surveying their lands, forming roads, bridges, and schoolhouses, which may likewise for a time be used as churches, and also in affording such superintendence, religious instruction, and education, as may be found to exceed the means of the Indian department. A memorandum of the probable amount of those expenses, so far as it admits of calculation, is given in No. 3, page 99.

A person duly qualified should reside with the Indian settlers, to issue their rations, presents, and such seeds and implements of husbandry as may be given to them; he should if possible be conversant with their habits, possess their confidence, and be capable of instructing them in the rudiments of rural economy.

It would be also desirable that carpenters and blacksmiths should be induced to establish themselves in the Indian settlements, to make and repair their agricultural implements, to teach the Indians to construct their houses, &c., and to instruct a few young Indians in those trades; a portion of land might be granted to those carpenters and blacksmiths; but as their time should be for some years devoted to their business, they ought not to be permitted to undertake the culture of their lots, until their service as tradesmen can be dispensed with; and as the Indians will have no means of paying for their work for the first year, its expense will, I apprehend, during that period, devolve in a great measure upon the Crown.

The small portion of Indian lands now under cultivation by the different tribes are held in common, and the agricultural labours entirely devolve on the women and old men; their husbandry is of the rudest description, and the produce of the land very inconsiderable.

"The Indians are generally desirous of learning to read and write, but