

R E P O R T S

BY A COMMITTEE OF THE

C O R P O R A T I O N

COMMONLY CALLED THE

NEW ENGLAND COMPANY,

OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS,

FOR THE

CIVILIZATION AND CONVERSION

OF

Indians, Blacks, and Pagans,

IN THE

BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA,

AND THE

WEST INDIES,

SINCE THE LAST REPORT IN 1832.

PRINTED FOR CIRCULATION AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY, ACCORDING
TO A RESOLUTION OF GENERAL COURT, HELD 18TH JUNE, 1839.

L O N D O N :

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ERRATA.

- Page 28, line 4, ' from April 1831 to 1837' should be *from 1831 to 1837*.
- 47, line 16, ' 23rd April, 1794,' should be *23rd April, 1792*.
- 55, line 7, ' conditions' should be *condition*.
- 57, line 14, ' and of his rational seal' should be *of his rational seal*.
- 70, line 29, ' further clearances should be made and further allotment made,'
should be *further clearances and allotments should be continually made*.
- 73, line 13, ' to impart' should be *to improve*.
- 75, line 16, ' any different purpose' should be *a very different purpose*.
- 131, line 19, ' others, from the absurdities' should be *others from the
absurdities*.
- 151, line 6, ' 9th Sept. 1840' should be *9th Sept. 1837*.

R E P O R T.

THE last Report (printed by the direction of the New England Company in 1832 for the use of the members brought down to the month of March, 1831, the history of the Company's proceedings beyond the Atlantic. It is intended now, in as concise a manner as may be consistent with giving a clear view of what has since occurred in that part of the world, to continue the narration to the present time.

The Company's affairs at New Brunswick were then described as likely to be soon disposed of. It will not be necessary at present to allude to New Brunswick further than to state that this expectation was without difficulty, and with little delay, realised, and every engagement being there terminated, all the Company's exertions on the continent of America have since without interruption or deviation, been directed to Upper Canada.

In noticing what has been done in different parts of this province, it may be best to preserve the same arrangement as was before adopted, and to begin with that Station where the greatest encouragement was offered, where the largest sums have been expended and where the success, on a reasonable review of all accidents, ought to be deemed the most satisfactory.

GRAND RIVER STATIONS

AMONG

THE SIX NATIONS INDIANS,

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

It will appear by reference to the above-mentioned Report, and to the documents from which that Report was extracted, that the New England Company's Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Luggier, was settled in a Parsonage House, on the Mohawk glebe, the greatest part of the expense of building which house had been defrayed by the New England Company, and upon which house and glebe their Missionary had besides laid out upwards of £400,—that the P. G. F. P. Society were understood to have abandoned all pretension to interfere with these premises, so long as the New England Company should maintain a Clergyman of the Church of England there,—that the P. G. F. P. Society had also agreed to transfer to the New England Company the services of the Rev. A. Nellis, as a second Missionary,—that four School-houses had been built in different situations,—that 100 acres of land attached to each, had been granted by the Indians in Council to the New England Company, and that to confirm these grants to the Company for ever, a deed was shortly to be executed by the Government,—that Mr. Luggier was pursuing his duties with activity and zeal, preaching, superintending the schools, and commencing a scheme for teaching the Indians handicraft trades, under the title of Mechanics'

Institution,—that some unpleasant differences which had arisen between him and Mr. Brandt, and others associated with him, were expected to be speedily accommodated through the intervention of mutual friends,—that a sect of Methodists had lately come up the Grand River, with which Mr. Lugger declined having any communication, further than visiting them, and supplying them with medicine when sick,—that the Cayugas, the last remaining heathen tribe, had solicited admission into the Christian church, and the privilege of education and baptism for their offspring; (but a misunderstanding having arisen between them and the Governor, this tribe had afterwards drawn back and stood aloof, fearing that they might be deceived by the Company's Missionary, as they alleged they had been deceived by the Governor of the province;) and that generally instruction, and the cause of civilization and Christianity, were making, as much as time and circumstances would admit, a favourable progress amongst all the Indians.

1831. April 29.—Under this date Mr. Lugger gives an account of a further advance in the formation of the Mechanics' Institution. There were then four large rooms, in two of which girls might be taught spinning and weaving, and in the other two, the boys tailoring and carpentering; besides an additional building for a mechanic shop. The Governor, Sir John Colborne, had visited the place, approved what had been done, and induced Mr. Lugger to indulge some expectation he might further the undertaking by some pecuniary aid. He had proposed that, opposite to the buildings then erected, some Indian Council rooms should be built, so as to form a quadrangle.

1831. Mr. Luggier further expresses a desire to learn that the services of Mr. Nellis had been secured to the New England Company, and mentions having advanced a small sum out of the Company's money, to assist in the building of a Log House for his residence, which, if ever Mr. Nellis should be accommodated with a better, he thought might become serviceable to the Company as a School-house. This suggestion was acted on. The little building was completed, and for some time occupied by Mr. Nellis, and then became, and still continues, a useful School-house. The Indian Council rooms were not commenced, no funds being received from the Governor in aid of that plan; but the sum of £100 was allotted by the Company for the purpose of the Institution, accompanied with a promise of more considerable support, when the extent of the expense, and the real probability of success, should be better ascertained. At the same time the Treasurer intimated to Mr. Luggier, that the Company should never be committed to any undertaking without being previously apprised of the exact objects in view, nor without an accurate estimate of the probable cost; nor should they be so implicated in any joint operations with the Governor or any other person, as to take out of their own hands the direction of their own actions.

July 3.—A letter of this date, from Mr. Luggier, notices a visit he had received from the Company's Missionary at the Lakes, the Rev. Mr. Scott, and that much conversation had taken place between them on the subject of their mutual plans and labours in the Company's service. He describes Mr. Scott as being a truly devout man, and mentions that the Governor, Sir J.

1831. Colborne, always spoke satisfactorily of him and his proceedings.

In the course of the month of August following, the Treasurer had an interview with the Bishop of Quebec, and settled with him respecting the employment of schoolmasters amongst the Mohawks at the Bay of Quinté. In consequence of the Bishop's representation, that Delany's (the then master) salary was not sufficient, it was agreed to be raised; and it was suggested that another master of the name of Forth, whose knowledge of the Indian language, and other qualifications, rendered him a very desirable assistant, might be appointed also at a salary not exceeding £50. currency per annum. Forth, however, was never appointed; but Delany was continued. At this interview, the Bishop distinctly apprised the Treasurer that the P.G.F.P. Society had relinquished the services of the Rev. Mr. Nellis, and transferred them to the New England Company, from the 31st July, 1831; that Society having paid his salary up to that day.

Sept. 12.—In consequence of applications from Mr. Jones and Mr. Rijerson, two Methodist preachers, the Company authorised the appropriation of £100 to the erection of a Saw-Mill, for the use of the Indians, near Salt Springs, under the direction of Moses Walker and other Indian chiefs, upon condition that such mill should be for the use of the Indians generally, and not exclusively for Methodists.

Oct. 1.—Under this date a very favourable report is made by Mr. Lugger, of the progress he had effected,

1831. and of the prospect opened of proceeding further in rendering real service to the Indians, and improving both their spiritual and temporal condition. He felt much encouragement, and was sparing no pains. He had, the last week, ridden 80 miles, preached (through interpreters) in five different languages, and attended two councils. Besides his regular duties, he had occasional services among the Delawares, (about 40 miles distant,) who have received the gospel for the first time. He had also attended a council, and touched on a few religious topics, among the Cayugas, the finest tribe of the six nations, who promised, on receiving notice of his next visit, to have, not only their chiefs, but all their people, male and female, to hear him. These matters he considered more immediately to concern him, as a minister of God, than Mechanics' Institutions, which, however, he would not neglect, but was apprehensive he had undertaken more than he was equal to, and expressed a wish for the assistance of a Lay Agent. In conclusion, he mentions that every building, then erected for the Company, was paid for, but intimates that more may be required.

Dec. 1.—In reply to these advices, the Treasurer, whilst intimating the approbation of the Company, of Mr. Luggers' exertions, and their expectation of greater success in the improvement of the Indians, presses upon him their desire for fuller and more frequent accounts of what was done, and for correct estimates of what was intended to be done, before any thing fresh should be undertaken; and his opinion was particularly requested as to the extent of remuneration which might be required by a Lay Agent, should it be determined to appoint one; as to the amount of a reasonable salary for Mr. Nellis,

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1831. as a second Missionary, and as to the cost of building a proper residence for him, and as to its most desirable situation.

1832. Feb. and March.—Mr. Luggér reports that the Methodists had refused the offer of the Company to assist in the building of a Saw-Mill, with the condition annexed; and he recommends the Company to build a separate mill, in another situation. He also notices, but does not appear to have immediately answered, all the inquiries which the Treasurer had made; but proposes, nevertheless, some more extensive plans of operation.

Aug.—Mr. Luggér communicates very distressing accounts of the melancholy effects produced amongst the Indians in his neighbourhood, by the prevalence of that dreadful disease the cholera, with which the province was then visited. The number of medical men was small, and their skill unequal to check the ravages of this pestilence. It had carried off several of the Indians, and amongst them Brandt, and two of his brothers-in-law. Mr. Luggér describes his own time as much occupied with rendering such comfort as he was able to the afflicted; but complains of suffering much himself from exhaustion and fatigue, feeling more than ever the want of an assistant of some sort. He mentions at the same time, as an inducement to persevere in our endeavours to instruct the Indians, that the field appeared now open without an opponent; that the Head Chief of the Oneida tribe, who had been seduced from his church, had expressed a desire to be reconciled to him; that they were all now united, and he trusted that the work of God would prosper abundantly.

1832: Various schemes were suggested by Mr. Lugger, which are not here detailed, because they were thought at that time likely to occasion a greater expenditure than would suit the finances of the Company; it seemed probable they might cost nearly double the sum which, after much deliberation, the Company had determined to appoint to the Mohawk Station; being (including the salaries of Missionaries,) £750. But Mr. Lugger was assured that what he had proposed would receive the most careful consideration; and it was hinted that perhaps the increase of expense, in some particulars, might be met by retrenchment in others.

1833. Jan. 1st.—A letter of this date from Mr. Lugger speaks of the prospect he then had of a union between the Church and the Methodist Indians, and states that he had formed plans to meet all parties, that he had selected from the most pious chiefs indiscriminately, whether Church or Methodist, a number of counsellors and catechists to be employed as native preachers to exhort and pray with the people at different stations. The former would regard their office as an honor; the latter, he thought, ought to be remunerated for their time and exertions, and he was willing to pay them two hundred dollars a year out of his own salary, till the pleasure of the Company should be known. They had been regularly instructed by him and were the most pious, active, and well educated Indians he could find. Experience convinced him, that, though he preaches constantly himself four or five times a week, native preachers were more efficient, especially amongst the heathen.

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1833. Feb. 13.—Mr. Luggier expresses his belief that every chief who from late disputes had left the church had now returned. In consequence of the favourable disposition evinced by some Cayuga Indians, who are heathens, and live about ten miles below Brantford, he had had occasion to increase the number of our schools, and also, at the request of some of the tribes, instead of one white schoolmaster he had put in two Indian masters, which would be more expensive. He had taken on himself to assist some Mohawks who live in the back woods, who were desirous of having a meeting-house and school, having among them there about thirty children. The Rev. Mr. Nellis was exercising his office amongst the Tuscaroras. At the Onondaga Mission there was an excellent master who came out last year from Ireland, and surpassed any before procured. The increased expense of these arrangements Mr. Luggier proposes should be taken from the sum usually appropriated to agricultural implements.

He mentions having had an interesting visit from a Mr. Willoughby, an agent from the Newfoundland School Society in London, travelling with a view to the extension of their labours in that country. It would be most gratifying to Mr. Luggier, and he should suppose very satisfactory to the Company, if some such agent were to visit his Mission and report impartially on the actual state of things. It would afford the Company the best means of judging accurately, both as to what has been done, and as to what remains to be effected, and would be to him the greatest kindness the Company could confer.

1833. April 8.—Mr. Nellis, in answer to inquiries which had been made by the Company, states the following as the particular duties of his office, and mentions the remuneration which it seemed to him reasonable to expect. He at present performs service, and preaches twice every Sabbath, in the morning at Tuscarora village to a congregation of about 120—and once in the afternoon seven miles down the river in the school house built by the Company for the Onondaga Indians, to a smaller but increasing congregation, numbering about ninety or a hundred. On Thursdays he has lectures at the Tuscarora village, and on Saturday a school for adults to teach them to read the Mohawk language; he has besides prayer meetings two or three nights every week, and is frequently engaged in visiting the sick and other Indians, examining the schools, making efforts to convert the heathen tribes, and co-operating with Mr. Lugger in every means to advance the general good of the Indians. Much time is also necessarily taken up in temporal occupation, as the Indians generally apply to their minister to transact for them any business with which they are not themselves acquainted. In regard to remuneration, he refers to what he had hitherto received from the P.G.F.P. Society, which was £200 per annum. For a smaller stipend it could not suit any clergyman to reside at this station, ten miles distant from any market, and six from the nearest white neighbour, and where many calls for Indian wants, particularly in cases of sickness, must be expected on his purse.

April 10.—Under this date Mr. Lugger laments the necessity for thinking of retrenchment; for pecuniary demands must be expected to increase with the

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1833. zeal and activity of those employed in converting heathens and extending education. Repeats his complaints of having more to do than his strength was equal to, regrets the want of assistance from a lay agent, and expresses a desire to confine his own exertions to clerical duties, to the superintending Schools, and administering medical aid. Regards Mr. Nellis as a second Missionary always willing to assist him, but often prevented by the calls of his own duties, and by the distance of his situation. Describes the Tuscaroras and Onondagas as the most interesting branches of their Mission, and would by no means relinquish any part of them for the purpose of converting others lower down the river. In fact, amongst these upper tribes there was room for more exertions. There were nine places where he and his native preachers officiated every week. In a Mission he had lately opened, he had a week or two ago baptized eight Indians, and wishes, if funds can be afforded, that a School should be established in that place. He had expected the Company would supply all the religious and civil requirements of the Indians; but if they could not, he wished to be at liberty to accept an offer made some time ago by the Governor, and more recently by a Society formed at York, in Upper Canada, for the civilization of Indians, at the head of which were the Governor and Bishop.

June 26.—A further letter from Mr. Luggar contains an account of the number of the Indians in his neighbourhood, Heathen and Christian, the numbers of the places of worship and of the Schools, and the proficiency of the scholars, in a tabular form. The table, with the accompanying observations, will be found in the Appendix A.

1833. In the same letter, Mr. Luggier laments the decrease of the children attending the Delaware School, in consequence of the emigration of great part of that tribe, which has been occasioned by the floods, caused by the Welland Canal dam having so much raised the waters in the River. The School, he fears, must be given up, but the Company's means for educating the Indians would not be diminished by this occurrence, as the lot of land attached to this School, by being leased, might produce funds to provide for other demands of the Mission.

July 18.—The Treasurer in replying to these communications, notices the offers which Mr. Luggier states he had received from the Governor, and from the Society at York, in Canada, desires him not to enter into any engagement incompatible with that which he had contracted with the New England Company, and regrets that, as Mr. Luggier had not explained the nature of these offers, he was not able to give a more specific reply. The Treasurer at the same time explains to Mr. Luggier, that though the religious improvement of the Indians, and the education of their children are constantly regarded by the New England Company, as measures most intimately and necessarily connected, and as both being objects of prime importance and especially claiming their attention, the Company were compelled to limit and regulate the pursuit of these desirable ends, by due attention to the amount of their means, and to the extent and urgency of the different demands to which they were liable.

July.—Influenced by the hope of extended success, a resolution was passed to increase the annual allowance

1833. for the Station on the Grand River, from £750 to £1000 per annum. The services of the Rev. Mr. Nellis were conclusively engaged at the Tuscarora Village, and his salary settled at £200, commencing from the time when his engagement with the P. G. F. P. Society terminated. The Lay Agency was offered to Mr. W. Richardson, of Brantford, and a general statement given of the DUTIES such an Agent would be expected to perform. The office was afterwards accepted by him, and the salary settled by the Company at £100 per annum, beginning with the 1st January, 1834.

September.—Much satisfaction was expressed by Mr. Nellis at the arrangement (as far as he was concerned) for the present, accompanied with the intimation of a hope that, in due time hereafter, the Company would take into consideration the expediency of erecting a House for his residence.

Mr. Luggier conveyed sincere thanks on behalf of the Indians and of himself, for the appointment of a Lay Agent, and rejoiced in being able to devote more time to the purposes of his ministry, continuing nevertheless a general attention to other objects of the Mission. Expressed his fears that the additional grant of £250 would be found inadequate to the increasing wants of the Station. Described the system of employing Native Teachers or Catechists as answering admirably well, both in converting Heathen and confirming Christian Indians, and hoped the Company would take that measure into liberal consideration, as he had pledged himself for their payment.

1834. Jan. 20.—Early in this year a detailed and well considered statement, in the form of Instructions to their Lay Agent, was sent to Mr. Richardson, Mr. Luggier, and Mr. Nellis, of the views and intentions of the Company relating to the Station on the Grahd River (an extract from which will be found in Appendix B.).

Though the Company had been unwilling to adopt some plans formerly proposed by Mr. Luggier, requiring the expenditure of £1200 or 1300; they had now a prospect of having part of their funds released in other quarters, and were more disposed under present circumstances, with the qualifications mentioned in the above statement, to make a more extensive experiment than before, and requested the favour of their several opinions and suggestions as to particulars.

February 29.—About this time, a petition being sent to the Provincial Parliament from the Six Nations, praying for a Law to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits to any Indian, and Temperance Societies being established to prevent vending or drinking Spirits, our Agents were active in promoting these measures, for they were anxious to remove, by every means in their power, every facility and temptation to that practice of Intemperance, which they constantly found the most formidable enemy to Indian improvement.

April 26.—In the course of the Spring, though no joint reply to the Treasurer's communication in January was received, separate advices were received from Mr. Luggier, Mr. Nellis, and Mr. Richardson, agreeing in recommending particular attention to the selecting some

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1834. of the Indian children of each sex for particular instruction, and affording them the advantage of education, and in proposing to adapt part of the building erected for a Mechanics' Institute to that purpose. They also intimate their intention of uniting their consultations, and acting in future as a board. Mr. Nellis particularly expresses his opinion that while the ground-work of improvement must be laid amongst the young, that can be but imperfectly done if they are left to live and grow up at home.

July 12.—The delay in sending the intended Report of this board is accounted for, by the waiting for an opportunity of previously consulting with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, whose attention had been exclusively occupied with the improvements going on in the Navigation of the Grand River, from the Welland Canal, which is expected to be speedily completed as far as the Mohawk Village and Brantford.

Sept. 8.—The promised report was at length sent, and extracts from it will be found in Appendix C.

Oct. 15.—Application was made by the Tuscarora nation for a contribution of £50, towards the completion of a saw-mill, on which they had expended themselves £150; and this request was complied with by the Company, upon condition that the mill should be for general use, and not confined to one nation, and such other conditions observed as the Company's agents should recommend.

1834. Nov.—Mr. Luggier, recently returned from Toronto, had prevailed on the Governor to visit the part of the province bordering the Grand River, the result of which has been a determination on the part of His Excellency to prevent white people from purchasing improved lands from individual Indians,—a practice which has been found to have a very injurious tendency, driving the Indians into the back woods, and rendering useless all our schools and establishments. Sir J. Colborne saw at once the mischief, and decided to eject, by legal process, all persons who have settled on Indian lands, and to divide these lands into six portions for the sole occupation of the different nations.

Mr. Richardson complains of experiencing some opposition from the Cayugas and Delawares, who seem disposed to remain in their natural and unchristian state of ignorance. He attended two of their councils (in company with Major Winnyatt, the Government Superintendent of Indians in those parts) in hopes of prevailing on the chiefs of those nations to unite in promoting education and agricultural pursuits, but with little success; yet he does not despair of being able, by visiting some of the principal and most influential chiefs at their different places of residence, to obtain permission to select for our schools some of the most intelligent and deserving of their children.

In a letter from Sir J. Colborne, addressed to James Gibson, Esq., the treasurer, relating principally to the Chippewa Indians, on the Rice and Chemong Lakes, dated the 3d January, 1835, and more particularly referred to in the report of Mr. Scott's transactions

1835. Sir. J. Colborne states that he had much pleasure in acquainting the N. E. C. that the Indians of the Six Nations had derived great benefit from the exertions of their agents on the Grand River ; and that notwithstanding the habits of those Indians, and the opposition and party spirit which Mr. Luggier had had to encounter, there appeared great reason to believe that he would succeed in making them an industrious and well-conducted people.

The arrangements which had lately been made for the protection of the property of the Six Nations, he was confident would greatly increase their revenue, and excite that individual interest which they must feel before they can be induced to cultivate the land extensively. He was of opinion the Company's second Missionary should be directed to reside constantly at the Tuscarora Village, and that a superior school should be established at that central situation. He would also recommend for the consideration of the Company the expediency of placing another Missionary about thirty miles from Brantford, near the Cayuga Tract, and establishing a school at that place under the charge of a schoolmaster of intelligence, activity, and zeal.

January 20.—Mr. Nellis requests to be informed what might be the Company's intention as to building a house for a residence at the Tuscarora Station. In consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Nellis, he had been obliged to remove for medical advice nearer to Brantford, but intended speedily to return. The house in which he before lived was very small and inconvenient, and was now occupied as a school.

1835. The expediency of providing a suitable residence for Mr. Nellis, to enable him to perform the duties expected from him, was very apparent; and a correspondence on the subject was continued with him and Mr. Richardson, till the end of May, when the latter advised that he had obtained from the chiefs their consent to grant a Lot of land of twenty acres for the immediate residence of Mr. Nellis, and to set out a further quantity of eighty acres as a Glebe Lot. The situation equidistant from the Tuscaroras and Onondagas, but quite near enough to be convenient, being the spot exactly which appears to have been recommended by the Governor in some communication he had with Mr. Lugger. It was then resolved by the Committee that a house should be built; the carpenters at the Mechanics' Institute were directed to be, as far as practicable, employed, and in all respects proper economy to be observed. The surrender of the lands was sanctioned at a council of the Indians; and there is no reason to doubt a confirmation of this surrender by a Grant from the Government, though the deeds prepared for that purpose may not yet have passed through the different offices at Toronto.

Feb. 27.—The plans and proposals contained in the report of Richardson, Lugger, and Nellis, under date 8th September last, having at different times engaged much of the attention of Special committees, the Treasurer was requested to write, and did write to those gentlemen to communicate the result of these consultations, which was to approve of the establishment of a central School, and the appointment of a black smith and carpenter for instructing the young Indian

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1835. scholars in those trades, to adopt the scheme of agricultural premiums and in general to agree to the plans suggested, with some limitations and alterations; acquiescing in an extension of the expenditure on the Mohawk Station to the amount of £1300. At the same time, it was suggested that the expense might be gradually diminished by a sale of the produce of the artificers' labour.

May 23d.—By subsequent advices it appears progress was making in carrying these plans into effect. and wishes were expressed that the number of children might be increased from fourteen to fifty. Mr. Richardson had visited the Delawares, and agreed to let the School lot of land there, to a white person, upon condition of his clearing six acres of land every year, erecting a house and barn, and planting an orchard, without any recompense but the occupation of the land for a term of years.

July 1.—Mr. Luggier had again been at Toronto, and succeeded in getting an act passed by the Colonial Parliament, interdicting the sale of ardent spirits to any Indian man, woman, or child, directly or indirectly.

July 18.—It was stated, by Mr. Richardson, that the building of the house for Mr. Nellis was likely to be attended with greater expense than had been expected, from the difficulty of transporting materials to that part of the Grand River, but attention to economy was promised. At the same time, application was also made for the payment of some medical practitioners to attend on the Indians, and for a con-

1835. tribution towards reprinting the Prayer Book' in the Mohawk language.

Oct.—An allowance of £20 was agreed to by the Company, to Dr. Dowling for his attendance on Indians; and some inquiries were made relative to printing a new edition of the Mohawk Prayer Book, with the intention of contributing, if it should be found to be much wanted, to that accommodation.

Nov. 13.—The accounts of expenditure up to 1st July now transmitted by Mr. Richardson, exceeding the amount contemplated, that gentleman explains the causes of this excess to have been the necessary repairs and improvements, in the building for the Institute, at the Mohawk Village, and at the Oneida School House, which house was then occupied by Mr. Nellis during the building of his own. Mr. Richardson hoped it would thus be put into a condition to bring in, when he should leave it, £40 or £50 per annum. Though desirous of husbanding the means placed at his disposal, he would not consider himself justified in withholding such expenditure, as in the unanimous opinion of Mr. Luger, Mr. Nellis, and himself, was essential or advisable to the furtherance of the views of the Company.

Dec. 24.—This communication was followed by a pressing application from the chiefs of the Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, and Senecas, countenanced by Mr. Richardson, and backed by the recommendation of Superintendent Winnyatt, for the advance of £400, to erect a Saw-mill with two saws.

1835. In reply, the Treasurer very distinctly protested against that latitude of authority in matters of expense which seemed to be assumed by their lay agent, and communicated the opinion of the Company as to the Saw-mill, that an expense to that extent for such a purpose did not appear to them expedient.

1836. Jan. 1.—Mr. Nellis reports what was passing in the part of the Mission to which he was attached. He was continuing to do duty at the Tuscarora Village, and also at the Lower Onondaga, seven miles distant, every Sabbath; at the latter place the number that attend church was reduced, in consequence of removals of families caused by their improved lands, (which are generally the low flats along the Grand River,) being flooded by the dams across the river. This, however, may, he hopes, turn out to the advantage of the Indians in the end, as it may cause them to settle nearer together, and afford much greater facilities for their improvement. At Tuscarora Village there is an increasing and most attentive congregation; and though many of that tribe are still pagans, Mr. Nellis has reason to believe them less prejudiced than formerly against Christianity, and he sincerely prays they may all, by the blessing of God, be brought soon into the true fold of Christ.

