

APPENDIX C.

Quotation from "Shea's American Catholic Missions" in the Report of the Minister of Justice, the Hon. Mr. Laflamme, made to the Hon. David Mills:

"The French plan (of missions) was different. The missionary planted his cross amongst the heathen and won all he could to the faith and whenever he could form a distinct village of Christians; but these villages were never like the missions of the Spanish missionaries. The French priest left his neophyte free, setting him no task, building no splendid edifices by his toil. The French mission was a fort against hostile attacks and enclosed merely the church, mission house, and mechanics' shed, the Indians all living without in cabins or houses, and entering the fort only in time of danger."

In the same document the Minister of Justice says:

"The subject of the Indians rights in the seigniory has already undergone the investigation of the Government of this Dominion within a few years, and they were pronounced groundless. On the 24th May, 1869, a petition of the same parties, the Algonquins and Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, setting forth the same pretensions as those asserted in the petitions now submitted, was addressed to the Governor General, questioning also the right of the Seminary to the land and wood in the former Seigniory, and his Excellency in Council approved of a report made on such claims to the effect that the Indians had no right in the Seigniory of Two Mountains, and that the said Seigniory was the absolute property of the Seminary of St. Sulpice who had complied with all the requirements of their charter."