

may not reach, and who may be deceived by misrepresentation. It is to the elevation of the Indians themselves, and especially to the bringing forward the most talented and promising amongst them in this country, as well as in the colony, that we must mainly look for the appearance and continuance of able and efficient protectors and elevators of their injured race.

XXXIII. Funds for all that is needed to protect and improve the Indians will be produced by the sale of Indian lands upon the new principle recommended in Mr. Buller's report to be applied to Canada.

The quantity of land got from the Indians by Great Britain since 1763, and contrary to the spirit of the proclamation of that date, have produced an amount of value that makes us already their debtors for whatever funds are at present wanted for objects beneficial to the Indians. Therefore we recommend, that proper measures be advocated forthwith, upon the assumption that money will be ready for the support of any measures shown to have a reasonable prospect of success in their behalf.

XXXIV. Religious missions, schools, and institutions for instruction in the arts, must be provided to the utmost extent needed; and ample provision must be made for placing young Indians, in all suitable cases, in the common colonial schools. We think it very important that these arrangements should include a provision for giving to the most promising and talented young persons a superior education, both in the colony and in Europe. It should especially prepare them for official situations, for civil engineers, and medical practitioners.

XXXVI. Until an Indian tribe be regularly incorporated with the colony, or individual Indians be naturalized, they should all be declared by statute to be entitled to the same rights as any other foreigners. As soon as possible, the tribes should be regularly incorporated with us by treaties; and acts of naturalization should be granted on application to individual Indians on being applied for.

XXXVII. All our laws which may happen to be inconsistent with justice towards Indians should be changed. For example, they should be relieved from the necessity of taking oaths as witnesses whenever want of knowledge, or the inadequacy of their own usages render them incapable of taking oaths.

XXXVIII. Their laws and usages should be carefully collected; and observed in our courts.

XXXIX. They, and any friends appearing voluntarily on their behalf, should be allowed of right to appeal to the Privy Council.

XL. We propose that a careful review should be taken of the existing mode of giving to the Indians what are called Presents; a great part of which, however, we believe to be payments for services already rendered to the British government. The main principle which, we think, should regulate this distribution is,—That the presents should be given as much as possible at the *homes* of the Indians, not at central stations to which they must make long journeys.