At the Upper Onondaga Village, (where is the Council Fireplace,) his endeavours to establish a religious service had been ineffectual for two or three years; and so deep rooted were the prejudices against the religion of the white man, (as they term the Christian religion,) that when he went to the house in which he had appointed a meeting, he found the door fastened, and was

1836. met by a formal request from the principal chiefs not to intrude any services upon them; they said, when their people wished it, they would open a door for him. This they have since done; and for more than a year he has had a weekly service amongst them (every Thursday), which he trusts has been attended with a blessing. Some of those who had been most opposed to his visiting their villages as a Christian Minister, are now regular attendants at Church. He has studied to cultivate a friendly disposition amongst all, and believes the best feelings exist towards him, even among those who are still unwilling to embrace the Gospel. The number of marriages he has solemnized amongst the Indians is 38, of baptisms 173, of which 33 were adults.

March 1.—The progress of the children at the Institution he describes as very gratifying. They have been visited by many persons of respectability, some clergymen, who all expressed satisfaction and delight.

July.—Ill health obliged Mr. Luggier, in the month of May, to leave home, confiding to Mr. Nellis, during his absence, the charge of the Mohawk Mission, in addition to his own at Tuscarora. In July, he returned to the Mohawk Parsonage, but so little improved in health that he was compelled to apply for further leave of absence. At the same time, he reports, with satisfaction, that the boys at the Institution were making considerable progress, and promised fair to do credit to the benevolent designs of the Company.

Aug.—In August, he determined to quit Canada for England, and soon after proceeded thither by the way

1836. of New York. After an uneasy and boisterous passage, he arrived at Liverpool on the 2d of November, came up to London, had a conference with the Company, and proceeded, under medical advice, into Devonshire. This return to his native air did not afford him the desired relief. His disorder increased rapidly, and in a severe paroxysm of it, he expired at Devonport, on the 10th of March following.

The first dispatch from Mr. Richardson, after Mr. Luggers departure, laments, with much feeling, the removal of this gentleman from a situation where he had so long exercised his talents with considerable success. The Indians had lost in him, (for his knowledge in medicine had frequently supplied the want of regular medical aid,) a useful physician as well as a kind friend. The Rev. Mr. Usher, to whom Mr. Luggers said he could conscientiously confide the clerical duties of the Mission, was engaged by him before he left to take charge of them; and his best endeavours, it was hoped, would be exerted to preserve and extend the Christian Spirit, which then so happily prevailed amongst the Indians at the Mohawk Village and its neighbourhood. Mr. Nellis, at that time comfortably settled in the new house at Tuscarora, was fully occupied in extending civilization and Christian improvement amongst the Tuscaroras and the adjoining tribes. Subsequent letters inclosed a statement of accounts, and mentioned that the Tradesmen at the Institution had finished some useful articles; though the vendible produce of their labour was yet small, in consequence of much of the carpenter's time having been occupied in the erection of a house for Mr. Nellis.

1836. In a letter from Mr. Richardson, dated the 18th of July, he alludes to the bad consequences, and the great annoyance to the Indians, that resulted from a practice which was becoming still more common, for some white men, in different places, to take possession of portions of the Indian lands, and treat them as their own. This violation of justice and propriety was so much on the increase, that he had been induced to address a letter on the subject to Sir F. B. Head, who had succeeded Sir J. Colborne as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and Sir F. B. Head, in reply, states that he had ordered the Attorney-General to institute prosecutions against the intruders on any Indian Lands within Mr. Lugger's Mission.

1837. January. — The ordinary clerical services at the Mohawk Church were performed by Mr. Usher, agreeable to his engagement with Mr. Lugger, and this church was visited, at regular periods, by Mr. Nellis, to administer to the faithful of the flock the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Nellis also examined, a little before Christmas, the different Schools, and reports the number of children attending them as follows :—

“ At the Institution, 18 children; three of whom are day scholars.

“ At Martin's Settlement School, 40 children; daily average attendance, 26.

“ Tuscarora School, 30 ditto . . . average 26.

The Oneida School at that time was discontinued, the Indians in the neighbourhood having removed into the woods, for the convenience of fuel. The School at Johnson's Settlement, which had been closed by

GRAND RIVER STATIONS.
FROM 1831 TO 1837.

WEST
POONA.

1837. Mr. Lugger previous to his departure, it was intended to open again very soon; and the Chiefs stated that the number of children which might be expected to attend there, was about 28.

. In answer to the letters from Mr. Nellis and Mr. Richardson containing these advices, those gentlemen were informed of the death of Mr. Lugger; that the attention of the Company was directed to the appointment of a successor; that it was the wish of the Company that the schools and the institute should, in the mean time, remain under their superintendence, and that the services at the Mohawk Church should continue for the present to be performed as they had been since Mr. Lugger's departure. It required a little time to compare and estimate the merits and claims of the many different candidates offering to undertake the vacant office; and the Company were desirous, before coming to a final decision, to obtain, during the intermission of so material an appointment, the best information they could to enable them to judge of the real extent of the benefit derived from their considerable expenditure in this quarter, and the encouragement there might be for its continuance.

But before noticing the resolution that was adopted, it will be best to advert to what had been done at the Stations on the Rice and Chemong Lakes, where the death of Mr. Scott, about the same time, presented also to their consideration the expediency of choosing a new agent.

S T A T I O N S
AT THE
RICE AND CHEMONG LAKES,

FROM APRIL, 1831 TO 1837.

1832. It appears by the last Report, printed in 1832, that Mr. Scott had expressed an intention of visiting the Indians at Big Bear Creek, on Lake St. Clair, entertaining hopes of being able to form another Establishment there. This visit he effected. He found there about 21 families of Indians, consisting of 100 individuals, all pagans, who were in a most wretched, distressing condition, wearing no clothes but a filthy shirt, and wanting every thing that could render life comfortable. They were in the habit of sacrificing dogs to appease the wrath of the Evil Spirit, of whom they were in great awe.

April. The Company, on receiving Mr. Scott's report of these people, came to a resolution that a sum, not exceeding £500, should be placed at Mr. Scott's disposal for the erection of buildings, if found expedient, and for other purposes that might be desirable in that situation. Mr. Scott, wishing to ascertain whether he could obtain a grant of the piece of land he had fixed upon for his contemplated Establishment, then waited upon the Governor, Sir J. Colborne; but he did not find Sir J. Colborne favourably disposed to the scheme, but wishing rather to

1832. induce these Indians to remove from that place to Mounsey Town, 50 miles nearer Galt ; and the idea of making an Establishment at Big Bear Creek was given up.

June.—The advices from Mr. Scott, in this month, represent that nine new houses had been built on the Mud Lake, in addition to the 18 which he had before advised, and that the population was so increasing that more would soon be wanted. He states that there were then at the School, at this Lake, 52 boys and girls, of which number there were—

Able to read the Testament	23
„ „ Spelling Book	22
Learning their Letters . . .	7—52

9 were able to use a pen ; 11 were able to cipher ; and 30 were able to write on a slate, or with a pencil.

September.—Mr. Scott recommends clearing the land about Mud Lake, in order to render the situation more healthy ; and advises that the Grape Island Indians had intimated an intention of removing to Rice Lake, where he had promised, if the Company thought well of the plan, to build them 12 houses. The scheme was approved by the Company, on condition that the expense should not exceed the sum which had before been placed at Mr. Scott's disposal. It turned out afterwards that these Indians were, for some cause or other, not inclined to quit Grape Island ; and it was conjectured that they were influenced to remain there by some white trader, who was making money by his dealings with them for furs.

1832. Oct.—In consequence of the representation of Mr. Scott that he had been exposed to much expense, partly from the bad state of health of himself and his family, and partly from the necessity he had been under of purchasing a house to live in, the Company consented to advance him £200 in anticipation of his salary, requesting that the title deeds of the premises he had purchased should immediately be deposited in the hands of Messrs. Leslie and Sons, or of Mr. Bethune, as security for the Company's advances. In the former Report, it was stated that a considerable loan had been made to him towards the purchase of this residence, and directions were given that the conveyance should be made out in the name of the Company.

1833. Feb. 4.—A Letter from Mr. Scott, of this date, states that the number of houses which had then been erected for the use of the Indians at the Company's expense was 50, of which 22 were at Rice Lake, and 28 at *Chemong* Lake (which is the new name now given to Mud Lake); that two acres of land, under improvement, were attached to each house, besides the 30 acres cleared at the *Chemong* Lake to render the place more healthy; that many more houses were applied for by Indians, and that it was become highly expedient, as soon as means could be found, to provide a barn at each Station, in order that the Indians might have the means of saving their grain. Two barns were subsequently erected at Rice Lake, each of which cost about £50. During the preceding winter, in addition to his preaching frequently to the Indians, Mr. Scott had commenced an evening School, in which 24 scholars of various

1833. ages, from 15 to 25 years, were taught to read the Scriptures in the Indian and English languages.

At this time Mr. Scott did not recommend any attempt to collect the Indians into one body, but thought it better they should be left in the places to which they were accustomed; and he thought that all houses built for them should always be detached from each other. He recommended very strongly that a gentleman of the name of Read, who had married one of his daughters, and whose education he had very particularly attended to with a view to qualify him to become a useful assistant in instructing the Indians, should be engaged to assist him both in preaching to the Indians and in attending to the Schools, as the engagement with Mr. Gault would terminate in the following March, and would not be renewed.

The practice of the Indians to leave their homes, for many weeks together, for the purposes of hunting and fishing, and for sugar making, occasioned always great interruption in the attendance of the children at the Schools, to remedy which great inconvenience Mr. Scott recommends a plan for feeding and clothing the children during the absence of their parents, which, he says, had been adopted in different parts of the United States with considerable success.

1834. June 16.—He mentions that the Governor being then about to appropriate to the building of some villages for the Indians part of the sum of £20,000, annually allowed by the British Government for their benefit, it might not be advisable for the Company to build more

1834. houses at present; and the expense saved under that head would be sufficient to provide this demand for clothing and feeding, without exceeding the annual allowance of the Company. He calculated there might be two Schools, averaging together 80 scholars. In clothing they might cost £1 each per annum. Each scholar should have a biscuit at noon, and a basin of soup, made of peas and barley, in the afternoon; and by their own labour, before and after school hours, they might raise as much of potatoes, turnips, and Indian corn, as they could want for their own use. His calculation was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Schoolmaster's Salary	100	0	0
A Man and his Wife to teach the Indians- agriculture, and cook for the Scholars at Rice Lake	35	0	0
Interpreter's ditto	35	0	0
Ditto ditto Second Station	35	0	0
Clothing 80 Scholars, at £1 per annum	80	0	0
3000 lb. of Beef and Pork, at 3d. per lb.	37	10	0
Peas and Barley	32	16	0
Ship bread for 80 Scholars, at 1d. per Day	122	1	8
Incidental Expenses	22	12	4
	<hr/>		
	£500	0	0

The Company approved of the plan of feeding and clothing Indian children, (but without acknowledging the accuracy of this calculation,) provided the expense really came within their annual allowance, and provided

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1834. the cost of further buildings was not to be incurred; and the scheme of forming other Stations, once contemplated, was for the present to be abandoned.

But in the course of this year, the proposal for removing the Indians from the Rice and Chemong Lakes to Balsam Lake was renewed, and for a considerable time a great and unpleasant doubt hung over these Stations, which induced the Company to direct their Agent to observe at them, till the point was finally determined, particular economy in any permanent outlay. The question was agitated for some time longer, but no efficient means were at any time adopted to carry it into execution, and it gradually subsided, and seems to have been ultimately relinquished.

1835. March 20.—Mr. Scott advises having been actively employed in visiting the Indians, and in procuring for his scholars a supply of provisions. He expected there would be an advance of near 20 per cent. in a very short time in the prices of flour, pork, peas, and other articles; he therefore found it necessary, in order to be as saving as possible, to draw for £200 immediately. He had engaged two men and their wives to manage the soup kitchens at the Rice and Chemong Lakes, and to teach the Indians to cultivate the soil; and Colonel Givins, by direction of the Governor, had apprized him that the land at these Stations might be cropped, as nothing could be done at Balsam Lake at least before another year. He forwards with this letter a copy of the grant, to Trustees for the Indians, of 1120 acres of land at Rice Lake.

1835. April 10.—Mr. Scott writes, from Toronto, that the Lieut. Governor informed him he had written to the Company on the subject of moving the Indians from the Chemong to Balsam Lake, and that, should they be removed, Mr. Scott had ascertained a block of land would be granted them there, on which they might be located; and the 1600 acres of land, granted at Chemong to the New England Company, might be sold by the Company for money enough to meet the expense of erecting the necessary buildings at the new location. He had, besides, thought of a scheme by which the Company might amply provide for their Schools, and augment their means of civilizing the Indians by many thousand pounds in a few years. What he wished to recommend, was the purchase of a block of 2000 acres of land near this new situation, by the gradual cultivation and improvement of which every necessary article of provision for immediate use might be produced, and great profit must ultimately result; and he enters minutely into the mode in which this block of land should be divided and arranged, which it is unnecessary here to specify, for the Company considered, as their treasurer delayed not to apprise Mr. Scott, that they were not disposed to enter into a scheme which partook so much of the nature of a speculation. The letter from the Lieut. Governor, Sir J. Colborne, alluded to by Mr. Scott, was dated the 3rd of January, 1835, in which His Excellency refers to the observations he had forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the proceedings and reports of Mr. Scott, and assures the Treasurer that he would find the local Government of Upper Canada disposed to afford the agents of the New England Company their

FROM 1831 TO 1837.

1835. active and zealous assistance in promoting the civilization of the Indian tribes under their immediate protection ; and that whatever delay might have occurred in issuing Patent Deeds for the tracts of land at the Rice Lake and Chemong Lake, had not in any respect affected the interests of the Company or of the Indians. His Excellency took the opportunity of requesting the Treasurer's attention to the disadvantageous location fixed on for the Chippewas on the Chemong Lake, and of recommending to the Company to authorize another tract to be prepared for their occupation and residence. Part of Chemong Lake, there could be no doubt, was very unhealthy. The situation of the Indian village was low, and the land near it swampy. The Indians were very desirous of being removed to Balsam Lake, and should they be located, in the spring of the next year, on the tract pointed out by them, about four miles from the Talbot River, bordering on Balsam Lake, they might probably be employed with benefit to themselves and the settlers, who might be induced to purchase land near them. All the Upper Lakes were healthy, and Balsam Lake particularly so. The Company might easily be reimbursed for the expenditure incurred by Mr. Scott, at the Establishment at Chemong Lake, from the proceeds of the sale of the tract of 1600 acres, and also for the necessary outlay at the Station at Balsam Lake, if His Majesty's government would authorize the alienation of this land for that purpose. His Excellency had visited, last autumn, the Indian villages at Chemong Lake and Rice Lake, and was glad to find that an efficient Schoolmaster was in charge of the Indians at Chemong Lake. The School

1835. at the Rice Lake was under the charge of a Missionary, paid by the Wesleyan Methodists. All the Indian families at this Station appear to be industrious, and inhabiting comfortable houses. Thinks Mr. Scott should be instructed to accompany the Indians to Balsam Lake, if the Company approve of their removal. His residence at Colborne is too distant. Is of opinion the benevolent intentions of the Company will not be realised, unless their agents give a daily superintendence to the tribes under their charge.

July 28. The Treasurer, in answer to Sir J. Colborne's letter, expressed the acquiescence of the Company in the removal of the Indians from the Chemong to the Balsam Lake, provided they were willing to go, and that the Government at home would authorize the alienation of the land at the Chemong Lake, and the application of the proceeds as proposed ; but he apprehended the scheme should be first suggested by his Excellency and the Local Government to the Colonial Department here, and His Majesty's pleasure taken thereon, or the concurrence of the Government here otherwise confirmed by some official document. The Company were gratified to observe His Excellency's visit to the Rice and Chemong Lakes had been so satisfactory, and they agreed in the propriety of Mr. Scott's removing with the Indians, whenever they should be transferred to Balsam Lake. The Treasurer further mentions to Sir J. Colborne, that since the receipt of his letter, a copy of the grant of 1120 acres of land at Rice Lake, to Trustees for the use of the Indians, had been received by the Company ; and he

1835. at the same time alludes to a scheme which had been proposed to the Company by Mr. Scott, (and which Mr. Scott mentions, he had also communicated to His Excellency,) for the purchase and gradual cultivation of a block of 2000 acres of land near Balsam Lake. Regarding this scheme, the Treasurer was persuaded His Excellency would immediately perceive it was of too speculative a nature to be entertained by the Company. Some of the clauses in the deed of grant of the 1120 acres on the Rice Lake, appeared to the Company open to material objections, to which, with permission, they would in a little time, having considered them more carefully, take the liberty of requesting his attention.

A statement of these objections was accordingly transmitted to Sir J. Colborne on the 21st of August following, and a copy of them sent at the same time to the Colonial Office. Without specifying them here, it will be sufficient to state, that they principally arose from the vague description of the nature of the Trusts for the Indians, from the want of any security for the continuance of the property to the purposes the Company had in view, viz., the improvement of the Indians, and from the want of any present control over it on the part of the Company; for though Mr. Scott was one of the Trustees, he did not appear to have been named one, with any reference to his being their Agent; and from no power being reserved to the Company to appoint new Trustees in the case of Mr. Scott's death.

Repeated applications were made subsequently, by Mr. Scott and others, to have these omissions remedied,

and to get the grant altered more in conformity to the wishes of the Company, but without success.

1836. In a letter of the 5th of April the following year, Mr. Scott informs the Treasurer, that the Indians, at the Chemong Lake, had written to the Company, that their desire then was to continue in the situation they occupied, and not to remove to Balsam Lake, according to the proposal which had been made by Sir J. Colborne, and that they had written a letter also of similar import to the Lieutenant Governor, petitioning at the same time that the grant of 1600 acres on the Chemong Lake should be confirmed to the Company in trust for their benefit. Mr. Scott laments the protracted discussion of this scheme for so long a time, as it was injurious to the Indians, unsettling their minds, and retarding their improvement.

Another letter from Mr. Scott, dated 1st of September, (which was the last received from him,) states, that after having persevered with much anxiety and exertion in his applications to the Governor and the members of the Executive Council to obtain a minute in favour of the land at Chemong Lake being granted in trust to the Company, he had at last reason to expect he should receive the grant on the return of the Attorney General. With regard to the alterations in the deed of the grant at Rice Lake, he apprehended it would be necessary for him to wait upon all the Trustees to obtain their consent to surrender the present deed, which must be done before a new one, with the desired alterations, could be made out, and that there was one of these Trustees,

1836. whose consent, he apprehended, would not be readily granted.

The attention of Mr. Scott to his correspondence with the Company, had a little before this time begun considerably to relax. Repeated intimations from the Treasurer, that more frequent and more particular communications were desired, produced little effect. Drafts occasionally appeared without regular advice. Errors which had been pointed out in some of his accounts remained unnoticed, and the transmission of subsequent accounts was intermitted, and no satisfactory assurance was received, that the deeds of the property purchased by him had been lodged, in conformity with the directions which had been given by the Treasurer, in the hands of some mutual friend, as security for the sums with which he had been assisted by the Company.

1837. Under the uneasiness occasioned by these circumstances, a letter was received from Samuel Read, his son-in-law, dated 10th of March, stating, that Mr. Scott had for several months been so much afflicted, both in his bodily and mental faculties, as to incapacitate him from either writing or dictating a letter, which circumstance, he hoped, would be deemed a sufficient apology for his long silence. Mr. Read further advised, that owing to the great scarcity of provisions which had prevailed, and owing to some heavy losses lately sustained, Mr. Scott had been obliged to draw £250.

April 27th. The Treasurer, in a letter directed to

1837. Mr. Scott, acknowledges the receipt of this distressing communication, and laments that this severe affliction, rendering Mr. Scott incapable now of discharging any of the duties of the mission, left the Company no alternative but to consider the office of their missionary vacant, and to withhold, till they should receive fuller information, all further supplies.

This letter never reached Mr. Scott's hands, as he died on the 5th day of that month. The immediate cause of his death was the injury he received from the overturning of a stage in which he was returning from Toronto to Peterboro'. The Company were thus finally deprived of the services of an Agent among the Chipewas, with whose activity and zeal, when he first came in their employ into Canada, they had much reason to be satisfied, and whose seemingly regular and judicious exertions were continued long enough to encourage hopes of a more favourable issue.

This loss occurred very nearly at the same time that the Company had to lament, as has been stated, the removal of another long-trying assistant from their interesting stations on the Grand River. The measures which were deemed most expedient on these emergencies, and the mode in which the vacancies at both stations were ultimately supplied, will be related in the subsequent part of this Report.

It has not been requisite nor usual on previous occasions, in giving an account of the distribution of the Company's income to the purposes of its trusts, and

1837. in describing the circumstances and results attending that distribution, to advert to any transactions at home, or to any occurrences but such as took place at the proper scenes of its expenditure ; but it would not be proper to pass over in silence the proceedings in the English Court of Chancery, the heavy expenses of which, for the time, crippled their labours abroad, and the result of which has given a clear and authoritative sanction to the Company's proceedings in Upper Canada and the West Indies.

An account of the origin, progress, and termination of these proceedings will be found in the following summary.

REPORT AS TO THE SUIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
versus NEW ENGLAND COMPANY, INSTITUTED 3RD
MARCH, 1834, AND CONCLUDED 26TH JULY, 1836.

1834. March 3rd. An Information was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney General at the relation of the Rev. Edward Evans Clerk the Rector of Eriswell against the Company and James Gibson Esq., the present Governor, then the Treasurer of the Company. This information stated the act or ordinance of the Long Parliament passed in 1649, under which the original funds of the Company were collected, and their present charter dated 7th February 1661,

1834. and the will of the Rev. Daniel Williams D.D. dated 26th June 1711, and the suspension of the Company's proceedings in New England, consequent on the breaking out of the American War, and the suit in 1808, relating to the property left by Dr. Williams to the Company, and referred to the estates and other property acquired by the Company under their charter, and under Dr. Williams's Will and the decree of 1808; and contained a general charge of misapplication of the Company's property and income, and special charges as to the game on their estates, and their not letting the right of sporting over their estates. The Information prayed an account of the property and income of the Company, and of their disposition and application thereof, limiting such account as regarded the estates devised by Dr. Williams to the rents and profits received since the date of the decree of the 8th of August, 1808; and that the property and income of the Company might be applied under the direction of the Court towards the purposes pointed out by their Charter, regard being had to any specific trusts affecting the same, and also to the decree of 8th August, 1808, as far as it affected the estates devised by Dr. Williams; and, if necessary, for a scheme; and for general relief.

Aug. 9th. The Company and their then Treasurer put in their answer, giving a detailed statement of the history of the Company, and of all their property, as well that subject to the trusts of their Charter, and that subject to the trusts declared by the decree of 8th August, 1808, as also the rent charge granted to them in pursuance of the will of the Honourable Robert Boyle,

1834. the first Governor of the Company, and its accumulations, and shewing the application of their funds in America, originally and up to the period of the Company's resolution of 19th May 1779, by means of Commissioners and a Treasurer resident in America and principally at or near Boston in New England, and the proceedings by the Company, and in relation to their affairs consequent on the declaration and acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States, and particularly the transfer made (under the advice of Mr. Serjeant Hill and Lord Eldon, then Mr. Scott,) by the Company's resolution of the 25th April 1786, of the exercise of the trusts of their Charter to the province of New Brunswick,—at first by means of the Lieutenant Governor the Chief Justice and other inhabitants of that province as the Company's Commissioners and Treasurer there,—and in consequence of their ill success and resignation in 1804, the adoption by the Company in January 1808 of Major General Coffin's plans and recommendations.* The answer also stated the suit instituted in 1788 by the Attorney General and by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London, against the City of London and the New England Company, and the decrees of the Court of Chancery in 1792 declaring the trusts of the Honourable Robert Boyle's rent charge and its accumulations, and fully explained the suit of 1808 as to the estates devised to them by Dr. Williams and the accumulations of the income derived from that source during the suspension of their operations in America. The

* These plans also, after full trial, were found to fail, and the Company's operations in New Brunswick wholly ceased in the year 1836.

1834. answer set out detailed and classified accounts of the income and expenditure of the Company from the 31st March 1822, referring to their accounts rendered to the Treasury up to that date, and negatived any misapplication of their property or income, and stated the offers which had been made to them, to let the right of sporting over their estates, and their reasons for refusing such offers, and explained the practice pursued as to the game on their estates, and the reasons and advantages of such practice, and detailed the conduct of the relator, with reference to the Company and their officers and servants. The answer in conclusion stated, that the ancient provinces of New England, mentioned in their Charter, consisted of all that part of America lying in breadth from 40° to 48° N. L., and comprised New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Upper Canada, as well as the part of America now called New England, and that there had always been and were then in and near to the territory in the Charter called New England and the parts adjacent in America, and particularly that there had for many years past been and were then in Upper Canada, many heathen natives and their children, for whose benefit the Company's property and income under their Charter had from time to time been and were then applicable in manner directed by their Charter, and that in consequence of a memorial addressed in or about the year 1820 to the Company by the Bishop of Quebec, and in consequence of numerous reports and communications from time to time received by the Company from their Commissioners in America and other persons, (several of whom were specially appointed for the purpose of making enquiries there,)

1834. the Company had ever since the year 1820 applied a considerable part, and for the last seven years or thereabouts—the principal part of the income of their Charter property, “for the promoting and propagating the gospel of Christ unto and amongst the heathen natives in Upper Canada aforesaid, and for civilizing, teaching, and instructing the said heathen natives and their children, not only in the principles and knowledge of the true religion, and in morality, and in the knowledge of the English tongue, and in other liberal arts and sciences, but for the educating and placing them and their children in some trade, mystery, or lawful calling,” and that the whole of the clear income of their Charter property, had for many years past been and was then regularly and faithfully applied for the benefit in manner aforesaid, of several hundred of the said heathen natives and their children in Upper Canada, and in carrying into execution in New Brunswick the purposes of their Charter according to the said plans and recommendations of Major General Coffin;—and that there had always been and were then in such parts of America as were under the dominion of his Majesty, and particularly in Upper Canada, many infidels for the advancement of the Christian Religion amongst whom the Honourable Robert Boyle’s rent charge was by the decree of the 23rd of April 1792 directed to be, and together with the income arising from the accumulations thereof, had for many years past been and was then regularly and faithfully applied;—and that there had always been and were then in His Majesty’s Plantations and Colonies, and particularly in Upper Canada and in Jamaica Demerara Saint Christopher’s and Nevis,

1834. many Indians Blacks and Pagans towards the advancement of the Christian Religion amongst whom and in whose maintenance education civilization and relief the rents and profits of the estates devised by Dr. Williams, and of the hereditaments by the decree of the 8th of August 1808 directed to be purchased with the accumulations thereof, were by the last mentioned decree directed to be, and had for many years past been and were then regularly and faithfully paid and applied.

