

Existing
means for im-
proving the
Natives.

XXV. One of the last appeals made by Peter Jones in England last Autumn, was for help to found a Manual labour School at the River Credit; the appeal was made in vain. The government seems to leave this whole subject in a great measure, either to voluntary societies, such as the Colonial Missionary Society, the Colonial Infant School Society, the Moravians, the Baptists, the Church of England, and above all, the Wesleyan Missionary Society; or to such a body as the New England Corporation. The operations of the former Societies are well known to the Committee. They are highly useful, but the superior claims of more populous parts of the world, deprive the Canadas of a sufficient supply of missionaries from them.

The New England Corporation is less known. It originated in a subscription from parish to parish, in 1654, which raised £7000, and its funds were afterwards increased by the gift of landed estates. The income at present varies from £2000 to £15,000 a year, according to the value of timber cut from time to time. The usefulness of its establishments for instructing Indians, is recognized in the parliamentary documents above quoted, but no report of its proceedings is published.

The Society of Friends does not support any establishment for them in Canada; but they warmly advocate their cause; and when the Earl of Durham went thither, they presented to him an address in their behalf.

In the year 1806, the Duke of Northumberland and others, proposed to form a society to better the condition of the Mohawks.

The private Roman Catholic establishments for the benefit of Indians in Upper Canada, are also believed to have been eminently useful.

All these societies would do more, if they had more funds.

But it is quite plain to us that the government ought to make a *complete* provision on these heads, for which purpose not only is the experience of these societies important to be consulted,—but they may in many cases be properly made the *administrators* of the funds to be devoted to objects resembling theirs. In fact it is impossible to deny that Great Britain ought to provide at once all the funds needed for *all* proper institutions, calculated to protect and improve the Indians. This country holds an enormous fund in the lands acquired from them; and the Earl of Durham's commission has produced new proof, that the system of deriving an inexhaustible revenue from the sales of land is applicable to Canada.

The Indians
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XXVI. The foregoing extracts, which have exhibited the advancement of Indians in many points of civilization, sufficiently indicate a disposition on their part to become civilized. But the policy of the several Governors of Canada, by which the efforts leading to that good result, originated in some degree in inquiries which produced direct evidence of that disposition being strong, and clearly pronounced. At a solemn meeting of Indians in a remote part in 1827, a speaker appointed by the whole band, addressed the commanding officer in the following terms: