

being informed of the proceedings, had given prompt attention to the subject; and also the testimony in possession of the delegation, proving the injustice which must unavoidably be done to the Indians, by confirming and executing the treaty. The following is the copy of our address.*

* The following Extract from a Letter, written by Charles Meatyard, of East Hamburgh, (United States,) dated 25th of 1st mo. 1838, will throw some further light on the character of those treaties for the acquisition of land.

"The government of the United States are at this time taking steps for the removal of the New York Indians, west of the Mississippi. They have two commissioners here, who are endeavouring to negotiate a treaty of removal. They have been in council more than five weeks.

"Friends, as a body, have not interfered. Those of us who have attended the council, as individuals, have done so at the particular request of the chiefs of the Six Nations. The intention was, to watch the proceedings, so as to be witnesses on their behalf, they being apprehensive of unfair dealing—not without cause.

"Many of them are called Christians. They have, on this reservation a large and handsome meeting-house of the Presbyterian order; but the rest are not idolaters; their views of the superintending power and influence of the Great Spirit are clear and distinct.

I know nothing personally of the Indians in Canada; but from enquiry of individuals on whom I can rely, I am informed that they are as far advanced in civilization as the New York Indians, and probably more of them have embraced Christianity. Their habits are in a good degree settled, and the use of ardent spirits is on the decline amongst them. Those known to my informant are parts of the tribes forming the Six Nations, who are at present located in our neighbourhood. They are the Oneidas, Senecas, Tuscaroroas, Onondagos, Cayugas and Mohawks. There are none of the last-named on this side the frontier. Those known to my informant are located on the Grand and Thames rivers.

The health of the Indians on this side is on a par with that of the rest of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and I presume it to be so on the other.

"It is rather difficult to give you a distinct idea of the degree of civilization they have attained, because circumstances differ in some degree from similar circumstances in England. When a people begin to improve from the hunter state, it is, I think, reasonable to suppose they would imitate that which is nearest their observation, which in this place was the farmers of the neighbourhood. The degree of civilization they have attained to, is in a considerable degree that of the farmers, their neighbours, but differing in degree in different individuals. Many of the young men amongst them speak the English language, and they appear generally desirous for their children to attain some learning. Several of the young men are receiving their education at college, and two are studying law at Buffalo. Their moral conduct and general character is good, though, as might be supposed, there are some worthless characters amongst them.

"This is the best I am able to do in the way of answer to the several questions proposed under present circumstances.

"I will now proceed to make some general remarks, which may perhaps illustrate some of the answers.

"I have attended the council as frequently as the distance from my