The answer was excepted to, but without success, in order to obtain a detail and classification of the Company's accounts from 1814 to 1822.

1836. May 25. Some frivolous and vexatious amendments were then introduced into the information. But the Attorney General being attended thereon, ordered that the suit should proceed as if no amendment had been made.

July 26. By the decree made at the hearing of the cause, (and since duly enrolled,) the Court declared, that according to the true construction of the Company's Charter, the income of their Charter property ought to be and had up to that time been from time to time faithfully laid out disposed employed and applied for promoting and propagating the gospel of Christ unto and amongst the heathen natives in the part of America now called Upper Canada, and elsewhere in or near the territories by the said Charter described as "New England and parts adjacent in America," and

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1836. also for civilizing teaching and instructing the said natives and their children, not only in the principles and knowledge of the true religion, and in morality, and the knowledge of the English tongue, and in other liberal arts and sciences, but for the educating and placing of them or their children in some trade mystery or lawful calling ;—and also declared, that the rent charge of £90 per annum granted in perpetuity to the Company in pursuance of the directions and by the executors of the will of the Honourable Robert Boyle and the income of the accumulations thereof had been up to that time from time to time duly applied by the Company for the advancement of the Christian Religion among Infidels in divers parts of America, under the dominion of His Majesty, in pursuance of the said decree of 23rd April 1794 ;—and also declared that the income of the property from time to time vested in the Company upon the trusts of the will of Dr. Williams and for the purpose specified in the said decree of 8th August 1808 had been up to that time from time to time duly paid and applied by the Company towards the advancement of the Christian Religion among Indians Blacks and Pagans in several of His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies, and in maintaining educating and relieving the necessities of the said Indians Blacks and Pagans, so far as such application in the maintenance education and civilization and relief of the necessities of the same Indians Blacks and Pagans was connected with or subservient to the purpose of advancing the Christian Religion ;—and it was ordered that the relator's information should be dismissed as to the rest of the relief sought thereby ;—and the relator's costs of and

1836. relating to the suit were ordered to be taxed as between Solicitor and Client;—and such costs when taxed, and the defendant's costs charges and expenses, were ordered to be (and they have accordingly since been) paid and retained by the Company out of the yearly income of the property vested in them for the purposes of their Charter.

CANADA COMMISSION.

1837. The proceedings in Chancery being thus concluded, there remained, in this country, no cause for at all changing, but rather an increased desire was excited for continuing the course in which the Company had been proceeding, and they felt anxious on the melancholy occasions which have been mentioned of the loss, nearly simultaneous, of their two principal agents, to prevent as far as possible any material inconvenience, or any interruption to their operations; at the same time they were reluctant to decide finally on the appointment of successors, without employing every means in their power to ascertain the comparative merits and claims of the different candidates; and they thought, too, it would be prudent and fitting, before entering into fresh agreements for the payment of considerable salaries to new officers, that they should endeavour to satisfy themselves, in the best way they could, what permanent benefit the Indians had actually received from the sums already expended, and also what prospect there might be of increasing usefulness by persevering in the same plans. The situ-

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1837. ation of affairs at that time, when a partial, though it might be hoped only a transient, pause seemed inevitable, offered a favourable opportunity for making such inquiries.

June 13.—The attention of a Special Committee was accordingly directed to these circumstances, and a Sub-committee was appointed to consider the matter more particularly.

June 19.—The result of these deliberations was a recommendation, to the General Court, that a Deputation of one or more Gentlemen, “ members or not members of the Company, should be appointed to proceed to Canada, with a view to ascertain the present state of the Company’s affairs at the Mohawk Station, and the Station under the late Richard Scott, and to report thereon to the Company.”

July 18.—In pursuance of this recommendation, an offer having in the mean time been made by Mr. Jacob H. Busk to cross the Atlantic, and endeavour to the best of his abilities to accomplish the wishes of the Company, and no other member of the Company having expressed any readiness to undertake the voyage, the Court proceeded to appoint that gentleman their Deputy to Canada, and engaged Mr. S. Stratton, Clerk to the Company, to accompany him in character of Secretary to the Deputation, referring it to the Special Committee “ to give such powers and instructions to the Deputation as they might judge requisite, and to affix the Seal to any appoint-

1837. ment or instrument which they should deem necessary or advisable.”

An instrument of appointment was accordingly prepared, to which the Seal of the Company was affixed; and more special instructions were drawn up and signed by the Governor and Treasurer, and given to the Deputation for their guidance.

Prior to the completion of these documents, but closely connected with them, the General Court, amongst other resolutions which it is unnecessary to detail, passed the two following Resolutions:—

One appointing “the Rev. A. Nellis to be the Company’s first or chief Missionary, instead of the Rev. R. Luger deceased, at the Mohawk or Grand River Station; such appointment to be contingent upon the decision or approval of the deputation, and to be subject to such regulations, with respect to the amount of salary and travelling expenses, as, taking into consideration the alledged improved state of the Glebe, the deputation may think it necessary to make.”

The other appointing “the Rev. John Gilmour to be the Company’s Missionary in the stead of the Rev. R. Scott deceased, at the Stations lately under the superintendance of that gentleman, such appointment being contingent on the decision of the deputation, and to be subject to such regulations in respect to security, amoun of salary, and travelling expenses, as the deputation may think proper to make.”

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1837. Authority was at the same time given to the deputation, in case there should appear reason for not confirming either the one or the other of these appointments, to appoint another Missionary in the place of either of whose appointment should not be confirmed; and, also, in the case of the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Nellis at the Mohawk Station, to appoint a new second Missionary to his present place at Tuscarora.

Aug. 1.—These and other preparatory arrangements being completed, the Treasurer was authorized, out of the vote for General Purposes of £1500, to furnish Mr. J. H. Busk with a sum not exceeding £500 for the purpose of this intended commission to Canada. This gentleman accordingly received before his departure £150, and took with him letters of credit in America for £350. On his return, he had the satisfaction of being able to report that the expenses of the journey had not exceeded four-fifths of the sum voted, and that he had had occasion to draw for £250 only on the American credits.

On the 10th of August, the deputation sailed on board the Wellington, Captain Chadwick, and arrived at New York on the 8th of September. From thence they proceeded, without delay, up the river Hudson to Albany; continued their course by rail-road and canal to Oswego, where they embarked on board the first steamer that offered for Toronto. Having remained a little time in that town, paid their respects to the Lieutenant Governor, the Archdeacon, and some other gentlemen to whom they had letters of introduction,

1837. they went forward to Brantford and the Mohawk Village, making excursions to the Tuscarora and other Stations, as far down the Grand River as the Company's establishments had extended; they called at all the places where small allotments of land for Schools had been made to the Company, and where School-houses had been built; and they omitted no opportunity that offered of observing the Indians they came amongst, nor of visiting, in different situations, their dwellings and their farms. Returning to Toronto, they were occupied at the different offices there in endeavouring to get perfected some of the grants, and to effect an alteration in some of the conditions of other grants of land which had been made to the Company, in which objects they partially succeeded. Their course was then directed to the Rice and Chemong Lakes, where similar objects as at the Grand River claimed their attention. The enquiry, which it was part of their commission to institute, into the proceedings, the accounts, and the property of the late Mr. Scott, drew them to Colborne and Cramahe. They afterwards extended their digression as far as the Bay of Quinté, where a portion of the Mohawk nation, separated by a dispute between their chiefs, had many years ago seceded from their brethren on the Grand River, and formed a distinct settlement. Amongst them the New England Company were maintaining a School, which the deputation visited, and of which they were able to make a favourable report. When the hunting season did not call these Indians from their homes, they formed a moderately numerous congregation, to whom the Rev. Mr. Givins had been for some time in the habit of preaching regularly, in a

1837. neat chapel beautifully situated on the shore of the Bay. From the character received from many different quarters of Mr. Givins, and from some other circumstances, the deputation were convinced a more desirable successor to Mr. Nellis, at the Tuscarora Station, could nowhere have been found, but no persuasion in their power would induce him to remove to that situation. The person (amongst all who had been recommended) that seemed in the next degree most suitable, was the Rev. A. Elliott, who was at that time engaged with a congregation at Frankville, in the county of Beckwith. For the purpose of personal communication with this gentleman, the Deputation determined to take a journey to Perth, about 60 miles inland. The season was unfavourable for travelling, the frost having stopped the accommodation of boats, and the want of snow precluding the use of sleighs; but no serious accident occurred, and the fatigue and inconveniences that were inevitable from such a journey, at such a season, were rewarded by a favourable result. Nearer inquiry, and the opportunity of satisfactory conversation, confirmed the favourable opinion that had been given of the character and qualifications of Mr. Elliott; he was found willing to undertake the charge, and an agreement with him was concluded.

As the speedy approach of severe weather became now unequivocal, and as no prospect of any immediate further benefit encouraged the continuance of the deputation in Canada during the winter; it was resolved to return homewards through Montreal. Crossing there the St. Lawrence, and proceeding through Vermont and Massachusetts by the way of Boston and Stonington,

1837. they reached New York; and embarking there on the 10th of January, on board the Montreal, Capt. Griffin, bound for London, they arrived after a stormy passage off Scilly, on the 31st of the same month. Meeting a steam-boat which carried them into Falmouth, they completed their journey thence to London by land, on the 3rd of February, 1838.

A frequent correspondence, communicating all the most interesting circumstances as they occurred, was regularly maintained, through the Treasurer, with the Company during the progress of this commission. Copious extracts from this correspondence are subjoined in the Appendix D; but it may be convenient, in addition to this cursory Sketch of the Travels of the Deputation, briefly to recapitulate (adhering pretty nearly to the words, if not exactly to the order of the instructions they received) the principal objects and inquiries to which they were directed to attend, with the main substance of their answers, and of the information they were able to supply.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS AND INQUIRIES SUGGESTED TO
THE DEPUTATION.

1. Amongst these the first in point of time, and from many circumstances the most prominent, if not the most important, was the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Luger.

2. The state of the Lay agency at the Grand River Station, including the fitness of Mr. Richardson, and

1837. his character for respectability, responsibility, and punctuality; and his manner of keeping accounts; and also the definition and division of the clerical and lay agency.

3. The appointment of a successor to Mr. Nellis at Tuscarora.

4. The state, conditions, and circumstances, of houses, buildings, and property, belonging to the Company on the banks of the Grand River; and the applications which had been made for new buildings, particularly for a saw-mill and a church.

5. The actual state of the Schools, and especially of the Mechanic's Institute at the Mohawk Village; as to the methods and means used of teaching; the conduct of the masters and pupils; the expediency and practicability of increasing the latter; the provision made for Indians in these establishments, and their condition on quitting them.

6. The general state and condition of the Six Nations.

7. The examination and investigation of the accounts, debt, and security, of the late R. Scott; the enrolment of his deeds, particularly those alluded to by Z. Burnham and J. Gault.

8. The appointment of the Rev. J. Gilmour at the Rice and Chemong Lakes Stations, and the verification of his qualifications.

1837. 9. The state of the buildings, &c., at this Station.

10. The grants of land that have been made and promised on the banks of the Rice and Chemong Lakes, and the objections which have been stated to the terms of that at Rice Lake.

11. The state of this Mission as to improvement generally; have the Indians at their different locations been able, as Scott expected they would, to support themselves, and to become comfortable?

12. The expediency of appointing here a Lay agent.

13. The expediency, or in expediency, of resuming in Canada the mode of operation, through unsalaried commissioners, which the Company carried on for some time, but found unsatisfactory, in New Brunswick.

14. The injury and the interruption to improvement which has resulted to the Indians from white interlopers and squatters in their lands, and the cause there may be for apprehension that the Indians will continue to be imposed on, and induced to part with their lands to squatters and others ready to cheat them; the legal proceedings which have been taken to remove these intruders; the probability of success to those proceedings, or to any other, with a view to suppress this evil.

15. The real effects that have been already produced on the Indians, young and old, male and female, in regard to attainments in arts or otherwise, and in point

1837. of intellect, morals, and religion, so that a judgment may be formed whether any considerable progress has been made, or whether there be a prospect such progress will be made towards accomplishing the purposes of the charter and the other trusts of the Company.

ANSWERS AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE
DEPUTATION.

1. Many opportunities offered during the journey to Toronto, and, on arriving there, of making inquiries respecting the character and conduct of Mr. Nellis, from persons of different parties and in different situations, and all, without exception, agreed in speaking in high terms of his conduct, temper, and abilities; of his attachment to the Indians; and of his rational zeal for their conversion and improvement; and of the kindness he evinced in his method of instructing them. This favourable opinion was confirmed by the Lieüt. Governor, the Archdeacon, and others in authority at Toronto; no hesitation could therefore be felt, and little delay took place in confirming his appointment. The terms of the agreement entered into were put into writing, were sent home, and have been adopted and approved by the Company.

2. The state of the Lay agency, though not calling for the same unqualified approbation, was on the whole satisfactory. The character of Mr. Richardson, for integrity and honour, was unblemished; and though his mercantile concerns were not considered as prosperous

1837. at that time, no apprehension was entertained of his inability to meet every pecuniary engagement. In any business transacted for the Company he was always to act in conjunction with Mr. Nellis, and it was not the custom to draw on the Treasurer for money before it was wanted to be laid out. His accounts with the Company were examined; the book, which contained a copy of them, was furnished and sent to the Treasurer; the little errors which had been pointed out were fully and clearly explained, and there did not appear any reason, then, to recommend in this department any change. To promote useful co-operation, and prevent collision, an attempt was made to define the more immediate duties of the Lay, and of the Clerical agents, and a memorandum for that purpose was drawn up and submitted to the Company, leaving a copy both with Nellis and Richardson; and there seemed reason to hope the business of the Company would continue to be conducted by these united agencies with safety and efficiency, with zeal and cordiality.

3. The appointment of a new Minister at Tuscarora, as a worthy successor to the situation vacated by Mr. Nellis's removal, was considered by the deputation as a matter, in many respects, of the greatest importance, and they felt much anxiety, and spared no pains in the selection. They have pleasure in congratulating the Company on the acceptance of that situation by Mr. A. Elliott, and on his subsequent conduct in it.

4. The principal houses and buildings, belonging to

837. the Company, at the Mohawk Village are those used for the School and Mechanics' Institute, which the deputation repeatedly visited. They were then in a condition to accommodate, with tolerable comfort, the masters and scholars they then contained, but they required some repairs. What was immediately wanted was ordered to be immediately done. They have since required, and received further repairs; and they have further occasioned additional expense, not from a tendency to decay, but from the necessity of enlargement consequent on the prosperity of the institution. These buildings are situated on the Mohawk School Lot, conveyed to the use of the Company, of A. 60. Besides this School Lot, there are three others of 100 acres each, one for the Oneida School, one for the Onondaga, and one for the Delawares; on all of which, School-houses, and convenient accommodations for masters, have been erected. The Oneida School-house was not used when the deputation visited it, but the School was transferred to Johnson's Settlement, on the other side of the Hamilton Road. The Onondaga School could not be kept constantly open for want of scholars; and the Delaware, being still further down the river, from the same cause was constantly shut. These two lots of land, therefore, were let; and the buildings, when not wanted for teaching, were occupied by the tenants, who pay no rent, but undertake to clear a few acres of the land every year, and to keep the buildings from decay. To see that they perform faithfully these conditions is the duty of your Lay agent; He has been requested, and should be again admonished, to attend to it.

1837. The buildings at the Tuscarora Station must not be omitted. There is the old Log-house, which was built by Mr. Nellis, and served him for some time as a dwelling—it now accommodates the Schoolmaster at the Tuscarora School; and there remains, also, the smaller Log-house at a little distance, which has been some time used both for School-room and Church; and there is the new-built house for the Missionary, where the deputation found Mr. Nellis surrounded with tolerable conveniences, and where Mr. Elliott now lives. The first of these stands on a Lot of 17 acres, and the latter on one of about 33 acres, forming together the 50 acres called the Tuscarora Glebe, which has been regularly surrendered by the Indians, but the confirmation of which surrender has been (*unintentionally* it is believed) very unaccountably delayed in the offices at Toronto. Though the Onondaga School is not, as has been stated, in regular use, its place is in some measure supplied by a School not very distant, at a place called Martin's Settlement, where the deputation had the satisfaction of finding a fair attendance of scholars, exhibiting considerable proficiency, and superintended by a Mr. Senior, seemingly an attentive and competent master. The only other buildings in this part of the province in which the New England Company has immediate interest, are the Mohawk Church and the Mohawk parsonage, occupied for some years by the late Mr. Luger, and now by the Company's chief Missionary, Mr. A. Nellis. It may not be easy to determine to whom the church properly belongs; it was originally built by subscription, and amongst the subscribers some Indians were the largest; it has since been repaired

1837. at an expense probably greater than its first cost, by the New England Company, and to them the ground on which it stands has been surrendered by a council of the Indians. But as long as this edifice is kept in good order for the purposes of the Mohawk congregation, and as long as the pastor officiating in it to that congregation, is appointed and paid by the New England Company, the question of its legal ownership is of no immediate consequence. On the Parsonage-house and the Glebe, by which it is surrounded, much money has been expended by the New England Company and their incumbents. The land, in all 220 acres, is vested in Trustees; but in some of the clauses of this deed, so investing it, the Company think, under all the circumstances that have occurred, there ought to be some alterations. The Archdeacon and others in office at Toronto, expressed an acquiescence in that opinion, and the desired alterations will probably be made; but the deputation much regret, they could not get them completed before their departure. The Deputation did not fail to take into consideration the applications which have been made by the Indians for further buildings, and very strenuously recommended, that effectual assistance should be given to enable them forthwith to complete a church at Tuscarora. As many of the Indians were then actually employed in preparing in the woods, timber for this church, their request to have a bell was immediately complied with, which very much pleased them.

With regard to a saw mill, the Company had already spent a considerable sum in providing a large water-

1837. wheel and other machinery, for a mill, in a situation which, having been found unsuitable, was abandoned ; and it did not seem to the Deputation desirable, that the Company should for this object, now do more than transport these articles to a more favourable site, when such, in the neighbourhood, should be found.

5. The Company's Schools most frequented, and at which, except during the hunting and sugar making seasons, there is, as will appear by the returns in Appendix F, a considerable number of pupils, are those at Mohawk village, Tuscarora, Martin's Settlement, and Johnson's Settlement. The proficiency of the scholars who were examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic, was encouraging, and all things considered, should be deemed satisfactory ; some could add, subtract, and multiply, saying the multiplication table correctly ; more could write English legibly, read distinctly, and answer questions in the catechism as pertinently as is usual with children in country schools in England. The mode of teaching is similar to what has been long practised in such schools, the teachers rather superior. The Lancasterian or National method, has not been attempted, and could not well be introduced, unless more uniform attendance of scholars could be insured. At the Institute, besides the younger children, there were four youths acquiring facility in the practice, if not in the principles of carpentry, there were three grounding themselves in the rudiments of shoemaking, and two acquiring with ardour the art of blacksmiths. There cannot be a doubt, either of the practicability or of the expediency of increasing the number of pupils in

337. these and similar most suitable and most valuable branches of learning. It is not customary for the Company to make any provision at the Schools for the children who attend them, beyond the necessary concomitants of elementary instruction, paper, pens, pencils and slates, and a few books; but the inmates at the Institute are lodged, fed, and clothed, at the Company's expense. To supply them with support after quitting that establishment, would be founding a kind of fellowships for them, a plan which could not be carried to any extent, without entailing a heavy expense, and detracting from other more valuable services. Besides, it might produce on their naturally indolent dispositions, an unfavourable effect, and instead of promoting, retard their endeavours to find situations, where they could turn their acquirements at once to the benefit of their countrymen and their own profit. It is, however, deserving the consideration of the Company, whether it might not have a beneficial effect, if some of the young artificers, who showed themselves best qualified to become useful workmen, were assisted in the purchase of tools or other articles required to commence their trades.

It was not easy, in the short time the deputation were in Canada, for them to learn satisfactorily, the actual proceedings of those Indians who had received instruction at the Institute; but those who have the superintendence of it, have been requested, as far as they can, to watch and report the individual history of their present and future pupils. That the information and knowledge that has been, and may be acquired there,

1837. is regarded by their relations and countrymen generally, as highly useful, the conversation and, in many instances, the actions of many of them, have given indubitable proofs.

6. Of the six nations, consisting altogether of about 2100 souls, the Mohawks, Tuscaroras, and Oneidas, are the most considerable and the most advanced in civilization, and they are the most conveniently situated for intercourse with the better sort of whites, and the nearest to the Mohawk village, which must be considered as the head quarters of the Company's operations. The Senecas and Cayugas, lower down, complain most, and it seems pretty clear they have the greatest reason to complain; of the intrusion of squatters, and of the severe injuries they have in many ways sustained from the forming of the Welland Canal. This suffering naturally indisposes them to communicate with, or receive instruction from the Company's Missionaries. They are shy, but not hostile; their general demeanour is inoffensive and kind, and there are many instances, too, of their profiting by instruction in useful arts; all the other nations seem desirous of instruction. The deputation, in their comparatively short peregrinations, found several Indians acting as smiths and carpenters, and plough-wrights; they passed by many spots of ground in the woods, at each of which, without a white man's co-operation, some acres had been cleared, where maize, and wheat, and oats, were growing, horses and cattle pasturing, all being the property and the result of the labour of Indians. In other places, more numerous cattle and more extensive cultivation, appertaining to

1837. owners of the same colour, were noticed, and amongst the Oneidas, the deputation dined with a native farmer, who himself cultivated between 100 and 150 acres of rich land. The dinner consisted of the same sort of food, as well cooked, and as neatly and conveniently served up, as would have been found in a substantial farmer's house in one of our remote counties. Shall their white neighbours, who pretend to civilization, be allowed to say, these people are not susceptible of improvement, incapable of becoming agriculturalists, and that the prosperity of the province requires their removal to a distance ?

7. The scene of inquiry changes here, and unfortunately, the character of the answers must change too. The examination of the late Mr. Scott's accounts was impossible, for no accounts could be found or procured, and from the investigation of his debts and securities, no satisfaction arose. The Cramahe deed alluded to by Z. Burnham, there was great difficulty in prevailing on him to produce, and still greater in getting it enrolled. The Ennismore deed, noticed by Gault, was forthcoming, but first the witnesses were wanting, then an extra power of attorney was wanting; there was always something wanting that it could not be enrolled. The property intended, or at least pretended to be conveyed by both, had been mortgaged for more than its value. There were circumstances justifying suspicion of unfairness about these mortgages; but with a doubtful prospect of success, and a certainty of heavy charges, the Company could not be advised to contest them. Little ground could be discovered for hoping that, from

1837. either of these securities, or from any other source, there will ever be recovered one penny of the debt due to the Company from Mr. Scott; nor could the amount of the debt be exactly ascertained, as there were no accounts extant, to show what proportion of his latter drafts was really employed for the purposes of the Company; there seems reason to fear this proportion was small. The poor old man seems to have fallen, in his declining days, into very knavish hands. At an earlier period he had displayed much zeal, and there remains enough of the two villages at the Rice and Chemong Lakes, to testify the activity which had once caused them to be built; they are not yet deserted, and there are grounds for hoping, that by more careful superintendence and more judicious management, these settlements may be preserved, repaired, and extended.

8. Influenced by this hope, the deputation expressed much consolation in finding, both from repeated inquiry and from personal interview, that the favourable account before received, of the character and qualifications of Mr. J. Gilmour, the gentleman whom the Company had named as successor to Mr. Scott, was fully supported, and that after some hesitation he agreed to accept the charge; his appointment therefore was most willingly confirmed. An agreement, as in the case of Mr. Nellis and Mr. Elliott, was drawn up and signed, one copy transmitted to the treasurer, and another left with Mr. Gilmour, accompanied with some letters, containing a pretty full specification of the conduct it was wished he should pursue, and of the objects it was hoped

1837. he might accomplish. Extracts from which letters will be found in the Appendix D.

9. The dilapidated state of the buildings in both situations, as detailed in the first letter from him, agreed with the survey which had before been made by your deputies, and joined to the dark season and dreary state of the country around, they offered him at first a discouraging prospect; but energy and resolution got the better of his apprehensions, and his subsequent communications give hopes of his being able, by exertion and perseverance, to effect some material improvement.

10. The building of these two villages, was not the only advantage derived from the labours of the late Mr. Scott in his better days. To *his* application is in a good measure to be attributed, the grant of the 1120 acres on Rice Lake, to trustees for the benefit of Indian improvement, and though the clauses which have been objected to in this grant, have not yet been altered, notwithstanding the repeated application of your deputation and others; it is possible no material practical evil may result from them. Much of this tract is swampy and unfit, in its present state, for agricultural purposes. Many of the Indians who were particularly patronised by Col. Anderson, that gentleman has been active in removing and placing under the tuition of Methodist Missionaries on the other side of the lake, at a place called Alnwick. In the mean time, Mr. J. Gilmour has been appointed one of the Trustees in the place of the late Mr. Scott; and if the Company should wish,

1837. upon the firmer parts of this lot, to build any more houses, or to effect any improvement for the benefit of the Indians, there is little reason to apprehend, on the part of the other Trustees, any opposition. To Mr. Scott's application should also be ascribed the origin of the grant at Chemong Lake, the terms of which grant will not be objected to by the Company. This grant, after receiving the Governor's signature; after being registered in the Surveyor General's office, and passing through every office and form required in the colony, was delivered to the deputation, who were repeatedly assured by the Lieut. Governor at Toronto, and other authorities there, that the Company might regard it so far perfected, as to occupy these lands while waiting for the confirmation of the Colonial Office in England, without any apprehension of being disturbed.

