

himself and his brethren, and its object was to solicit that the Canadian Indians might be recognized as British subjects, and be admitted to full participation in the rights and privileges of Britons. Although the concession of these points would not only be the most important measure which could be adopted for the security and elevation of the Indians, but would also set such an example of the recognition of the rights of the Aborigines as would mark an era in the history of the coloured races, the address containing this petition was never presented, because some of Peter Jones's friends believed that the request was not in all respects advisable at that time.

Another proof that the Canadian Indians are capable of understanding the advantages to be derived from the possession of their civil rights, is seen in the fact, that the insurgents offered them this boon, for the purpose of tempting them from their allegiance. It also shows that, it must be impolitic as well as unjust to withhold these rights from the natives.

The United States Indians have manifested a similar desire to obtain the recognition of their civil rights. A recent American paper states that the Brotherton Indians in Wisconsin are seeking permission to become freeholders and citizens.

So lately as the 18th of third month last, the Rochester Advertiser announced that one of the Seneca Indians, who had received a classical education, and passed through a regular course of legal studies; and been admitted to the bar in the supreme court of New York, and the circuit court of the United States, and had resided some years at Buffalo, tendered his vote at the late charter election, but it was refused.

It is important to refute the assertion, repugnant at once to reason and humanity, that the Indians, as a race, are incapable of civilization and unfit to be made partakers of civil rights. The character, conduct, and letters of Peter Jones, the progress of John Sunday, an Indian of pure blood, who taught himself to read after the age of thirty, and has become a zealous and able missionary to his people, and the fact that Indian youths have carried off the first prizes in the Wesleyan College in Upper Canada, would seem sufficient to prove how unfounded is the charge; yet the following extracts, in proof of Indian capability, may not be useless, and cannot be read without interest.

*Extracts from the private Journal of Dr. Foville, while on a Tour with the Prince de Joinville.*

"About eight o'clock we perceived the City of Buffalo, situated towards the eastern extremity of Lake Erie. Buffalo is seen from a distance. The steeples, covered with zinc, sparkle in the sun. We soon disembarked, and we could then more closely admire the city, the elegant and new houses of which indicate its youth. At ten o'clock we went with the prince in a carriage to visit some Indians settled some miles in the country. We met on our road a consider-