

all the Indians in North America. Another obvious Advantage ~~attending~~ of the Cession will be the supplying of all the Indian Tribes upon the Continent of North America with European Commodities immediately through the Hands of English Traders." (**Canadian Archives: A & W.I., vol 268**)

But in any case, and whether it was the souls or the skins of the Indians which most concerned the Europeans, the historic fact is that there was no dispossession of Indian Nations vi et armis from the lands occupied by them such as occurred say in England under the successive Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman conquerors, or in Mexico and Peru under the Spanish. In a Report such as this, which is not intended to be exhaustive, it would be out of place to quote too ~~freely~~ largely from original documents, or recognized authorities bearing on this point, but I submit, as sufficient for the present, extracts from two judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States. These judgments probably contain the earliest and most correct ^{judicial} expositions of the whole status of the Indian Title under various European Governments and Colonial Governments, and under the Government of the United States. And they confirm nearly all the conclusions stated at the beginning of this Report.

from which I quote is that
The first ~~xxxx~~ case, of Worcester v
The State of Georgia (**6 Peters U.S. Supreme Court Reports**)

This case arose out of the assumption by the State of Georgia of the ultimate ownership and control of the lands occupied by the Cherokees, situate in that State, much as the Province of British Columbia now claims ultimate ownership of the Indian Lands in that Province. The judgment of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, laid down the following propositions:

" The principle 'that discovery of parts of the continent of North America gave title to the government ~~whomsoever~~ by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made against all other European governments, which title might be consummated by possession,' acknowledged by all Europeans because it was in the interest of all to acknowledge it, gave to the nation making the discovery, as its inevitable consequence, the sole right of acquiring the soil and of making settlements on it. It was