The Company of course do not seek to derive any emolument from this grant, but hold it for the purpose of benefiting and improving the neighbouring Indians. It is a possession which brings to the Company no profit, but may aid them in the discharge of serious duties. The sole but important business which they have with this land, is to direct and watch the immediate and un-deviating application of it to the valuable purposes for which it was asked, for which it was granted, and for which it is so well adapted, to show to these uninstructed people a safer, surer, and less toilsome way than their own, of procuring subsistence; and by introducing amongst them the simple arts suited to incipient civilization, to enable them to follow this better way; by setting before them in the most impressive manner the

1837. superior comfort and indulgences offered by a warm house surrounded with domesticated animals and well stored with vegetable food, to entice them to relax in their eagerness after game, and gradually to exchange their wandering for more stationary pursuits ;—by drawing them closer together and engaging different individuals in such different occupations, as the cultivation of the land suggests and requires, to make them perceive the advantages resulting from co-operation and mutual contribution ;—by impressing them then with a thorough consciousness of their mutual dependence, to awaken kind feelings and affection for one another, and by fostering the virtues such feelings are fitted to produce, to strengthen and extend their growth, constantly inculcating at the same time the history, the precepts, the example, and the authority of Christianity.

The Deputation respectfully, but most earnestly recommend, that endeavours to obtain these advantages should not be delayed, but that the attention of the Indians should be attracted, with the intervention of as little time as possible, to some example on a moderate scale, of the proper mode of stocking, cropping, and conducting a farm. In the labour necessary in this process, as many of that race, particularly of the children and youths, as can be induced to work, should be constantly employed ; and they should receive directly for wages, such a proportion of the produce of the land, as may suffice for their support and encouragement. The surplus produce exceeding these wages, and such other expenses as may be unavoidable, should be distributed amongst some of the elder men and amongst

1837. the women, always showing a preference to those who send their children regularly to the farm or to the school, and who evince the least repugnance to the introduction of new habits. To prevent that absorbing apathy into which, when at rest, they are apt to fall, and which forms amongst these nations the greatest obstacle to the progress of improvement, they should be engaged, when darkness or bad weather drives them from the fields, in some easy indoor occupations, and amused by the conversation of their teachers, or by their reading entertaining instructive books to them; to which might be added, till capacities for higher things are awakened, some innocent sedentary diversions, for this oppressive vacuity of thought is not supposed to proceed from any natural mental defect, but from the absence of objects which so far interest, as to call for the exercise of their faculties. When once initiated into the little luxuries of a comfortable household, these new enjoyments should be contrasted with the darkness, loneliness, hardship, and disease, attending on their former courses, and it is impossible a predilection for the cultivation of the soil, and the circumstances connected with it, should not prevail. Individuals will soon be found desirous, (some are indeed already prepared,) to undertake, in the management of farms of their own, to follow the example set them. More land should then be cleared and allotted to these at a nominal rent, and as one proper candidate for a farm succeeds another, further clearances should be made and further allotment made, till the whole tract shall become covered with a thriving, industrious, and happy people. In the prosecution of this plan it is ob-

1637. vious, the right of ownership being vested in the Company, confers on them a power most important and expedient for the Company to possess, enabling them to check and restrain, in many ways, improper conduct, if any such occur; and to prevent or remove the irregularities which might endanger ultimate success. They would be able effectually to forbid those pernicious bargains, which Indians, to the great retardation of their improvement, are very apt to contract, by surrendering what are called their improvements, to some greedy interloper, for the trifling but immediate gratification of some irregular appetite; bartering, not their birthright for a mess of pottage, but all their acquired comforts, and their children's fair expectations, for a viler price, for the mere brutal pleasure that can be drawn from a gallon of gin. The authority of the Company as landlords, might be turned to the most beneficial purposes, by constantly superintending their Indian tenants; by rewarding and encouraging the intelligent and the diligent; by reprimanding the negligent, the injudicious, the intemperate, and when reproof is disregarded, by ejecting them and transferring their holdings to more promising occupants.

Persons conversant with the feelings, passions, and conduct of men, only as they appear in our highly polished, luxurious, and crowded societies, may object to a proposal to sharpen the selfish desire of personal indulgences, as a means of promoting kindness and regard for others; and may not think, that to spread and quicken the relish for gratifications which must be called earthly, can be a proper preliminary to moral and religious instruction; but it cannot be denied, that con-

1837. trary states of mental, as of corporal affection, require opposite treatment. If it be perceived, as is very clear, that it must greatly assist the settlement and conversion of Indians, to be able to offer particular portions of land to the immediate and exclusive use of individuals, and at the same time, without injuriously affecting their security, to prevent the mischief, and disappointment that might ensue from their having uncontrolled possession of them, it would be easy, were it necessary to prolong the discussion, to prove that in no other way can so many and such favourable opportunities occur of teaching Indians and of preaching to them with effect, as the course here recommended presents; in no other way can their minds be so easily prepared for receiving the seeds of knowledge human and divine; in no other way can the growth of those seeds be so successfully fostered, and the fair prospect obtained of satisfactory harvest.

It is a satisfaction to find the successor of Mr. Scott, the Company's present agent at these lakes, Mr. J. Gilmour, acquiescing in this view, sincerely desirous, and judiciously beginning to act upon this plan, and there seems nothing wanting to advance its success, but vigilance and perseverance, supported by the Company's approbation and encouragement. It is not a scheme for pecuniary profit; it contains nothing wild, visionary, or speculative, but it supplies to wandering Indians, what they most especially want, tempting motives to quit their present precarious and unsatisfactory courses; it holds out a prospect to the heads of families and others, to acquire an interest in permanent

1837. property; it collects numbers closer together; binds them by the strong tie of common interest; enables them to conceive and appreciate the advantage of mutual co-operation; initiates them into the first duties of society, and lays a fair foundation for improving their moral conduct. It provides leisure, opportunity, and inducement to attend, and to compel their children more regularly to attend the schools which have been or may be opened; it must conduce materially to expand their views, and to qualify them to comprehend, to prize, and to adopt the religious knowledge and principles which the zeal of a Missionary so well instructed, and so anxious to impart, will suffer him to omit no fit occasion to instil.

11. Have the Indians at these locations been able to support themselves, and to become comfortable as expected? The answer to this enquiry might have been much more satisfactory had the arrangement above recommended been earlier commenced, or had the more limited endeavours of Scott been more steadily pursued to his death; but the want of sufficient assurance, as to the tenure of the lands precluded the former, and the failure of Scott's intellectual powers, or some other personal afflictions, interrupting the latter, suffered the most active and energetic Indians at these settlements, to be transplanted by the zeal of Methodist Missionaries to other situations, whilst the remainder were relapsing, with little constraint, into, and becoming confirmed in, the apathy and discomfort of their native habits. Some instances of character a little superior, were, however, still left, all signs of

1837. improvement had not quite disappeared, and symptoms of a capability of a better state could here and there be discerned. There were a few individuals at both these Lakes possessed of some few cattle and implements of husbandry, some small spots of land cleared were producing grain, potatoes, and culinary vegetables, and some of the best of the houses still standing, contained many convenient articles of internal furniture.

The Indians in these parts are Chippewas or Missisagias, and differ in many respects from all the six nations, either on the Grand River or at the Bay of Quinté. They are less advanced in civilization, less eager to acquire the knowledge of the white men, and more addicted to habits of torpidity; but they must not be considered as inferior in intellect, or deficient in qualities well adapted to improvement.

There were not amongst them so many complaints of white squatters as there were among the six nations; but to the disgrace of our complexion and our country, they were much more harrassed and oppressed with another species of injustice. Many natives of Great Britain, assuming and dishonouring the name of British merchants, have in these remote parts insinuated themselves into the acquaintance and confidence of these ignorant and unsuspecting people. These interlopers, more active than squatters, are perpetually persuading the individuals they deal with to buy, at exorbitant prices, many articles unsuitable to their situation, some very injurious to their health. Credit is given by the cunning traders, and the simple Indian agrees to

1837. pay for these injurious and usurious bargains when and what he can, out of the produce of his chase. When this produce is brought forward, it is as much underrated in account as the goods against which it is returned had been previously overvalued. There remains consequently upon every dealing, an apparent balance due to the British merchant. By frequent repetition these balances constantly increase, and whenever any Indian intimates any reluctance to continue this course of dealing, or any intention to withdraw from the cruel connection, he is immediately threatened with arrest and incarceration, the execution of which threat he can only avert by compliance, or avoid by flight. Should agents in this unequal and unrighteous traffic, seek shelter in dwellings erected by the Company for any different purpose, it might be difficult, but it would be very desirable to dislodge them. The Company's agent has also now adopted means for accommodating at a reasonable rate several of these Indians with articles suitable and serviceable to them, and has induced many of them to deposit, under his care, their furs and some other things, till they can find for them a fair market. Still a long list of old unsettled debts, carefully preserved, offers a great obstacle to extending this reformation, and remains a powerful instrument of oppression.

12. There can be no hesitation in replying to this enquiry in the negative. The Clerical and Lay duties are now united in Mr. J. Gilmour, who is well impressed with the importance of the former, and not at all disposed to diminish the attention he has hitherto devoted

1837. to them; at the same time his congregation is not numerous, and the services they require cannot engross his whole time. He is of an active disposition, and in the vigour of life, sensible of the near connection that subsists between the success of his spiritual labours, and the progress of the arrangements contemplated for the temporal benefit of those under his charge, and has shown himself so well disposed and qualified to promote them both as to want, at present, no assistant in either department.

13. This enquiry also must be answered in the negative. The employment of unsalaried Commissioners, is stated not to have answered where it has been tried; and it does not appear to the deputation (if likely to answer any where) at all better suited to the Company's undertakings in Canada, than it was in New Brunswick. To justify any hope of advantage from the intervention of an unsalaried Commissioner or Board, such Commissioner or Board must be resident at the scene of operations to be superintended. A Board at any intermediate place, at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, or Toronto, for instance, must still correspond by letter with the acting Agents, and would have no advantage, except in the saving a few days in the interchange of letters, over a Committee in London. Persons residing at Brantford might take personal cognizance of what was doing on the Grand River; but they could, from that situation, see nothing at the Rice or Chemong Lakes; another Board would be wanted for them at Peterboro'; but in the present state of those places, it might be very difficult to find at either of them a Board, or even a

837. single Commissioner so free from private business, from party politics, from national prejudices, from local partialities, and at the same time, possessed of sufficient information, integrity, and zeal, to be qualified to discharge the duties of such a trust, and who should, withal, be willing to undertake it. Would the Company consider themselves justified in transferring to the most eligible delegates that could be found, their whole authority; but if they still retained, as they certainly ought, the appointment and the direct responsibility to themselves of paid Agents, these Commissioners or Boards would only interpose an inconvenient medium, through which it would not be surprising, if orders transmitted, were sometimes delayed or diverted, and the reports, which should be received in return, were occasionally suppressed or discoloured. These difficulties and disadvantages, without entering upon others very manifest, seem to preclude, for the present, any further consideration of this plan.

14. The mischiefs that arise from the squatting of degenerate whites, and the impediments which this practice raises to the progress of regeneration among the men of darker skins, are too well known, and too sensibly felt to require description or confirmation. The attempts which have been made to check or to redress this evil have hitherto been attended with little success. It is very often alluded to by the Agents of the New England Company, and the difficulties are occasionally complained of, which they experience from this cause, in their endeavours to improve the condition of the Indians; but it will be immediately perceived,

1837. that it is not within the power of the Company to accomplish, hardly within their province to suggest, such fundamental remedies, as the case may require. The circumstances attending the original grants of these lands to Indians are uncommon, and the tenure by which they are held, very peculiar. They are considered as vested in the chiefs for the benefit of the nations at large, and are not allowed to be sold but by the chiefs in council to the crown, or with the consent of the crown. There seems to have been no intention, at the beginning, entertained of their being divided or held in severalty by individuals, but some exceptions were made, and instances there are, where considerable tracts have been allotted, as the separate property of particular persons. Of this nature was the grant made to the late chief of the Mohawks, Brandt, in the vicinity of the Grand River. Brandt subdivided this allotment into smaller pieces, which passed into different hands, and are now held by many individuals. There can be no doubt but the primitive expectation and intention, both of the grantors and the grantees of these lands, was, that they should serve as hunting grounds for the respective tribes; no other use seems to have been contemplated until some of the more observant of the Indians, excited by what they saw doing by whites around them, began to clear and cultivate small spots, and to build houses on them.

Through this outlay of labour on particular spots, individuals acquired, what must be admitted to be, an equitable claim to the exclusive use of these spots, and though they could not lawfully dispose of these lands, it

2837. was thought just that they should be allowed to sell, and they frequently did sell what were called their improvements, but in order that the purchaser of these improvements should derive any benefit from them, it became necessary that he should be permitted to occupy, for a time at least, the land on which they had been made. In this way some, as succeeding to portions of exclusive grants, some as having acquired a right by purchasing improvements, many white settlers have intruded within the Indian precincts, and many more have taken possession of lands, never specifically granted to any individual, and made themselves the improvements they pretend to have bought. When attempts are made to eject these by legal prosecution, they are ever ready to put forth one or the other of the above pleas; a tedious and expensive litigation ensues, in which the defendant, the witnesses, the counsel, the jury, and the judge, are all unfortunately of one complexion. It must not therefore be concluded, that justice is unattainable, but it is difficult to prevent ignorant people from entertaining suspicions which their better informed friends may see sufficient reason not to avow. The subject calls for and probably before long will receive the attention of the Provincial Government; in the mean time, a dispassionate view of the present evil furnishes a strong confirmation of the propriety of the plan recommended under a former head, by which, free from the interruptions on one hand that might proceed from intemperance or indiscretion, and on the other, from the intrusions of artifice or violence, a considerable allotment of land may be made, steadily to promote the development of Indian faculties, to secure

1837. the tranquil enjoyment of Indian comfort, to advance the gradual improvement of social habits, and to extend the knowledge, the acceptance, and the blessings of Christianity.

15. From what has been stated, it is hoped the Company will feel fully satisfied, that since the period of their first entering into any engagements in Canada, the Indians, in all the parts with which they have been conversant, have materially improved; that the exertions and expenditure of the New England Company have within their sphere of operations, had their full share in advancing this improvement; that the Indians are most evidently capable, by the same or similar means, of further improvement; that this favourable application of the funds of the Company, has been in exact conformity with the terms of the Company's Charter, as modified and altered by the decrees of 1792 and 1808, and that by persevering in their present proceedings, sanctioned by the decree of 1836, they will be fulfilling the benevolent intentions of the founders of their trusts.

It is thought proper here to state that, at a Meeting of the Special Committee, holden on the 12th of January, 1838, the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved Unanimously—

“ That this Committee desires to express its high opinion and cordial approbation of the zeal and ability displayed by Jacob Hans Busk, Esq., the Company's Commissioner to Canada, in the performance of the important duties en-

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trusted to him, and their sense of the masterly manner in which the various and interesting information contained in his dispatches had been conveyed.

“The Committee desire also to express their satisfaction at the attention and zeal with which their Commissioner had been assisted by his Secretary in the arduous duties which he had performed.”

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Feb. 22.—Immediately on the return of these Gentlemen to London, they attended the Special Committee, and communicated in conversation such further information as they had been able to acquire, but had not found an opportunity of transmitting by letter. The Special Committee, and afterwards the General Court, expressed their approbation of the proceedings of the Deputation, and of all the arrangements and appointments they had thought it right to make at the different Stations in Canada; when it was immediately resolved:—

That the confirmation of the appointment of
The Rev. Abraham Nellis, as the Company's Chief
Missionary at the Mohawk Station, and of
The Rev. John Gilmour, as their Missionary and
Agent at the Rice and Chemong Lake Sta-
tions, and

The appointment of
The Rev. Adam Elliott, as the Company's Mis-
sionary at Tuscarora, (as made in Canada by
the deputation, in virtue of the power and in-

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structions given them by a General Court on the 18th July last) be approved, confirmed, and adopted.

At several Meetings holden respectively the 26th of February, 20th of March, and 2nd of August, 1838, the following resolutions are entered on the minutes:—

Resolved—

“ That though this Committee, by their resolution of the 12th of January last, expressed in very unqualified terms their cordial approbation of the conduct of Mr. J. H. Busk, in reference to all parts of it which had then been brought to their notice, they feel it their duty, after the very interesting and important communications and explanations given by Mr. J. H. Busk personally as above-mentioned, to express their opinion with reference to the whole of his conduct as a Commissioner from the Company, that it has been characterized by perseverance, intelligence, and judgment, of a superior order, and that for the whole of it the Company owe him the highest obligation.”

Resolved—

“ That Mr. J. H. Busk be requested to accept 200 ounces of silver plate, which this Court presents to him, not in the way of pecuniary remuneration for his services as a Member of the Company, but as a slight acknowledg-

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ment for the extraordinary services performed
by him as a Commissioner to Canada."

Resolved—

"That the Letter from J. H. Busk, Esq., to the
Treasurer, dated the 29th of March last, and
just read, be entered on the Minutes."

For this letter see the end of Appendix D.

The Committee further resolved that the sum of £50
be paid to the widow of their late Missionary, the
Rev. R. Luggier, and the sum of £100 to his executors
for the benefit of his children. They also resolved
that the sum of £50 should be paid to the widow
of the late R. Scott, upon condition of her transferring
to the Company any right she might have for dower
in any of the estates of her late husband, either at
Cramahe or Ennismore.

BAY OF QUINTE.

When this report was directed, by the General Court,
to be printed, no intention was probably entertained of
extending it beyond the period it has here reached, but
many unexpected interruptions, from one cause or other,
retarded its preparation; and so much time has since
elapsed, and so many fresh circumstances have arisen,
that it would now appear, if concluded without some
addition, very incomplete. Though the Committee,

1838. therefore, may be going beyond the express instructions of the Court, they trust they are not exceeding the tacit desire of the Company in annexing the subjoined continuation, and they do so with the less hesitation, because they find between the following and the preceding parts a close connection. While they have much pleasure in bringing under notice the instances of extended accommodation, increasing improvement, and brightening prospects which have lately attended the Company's undertakings in Canada, they can trace in the effects of their recent mission to that country several causes of this ensuing success.

In proceeding the same order as before will be observed, and the account of the different stations divided into two sections, beginning with those on the Grand River.

But that this arrangement may not exclude the opportunity of referring to the Bay of Quinté, which would come properly into neither of these divisions, it may be well to say a few words previously respecting the Indians at that location. These Indians consist, as is well known, of part of the Mohawk nation, but are not in general considered of so much importance, nor are they so numerous as their compatriots on the Grand River; they retain, however, a considerable portion of a large tract of very good land, which was many years ago, on their first secession from their countrymen, granted to them by Government. Why they have not retained more, and to whom has been allotted what they have parted with, (greatly as these alterations must interest all their true

1838. friends,) are not questions which it is the business of this Company to ask ; but it is pleasant to believe, for which there seems sufficient evidence, that the portion they do retain is becoming every day more and more serviceable to them, in being the cause of extending among them instruction, and many comforts. There are many instances of their growing taste for agriculture, and of their increasing steadiness in its pursuit, as well as in the acquisition of other civilized arts. There are farms amongst them conducted in a way not only superior to most other Indians, but fully equal to the best white cultivators. Many of their dwellings are as commodious and as well-furnished, and their domestic economy as well arranged as is usual with substantial European farmers. Books and work baskets may be seen on some of their tables. Respectable, well dressed females employ themselves in needle-work, and lads, occasionally, in reading, writing, and drawing. A desire has frequently been expressed by more than one of the late Lieut. Governors, that these Indians should be removed back again to the banks of the Grand River, and the late Bishop of Quebec, as well as the present Bishop of Toronto, have often pressed the New England Company to extend to this branch of the nation the system of education and spiritual instruction established by them at the Mohawk Village ; but there is no prospect that such a removal can ever be accomplished by any means but compulsion, (which does not seem to be contemplated,) for though the consent of both portions of these people would be requisite, that of neither could be obtained. Many violent feuds, which arose at the time of separation, remaining

1838. still unextinguished, would oppose insuperable obstacles to reunion, whilst new and stronger local attachments are every day extending, which could not be severed without force; nor can the desire of the Bishops be immediately complied with, as the increasing demands on the funds of the New England Company from other quarters must prevent their offering in this the assistance they could wish. At the same time it is satisfactory to know that, as far as regards education and the communication of religious knowledge, this is by no means a case of destitution. The School which the New England Company have long maintained, will of course be continued, and though the late master may appear inclined now to prefer some other occupation, there is no reason to suppose there will be any difficulty or much delay in providing a substitute. These people have very long enjoyed, and have very much been benefited by the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Givins, who has for some years been in the habit of assiduously visiting and conversing with them on religious subjects at their habitations, and of administering the regular services of the church to a congregation of them assembling in a little chapel, delightfully situated at the edge of this bay. Though Mr. Givins has now undertaken another charge at a place called Napanee, at a little distance, there is reason to hope this will not put an end to his connection with his old neighbours, whose attachment he seems to have secured, and for whom he has expressed a very great regard. If Mr. Givins' kind attention should be continued, there will be little room to regret the want in this respect of other assistance, and the New England Company, though not in a

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1838. condition to increase their expenses at present, at the Bay of Quinté, will hope, though indirectly, materially to benefit the Indians there, by keeping open to the children of these Mohawks, as many places as they may wish to avail themselves of, in the Schools and Institution established at the Mohawk Village.

It is in that neighbourhood that the exertions of the New England Company can, for the present, be most successfully made, and it is thither, therefore, that our attention is now more particularly called.

GRAND RIVER STATIONS.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Richardson advises, that the political disturbances in the Province had so far subsided as to permit the Indians and others to return to their usual occupations. Alludes to the progress making at the Mechanics' Institute, and to the addition of a shoemaker and wheelwright at that establishment, the expenses of which would require some addition to former grants. Laments that there is much more trouble and difficulty in managing the female than the male scholars, but is very desirous of completing the education of at least a few, that they may be qualified to instruct the younger children.

Complains that there is much suffering among the

1838. Indians; that they are incapable of taking measures for their own comfort, and recommends the Company to get the sanction of the British Government, to a better system of appropriation of the funds arising from the sale of Indian lands. Hopes the building of the Tuscarora church will proceed, for which a bell has been provided.

The disturbed state in which the country has been, still prevents the receipt of any material sums from the sale of any of the articles manufactured at the Institute.

Mentions the death of Alloway the Tuscarora schoolmaster, and that immediate attention would be given to the appointment of a proper successor.

April 28.—The Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of this letter, coincides in the opinion it expresses as to the expediency of instructing in the Institute, some young female Indians, and recommends admitting four or six of that sex. He is sorry to hear of the distressed state of the Indians, but their general relief is a subject of too extensive a nature to be undertaken by the New England Company, and as there is an Indian fund applicable to them, hopes some faithful representation of their destitute circumstances, and of the actual appropriation of the funds, will be laid before the proper functionaries by representation from Canada. Regrets the death of Alloway the Tuscarora schoolmaster, but trusts that Mr. Richardson's exertions, in conjunction with those of Mr. Nellis, will soon succeed in procuring a proper successor.

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1838. Subsequent to this date, a letter was received from Mr. A. Elliott, dated March 19th, advising his having arrived at the Mohawk village on his way to Tuscarora, to commence there the duties he had agreed with the Deputation to undertake. He had preached in the morning to the Mohawk congregation, and was highly gratified with the order, attention, and devout deportment observed; and in the afternoon was introduced by Mr. Nellis to his new Tuscarora congregation. They both addressed these Indians on the subject of religion, and were much interested and pleased with the solemn manner in which they all united in the performance of Divine service.

July 7.—The Treasurer congratulates Mr. A. Elliott on his safe arrival after a long and fatiguing journey, the expenses of which the Company would not object to defray, and trusts that the Missionary labours he was commencing, would be crowned with much success;

May.—The Company were favoured about this time, with a communication from the Archdeacon, Dr. Strahan, accompanied with a report of the state and numbers of the different Indian tribes in Upper Canada, an extract from which interesting document, will be found in Appendix G.

July 3.—Mr. Richardson complains again of the difficulty of collecting the amount of the sales which had been made of goods manufactured at the Institution, which he attributes, in some measure, to the still unsettled state of the Province. But he describes the

1838. Tuscarora Mission as in a pleasing state of progress. The church would be completed by September. The school was put under the tuition of Mr. Bennett, and there was every prospect that Mr. A. Elliott, who appeared a worthy, gentle, and active Missionary, would acquire much influence over the heathens.—The unfortunate state the country was in, had prevented Sir G. Arthur from visiting yet the chiefs of the Six Nations. It was to be hoped he would adopt a different course of policy from that pursued by Sir F. B. Head, (whose opinions with regard to the Indians were rather unfortunate,) and insist on their receiving that assistance from Government which they have a right to expect and demand. Indeed, that they are a people who can be depended on in times of danger to the government, their late services show.—The boys at the Institution are happy and contented; not one has attempted to depart from the school for a long time.—A letter from the same gentleman, dated August 8th, inclosing his usual half-yearly accounts, alludes to the expense of erecting the Tuscarora church, which had exceeded his expectations and the estimate which had been previously made, but requests the acquiescence of the Company in this increase, as it appeared unavoidable. He describes the country as becoming more tranquil, and the warriors returning in time to reap their harvests, which promise to prove abundant. Some of the Tuscaroras, to whom seed wheat had been given, were likely to be rewarded by a good return from the land they had laboured.

Sept. 29.—The Treasurer approves of the accounts,

1838. and mentions that the extra expense of the Tuscarora church will not be objected to if it does not exceed £50.

A letter from Mr. A. Nellis, of the 1st September, mentions that the addition of six girls to the Institution had been made in July; that they seemed to be contented, and promised to profit by the instructions given them, as much as the boys. Amongst these young people, a good state of health generally prevailed, but lately a few cases of fever and hooping-cough had occurred. The Indians were anxious for a new edition of the Hymns and Prayer Book.

