

the Indians or incline the insulted parties to listen to appeals for redress of alleged wrongs. As a matter of fact the reverse was the case. There could be no confidence in men who thus rashly attacked the authorities of the Dominion. For a period of ten years at least we were as a Church in a false position, and could not expect to help the Indians to obtain a recognition of their just claims and undoubted rights.

The views I have expressed in my Report to the Right Honorable Superintendent General of Indian affairs, are of as much consequence to the Methodist Missionary Society as they are to the Head of the Government. The Indians have, as we all know, become divided. Those who remain at Oka are fully entitled to our consideration, for they remained faithful to the Methodist Church throughout all the contentions and disputes of the past years. But the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary to consider our position. We have no right to be obliged to incur the expense of sustaining two missions and three or four schools for these Indians. At present those at Oka decline to settle on the Gibson reserve, yet I am not without hope that they may see it for their real and permanent welfare to accede to the arrangements of the Government made in their behalf. And I believe it is our duty to co-operate with the government in carrying out its policy, and that with all possible despatch. I have good reason to know that further delay will not advance the interests of the Indians, nor will it promote the cause of the Supreme Head of the Church—Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM SCOTT.

OTTAWA, 7th February, 1883.