

speedily be blessed and useful to a very great extent. As I have not full or accurate information on the subject of their schools, missions, &c., I shall not venture on a particular detail of them. Neither is it in my power to give correct information with regard to the progress or proceedings of the Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada, which was instituted in London in 1825, and of which there are some branches organized in these two provinces; but as yet, I may presume to say, their operations have not been very extensive or efficient, either among the Indians or the destitute settlers of these colonies.

The Society for Propagating the Gospel has within these few years enlarged its bounty to the Indians; but the demands on it now for new settlements of our own people are so much increased, that it is much to be desired that the society should be relieved from any additional charge on account of furthering the civilization of the Indian tribes. It is therefore gratifying to state that, as has been already intimated, the New England Company have lately come forward very handsomely in the promotion of the cause, that they evince every disposition to carry it on vigorously, and that their means for the purpose are large, and probably will be well applied.

Enclosure, No. 14.—Schools now in operation under the Superintendence of Conference Missionary Society.

	Scholars.	Teachers.
Grand River, Davisville -	10 -	S. Crawford.
Ditto, Salt Springs -	25 -	H. Martyn.
River Credit -	28 -	J. Jones.
Ditto (Female School) -	23 -	Miss Sillick.
Grape Island -	35 -	{ Wm. Smith and Miss Yeomans.
Rice Lake -	42 -	H. Biggar.
Lake Simcoe Island -	25 -	Wm. Law.
Ditto, Holland Landing -	31 -	Miss Edmondson.
Muncey Town -	12 -	J. Carey.
Malden, River Canard -	20 -	

Total - 251 Scholars.

It is of great importance that the disposition to settle, which now appears very generally to pervade the wandering Indian tribes, should not be allowed to subside, that every reasonable facility and encouragement should be afforded to induce them to do so, to render them independent of the bounty of the missionaries of the United States, and of the knavery of the traders with whom they are now compelled to deal, more especially when those desirable objects can be accomplished without any expense to the public; and as I am aware of no measure more eminently conducive to their attainment than that which Sir John Colborne recommends, I trust it will receive your early consideration and approval.

In 1830, Sir James Kempt again reported to Sir George Murray as follows.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 20th May 1838.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated 25th January 1830, upon the settlement, education, and religious instruction of the Indians in this country, and I beg to observe, that by reference to my Letter, dated 16th May 1829, you will perceive that your suggestions for the attainment of those important ends have been generally anticipated.