A little previous to this time the Company had sustained a very heavy loss by the death of their respected Governor, Edward Busk, Esq., an event in which all the interests of the Company were concerned, and the record of which cannot, with propriety, be excluded from this report. The following unanimous resolution of the Company will best convey the sentiments entertained on that occasion:—

“ That it is with deep regret the Committee receive
“ from the Treasurer, at the first meeting after the event,
“ the official announcement of the death of their late
“ highly and justly respected Governor, Edward Busk,
“ Esq., a gentleman who had rendered essential services
“ to this Company as a private member during many
“ years previous to his acceptance of the office of Gover-
“ nor, but which office, unfortunately for the Company,
“ he has held but few, sufficient however to afford irre-
“ fragable proof of his uniform solicitude for the honour

1838. " and interests of the Company. With a powerful mind
 " highly cultivated he was characterised by mildness of
 " manners, a combination of qualities which could not fail
 " to secure the regard and respect of the Company at large,
 " and will be long cherished by its individual members.
 " That a copy of the above resolution, signed by the
 " Treasurer, be delivered to Edward Thomas Busk, Esq.,
 " with a request that he will communicate it to the family
 " of our deceased friend, as a sincere, though inadequate,
 " memorial of the respect it is intended to express."

Respect to the memory of the late Governor having been thus expressed and conveyed to his family, the Committee felt it their immediate duty to select a person proper to be recommended to the General Court as his successor. Without entering into a detailed account of what came before the Committee, it may be sufficient to mention here that their long connection with the Treasurer, his zealous and faithful discharge of the various and important duties attached to that office, and the many valuable services rendered by him to the Company, made it very desirable that he should be invited to the Governor's chair, and steps were taken to ascertain that gentleman's opinion. His reply was that though happy and desirous to continue his present office, he could not for a moment hesitate to accept so flattering and honourable a confirmation of their repeatedly expressed sentiments. In consequence of that result a General Court was held on the 8th of October, at which James Gibson, Esq., was unanimously elected Governor of the Company, and took the chair accordingly, making appropriate acknowledgments of the honour conferred.

1838. The newly-elected Governor tendered his resignation of the office of Treasurer, which of course became vacant, and the Court proceeded to the consideration of supplying this vacancy.

The services which had been rendered by Mr. Jacob H. Busk in the recent deputation to Canada, the duties of which he had discharged so much to the satisfaction of the Company as to elicit their unqualified acknowledgments as recorded in their minutes, and the local knowledge he had acquired by his visit to the several stations, suggested the propriety of selecting that gentleman, if agreeable to him, to hold the office of Treasurer. It having been ascertained that the appointment would be properly appreciated by Mr. J. H. Busk as a further gratifying mark of the favourable opinion before expressed, a General Court was held on the 30th of October, at which Jacob H. Busk, Esq., was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Corporation.

The conducting the correspondence of the Company with their Missionaries devolving then on their new Treasurer, he took an early opportunity of informing Mr. Nellis of these changes, and alluding to some subjects which had been noticed in a letter lately received from Mr. Nellis; apprized him that the new edition of the Mohawk Hymn and Prayer Book was under the immediate consideration of the Company; that respecting the sale of articles manufactured at the Institution, the Company certainly intended the proceeds of such sales should be reckoned as part of their allowance for the Mohawk Station.

1838. Dec. 14. — The Treasurer wrote to Mr. Nellis, very fully alluding to the communication which had been made to the Company by Sir G. Grey, of advices received at the Colonial Office from Sir G. Arthur, relating to the Company's affairs on the Grand River. Sir G. Arthur, it seems, had visited the Mohawk and other stations of the Company, and though satisfied that the Company were doing some good amongst the Indians, apprehended the expense was exceeding the benefit. He believed the Company were really desirous of promoting the welfare of the Indians; he could not think as favourably of the objects of some others, but would recommend to Government at present to observe the same line of conduct, towards all who had any wish to interfere with the Indians, whatever their motives might be; at the same time, the Company were requested to establish another Missionary lower down the river, among the Cayugas.

The Company finding no other society willing to assist in accomplishing a new edition of the Mohawk Hymn and Prayer Book, though some grounds had been stated for expecting such co-operation, had resolved on undertaking that expense themselves, they desired that the translation should be prepared very carefully, the Mohawk on one page and English on the opposite; and requested Mr. Nellis to examine the work and superintend the press:

Dec. 1.—Mr. Richardson advises having drawn £50, which sum was wanted in addition to the produce of the sales of articles from the Mohawk Institution, for the

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

1838. progress of the Tuscarora church, which was now advanced near to completion. He states that Mr. Elliott rejoiced much in seeing such an edifice in such a situation, for such a purpose. The conduct and character of Mr. Elliott gave assurance that he would avail himself successfully of every circumstance favourable to the Mission. He further advises some changes in respect to some of the parties employed at the Institution.

1839. Jan. 19.—Another letter from Mr. Richardson under this date, advises that there is a considerable increase in the number of scholars at the Tuscarora school, and that the attendance at the Onondaga school is so good, as to encourage a hope, it may be worth while to keep it constantly open. The changes made at the Institute, promise to add much to the efficiency of that establishment.

Feb. 1.—Mr. Nellis advises now that Sir G. Arthur had, in September last, held a council with the Indians on the subject of their lands, and renewed the promises of former governors—that they should be protected from the intrusion of white people. Sir G. Arthur had been present at the service of the Mohawk church, and expressed himself much pleased with the attendance there, as well as with the examination afterwards, at the School, of about 30 Indian children. Mr. Nellis has no doubt of Sir G. Arthur's benevolent intentions towards the Indians, but thinks his visit was too short and too hurried to enable him to compare, with any accuracy, the actual improvement received by the Indians, with the expense that has been incurred in their instruction.

1839. Sir G. Arthur was accompanied by Mr. O'Neil, a gentleman not sufficiently acquainted with the locality to be able to give him accurate information. Sir G. Arthur requested Mr. O'Neil to accompany Messrs. Nellis and Elliott again to the Cayugas, and make them another offer of Christianity. These gentlemen accordingly went to the Cayugas together; they found them assembled with the other Six Nations in council. As the offer was made particularly to the Cayugas, they wished to defer taking the subject into consideration till they should return home, when they promised to send an answer. This promise, however, they did not keep. It is the determination of Mr. Elliott and himself not to be discouraged, but to visit the Pagan part of the Six Nations repeatedly, and to endeavour to persuade them, as a first step, to send their children to the schools now established; and Mr. Nellis recommends that another school, among them, should be opened as soon as a disposition can be produced to profit by one. Mr. Elliott, by his zeal and kindness, recommends himself very much to the Indians, and is well qualified to introduce the Gospel of peace amongst a heathen people. Alludes to the increase of the number of children at the schools. The average of attendance is, at the Mohawk Village 29, Johnson's Settlement 17, which has been very much interfered with by white settlers, who have actually driven away many Indian children; Martin's Settlement 21, Tuscarora 40, Onondaga 16. The Institution is conducted now with more satisfaction to the Indians, the girls are behaving with propriety, and making as much improvement as can be expected for the time. The church at Tuscarora is so far finished, that a con-

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1839. gregation assembles in it regularly for public worship; it makes a handsome appearance, and affords comfortable accommodation. The Bishop held a confirmation, in September, in the Mohawk and Tuscarora churches, when he confirmed 46 at the former, and 60 at the latter. At the Mohawk there had been a confirmation a few years before.

April 18.—In reply to Mr. Nellis's dispatch of the 1st of February the Treasurer intimates to Mr. Nellis that, in consequence of the lively interest which the members of the New England Company take in the progress of their undertakings for the improvement of the Indians, they would be glad that his advices should be as frequent as compatible with his other engagements. Congratulates him on the cordiality which seems to prevail between him and his new colleague, and augurs favourably from their united zealous exertions. The Company are much gratified to learn the general increase of scholars, and regret it is not in *their* power to remedy the interruption at the Johnson's Settlement. The evil arising from the intrusion of the whites calls for the interference of government, but has been suffered to grow to such a magnitude, it may be doubtful whether the power of government is now equal to cope with it. The Treasurer expresses his fears that the particular backwardness of the Cayugas to embrace, what they call, the religion of the white men may proceed from their having received a greater share of injury than any other of the Six Nations from men of that complexion. He regrets that the Lieut. Governor's visit to the scenes of the exertions of the New England

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1839. Mentions John Obediah (an Indian chief who was particularly attentive to the Deputation when in Canada, and very much respected by them) as now very remarkable for unwearied zeal and exertions for the extension and edification of the church. When Mr. Elliott goes down the River to preach to the Onondagas, John Obediah holds a meeting of Indians for prayer and religious instruction, and produces so much feeling of religion amongst them, that whenever service is held by Mr. Elliott in the New Church, it is always crowded. Thinks the Liturgy of the Church of England peculiarly adapted to the poor uneducated Indians, who have embraced the Gospel. Copies of the Prayer and Hymn Book are become very scarce, and he is glad, therefore, to learn the intention of the Company to order a new edition. Considers it a favourable circumstance that the Indians are so well disposed to observe the fasts and festivals of the Church. Sexual intercourse without marriage has been very prevalent among the Indians, and offers one of the greatest difficulties that a Missionary has to contend with. Some of the Tuscaroras, and more of the Onondagas, are still heathens, but he is on good terms with them all, and the light of truth has an indirect influence on their minds, which may lead in time, to the abandonment of their barbarous and silly ceremonies. During the spring and summer months the state of the school was discouraging, owing to the apathy and carelessness of the parents and to their detaining their children in the making of sugar, and in different work on their farms. Many of the Pagans were very averse to education but the principal Pagan chief now sends his children to school. The joy expressed by

1839. the Christian Indians that the Bishop was about to come among them to perform the apostolic ordinance of confirmation, was very gratifying. They spoke frequently about the Bishop, styling him the "Father of the Church," and the "Servant of God," and out of the interest they felt on this occasion, better opportunities arose, than had before occurred, of speaking to them about their spiritual concerns. At the confirmation the congregation was very large, and assembled in the church for the first time. The number confirmed was 60, which he considered a solid proof of the diligence of his worthy predecessor, with whom he had great happiness in co-operating in the service of the Company. Sir G. Arthur seemed, on his visit, to take much interest in the Indians, and to be very anxious for the conversion of the Cayugas. If he had been better acquainted with the prejudices, circumstances, and habits of the Indians, he would not have expected a greater attendance than there was at the schools. In an interview with the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Elliott thought his Excellency seemed quite willing to interpose his authority for the protection of the Indian lands, and desirous to do the utmost in his power to promote the best interests of this community; but Mr. Elliott was rather surprised to find that, on his visit to the Six Nations, Mr. O'Neil, who was comparatively a stranger to these people, had been summoned to meet him there in preference to their stated ministers. In compliance with the Governor's wish, another visit was then made to the Cayugas, but it proved fruitless. He feels confident the Company are persuaded that Mr. Nellis and himself would willingly yield to no one in anxiety for the conver-

1839. sion of the Cayugas, and he trusts, with the blessing of God, through the use of proper means, the time is coming when that may be accomplished, but a very sudden change cannot reasonably be expected. The prejudice of the Cayugas is such that, notwithstanding the influence of the Christian Indians of the Six Nations, and the exertions of the late Mr. Luggier and of Mr. Nellis, they have, as yet, constantly refused the introduction of Christianity and education among them. During his short residence in the neighbourhood, he has endeavoured to hold as much communication with them as possible, but has never ventured to preach publicly, because he believes such a step would have weakened his influence, and increased their prejudices. Is confirmed in that opinion by the circumstances of a subsequent visit he paid them some time ago, attended by his Seneca interpreter and a young Christian Cayuga. On reaching Indiana, his attendants exerted themselves to persuade some of the Cayuga chiefs to meet him at the Hotel, but all their eloquence was lost, for they all positively refused to come, saying, they knew his object was to impose his religion on them. Fortunately he did not feel much discouraged but without further ceremony, repaired to their council house, where they happened to be assembled, and appeared at once in the midst of them. They were not uncivil, and invited him and his interpreter to a seat. He then intimated a wish to hold some conversation with them, but they, after consulting together, replied, they would meet him at the Hotel. Accordingly, a very considerable number of chiefs and warriors assembled at the hour appointed. He addressed them there in a manner as

1839. conciliatory as he could. The conversation was chiefly on religion and education, and was very interesting. They separated under a clear understanding that no attempt should be made to force Christianity on them, and they seemed not displeased when Mr. Elliott observed to them that, as he had patiently heard what they had to say about their religion, he hoped they would, in future, afford him many opportunities of explaining to them the nature of his. It was his intention frequently to visit them, and he has little apprehension but, by patience, such a communication may be maintained as will lead to their conversion.

April 25.—The Treasurer again writes to Mr. Nellis, to apprise him of the resolution of the Company to take upon themselves the expense of printing 1000 copies of a new edition of the larger Prayer Book, with the Gospel of St. Mark adjoined, in the Mohawk and English languages, provided the expense does not exceed £275 currency, and requests his careful attention to superintend the press. A Mohawk translation of the Prayer Book presented to the Company by the late Mr. Lugger, had been forwarded to him some time before, through the assistance of Mr. P. Vaughan, by the way of New York, from which it was hoped some material assistance might be derived.

Under the same date the Treasurer wrote to Mr. Richardson on the subject of his accounts, called his attention to the expediency of getting perfected without further delay the grant of the 50 acres of the Tuscarora Glebe, and desired him to press the completion of the

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1839. alterations which had so long ago been proposed and so often discussed, in the grant of the Mohawk Glebe.

July 1.—A letter of this date from Mr. A. Nellis mentions his having been lately much occupied, partly by a greater degree than usual of sickness among the Indians, and partly by the absence of Mr. Elliott, who had made an excursion into Pennsylvania, where he was just married.

Mr. Nellis agrees in the opinion that Sir F. B. Head's estimate of the general improvement and improvableness of the Indians cannot be considered correct, that Sir Francis had not enjoyed any opportunity of judging personally of the condition of the Six Nations, never having paid them even a hasty visit during the period of his government. Had he enjoyed such an opportunity, he must have perceived the great difference between these nations and the wandering tribes. They have suffered much for two years past by a failure of their crops. Their flat lands along the banks of the river, which were so favourable for the growth of corn, are now so affected by the rise of the water occasioned by the dams, that they can be used for nothing but grass. The Indians however do not confine their attention to the cultivation of corn, but grow a variety of vegetables, and ought to be considered completely an agricultural people. It is solely on the produce of the land they live; he does not believe any portion of them depends for existence on hunting or fishing. Does not think any attempt to remove the Indians to the Manitoulin Islands would be expedient and is persuaded the Six

1839. Nations would never consent to be transported thither. Great complaints have been made of the slow progress in improvement of the Indians, notwithstanding what has been done for them; but, in fact, before the establishment of the Mission of the New England Company, under the late Mr. Luggier, very little had been done for them, and Mr. Nellis thinks no one acquainted with the state of the Indians before that establishment and since, can hesitate to bear testimony to the improvement which has followed it. Before that time murders were very common, such atrocious crimes are now rarely heard of. Intemperance, though unfortunately prevailing still to some extent, has much decreased; numbers have become more regular and more comfortable in their habits and their houses, and evince other proofs that the exertions which have been made for their benefit have not been made altogether in vain. It is not right to attribute, as has been done, the introduction of vice among the Indians to persons professedly engaged to promote their good conduct; but it is much to be regretted that a lawless class of whites, whose demoralizing example counteracts every good that can be attempted, should have been permitted to intrude on Indian lands, and frequently to gain possession, whilst the protection promised to the rightful occupants has not been always afforded. It is not less erroneous to attribute to individuals who are exerting their best endeavours to civilize these people, the introduction amongst them of disease. Some diseases may have been occasionally contracted from their white instructors, but such instances must be very rare, and the general increase of disease amongst the Indians, at least in this

1839. neighbourhood, may be doubted, as according to the last census taken, their numbers on the Grand River had increased by nearly 200.

A law has at last passed the Provincial Legislature for the protection of Indian lands, the efficiency of which, however, must very much depend on the character of the Commissioner employed.

In the Institute, the new Overlooker had entered on his duties and was proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Nellis much recommends an increase in the number of children, as he regards this Institution as the most useful part of the Company's establishment. Mentions having communicated to the parents of the two boys to be educated from home, the Company's consent to defray the expense of their education at Toronto, with which they were very much pleased. Regrets that the Tuscarora church was not at first planned on a more extended scale, and thinks as it must be enlarged soon, it would be best to enlarge it immediately, when it may be done at less expense than after it is entirely finished.

A letter from Mr. Richardson about the same time, inclosing his accounts, alludes with satisfaction to the new Overseer at the Institution, and laments that the Tuscarora church had not been made larger. For a few months past it had been filled to inconvenience. Promises to apply again for the regular Deeds of the Tuscarora Glebes. The delay in finishing these he ascribes to the Lieut. Governor having been so much occupied, and to the agitated state of the province. Regrets that so

1839. much of the amount of articles sold from the manufacture of the artisans at the Institution remains outstanding; ascribes this irregularity also to the state of the province, and recommends the making of cheaper articles in future, and selling them only for ready money.

August 28.—The Treasurer expresses to Mr. Richardson the approbation of the Company of the alterations which had been made in the Oyerseer, and some other particulars at the Institution, of his scheme of selling in future for ready money, and of manufacturing chiefly cheap articles, which may best suit the early civilized habits of the Indians. The Company are pleased with the numerous attendance at the Tuscarora church, and are too much gratified at learning that so considerable a congregation has been collected, to grudge the expense of enlarging the church as much as their convenience requires. The Company would also be desirous, when they can afford it, to enlarge the accommodation at the Institution. But as they are laying out so much money, think they are justified in pressing again the completion of the grants of the Mohawk and Tuscarora Glebe.

August 29.—A letter was also sent to Mr Nellis, thanking him for the satisfactory and clear opinion he had given of the state of the Indians of the Six Nations, and of the prospects of accomplishing amongst them further ameliorations; communicating the assent of the Company to the enlargement of the Mohawk Institution, and of the Tuscarora church, enquiring after the condition of the school and entering into many particulars which it is not necessary here to detail. The

1039. Treasurer at the same time enquires what became of the Indians who had been instructed under the Company's care after they had left the Institution, and how far he thought it might be expedient and practicable to furnish them with any subsequent assistance by the supplying them with tools or otherwise.

Oct. 11.—Received a letter from Mr. Nellis, dated 13th of September in which he advises having, in conjunction with Mr. Elliott, again visited the Cayugas by whom they were more favourably received than on any former occasion. They all seemed willing, and some of them anxious, to have a school established amongst them, but, some of their chiefs being absent, they deferred, till their return, to come to any positive conclusion. Messrs. Nellis and Elliott had an opportunity of much interesting conversation with them; and could plainly perceive their prejudices against Christianity were wearing away. The time is drawing near when a Missionary will be wanted to preach regularly at that Station. There are a few families of Cayugas residing in the neighbourhood of the Mohawk Village, and in the house of one of them Mr. Nellis preaches every week. These families too send a few children to the Mohawk school; circumstances, which, though trifling, are encouraging, and it is not right in such cases, to despise or neglect small beginnings. The Mohawk manuscript from New York is just received; but Mr. Nellis thinks it will be best to begin by printing the Hymn Book. Thinks he can get the printing well done at Hamilton. The alterations which have been made at the Institution are very satisfactory, and the

1839. proficiency of some of the boys in the trades they are learning very respectable ; but there are so many causes which so frequently call the children from school, that vexatious interruptions take place, unavoidably, in the regularity of their attendance. The Indian boys, Peter John, and William Crawford, are preparing to go to the Toronto College, where the terms, exclusive of books and stationery, &c., are £30 per annum.

Mr. Nellis mentions an unpleasant, and a very unusual and unexpected circumstance at the Mohawk Church, which has been lately broken open, and his gown and surplice stolen from the vestry. The communion plate had, fortunately, been removed to his dwelling house.

Under date the 24th of the same month, Mr. Nellis reports his being on a journey to Toronto, with Peter John, and William Crawford, to place them at the College there.

Oct. 21.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Nellis's communication respecting the Cayugas, and assures him that, whenever there shall be an opening for the appointment of further instructors amongst these people, he may depend that the New England Company will consider it an object deserving their earliest attention, and one they will be always ready to support as far as the means in their power, uncalled for by prior or more urgent demands, will permit. He expresses some anxiety to learn, in due time, the issue of the experiment made in sending the two Indian boys to

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1839. the Toronto College, and then enters into some particulars respecting the printing of the Mohawk Prayer Book, &c., and on other matters not necessary here to extract.

Nothing further of importance having occurred during the remainder of the year 1839, in this quarter, it only remains to notice the transactions and occurrences at the other Stations.

RICE AND CHEMONG LAKES.

1838. Jan. 18.—By the first dispatch received from the Rice and Chemong Lakes since the return of the Deputation, it appears that Mr. Gilmour, the new Missionary, notwithstanding the dreary appearance of these locations, was entering upon his new office with hopes of producing beneficial effects and retrieving the evils which had arisen in them from the little attention they had lately received. The plan of engaging the Indians in agricultural employment he was preparing to carry into execution; though he had hitherto done but little. The Indians had, indeed, purchased four ploughs out of the money allowed them by Government, but they were averse to labour. There were 15 families in the Chemong village, in all 85 souls. In their hunting excursions they have been unsuccessful this year, and do not like to return, being much in debt; one of them, who is well spoken of, is \$500 in debt, and has not made \$20 by his hunting. They are very much cheated

1838. by the traders, and Mr. Gilmour expresses a strong wish that such unfair chapmen could be removed; he had given those resident in the village to understand that they must quit the Company's houses. In the month of March comes on the season for making sugar; what sugars the Indians bring home they sell for five-pence per pound, and buy afterwards what they want for their own use at fifteen-pence. The births at Chemong Lake for two years past (he reports) have exceeded the deaths.

At Rice Lake, the number of Indians is 130. The deaths in two years have been twelve; the births four. Their land is not so good, nor their situation so healthy, as at the Chemong Lakè, but they are more improved; still they are in debt, and spend much time in hunting. This year they have had little success. They understand English so well, that he has preached to them without an interpreter, but his services are less wanted among them, as they have a resident Methodist Missionary: Complains that the rebellion with which the province has been visited, interrupts all useful proceedings; the Indians have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, but he hopes they will not be called out.

In reply, the Treasurer thanks Mr. Gilmour for his communications; and in a letter dated April 23, agrees entirely with him, on the expediency of removing the traders, not only from the houses of the Company, but altogether if practicable, from the neighbourhood. Recommends receiving the sugar and other commodities from the Indians, and disposing of them at honest

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1838. prices, through a sub-agent, if a proper one can be found ; with a view to produce not profit to the Company, but protection to the Indians. Further recommends repairing some of the houses and endeavouring to induce the Indians to work on the land as labourers, by offering them wages, but in such a way, that these wages cannot be spent in the purchase of spirituous liquors.

Requests further, that he would endeavour to get the registry completed of the late Mr. Scott's deeds relating to the estates at Cramahe and Ennismore, one of which deeds was left in the hands of Mr. Z. Burnham, and the other with Mr. Bolton the Registrar at Coburg ; and begs that he would pay Mrs. Scott £50, on account of the Company, on her making over to the Company, her right to dower on these estates.

April 16.—A letter of this date from Mr. Gilmour, mentions his having met the Indians on their return from hunting ; communicates their expression of gratitude for the benefits they had received from the New England Company, their desire to have a new schoolmaster appointed, and their promise to procure the attendance on him of forty of their children. Mr. Gilmour had taken occasion to impress on them, to the best of his ability, the injury their children sustained, by being withdrawn so much from the school, and the expediency of their leaving their children at home, and making some provision for them during their own excursions. He had also procured their approbation of a plan, to set the children to work on the land, under the superintendence of the schoolmaster. Their improvi-

1838. dence and the want of success in their last hunting expedition had reduced them to much distress, but in the opinion of Mr. Gilmour, it would not have been wise to have offered them relief, without requiring them to labour for it; he therefore made a contract with a number of them to clear ten acres of land, at fourteen dollars per acre, and paid some of the money in advance, on condition of their getting the work all done by a certain day. In case of failure in completing it, they were to forfeit the pay for so much as should be only partially done. Part of the land they had already cleared, which would be planted with potatoes, and so furnish food for the children in the next hunting season. The Balsam Lake Indians had promised to send their children to a school, if one was established at the Chemong Lake, so that it was possible that school might count sixty or eighty scholars. The lakes abound with fish, which if caught in the summer and salted might with potatoes, keep the population on their banks from the severe want to which their improvidence frequently exposes them. In their straits, they are in the habit of applying to the traders, who supply them with necessaries on credit, but at enormous prices, and so they are kept perpetually in debt, and under continual threats of prosecution and imprisonment. In the month of February, the Chemong Indians drew £100, as their share of the presents from government, which was their general property, and which Mr. Gilmour was therefore anxious should be employed for their general benefit. He advised them to hire a farmer for a few months, to put their pieces of land in order, which they had consented to; and they had further purchased 100 bushels of seed potatoes,

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1838. and some salt to cure their fish with; and they had constituted Mr. Gilmour their paymaster, furnishing him with the requisite funds. His hopes of improving their condition would be stronger, could the traders be got rid of. There are two in the village; one of them says they are owing him upwards of £400; and the other says, there is not a single individual among them, male or female, who is not more or less indebted to him. Mr. Gilmour has requested them both to quit, but thinks it will be better to proceed quietly with them and by degrees, rather than by ejection and violence. Complains that the houses in general have been badly built, particularly the chimneys, which he has agreed to have repaired, upon condition that the Indians will themselves assist the masons employed.

The character of the Indians at these Lakes, Mr. Gilmour describes as being deficient in energy, but inoffensive, kind to one another, honest and unsuspecting. The neighbouring settlers have great confidence in their honesty, and the traders themselves admit, they never attempt to evade any debt charged against them. They do not feel any compunction at being in debt, because they mean to pay; they have no idea of the necessity of paying at any particular period, nor in general are they at all aware of the value of time. They are desirous of religious instruction, and attend worship with regularity and solemnity. Mr. Gilmour preaches every Lord's day alternately, first at one Lake and then at the other. The Methodists have a Missionary at Rice Lake, who sometimes comes to Chemong, and when he does so, Mr. Gilmour goes to the Rice Lake.

1838. Mr. Gilmour further mentions having at last succeeded in procuring a suitable schoolmaster.

July 7th —The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Gilmour's advices of April; recommends his paying particular attention to the Indians at Chemong Lake, not neglecting however those at Rice Lake, whose agricultural exertions he thinks it would be well to encourage, by offering a moderate premium to the grower of the best wheat. A further letter was not long after received from Mr. Gilmour, dated June 15th; in the beginning of which, it is pleasant to find him stating that the Methodist Missionary at Rice Lake, had been very amicable, and that they had proceeded together with harmony.

The Indians require much attention at Chemong; they are suffering much from having been neglected. In speaking to some of them on the bad consequences of their staying so long from home in the autumn, they replied, that they should not be so long this year; last year they had no school and no preaching, the woods were therefore as attractive to them as the village. Is pleased to observe a beginning of emulation amongst them, to get their ground ploughed; potatoes, peas, oats, and wheat have been sown, and the Indians seem now so eager about the extent of their lands, that it will be necessary for him to fence off their different portions, to prevent future disputes. Some of them are anxious to have cows, for which sufficient hay might be provided. When they begin to experience the regular comforts of social life, industry must follow as a matter of course.

1838.

Is happy in being able to say, that the sojourn of the traders among them would terminate with that week. Has had much trouble in accomplishing their removal, but has been peremptory, for it was very plain, their remaining would neutralize every endeavour to do the Indians good. Hopes to be able to assist the Indians in the disposal of their furs, without the interference of the traders, according to a plan recommended by the Deputation. Is sanguine as to the advantages to be derived from a farm. The Indians have cleared the ten acres. He thinks of laying out 200 acres in the immediate vicinity of the village, for the use of the school. The land is excellent, and in a few years might be made to support the school and pay all expenses, even if the children were retained at home and constantly boarded; they should be made to assist in the cultivation, and so in a few years the Indians would learn to clear land and farm it for themselves.

His constant aim is to teach the Indians to help themselves; whenever they suggest any thing connected with personal labour, he holds them to their proposal. They offered to make their houses more comfortable, by throwing partitions across them; he assisted by supplying boards and nails. Complains again of the bad way in which most of the houses have been built, but trusts the Indians will shortly be qualified to build better for themselves. There is around plenty of limestone, and he is about to order the building of a kiln, that they may burn lime for themselves. Has seen the Balsam Lake chief, who is desirous some of the children of his tribe should attend the New England Company's school.

1838. Though he enters so largely and earnestly into schemes for the temporal welfare of the Indians, Mr. Gilmour expresses his conviction that their religious improvement is the matter of chief moment, and it is that to which he is disposed to pay his chief attention. •

June 25 is the date of a subsequent letter from Mr. Gilmour, stating, that Mrs. Scott was thankful for the offer of £50, and would make over her right of dower on the Cramahé and Ennismore estates to the Company, which estates, he thought, might be bought for the mortgages on them, if they were worth so much, but he had no orders to lay out such large sums.

He confirms his former letter, as to the increasing attention and emulation of the Indians in their agricultural exertions. They were proceeding in laying out and clearing the 200 acres for the school farm; the Indians were working and receiving the same wages that must have been paid to others. In regard to repairing the houses, he had agreed the Company should find the materials, and that the Indians should perform the labour themselves. He had accordingly provided boards, some tools, and got a lime-kiln to work. Proposes they should whitewash their houses, which will promote health and cleanliness. A few amongst them are beginning to be alive to the comforts of civilization. These he thinks it right to encourage, not doubting, as they are very prone to imitate one another, that others will soon follow their example.

Success has at last crowned his endeavours to remove the traders from the village. They have actually

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

1838. quitted. Sugar is manufactured chiefly by the women; but the quantity made at these villages is trifling, not much exceeding a ton at either of them in a year. With their furs, his plan is to make advances on them of the Company's money, until the quantity collected becomes sufficient to afford the expense of carriage to the best market. The money paid in advance should be used by those Indians who receive it towards liquidating their old debts. When the furs are sold, the Company must be repaid, but the sale should be made, by the Indians themselves, under the direction of the Company's Agent, so that everything like suspicion should be prevented, and they would thus, at the same time, be learning to manage their own affairs. This plan has been submitted to their consideration. At Rice Lake, as the land does not belong to the Company, he thought it might be proper to be more cautious as to expense; but as he knew the prime object of the Company, in every situation, was to promote the real welfare of the Indians, he considered it might be advisable to give encouragement to the Indians there also, by offering them agricultural premiums; and he proposed further to furnish materials for repairing their houses. If the Methodists did not continue their school he would set one up. The school at Chemong was in full action; but the progress made in it was not yet very encouraging. The wife of the schoolmaster is engaged to teach the girls sewing and knitting, and to cook for the children when their parents are absent.

Aug. 9.—A long dispatch was forwarded by Mr. S Stratton, Clerk of the Company, to Mr. Gilmour, de-

1838. talling all the particulars of the securities and the circumstances attending them, which, it appears, to have been the late Mr. Scott's intention to make over to the Company, against the loans he had received from the Company, and other sums for which Mr. Scott was indebted to them. Mr. Stratton requests Mr. Gilmour to submit these particulars to the Attorney General, or some other respectable lawyer, and take his advice as to the practicability of making these intended securities available, and as to the steps which should be taken for that purpose.

Sept. 24.—A letter from J. Gilmour, dated 21st August, was received, written prior to his receipt of Mr. Stratton's above-mentioned letter, making enquiries respecting the deeds and mortgages of the late Mr. Scott. He mentions having visited Balsam Lake, where he found 17 families of Indians, containing 86 souls. There is an island in the lake containing about 1000 acres of fruitful land, which it seems to have been the intention of Government, at one time, to have allotted to their use. This island was afterwards sold to Admiral Vansitart; but as he did not complete the purchase, it reverted again to the Government. Mr. Gilmour describes it as favourably situated and well adapted for the habitation and improvement of the Indians, many of whom have shown a desire to learn and wish to have a school established there.

Sep. 29.—The Treasurer expresses the Company's approbation of the assistance offered the Indians in the repairing of their houses, and of the plan proposed to

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

1838. them for the disposal of their furs, and thinks well of the cultivation of 200 acres of the land at Chemong Lake for the benefit of the school.

Nov. 24.—Mr. Gilmour was informed of the change that had taken place in the Company's officers, in consequence of the lamented death of the late Governor.

Dec. 12.—Received a letter from Mr. J. Gilmour, containing a particular account of the measures he had been pursuing with a view to render the Indians more comfortable at home, and less desirous of wandering in the woods. The keeping of cows he thought likely to conduce much to the benefit of their families, and some of the Indians having expressed a sense of the advantage which might result, and a desire to try the experiment, he had induced the interpreter, Mc. Cue, to lend them money to purchase some, on the condition, however, that if, by a certain day, this loan was not repaid, the cows should be his. This arrangement had produced a good effect, more were becoming desirous to obtain possession of cows, and were saving money to buy them. One of the traders who had left the village, has stationed himself on land of his own within four miles, the other at Peterboro', and they still continue to entice the Indians, as much as they can, to deal with them.—The Indians seem always more desirous to receive food and clothing than money, and Mr. Gilmour, therefore, thinks it best to pay them in such articles for whatever work they do. He gives to adults nothing but in return for work done, and only some small articles, occasionally, to children at school who

1838. cannot work. Regrets that he cannot send a very pleasing account of the school; thinks if there were ground enough cleared to produce food sufficient for the maintenance of the children, this school might be better attended. There are now ten acres cleared; he repeats his recommendation that 200 acres should be cleared for a farm.—The Indians at Rice Lake improve fast. Has no doubt the premiums the Company allow him to offer, will produce great effect. Great good might be done to these people at little expense, if they had the resolution to follow the advice given them which they themselves approve; but they are fickle and changeable. Hopes the moral and religious instruction given them, will, in time, induce greater stability of character. One of the Indians of the name of Rice Lake, shows some signs of mechanical genius, and another a great desire for the acquisition of knowledge. The former he has employed to make some articles for the school-house; and of the latter's progress in arithmetic and writing, he sends some specimens.

Mentions having put all the letters and papers relating to Scott's securities into the hands of Mr. Robert Baldwin, of Toronto, for his advice.

Dec. 15.—Under this date, the Treasurer approves of the papers relating to the late Mr. Scott's securities being put into Mr. Baldwin's hands for advice, and states distinctly to Mr. Gilmour, that the New England Company have no object whatever in prosecuting this business, but a desire, if possible, to recover from the estates in question some part of the debt unfortunately

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

1838. due to them from the late Mr. Scott. The Company do not regard the estates themselves as being suited, if in their possession, to further in any way directly, their only object, the improvement of the Indians.—The Treasurer is willing to consider the report of Mr. Gilmour as encouraging at both the lakes, and cannot but regard the measures taken by him as judicious. Regrets that the connection between the Indians and the petty traders is in some degree still kept up, but trusts, through Mr. Gilmour's vigilance and perseverance, it will soon be finally dissolved. The point most requiring Mr. Gilmour's attention at present is not so much to seek the best market at a distance for the Indian furs and other articles, as to introduce to their own doors the practice of fair dealing. It is pleasing to the Company to hear of so much land being cleared, and they are not disposed to limit the extent of cultivation, as far as it can be effected for Indian improvement, through Indian labour. Though the particular attention which Mr. Gilmour seems disposed to pay to the juvenile part of the population is approved, at the same time the more speedy advantage that may result from inspiring the elder with a taste for the comforts of domesticated habits, points out the expediency of not relaxing in endeavours to produce some effect also on them. The beneficial consequences of teaching children, though certain, must be distant; the example of parents and a natural taste for the chase, present many difficulties to the practice of the best civilized lessons; but when the elder branches of a family are induced to remain at home, the desire to wander, and the opportunities of indulging that desire are much diminished in the young, and the powers of education

1839. void of understanding," will soon be cleared and fenced. Finds it difficult to secure always the services of the Indians, even by paying them wages equal to white men. Four Indians have this year chopped down nine acres on the Buckthorn side, which they will prepare for wheat next autumn. The example of the farmer he has engaged working amongst them has a good effect. They see from that and feel what can be done by a little labour. Such efforts were never made at Chemong before. At times they seem much pleased with what is done and doing, but Mr. Gilmour finds them often relax in their exertion, and feels it often requires great forbearance not to censure them severely for their indolence. Sugar making has been a bad business this season but hunting has been more favourable. The muskrats, which furnish in these parts the most valuable furs, and the flesh of which is also reckoned by the Indians a delicacy, have been abundant. The price of the skins is, with the traders, 6*d.* ready money; 10*d.* if paid for in goods. Though the traders have now no stores in the village, they have depots at a little distance; and the Indians are not, therefore, completely relieved from their grasp. It will be necessary for the Company to provide some articles suited to the use of the Indians which may be sold without loss, and yet come so much cheaper, as to prevent their dealing with the traders. The Indians begin to perceive how much they have been overreached. One of the Indians, besides supporting himself and family, has now on hand furs to the amount of £15, which he proposes taking to Toronto for sale. Mr. Gilmour wishes others would do the same, as that would relieve him of much trouble, and tend to raise the In-

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

1839. dians much in the scale of civilization. The children were tolerably attentive in the winter at the schools, but have been lately absent; they are now at home again, and will continue so for some months. They are smart children and succeed well in any thing to which their attention can be fixed. He wishes there were more of them in the habit of attending.

July 5.—In replying to these letters the Treasurer informed Mr. Gilmour that the use intended to be made of the land which has been granted to the Company, on the Chemong Lake, is to apportion it gradually among such Indians as are desirous and competent to cultivate it. The Company do not think it expedient to make over to any individuals any portions of this land, so as to become the property of such individuals, however encouraging their conduct may at any time be; because to give them such a right would enable them to sell it, and expose them to the danger of being improperly influenced and imposed on, and in the end defeat, instead of promoting the objects of the Company, Indian improvement; whilst by treating the Indian occupiers as tenants, for a trifling rent (merely as an acknowledgement) sufficient advantage and security would be offered them to engage their attention, and to encourage and reward their exertions; and a wholesome and necessary check would be preserved to insure their continued good conduct, and to advance the general course of instruction and civilization.

July 18.—Further advices were received from Mr. J. Gilmour, in which he laments that the progress of

1839. the Indians has not in the winter been so great as he expected, yet the work of the spring has somewhat-revived his hopes. He was pleased to have an opportunity of noticing twelve Indians with four yoke of oxen, busily employed in logging a field of four acres, which one of them, by name Johnson, had chopped in the course of the winter. Mr. Gilmour states, that he had prepared two acres of land for planting potatoes, and divided them into fourteen portions, of which he had allotted five to five widows who were in the village, and the remainder to the boys and girls attending the school, who were able to work. He furnished the sets, they planted them well, and seem'disposed to vie with each other in keeping them clean. The wheat sown last autumn looks well, and it seems to him, that the sight of ten acres of thriving wheat animates them much. He has encouraged some, who are disposed to be industrious, by giving them seed-wheat and other small matters, but he finds it is not well to do much at once for any Indians; the best way is to excite them, and enable them to act for themselves. You should not build a house for an Indian, but give him boards to build one for himself. Indians appear more grateful too, for small assistance, than for larger favours. Expresses a strong wish that the Balsam Lake Indians could be induced to come to Chemong.

Aug. 29.—The Treasurer writes to Mr. Gilmour, but the letter being chiefly on the subject of the debt and securities of the late Mr. Scott, it will not be necessary to enter into the details of it here. Upon the subject of these securities, it was afterwards determined to

1839. apply direct to Mr. Baldwin at Toronto, for his advice; and the clerk of the Company wrote to this gentleman officially on the subject. Mr. Baldwin was very long in sending any answer, and when his opinion and advice arrived, it proved very far from being encouraging. Comparing this advice with the information obtained from other sources, and combining all circumstances together, the Company came subsequently to a resolution they had long been inclined to entertain, that the prospect of success, from the prosecution of any further measures in this business, would not justify the expenditure of more of the Company's money, or the consumption of more of the time of the Company's agents, on a pursuit so unpromising.

Aug. 20.—A further letter from Mr. Gilmour was received this day, in which he describes the harvest as advancing, and the corn as looking well; the Indians improving a little in industry; but the school not yet so promising as he could wish, though the schoolmaster is most assiduous. It is difficult to make either parents or children, properly appreciate the advantages of education.

Oct. 1.—Mr. Gilmour writes again at much length, on the subject of the mortgages on Scott's farms, with the particulars of which it is now unnecessary to engage the attention of the Company; but he subjoins a report of the state of the Indians under his superintendence, which it is pleasing to receive. He describes their conduct as encouraging. The instructions of the Company to offer premiums for the best crops, have been commu-

1839. nicated to the Indians, and produced a most pleasing effect. In company with Major Anderson he had visited their crops, and found more than fifty acres of wheat, twenty acres of Indian corn, a considerable quantity of oats, and about fifteen acres of potatoes. The Major was surprized, (for though he lives so near them he seldom visits them,) to see so much land under crop, and in so good a condition. The premiums have had a good effect, not only on the Indians at Rice Lake, but have stimulated those dwelling at Chemong too, where there is also much improvement in industry. The ten acres of wheat have been reaped, but it has been touched a little with the rust. These ten acres were logged and fenced, &c., &c., by Indians in conjunction with the farmer, and they have been reaped in the same way. This is not the most economical way of farming, as the reaping has cost £11; it might have been done by white labour for £8, but the object of the Company has been promoted, by causing industrious exertion among the Indians. He sees clearly, that the growing of so much wheat on the ground where they are located, has more effect than could have been produced by any lectures on the benefits of industry. An Indian at Chemong, has one and a half acres of spring wheat, a fine crop; and all the Indians there have much Indian corn and potatoes, enough to serve them through the winter. Jacob and John Irons have raised a barn forty feet by twenty-two, without the aid of a white man, and it is handsomely done. Mr. Gilmour gave them boards, and nails, and shingles, at half price; the barn is for their own use. Last year he gave away more boards and nails, and gates, but is convinced it

1839. is not wise to do much in that way, because gifts make the receivers indolent and extravagant. The schools are still not so well attended as he could wish, but the young people who do attend, make satisfactory progress. The Methodists have doubled their exertions this year. There is Divine service every Sabbath in both villages; when the Methodists preach in one, Mr. Gilmour preaches in the other. The Methodists, he says, claim these Indians as *their* people, but he has no contention with them. A young man of the name of Irons, whose proficiency at school he noticed before, now finds his education of service to him; he is entering on his farming business systematically, and Mr. Gilmour expects other young men at school will soon follow his example.

Oct. 17.—The Treasurer has much pleasure in announcing to Mr. Gilmour, the intention of the Company to trouble him no further respecting any business, arising out of the debts, and mortgages, and transfers of the late Mr. Scott, excepting in so far, as to request him to get registered at Coburg, the transfer of the Ennismore farm. The Company have learnt with much satisfaction, the progress of the knowledge and habits of agriculture, which seem to be extending in so gratifying a way on the banks of the two Lakes. They are glad to see Mr. Gilmour entering so completely into their views, and adopting means so well calculated to carry them into effect. An opportunity of reaping practically, the fruits of industry, offers the best confirmation of the arguments in favour of that virtue. Approves of his principle of selling little articles cheap, instead of giving them to Indians. The object of the

1839. Company is not immediately to place the Indians in a state of comfort, but to lead them into the practice of desiring and acquiring comforts for themselves, and innocent gratifications. As to the claim Mr. Gilmour states the Methodists were disposed to advance, that these Indians should be considered *their* people, the Treasurer thought, if the amount of money expended, and the efficiency of the means pursued for Indian improvement by others, were fairly compared, this claim might be disputed; but the New England Company had no disposition to enter into any such contest; they had at the same time, no intention to retreat from the field in which they were engaged, and in one respect they would not willingly yield the palm, to any who might wish to occupy the same ground. It was their intention to persevere in striving to introduce amongst the inhabitants of these villages, the feelings and virtues of civilized life, a rational comprehension of the doctrines, and a submissive observance of the commands our Saviour, so that whatever other claims may be made upon them, they may in time acquire a title to be called *His* people.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report of the proceedings of the New England Company in Canada, the Committee cannot fail, whether they look back on what has been accomplished, or forward on the prospect now opening,

*1839. for more extensive improvement, to remark several circumstances which have taken place in the course of the last few years, as just causes for congratulation. They have had much pleasure in observing the benefit which has resulted from the late Commission to Canada, the practical good effect of which is every day seen and felt from the local knowledge of the Treasurer, Mr. Busk, and the Clerk, Mr. Stratton ; and also from the transfer of the services of Mr. Nellis, their former Missionary at Tuscarora, to a scene where a greater variety of exertion was required, and a wider field offered to the exercise of his valuable qualifications ; and this pleasure has been not a little increased, by the complete fulfilment of their expectations, in the zealous and judicious conduct of Mr. Elliott, the successor to his former, and the valuable coadjutor in his present situation. Much satisfaction has been derived from the extended confirmation of Christian Indians, and the increasing conversion of others. from the absurdities of Paganism. The erection of a new church for the use of the Tuscaroras, has been a source of further satisfaction, which has been enhanced by witnessing the numerous and orderly congregation which immediately attended at this church, by the early call of increasing numbers, desirous of attending it, for its enlargement, and by the instant attention which was paid to that call. It has been gratifying also, to discover sufficient encouragement, to extend the accommodation at the schools and the Institution at the Mohawk village and to have been able, whilst the number of scholars was nearly doubled, so to alter the arrangements there, as greatly to increase the means of comfort and instruction to them all. It

1839. has been additionally gratifying, to find both the youths and their parents becoming every day, more and more contented with the treatment received; more sensible of the expediency of closer attention and stricter discipline; more inclined and better qualified, to take a juster view of the importance of the knowledge imparted.

On the shores of the Rice and Chemong Lakes, where so much disorder and dilapidation had resulted from the misfortunes and infirmities, in his latter days, of the Company's former agent, it has been in no small degree consolatory and re-animating to observe the reparation of much of the mischief that had occurred, and the effectual resumption of the Company's designs, through the energy, judgment, discretion, and faithfulness of his successor. The practice of labouring for hire has been introduced amongst the Indians of these parts; they have been encouraged to submit to the drudgery required by being rewarded with a liberal share of the produce of their handy-work, and they have been distinctly shown the increased comfort and enjoyment which may be obtained by mutual assistance and co-operation. The kind feelings necessarily springing from this conviction have been cherished for the purpose of rearing those social virtues of which they are the legitimate parents; and to the natural dictates of morality have been added regular and zealous religious instruction repeatedly administered in the immediate vicinity, and even with the co-operation of a sect generally supposed to entertain very exclusive doctrines, without occasioning any painful or inconvenient jealousy.

1839. Above all, the Committee feel there is reason to rejoice that, among the Indians in general, many favourable alterations have taken place. On the banks of the Grand River, where the Company have made their greatest exertions, there is undeniable evidence of essential improvement, and so far are the inhabitants of those parts from deserving to be represented as incapable of becoming, *they are actually become* an agricultural people; there is not now among the Six Nations a single individual who depends on the chase for his subsistence. The Chippewas and Missesaugas on the lakes, though not so forward, are following fast in the same track.— Whatever may be the future fate of this coloured generation, whether they shall be established as a distinct race, or, as is more probable, and is perhaps more desirable, they shall in time be completely mingled and absorbed amongst the European immigrants, it is certain they can never resume their former mode of life. Though it be a tedious and arduous task to convert savages into civilized men, there is this consolation and encouragement attending the attempt, that what is once done can never be entirely undone. Much of what is ever gained must be retained. At every step the difficulty of retrogression increases and the desire subsides. Indulgence in the comfortable shelter of a stationary home, soon relaxes and incapacitates the bodily frame for the endurance of the same hardships and privations as before, whilst a taste for the inviting gratifications and little luxuries immediately arising from social intercourse, produces on the mind still greater effect, softens the passions, the feelings, and the manners, *nec sinit esse feros*. Let the threshold of civilization be once

1839. fairly passed, the gate of return to the forest closes to be opened no more.

THE WEST INDIES.

1831 to 1839.

If the narration of the Company's proceedings in Canada occupies a larger share in this Report than was intended or expected, this must be attributed to the enlarged plan of operation which the Company have been induced to adopt, by discerning in that quarter a wider and clearer prospect of success ; but they have, notwithstanding, never forgotten that a considerable portion of the means they possess are under different decrees in Chancery, applicable to an object in which the Company have always felt a lively interest—the conversion, and the continued instruction in moral and religious knowledge of the West India negroes. If this society did not take the lead, it was amongst the earliest of charitable companies whose exertions were made in that direction. In the year 1823 they voted a considerable sum for this purpose, and have pretty steadily, ever since, (though not without some intermissions,) continued their contributions. In their Report, printed in 1829, it appears £3,100 had then been allotted to the West Indies ; in that printed in 1832 there are noted £1,900 for the same purpose ; and the expenditure, for the same purpose, during the years comprehended in

- 1839. this Report has been £3,300, making a total exceeding £8,300.

If the latter grants are not so considerable in comparison of the length of time as the former, the cause must be found in the greater demands now made on the Company's funds by their establishments in Canada; and the New England Company have the satisfaction of knowing that, though the negro population may now more require the controul of good principles, that benefit is in some degree secured, by the different channels through which increased contributions to their moral and religious instructions is at present derived, and by the actual extent of the Mico charity. Through these channels they trust, contributions will not cease to flow.

On the following pages are specified the particular grants which have been made to the different islands out of the funds at their disposal, according to the directions of the decrees of 1792 and 1808:—

To the island of Jamaica the New England Company have allotted £1000.

In 1831 £400. Through the hands of W. H. Knott, Esq., of St. James's, and Dr. G. R. Prince, of St. George's, which was distributed by them—

To the Baptist Missions	£200	
To ditto for Station at Ridgland	50	— £250
To the Moravians	£100 and 50	150
<hr/>		
£400. Carried forward.		<hr/> £400 <hr/>

1839.	1836 and 1837	} £400. Brought forward. 350. Through the hands of G. Gordon and W. H. Knott, Esqrs. both of St. James's, which was divided by them as follows :—	
			To the Rev. John Smith, Island Curate . . . £100
			To the Rev. Mr. Robins, Moravian . . . 50
			To the Rev. Mr. Bells, Church Missionary . . . 50
			To the Rev. Mr. Wedlock, Wesleyan Missionary . . . 50
			To the Rev. Mr. Blyth, Scotch Presbyterian . . . 50
			To the Rev. H. M. Waddell, Station at Cornwall . . . 50
			<u>£350</u>
			<u>£350</u>
		1839. £250. Through the hands of G. Gordon and W. H. Knott, Esqrs. both of St. James's, which was divided by them as follows :—	
			To the Rev. H. M. Waddell, Presbyterian Missionary £50
			To the Rev. Wilson Lofthouse, Wesleyan persuasion 50
			To the Rev. T. Sharp, Island Curate for the Station at Marley 50
			To the Rev. C. W. Winekler, Church Mis- sionary Society, for Station at Knockalva . . . 50
			To the Rev. Jacob Zorn, the head of the Moravian Mission 50
			<u>£250</u>
			<u>£1000</u> Jamaica.

Messrs. Gordon and Knott write that they have, in every instance, stipulated that these donations of the New England Company are not to be appropriated to buildings; and have requested to be furnished with an account of their disbursement, and such information connected with the Missions as may be acceptable to the Society.

FROM 1831 TO 1839.

1839. To the Island of St. Christopher the New England Company have allotted—

1831 to 1837	} £600. Through the hands of their Excellencies the Governors Maxwell, Nicholay, and Nixon, who kindly undertook the distribution of the annual sum of £100 amongst the different religious societies in St. Kitts employed in giving religious and moral instruction to the Negroes in that island.
1839	£100. Through the hands of the Hon. C. S. Cunningham, Lieut. Governor.
	<u>£700</u> St. Christopher's.

To the Island of Nevis—

1831 to 1837	} £600. Through the hands of the Hon. Finlay Nicolson.
1839	£100. Through the hands of J. Webbe Maynard, Esq., for the religious and moral instruction of the Negroes in that island.
	<u>£700</u> Nevis.

To the Virgin Islands—

1831 to 1837	} £250. Through the hands of James Daniel, Esq., President of the Virgin Islands, to be applied to the religious and moral instruction of the Negroes.
1839	£50. Through the hands of E. H. Drummond Hay, Esq., (administering the government of the Virgin Islands,) for the same purpose.
	<u>£300</u> The Virgin Islands.

And lastly, to "The Incorporated Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of Negroes in the British West Indies," have been allotted—

£600. In three votes of £200 each,

APPENDIX A.

(p. 13.)

TABLE

OF NUMBER OF INDIANS, OF PLACES OF WORSHIP, AND OF SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools, and Names of Places.	No. of Scholars in each.	Places of Worship: times held each Week.	No. of Persons at each. (Adults)	No. of Indians, their Women and Children.	No. of Heathsens.
1 Mohawk Village	36	3	300	} 2300	about 1000
2 Martin's Settlement ..	32	2	40		
3 Johnson's ditto ..	30	2	84		
4 Oneida Indians	30	3	30		
5 Tuscarora ditto	28	5	200		
6 Onondaga ditto	20	5	100		
7 Delaware ditto	15	occasionally	25		
7 Cayugas ditto		1	40		

MR. LUGGER'S OBSERVATIONS.

The marriages of the females take place very young, frequently as early as 12, therefore the progress or attainment of the higher classes in each school cannot be any thing very considerable, especially as none of them attend very regularly. It would be to give an historical or statistical account to reply fully to your queries; had I time to spare from my positive ministerial duties I should attempt it; as it is I am obliged to neglect my family, and many domestic duties, from the constant calls to which I am subject. The proficiency of the

upper classes in each school is much the same, and therefore a periodical table would show little variation, in consequence of their constantly leaving the schools, and the lower children taking the place of the upper ones. At every quarterly examination the proficiency of each class is taken down, and the number and names of those who have attended regularly or irregularly, ill-behaved, sick, and absent. The upper class read well in the Bible, repeat Scripture, Hymns, Catechisms, (Dr. Watts,) write a good round hand, cypher as far as division, and say all the tables—this is the average of attainment in the schools; as to understanding what they learn that is quite out of the question, and will be for years, until they are taken from their families and obliged to speak nothing but English, as I had purposed and planned for the proposed Institution, and which system alone would effect that most desirable object. The statement of the number of baptisms, burials, or marriages, could all be furnished by me, or my successor, whenever required, but if beyond these it must be a detraction from other important duties, as nothing but an actual assessment could fully and accurately ascertain what is wished for.

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APPENDIX B.

(p. 15.)

EXTRACT FROM INSTRUCTIONS

SENT TO

MESSRS. LUGGER, NELLIS, AND RICHARDSON.

Encircled as the Six Nations are by white people, and the forest every day falling around them, they can no longer expect to retain their ancient customs and manners, or to continue living by the chase in that free and undisturbed state of independence to which they have so long been accustomed.

To better their condition, and place them beyond the reach of the cupidity of some of their white neighbours, they must be made acquainted with the nature of property and its uses, and with several of the ordinary arts of civilized life, besides being imbued to the utmost degree that their capacities may at present admit with moral and religious principles.

It is apprehended that it must be by slow steps, and long-continued attention and forbearance, that they are to be conducted to a growing acquaintance with the Christian doctrines, and thus they must be quietly and gradually led to the knowledge contained in the Scriptures, of the attributes, works, and

ways, requirements and commandments, of the God whom they already, though very imperfectly as it appears to us, know and worship under the appellation of the Great Spirit; and to the knowledge of Jesus Christ and his Gospel, and a participation in its blessings.

Charity and candour in judging of, and deciding on, the motives and conduct of each other should be particularly preached, practised, and encouraged. The recent reconciliation with Mr. Brant's family, it is hoped, may afford an excellent opportunity for promoting these truly Christian virtues.

The Six Nations, it is understood, are possessed of some of the finest tracts of country in Upper Canada, including all the varieties of soil that are requisite for agricultural purposes; and watered through the whole extent by a river of considerable magnitude, and they are not burthened with tithes or other public charges. They are also said to be possessed of mental faculties, as bright and quick as the generality of mankind; these should be cultivated with as much care as possible. The establishment of schools should be promoted, bearing, however, always in mind that no instruction which does not teach industry, just principles, and a knowledge of the useful arts, can reasonably be expected to be of much avail.

It is an observation, not more common than true, that early impressions are the strongest, and best retained; it is therefore recommended to pay particular attention to the early education of the females, who may afterwards come to be mothers of families. A piece of ground might be appropriated to each of the schools for the purpose of school gardens, in which the children should be instructed in all the necessary works of a kitchen garden; and to which might be added a nursery of the hardiest fruit trees—say apple, pear, plum, and cherry, also currant and gooseberry bushes. It would give an opportunity of instructing the children in grafting, budding, and pruning, which would be sufficient of gardening in the first

instance. These are pleasing employments, and might ultimately add to their comfort and civilization.

From personal acquaintance with the several tribes and individuals a certain number from each might, perhaps, be selected who are already somewhat acquainted with farming. From them, and the children now growing up who would be instructed in it, there might be a possibility of forming agricultural societies, which would have a beneficial effect. After they have been supplied with implements, seeds, &c., and with instructions how to employ them, and due time allowed for their attempts to practise what they may have been taught, annual meetings might be held to award premiums for the best grains, grasses, ploughings, fences, &c. Indeed two meetings might be held in each year, in the spring and fall, and include the exhibition of horses and cattle, of which, the Company are told, the Indians have a great number. By having a spring exhibition it might be discovered who had taken the best care of their stock through the winter, consequently who may be best prepared to commence the spring work, and premiums might be awarded accordingly. This might lead to their taking better care of their stock generally, which is very material, especially as to their calves; similar encouragement might be given for exhibitions of sheep, pigs, and poultry.

Premiums should be offered for the best mechanics and other artisans, also to such women as keep their houses in the best order; no distinction as to religious sects should be made where conduct is equally correct, and the latter consideration, *i. e.*, the correctness of their conduct, should be taken into account in all cases.

Care should be taken that the Indians erect barns themselves for their grain and hay, and that their vegetables, particularly their potatoes, are early, and well secured from the frost and wet of the winter, as well as from the backwater raised from the Welland canal.

Temperance societies should be encouraged; members might perhaps be selected with advantage both in and out of school, and amongst the adults.

In the selection of all the officers and other persons for any purposes, the Company would wish loyal attachment to British interests, freedom from party spirit, good moral and religious character, with mild and even temper, patience and perseverance, should be looked for and required, as well as the other qualifications necessary for their respective employments.

The contracts and agreements of schoolmasters, tradesmen, &c., it is presumed, might be so drawn, as to enable the Agent, when necessary, to dismiss them, without special powers of attorney, from the Company.

To promote the objects which have been mentioned in the foregoing observations, or such of them as may, on full consideration, be found advisable, the Company are willing to appropriate the requisite sums, in addition to the originally fixed allowance of £750 per annum, lately increased to £1000 per annum, so that the expenditure for the station among the Mohawks, and others of the Six Nations, do not exceed in the whole £1200 per annum.

It would appear, that the schoolmasters who are engaged at an expense of £200 a year, might be rendered useful in teaching various trades and arts of life, besides ordinary school teaching, and if the present schoolmasters, or any of them, are not competent for this purpose, others might be substituted who are better qualified.

The Company have been informed, that with one or two mechanics, in whom skill in several mechanical trades is combined in one or each individual, and with one farming instructor, the wishes and purposes of the Company might be accomplished, and that after selling the articles manufactured, or the portion of them belonging to the Company, and deduct-

ing the proceeds from the expenses, the whole ultimate cost would not exceed £300 per annum, and in time, that the Institution would support itself.

The Company are not prepared to determine conclusively, whether all the objects referred to in this paper are possible and expedient, or which may be entitled to a preference.

A P P E N D I X C.

(p. 17.)

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT

OF

MESSRS. LUGGER, NELLIS, AND RICHARDSON,

DATED, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1834.

THE general view of the Indian character, expressed in the instructions sent them, appears to them to be correct. The Indians residing on the Grand River, have been more forward than other tribes, by the opportunities they have had of gaining a knowledge of the habits of white agriculturists, as well as by the interest taken in their welfare by the Government, and by the New England Company. They possess the finest tract of country in Upper Canada, from the sale of a portion of which, under the sanction and superintendence of Government, they will, in the course of a few years, become a most wealthy race of people.

The New England Company have, during several years, done much for their improvement, by building school-houses, appointing teachers, &c., in different Stations; but still, in

many instances, the Indians show themselves insensible to these advantages, and continue irresolute and suspicious, and look upon all whites as intruders. Messrs. Luggier, Nellis, and Richardson, give it decidedly as their opinion that no measure would tend so much to remove their prejudices, as the instruction of a number of the youth of both sexes in the arts, habits, and customs of civilized life, who may hereafter act as instruments in the hands of the Company, for the complete civilization of the Indians generally. They will, therefore, use the building already erected for this purpose, and select ten boys, and four or six girls, for instruction, from the Six Nations, to be boarded, lodged, and taught, keeping the school open for as many day scholars as can be accommodated and instructed. A respectable man, with a small family, has been engaged as a teacher, who has been employed already as a teacher among the Mohawks. The expense of such an establishment they compute at £320 per annum. To this school a garden will be attached, in which the children will be taught to labour. When the boys are sufficiently advanced, they will be taught different branches of trade; besides this, there will continue to be school houses, and school teachers at different Stations. Although Indian parents possess less authority over their children than whites usually exercise over theirs, it is the wish of the most civilized amongst them that their offspring should receive the benefit of instruction. The expense of an establishment for the introduction of trades amongst them, including the wages and tools of a blacksmith, carpenter, waggon and sleigh-maker, and cabinet maker, they estimate at £380, from which sum may be deducted the amount of such articles as may be manufactured and sold. These trades of blacksmith, waggon, sleigh, and cabinet-maker, are selected, not only as the most useful trades, but because some of the Indians have shown a taste for these employments. The next object they think should be the intro-

duction of an agricultural system, which, though perfectly feasible, will require much time to promote it to a proper state of usefulness and profit. There are a few men among the different tribes awake to the advantages resulting from the tillage of the land, who have become industrious farmers; but in general, they are satisfied with growing a sufficient quantity of Indian corn, though Messrs. Luggier, Nellis, and Richardson think it would be better if their time and labour were directed to the produce of other grain which would be more profitable to them. They propose, therefore, having agricultural meetings twice a-year, and distributing prizes for different productions, of which they annex a scale, (not necessary to be here transcribed,) amounting to £26 17s. 6d. The first object to be accomplished is the regular cultivation of the soil, and the erection of houses and barns, which the Indians are very capable of effecting. Sheep and a good breed of pigs are much wanted, as the deficiency of animal food in the summer is productive of bad effects amongst them, for at that season their diet chiefly consists of green corn, cucumbers, and melons, which causes disorders amongst them. The aptitude of their low flat lands to produce such articles is injurious to them, as it leads them to neglect the uplands, upon which these productions will not grow so abundantly; but they are more adapted to different grains, which would yield a better return. The scale of premiums has therefore been arranged with a view to encourage the cultivation of the uplands. Some of the Indians have cultivated 20 or 30 acres of land, which is an encouraging circumstance, and it would be desirable that allotments should be made at some future, and no very distant period, to each Indian, of small pieces of land, accompanied with such regulations as should prevent their being parted with. Sir J. Colborne, it was thought, was desirous of carrying such a plan into effect. The improvement of the Grand River, now in progress, from the Welland Canal to Brant-

ford, and in which the Six Nations are interested as stockholders, will tend much to enhance the value of their lands, but great care must be taken that the whites do not intrude upon them; and the Government should adopt proper means to prevent it. There are several tributary streams flowing into the Grand River, upon two of which saw mills have been commenced, the one at the salt springs, the other at Tuscarora. The latter is at a stand for want of funds, and it is doubtful whether it would not be more advantageous, instead of completing what was begun, to have one good mill for grinding flour, with a saw mill attached, the one of which would cost about £800, and the other £200, making together £1000, which would not be a very considerable outlay, compared with the advantage to the Indians. At a late council, the Indian chiefs had resolved on building a council house, and Messrs. Jagger, Nellis, and Richardson thought it might be advisable for the Company to assist them in this work to the extent of one-half, the whole expense might be about £300. Such an assistance might render the chiefs more disposed to co-operate with the Company in their views of promoting the permanent interest of the tribes.

Great pains are taking, and have been for some time taken, to impress upon their minds the duty and importance of temperance, and the necessity of abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, indulgence in which has of late, during the prevalence of that dreadful disorder, the cholera, proved fatal to so many of them.

Collecting together the expenses of the different undertakings they propose, the aggregate appears to amount to	£1530 10 0
The Sum the Company proposed to allow	1200 0 0
Surplus to be provided	<u>£330 10 0</u>

Little pecuniary aid could, in the outset, be anticipated from

the Government, or from the Indians; but so soon as the salutary effects of the exertions making in their behalf shall begin to appear, there is no doubt such as may be required of them will be readily contributed. In the mean time, part of the expense may be met by the sale of articles manufactured.

Upon reconsidering the subject of mills, they give up the recommendation of a flour mill, and pronounce a decided preference in favour of two saw mills, as being less expense, and likely, in the present state of Indian settlements, to be of greater utility.

In conclusion, they express much pleasure in having it in their power to state, that there appears to exist a most amicable disposition on the part of the Six Nations towards the Company, and that whatever unpleasant feeling may have existed in the breasts of individuals against any of the Company's Agents, it is now entirely removed, and they have reason to hope that they will, at all times and on all occasions, be enabled to act with or for them, in perfect harmony and good faith,

APPENDIX D.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE OF DEPUTATION TO CANADA, 1837.

LETTERS FROM JACOB H. BUSK, ESQ., TO
JAMES GIBSON, ESQ., TREASURER.

New York, 9th Sept., 1840.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival in this city yesterday evening, after a very pleasant passage from Portsmouth of 29 days. We were detained too late in landing to make any immediate arrangement for proceeding to Toronto, but if the Wellington reaches the wharf in time to-day to admit of our getting our baggage on shore, we intend starting by the steam-boat for Albany on Monday.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Brantford, 2nd Oct., 1837.

ON the 9th of September I had the pleasure of writing you a few lines from New York, advising our safe arrival in that city by the Wellington Packet. We reached this place on the 22nd ult.; have visited the Institution, the schools, an

the churches, here and at Tuscarora; have received from Mr. Richardson the grants of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Delaware Mission School lots of land, amounting altogether to 360 acres. The surrender of 50 acres of land in two lots, the one of 17 and the other of 33 acres for the Tuscarora glebe, has been signed in council, by the chiefs; and application has been made, and is proceeding through the offices at Toronto, to confirm this surrender by a grant. At the same time a surrender has also been made, by the same council, of the land on which the Mohawk Church stands, and similar application is proceeding for a grant.

We have had great satisfaction in confirming the appointment of the Rev. A. Nellis as successor to the late Mr. Luggier, and congratulate the Company on having met with a gentleman so well calculated in every respect to further their views. He seems a very sensible and a very kind man; pious and religious without cant, hypocrisy, or bigotry; is intimately acquainted with the Indians in the neighbourhood, and understands well the best means of treating and instructing them. His knowledge of agricultural and other business appears quite sufficient for the duties he may have to perform, and we can discover no ground to suspect any want of energy or zeal. It was my wish, and full intention, to have sent you by this conveyance a much fuller account of our progress and operations, but so many interruptions have unavoidably occurred, I must request your kind indulgence till another packet.

We have not yet gone fully into the subject of accounts with Richardson, but he is making out, and will probably have ready to-day, a copy of the accounts and letters, which you will have received from him since our departure. In the mean time I can perceive, from what he states, that all the observations you have made on his former accounts will be satisfactorily explained. We are now setting off to visit the schools and the Indians on the lower part of the Grand River.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Toronto, 12th Oct., 1837.

I HAD the pleasure of writing you a few lines from New York on the 9th ult. advising our safe arrival there, and again a few more from Brantford, dated the 28th ult., since when we have not had the satisfaction of receiving from you any advice. I have therefore, at present, only to request your attention to the more particular account of our proceedings promised in my last.

On our arrival at New York the Wellington was boarded by a boat from the Customs, and another from the Board of Health. No objection was made to the immediate landing of the cabin passengers, but the ship was not allowed to go up immediately to the town, nor our luggage to be landed till she reached the wharf. There being many steerage passengers, a more particular examination of their health, and the purification of their clothing, occasioned more than usual delay, and it was not till after waiting four days that we got our things cleared. We then immediately took our passage by the steam-boat, up the Hudson to Albany. We reached that place on Tuesday, the 12th of September, in the evening; proceeded thence by rail-road to Utica, got there into a boat drawn by horses along the Erie canal, and advanced to Syracuse. In consequence of directions received at New York, and at other places in the course of our journey, we were induced to quit the Erie canal, and turn our faces to Oswego direct, where, we were told, a steam-boat would be found in the practice of passing every day to Toronto. No steam-boat or other conveyance across the Lake was there, nor did any opportunity of quitting that place occur for three days; at last, in the evening of the 17th of September, a steamer appeared, in which we immediately embarked, crossed the Lake during

the night, and, after calling at Coburg before daylight, and at Port Hope before sunrise, reached Toronto about the middle of the following day.

On board this steam-boat were several passengers resident in the country, some apparently of much respectability, some holding important offices in the government. Through the means of their conversation, several interesting circumstances were learnt respecting the state of the country, the condition of the Indians, the advantages that were thought to result from the establishment of the New England Company, &c. &c., and we heard accidentally expressed, the opinion entertained by persons quite uninterested, of the character, talents, and qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Nellis. At Toronto we delivered to the Governor, Sir F. B. Head, the letters with which we had been furnished, and stated to him the object of our journey. He received us politely, and offered us in general terms, any assistance we might have occasion for; on mentioning Mr. Nellis as the gentleman likely to be appointed by the New England Company to succeed Mr. Luggier at the Mohawk village, the Governor spoke favourably of him; said he had seen Mr. Nellis the last week at Toronto, where he was soliciting in aid of his mission, some contribution from Government, but that he, the Governor, had no money at his disposal for such purposes. We stated that it was not the object nor the practice of the New England Company to seek pecuniary assistance, but that any favour we might have occasion to ask of him, would be of a different nature. That we hoped the regulations which had been made to check the sale of spirits on the banks of the Grand River, might remove some impediments which had arisen to the endeavours of the New England Company to civilize the Indians; that we were anxious to learn whether the prosecutions (which we understood had been instituted) against several white persons for squatting on Indian lands, were yet brought to a conclusion.

The Governor expressed a desire, that the sale of spirits should be effectually prevented amongst the Indians; said he could not immediately call to mind the prosecutions which we alluded to, but that he was extremely desirous that strict justice should be done to every class of persons within the province; at the same time he remarked, that it was very evident in prosecutions of this nature, many difficulties would occur; that the increase of population in these parts was so great and so rapid, it was become almost impossible to keep the Indians to themselves entirely, and that many cases of intrusion on the part of whites would take place, which there might be no means to prevent or remedy. The Governor's attention had probably never been drawn directly to the concerns of the New England Company, but should any circumstances arise to render any particular application to him on our part expedient, there can be no doubt he would willingly seek and speedily acquire, more accurate information.

Our next visit was to the Archdeacon, Dr. Strachan, who appeared, as indeed might be expected, much better acquainted with the Company's concerns, and indeed to know much more about them than any other person with whom we had conversed. Like others, he spoke of Mr. Nellis as a person every way suited to the situation, and far better qualified than it was possible for any stranger to be, to discharge the duties it would require in a satisfactory manner; besides, he certainly thought the advantage we had derived from his previous services, gave him a very strong claim for a preference. The Archdeacon received us with much politeness, and begged we would favour him with a call on our return from Brantford.

Having satisfied ourselves as well as, at such a distance, we could respecting the Mohawk station and the character of Mr. Nellis, we left Toronto for Nicaragua, and then proceeded from the Falls through Hamilton, Dundas village, and Ancaster to Brantford. When we arrived at Brantford, it happened

that Mr. Richardson was not at home, and we spent the afternoon in walking to the parsonage and visiting the school and institution at the Mohawk village. Mr. Usher was still living in the parsonage house; he informed us that, waiting to hear from the New England Company respecting a successor to Mr. Luggier, he was continuing (notwithstanding the term for which he had agreed with that gentleman was expired,) to perform as much of the duties of the Mission as he had ever promised to undertake. That he preached regularly every Sabbath at the Mohawk church, and at stated times administered the Sacrament, but that he did not conceive it within his province to superintend the schools or institution, or to visit the Indians; that any particular communication with them, was not at all according to his taste; that he did not think he could be induced by any emolument, to act as an Indian Missionary. These observations were made incidentally, and not in consequence of any the slightest hint having been given that the New England Company thought of requesting his further services. The following morning Mr. Richardson, being returned, accompanied us in a light waggon to the Tuscarora station. After a ride of two hours, through a very pleasant though rather rough road, we reached Mr. Nellis's new habitation; which is a good sized, warm and comfortable dwelling, well calculated for the abode of any future Missionary to be employed by the New England Company. There is a good barn, with stable and cow-house adjoining; at a convenient distance, which though capable of and requiring some little additions and improvements, are of immediate and material use; the situation of the house is cheerful and pleasant, not far removed from the river, but so far raised above it as may diminish, if not entirely prevent, any bad effect from the fogs and exhalations which occasionally will arise in such situations. The prospect about the house is very retired and lonely, being principally over extensive woods, only inter-

sected by a few small cottages and by little patches of cleared land; the pleasantest look out is in front, along the banks of the river, where a plain of no great extent seems rather fuller of occupants and better cultivated. But though the appearance is so solitary, there are in fact more neighbours than appear, and in walking through the woods, many spots cleared by Indians are seen, which could not be discovered at a distance through the surrounding trees. In such places we found Indian families living comfortably, some in log, some in frame houses, occupying in different parts, little fields cleared for pasture and stocked with a few horses, oxen, cows, and here and there a few sheep; many inclosures were to be seen under the plough, in which wheat or oats, and very often maize had been grown, or was growing. In some places there are, also, larger farms, managed in a way very nearly approaching, in appearance, to the best conducted farms of their white neighbours. About half-a-mile from Mr. Nellis's house, which may be called the Tuscarora Parsonage, stands, in a more open part of the wood, with a beautiful view of the Grand River, the Indian Council House. It was the season of the year when one of the Indian feasts was held. They hold two in a year, we were told, one at the time of the sowing of the corn, and another at the season of gathering; on these occasions, it is said, sometimes a white dog is sacrificed to appease the Evil Spirit, the Good Spirit does not require any offering according to their notions, (which may be called irreligious, but cannot, in untutored minds, be considered very irrational) because he is always disposed to befriend them. It is asserted by some that this practice is now discontinued, and though we did not meet with any testimony of its discontinuance, which may be called completely satisfactory, the result of every inquiry leads to the undoubted conclusion that, if not completely at an end, it is growing rapidly into disuse; it is certain we saw nothing of it, nor did we receive any intimation

that any such ceremony was going on. In addition to the concourse occasioned by the feast, there was, at this time, an assembly of some chiefs holding council upon a question which they regarded, very justly, as one of much importance to them, viz : the expediency of extending, or reducing, or surrendering altogether, the shares they held, or, more properly, which were held for them by Government in the Grand River Navigation Company, a question with which the New England Company, or their agents are certainly not called upon to interfere, but in which, as it bears in no inconsiderable degree on the progressive advance of Indian civilization, they will be excused for feeling a lively interest.

The countenances of many of the chiefs indicated much sense and feeling, and their general aspect in council, notwithstanding the fantastic ornaments worn by a few, is decorous and dignified. The solemnity and regularity of their debates, would do honour to senates of greater renown. It is impossible to witness the propriety of their proceedings, and to listen to the tone of their debates, without ardently wishing for them a better fate than seems to await them. In their character can be discovered no deficiency of reasoning powers, they argue justly on premises within their reach, but it is not easy and it is seldom attempted, to make them comprehend in time the facts on which their decision should rest. Some years ago, a traveller in their woods might have dreaded to meet a wild man with a dark complexion, as he would a shaggy bear, but times are now changed ; the Indian, now inoffensive and confiding, is become the defenceless prey of his fairer coloured but foul hearted fellow man, in whose snares and contrivances he gets every day entrapped ; and should the politics of government be so far changed as to withhold the assistance they have sometimes afforded, the whole race will, before long, be devoured by overwhelming hordes of civilized brutes.—They ought not to be so devoured !

But to return.—As it is usual with grave assemblies, when serious subjects are before them, to continue from day to day adjourned debates, so it was expected the session of this council would be of some continuance; but it was apprehended that many of the chiefs, in their eagerness for the general good, (an uncommon case on your side of the Atlantic,) had omitted to make sufficient provision for their own immediate wants, and would have to send a great distance to supply the defect, we thought it might prove a favourable opportunity of confirming any grateful feelings they might entertain towards the New England Company if we were to offer them some assistance, and we were fortunate enough to find, in the herd of an Indian farmer not far from the spot, a tolerably fat ox, which was purchased for seventeen dollars and presented to them. It was thankfully received, and evidently afforded great satisfaction.

Before we had been long at Mr. Nellis's house a deputation of chiefs from the nearest nations, the Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Senecas, paid us a formal visit. In set harangues, delivered by one of each nation in succession, with much seriousness and earnestness, they congratulated us on our safe passage over the great waters, expressed their thankfulness to the Good Spirit for having preserved us through the dangers of the voyage, testified much gratitude for what the New England Company had in various ways accomplished for their benefit, and requested permission to state the particulars of what they were most anxious yet to receive. Amongst their desires was uppermost a new saw-mill, then a place of divine worship at Tuscarora, larger and more convenient than the present school-room now used for that purpose. They pressed much the great importance of a bell, to call together, at stated times, their widely scattered congregation, and to impress their neighbours with respect for their church. To the school at Tuscarora they would gladly see attached an Institution for teaching trades, similar to that at Mohawk village; they con-

sidered the distribution of agricultural implements would be of great advantage; and a new edition of the translation of the Prayer Book would greatly assist them in their devotions. Respecting the removal of Mr. Nellis they were divided: some were extremely unwilling that he should leave their immediate neighbourhood, feeling particularly attached to him, while others were willing to sacrifice their own feelings, from a persuasion that he might more effectually serve their race by being transferred to the Mohawk Station, where the establishment was so much more considerable.

In expressing their gratitude for the assistance they had so often, and so long derived from the New England Company they confessed they felt fully convinced that if they did not acquire the arts, and adopt the habits of white men, they must soon cease, altogether, to exist as a nation. One of the Senecas, who had come from the lower part of the river, regretted very much that the number of scholars which used to attend at the school called the Onondaga having fallen off, that school had been shut up; though there might not be scholars enough at this moment to justify the expense, he did hope, if the number could be increased, that this school would be reopened: in the mean time, as some of the Indians in those parts had sent their children to schools kept and generally attended by whites, he begged any money arising from rent of the school-room at Onondaga, whilst it was not used for its original immediate purpose, should be specially allotted to pay the expense of such Indian scholars as might have recourse to the neighbouring schools of the white men. This address, or more properly these addresses, were delivered with the greatest gravity and propriety, and translated as they proceeded, whenever the speaker came to a pause at the end of each sentence or paragraph, by Alvis, the interpreter at the Tuscarora church. We returned an answer in the same way, through similar interpretation, assuring them that we had not failed to address

to the Supreme Ruler of the World, who was equally their God and our God, our grateful thanksgivings for our safe deliverance from the hazards to which we had been exposed, and that we should not fail to offer constant supplications to the same Almighty Power that he would be pleased to preserve and bless them, encourage them to acquire, and enable them to pursue the arts of civilization with habits of peace and kindness, and make them to prosper as a good and happy people. We wished to express, as fully as we were able, the great gratification derived from visiting them in their own country, and the agreeable surprise we had felt in perceiving them so much advanced beyond that wandering and savage state in which they had been described to be living; that the degree in which their lands were cultivated, the improved state of many of their dwellings, their readiness to embrace the Christian religion, the consciousness they seemed to entertain of the importance of its truths, must encourage the New England Company to continue every endeavour in their power to befriend them; that though the entire expense of erecting larger buildings, when added to other outlays of the Company for their improvement, might absorb too large a proportion of the Company's immediate resources, the Company would certainly not be averse to contribute partially to objects which were evidently so desirable; that with respect to the church we would endeavour, when they had determined upon the site and size they would prefer, to procure an accurate estimate of the cost. In the mean time we hoped they would prove themselves in earnest in this application, by preparing, and getting out of the forest, the requisite timber. If they would contribute freely with their own labour to the building, we trusted the additional assistance necessary might be brought within the compass of the Company's means; that the bell, to which they had attached so much importance, the Company would be happy to present; that the translation of

the Prayer Book we believed to be in progress under some other patronage; that, as to the saw mill, we could not but exceedingly lament the miscarriage to which they had been exposed in their late attempt, but if they would resolve on making another attempt upon a more favourable spot, would select a more skilful millwright, set heartily to work to transport the old materials or to prepare new timber, the Company would not hesitate to contribute to the same extent as they had done before; that, in fact, the money which had been advanced was laid out principally in constructing the wheel, and in articles of iron, and that these were all still in a state of preservation, and might be easily removed; that the Company would be ready, as far as their means would admit, to extend the school at Tuscarora, and to add to what was there taught such instruction in mechanic arts as is now given to the Mohawks, whenever they could see sufficient encouragement in the number; the diligence, the capacity, and the perseverance of the children who might be found attending the present Tuscarora master; that the occasional distribution of agricultural implements had been, and would continue to be, a favourite object with the Company, and they might depend would not be neglected. To the special application respecting the rent of the Onondaga school-house, we were desirous that school should be re-opened, and if 10 or 12 scholars could be relied on as constant attendants, we should consider that number sufficient to re-open it; in the mean time the request they had made was so reasonable it should certainly be complied with, and any rent from that should go, without fail, to defray the expense of such Indian children as might there attend white schools. We were so deeply impressed by what we had seen among them of the advantages resulting to them from Mr. Nellis's residence at Tuscarora, and were so sensible of the comfort enjoyed by many of them by their frequent and intimate communication with him, that we could not but contem-

plate his removal with some regret ; at the same time, when it was perceived how much the sphere of his usefulness might be extended, and that speedily a worthy successor to him at Tuscarora, should be appointed, which we would spare no pains to accomplish ; we trusted all would be reconciled and united before long, in rejoicing in the change. After this deputation had taken leave, we were invited to attend the following day, their General Assembly in the Council House. We found the chiefs arranged on a rude bench along the sides of a long room, occupying the principal part of the inside of their log Council House. They were placed, the Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and Oneidas on one side, and on the other and across one end of the room, the Mohawks, Onondagas and Senecas, the other end was occupied with the council fire. In the middle of the floor, opposite a chief, who acted probably as speaker during their deliberations, and was on the present occasion the principal spokesman, were placed two chairs, on which Mr. Stratton and myself were placed. It had been previously settled, as we had been apprised, that the rights of naturalization were to be conferred upon us, according to their accustomed forms, and we had been required to choose (which is a requisite preliminary) the nation, and the tribe of that nation, to which we wished to belong. As we were immediately in the country of the Tuscaroras, Mr. Stratton thought that nation was entitled to a preference ; he learnt that the Snipes were a leading tribe, his choice was made accordingly. Considering the operations of the Company had been the most extensive among the Mohawks, I was desirous to be enrolled amongst them, and made choice of their highest tribe, that of Bears, which, whatever jeers or smiles it might occasion in the latitude of London, is regarded on the banks of the Grand River, in Upper Canada, as an honourable distinction. After waiting some little time in the seats appropriated to us, opposite the end bench of the room, in the centre of which sat the

speaker, he rose and directed to us a long and formal discourse, delivered with much solemnity and emphasis, expressing, as in the former instance, their thanks to the Good Spirit for having preserved us and caused us to visit them; their gratitude to the good men in England from whom we had come, and to whom they were indebted for many benefits, with other observations, which it would occupy too much room here to detail. To all we returned the most suitable answers that occurred, and the speechifying being concluded, the ceremony of giving to each an Indian name immediately followed. A Mohawk chief then rose and led the candidate for Mohawk fraternity along the room, from one end to the other, in a sedate and solemn pace, pronouncing the new name and singing the war-song; to this song the circum-sitting chiefs responded in a kind of chorus. A Tuscarora chief then acted the same part with the young Tuscarora; to him was allotted the name of "*Towis-towis*." Your Deputy had the gratification of receiving the appellation of "*Karri-wiquh*," which we are told means one who brings them good news. It should not be omitted in describing so circumstantially these little occurrences, (as it may serve as some proof of the attention which these people are paying to agriculture, and of the success which already seems to crown and encourage their exertions,) that in the middle of this council chamber during these transactions, was placed a stalk of Indian corn, measuring fourteen feet in height. Before we quitted the house, many mutual expressions of friendship and kind wishes were exchanged; we received a cordial shake of the hand from every chief and from many inferiors, and some female spectators, and departed at last much gratified with an amicable and an interesting exhibition so novel.

We had an opportunity of obtaining some further insight into the character and habits of these Indians, by witnessing a game at ball, something resembling the Scotch game of goff,

which succeeded the deliberations of the senate, and was pursued with much eagerness by the parties engaged. Three of the nations were opposed to the other three. I should like to give you a description of it, but am unwilling to trespass further at present on your patience. I am aware that such narration may be regarded by some as uninteresting and useless, and expose me to the imputation of dwelling upon trifles and swelling into importance matters of no moment. Still, as amongst the objects of the journey we have undertaken must always be reckoned foremost, the opportunity of informing you fully and truly of the character, capabilities, and actual condition of those for whose improvement and conversion you are so anxious, and I really know not how this information can be more satisfactorily collected and conveyed, than by watching and describing as it occurs, every employment in which they may be found engaged, I am unwilling altogether to omit soliciting your further indulgence, though time compels me to defer it to a future opportunity.

The following is the description of the game alluded to above, into which the Deputation were very unexpectedly introduced on their first approach to Tuscarora.

As with us, the winning what is called a rubber at wist and at many other plays, requires the winning a majority of games, as a race must be determined by the issue of more than one heat, so this Indian game consisted of different parts, and before the victory could be decided, the claimants must have succeeded in more than one contest. This being the practice, opportunities would frequently occur without occasioning any difficulty in the reckoning or affecting the final result, for rest and intermission; and it generally happens, that games begun at the first assembling of the different nations, are actually suspended and renewed by several adjournments during the sitting of the council, till their business being concluded, the time for dispersing to their homes arrives. This had been the

case in the present instance, and the game was not finally closed till after the occurrences in council described already. But our first view of the earlier part of it, bursting upon us at a moment and in a spot so unexpected, did not fail to produce a considerable effect, perhaps a greater than it may be thought ought to have been produced by such a trivial occurrence, but it certainly did suddenly and considerably raise the character and acquirements of the Indians in our minds, above the position in which preconceived notions had placed them.

We had been travelling for some time along a road, seemingly little frequented, wide enough to permit our waggon to pass with ease, but not so open as to admit the full light of the sun, being bounded on each side by some extent of impracticable brush-wood, spreading under the branches and entangled round the stems of lofty trees. We had recently met no passengers, perceived no creature moving, heard no sound, nor discerned any signs of habitation in the neighbourhood. From this silent, solitary, sombre passage, we came all at once to a bright open spot; the ground, unincumbered with wood, presented a tolerably even surface, rising gently on our right. Upon a ridge at the distance of a few hundred yards, stood a very decent looking log-house, which afterwards was found to be the very edifice which was serving both as school-room and chapel for the Company's teachers. Between this building and our track, many little groups of persons, decked out in bright and lively colours, were sitting and standing on the grass, so as to bring to mind a holiday evening at an English wake. Some had white, some painted feathers in their caps; some wore showy sashes, and many had on coats of blue or green cloth with red vests, all a little faded indeed, but still gay. There were several women in the parties, some wearing round hats, like those of the Welsh women, who come up periodically to weed the gardens about London, but most with their heads uncovered, set off to advantage by their fine black

hair, smooth and shining, parted with precision in front, and neatly platted down their backs, many wearing dark blue cloth wrappers which covered, when drawn close round, almost the whole of their persons, and being put on corners like shawls, stood up behind in a point higher than their heads, exhibiting the appearance of narrow hoods; others had white light clean blankets with dark selvages, put on in a similar fashion. Beneath these mantles they wore cotton chemises, short petticoats, and long loose dark blue cloth trowsers, ornamented at the lower part, that is, between the knee and the ankle, with white beads elegantly arranged in festoons of different patterns, and on their feet were moccasins or slippers of deer skins tanned, embroidered with beads in a similar style. The assembly was divided, as on approaching we perceived, into two parties; three of the nations on one side and three on the other, being placed nearly opposite to each other, but with a considerable space between. In this intermediate space appeared many male figures stript to the waist, and displaying their dark copper skins and athletic limbs unshrouded and unshackled, moving about with great earnestness and rapidity. In their hands they all had what we conjectured must be some hostile weapon, with which at short intervals, in downright earnest, they seemed to be assailing each other. After each severe attack there came a rapid rush of the whole party, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in the opposite, and as either side of the open green was approached, there resounded from one or the other part of the collected spectators, loud and animating cheers. The bustle and agitation was so considerable, that whilst we were at a distance, we could not but entertain some apprehension we might be advancing towards a field of real battle, but being able to discover no signs of slaughter, no symptoms of wounds, concluded it must be the commemoration of some martial exploit, celebrated by a sham fight, and it was not without much

surprize that, on arriving in the midst of the throng, we learnt the entertainment was purely civic. What, indistinctly seen, had assumed the appearance of offensive arms, was a stick of moderate size, between four and five feet long, tapering at the lower end and bent with a round curve backwards for about ten or twelve inches, this part being retained in its reflectent position by a thong of deer skin, having the intermediate space interwoven with strips of the same material in the fashion of a net, and resembling, excepting in the size and length of the handle, the dumb battledores which boys in your part of the world use to bandy a shuttlecock. The contest was with this instrument to drive the ball or to catch it up on the network, and run with it beyond certain limits agreed on and marked. One party, consisting of the Mohawks, Onondagas, and Senecas to one side, and the other composed of the Tuscaroras, Oneidas, and Cayugas to the other. The whole of the assemblage were not engaged, but out of each nation had been selected two individuals, enjoying the most distinguished reputation amongst their fellows for activity, adroitness and perseverance, and to these champions was committed respectively, the honour of their constituents. Many rude encounters took place, many severe blows and concussions were interchanged; on neither side did there appear any delicate apprehension of giving, or any distressing intimation of suffering pain. The shins and knuckles, shoulders and heads of these Indians, must be harder than those of the inhabitants of more cultivated regions, or what is more probable, and to them much more honourable, their tempers must be under much better controul. There was no unmanly shrinking from attack, no contumelious reproach, no lugubrious complaint, no furious resentment; every thing was conducted with perfect good humour and uninterrupted order, and concluded, as festive popular meetings nearer home seldom are concluded, without a fight or a quarrel, without abuse or com-

plaint, without a wrangle or an oath. We must not disgrace ourselves by calling these people savages. In the course of the conflict, the prospect of success would frequently vary, now the Mohawk, now the Tuscarora party, as the ball approached the one or the other goal, were excited by their respective compatriot applauses, the former it must be confessed the most frequently, and that side ultimately was declared victorious. The successful players were then rewarded by the allotment of particular prizes. These prizes consisted generally of some piece of household furniture or of clothing, sometimes parts of female dress, a chemise, or petticoat, or trowsers highly ornamented with beads. The eagerness with which these, whatever might be their nature, were received, and when consisting of clothing, whether male or female, were immediately put on, the suitableness or unsuitableness of them to the recipients, the drollery and delight with which they were exhibited, called forth at times great bursts of laughter and applause, and diffused around a gratifying scene of merriment and good humour. We did not exactly learn by what authority the distribution of these prizes was arranged, whether in compliance with conditions previously settled by the players among themselves, or in obedience to the adjudication of their chiefs, according to their estimate of the different degrees of merit displayed, but from some circumstances we were rather inclined to imagine they should be regarded as wager stakes, pledged by each individual against corresponding pledges of his immediate opponent. Be this as it may, the same submissive acquiescence in some fixed plan, the same contented regularity was observed to the final award, that had been so conspicuous in the previous stages of the entertainment. But the game, consisting as has been stated, of different parts, was not ultimately determined on the evening of our arrival. Soon after the setting of the sun, the want of light caused it to be suspended. It was Saturday evening;

the next day few Indians, except those who attended the church, were to be seen, a universal stillness prevailed; if any amusement or any business was going on, it must have been in some recess in the woods, remote from view and attended with no noise. It was not till the following day, that is Monday, in the afternoon, when the council had been adjourned, that we were invited to witness the resumption of the sports. But I should not omit to mention an occurrence which took place most opportunely, to show under trial of a different nature, the respectful, well subdued demeanour of the Indians, and at the same time to exhibit a further aptitude in the character of Mr. Nellis for the situation he was about to be placed in, of which we might not otherwise have become so immediately sensible, that of possessing, when occasion required, promptitude, decision, and firmness. Just as the shades of evening were drawing in, and we were on the point of retiring, intimation was privately given by one of the Indians to Mr. Nellis, that a negro who lived at a little distance, and was known by the name of Black Jack, had been just seen driving a pony in a little cart, in which were two casks, towards a log-house which stood not far off within the woods. There could be no doubt these casks contained forbidden liquors, and that there was a design to turn a penny by selling them to the natives. We immediately accompanied Mr. Nellis, who together with some of the chiefs hastened to the spot mentioned, and there found just arrived, the cart, the casks, the pony, and a negro. It was not indeed Black Jack himself, but a younger black, who claimed to be his son. No time was lost in ascertaining indisputably the contents of the casks. One proved to be filled with gin, the other with beer. Mr. Nellis represented to the lad very forcibly, the unlawfulness and wickedness of furnishing the Indians with such articles; explained the punishment with which the offence might be visited, and threatened if the casks were not given up, an im-

mediate prosecution. It was impossible not to feel the special guilt and danger of distributing ardent spirits and intoxicating drink at a juncture, when so many inhabitants of the woods were collected together, and engaged in discussions and exercises naturally tending, even in the most peaceful dispositions, to produce considerable excitement. The little black, uninfluenced by the fear of any consequences to himself or others, and perhaps encouraged by the latent wishes but half concealed in some of the copper faces, now gathering pretty thick round us, resisted all interference, and stoutly maintained his right to do what he chose with his own. The altercation began to grow warm, and the number of Indians fast increased, few of whom however, whatever might be their secret inclination, ventured openly to abet a breach of the law; their conduct might have been more in conformity with their too well known propensity, had a contest ensued. It was not thought expedient to recur directly to force, and the proposal which young Mungo at last made, that the dispute should be suspended till his father could arrive, was acceded to. Jack was sent for immediately; on appearing, he declared that the casks and their contents belonged neither to himself nor his son, but were the property of a white man of the name of ———, who lived close by, and who had been more than once before convicted of similar irregularity, and who had merely employed these black assistants to smuggle, and clandestinely convey the liquor from Brantford. This change, pretended or real, in the ostensible ownership, made no change in the real merits of the case, and supplied no reason for desisting from the demand, which had been made and was now more authoritatively repeated, of a surrender. After a little renewed dispute, the cause of order prevailed; the gin, with the approbation and through the assistance of the chiefs, was carried off to be transmitted to the nearest magistrate for condemnation. A more summary fate, through a less regular

process, awaited the cask of beer, which we were informed was, without further investigation or hesitation, immediately on our departure, seized and stove.

This unexpected exhibition seemed suddenly to throw across our path a new light, dispelling the false representations which have often been made to us of the condition and capability, or rather incapability of the Indians. We could not have wished for an occurrence more seasonable, a more favourable introduction to people, whose situation, habits, and character, whose improvement and whose improvableness we were seeking to ascertain. If the assembly here collected formed a fair specimen of the Six Nations; (as on more extensive acquaintance, and more particular investigation, we found they did,) it was evident that the tribes our Missionaries had to deal with in this quarter, were so far from being, as they have often been accused of being, irremediably ignorant and brutal; that they could not with propriety, even at present, be denominated savages. Many circumstances about them, denoted no little progress in civilization. Their dress, though not cut by a Parisian or London artist, exhibited not less taste, and far more convenience and decency than many metropolitan fashions. In some articles made by themselves, there might be seen marks of much skill, in the selection of others of foreign manufacture, and in the general arrangement of their costume there was visible some taste, a desire to consult the becoming to attract the favourable regards of each other, that is of their public. If any little irregularity took place in appearance or in action that sinned against their notions of propriety, it was quickly noticed, and their lively sense of the ridiculous frequently manifested by hearty peals of laughter. This petty vanity, this sensitive jealousy of external seemliness may not deserve to be counted an excellent, but you will allow it to be not only an innocent but a useful quality, the reverse of that stupid and besotted indifference which has been

attributed to them, and quite incompatible with gross licentiousness and ferocity of disposition. If it be not itself a virtue, it at least indicates a soil where wise instructors may hope to implant and foster virtues with success. But this was not the only nor the most pleasing symptom to be observed; sympathy in the prevailing dexterity or mishaps of their respective friends, a general air of kindness towards all, the maintenance of peace and harmony throughout, uninterrupted by one sound of discord, were circumstances which occasioned greater surprise and gratification, and offered a clearer and more pleasing presage of future improvement. Here was a meeting of people you are wont to consider barbarians, free from all the noisy broils and riotous excesses so often disgracing collections of civilized men. A meeting of rude wanderers in a wilderness, enjoying innocently and gaily, with jovial and with social feelings, an amusement, if not more rational, less detrimental and far less barbarous than the most favourite sports of our highly cultivated land. A congregation, containing persons of different religions, many of them Pagans, none entertaining any clear idea of the force or source of legal authority, but all readily obeying certain rules, and strictly preserving order, respecting what was due to those with whom they were contending, and exhibiting instances when smarting with pain and disappointment of patience and content, which it would not be wise to count on finding among the best instructed followers of our most admired preachers. This meeting was not what many of us would call a religious assembly. Yet as the Indians hold periodically (independent of other councils for particular purposes) two great councils in the year, one at the time of sowing, and one at that of gathering the corn or maize, if they raise, on these occasions, their thoughts and hearts (as the selection of these seasons and some other circumstances justify a belief they do) in praise and thanksgiving and supplication to the

Good Spirit from whom they acknowledge every good proceeds, it would seem to partake in some degree of a sacred character, and certainly the sports accompanying it cannot be objected to as profane. But this account of them may be objected to as irrelevant and frivolous, and treated as a silly tale of a trifling pastime, fit only for the entertainment of school boys, and it would deserve to be so treated, were not every one of us ready to confess that the difference is very small between the amusements of untaught childhood, and the ordinary occupations of maturer years, between a rude scramble in a wood for a base ball, and the eager quest of those bubbles which excite and engross the attention of our most polished cities. The points of similitude are obvious between a diligent struggle for the prizes of avarice or ambition, and a keen contest for victory in an idle game. There is in both, unavoidably, much animation, much excitement of the passions, and a necessity for much self-controul. Neither can proceed without order, without submission to acknowledged authority, without conformity to fixed rules. In the fervour of exertion, regard must be paid in both to the duties and claims of play-fellows, and amidst great provocation respect must be preserved for the rights of opponents. Quickness in seizing fair opportunities of advantage must be united with patience, and vigilance in warding off attacks, renovation of hope under disappointment, steadiness of purpose, perseverance through fatigue, and quiet endurance of pain. Where such qualities are called into action, there must be ample field for the development and for the observation of character. This little introduction, therefore, to some of their customs, insignificant as they at first appear, may perhaps prove not altogether unserviceable in assisting you to form a clearer view of the actual state of these interesting people, and of the prospect which their present habits and their natural disposition furnish of accomplishing their further improvement.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Toronto, 15th Oct., 1837.

I HAVE great satisfaction in confirming the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Nellis at the Mohawk parsonage; everything we have seen of that gentleman, and everything we have heard, lead to the conclusion, that a person more fit for the situation could no where be found. Recollecting the inconvenience that occurred in the case of Mr. Lugger, from not being able immediately to refer to the terms of the agreement made with him, we thought it best to commit to paper the terms settled with Mr. Nellis, a copy of which will be presented to you when we return. The successor of Mr. Lugger being appointed, it was desirable no time should be lost in his undertaking the duties of the situation; notice of the arrangement was consequently, without delay, imparted to Mr. Usher, who promised to provide himself as soon as possible, with another lodging, and that Mr. Nellis's furniture should be admitted into the parsonage at Mohawk; as soon as it could be sent up. By this time both these gentlemen must have completed their removal.

When at Tuscarora, we attended the Divine Services performed in the school-room; the liturgy was read in the Mohawk tongue by Mr. Nellis, the hymns were translated and sung in the same language; the sermon was preached in English and rendered into the Tuscarora language, sentence by sentence as it proceeded, by the interpreter Alvis. The congregation consisted almost wholly of Indians, and amounted in the morning to between 60 and 70 persons: their attention was steady, and their demeanour had all the outward marks of seriousness and devotion. The discourses delivered, were perfectly suited to the congregation, and calculated to produce good effects; in the afternoon the attendance was diminished,

but many of the men and more of the women waited for the second service. The following Sunday we went to the Mohawk church, where, besides some whites attached to the institution, and some visitors from Brantford, about seventy Indians were assembled. After service, the Sacrament was administered. The number of Indian communicants was between twenty and thirty. If the style of Mr. Nellis's discourse made us rejoice in the prospect of his becoming the stated minister at the larger church of Mohawk, it will be sufficient allusion to Mr. Usher's, to say it produced the same effect. After paying attention to the churches, much of our time has been occupied in visiting the schools, and revisiting again and again, the Institution. Both schools and Institution have fallen off from what probably they once were, and are in many respects short of what they ought to be. They have suffered much since Mr. Lugger's departure, for want of more active special superintendence; this want we trust will now be effectually supplied, and we look forward with much hope to great amendment.

In the mean time, it may be satisfactory to know, that the patents for the different grants of land mentioned in our last dispatch, will be brought over with us, and that we expect also to get the patent for the Tuscarora glebe and the allotment at Chemong, which passed yesterday from the Attorney General's office, and is now only waiting the Governor's signature. The Delaware and Onondaga schools are not now going on for want of scholars to attend them: the Indians, whose children it was hoped would be profitted by those schools, have, by causes which shall be more fully explained, been induced to remove from their neighbourhood. The lots of land, and the school-rooms upon them, are therefore now let for improvement to tenants, under the superintendence of our lay agent. We visited them, and will report more particularly their situation and condition. The Oneida school is trans-

ferred to a place called Johnson's Settlement, where a younger and more efficient teacher is much wanted. There is another school at Martin's Settlement, apparently well conducted and numerous attended. The Tuscarora school is also well conducted, but the master, Alloway, is in a declining state of health. In the conduct of the Institution, there is need of some alteration; complaints have been made by several of the parents of the scholars, which we have taken much pains to investigate, and trust, that not only cause of complaint may in future be prevented, but that this important part of the Company's concerns, may be made to produce the most beneficial effects.

Before leaving Brantford, a memorandum was made out of some regulations, which appeared very desirable, and at the same time a scheme was drawn up, to serve for immediate use, (to be confirmed or altered hereafter, as the Company may see fit,) for the division and definition of the different duties of our clerical and lay agents. The memoranda were left with Mr. Nellis and Mr. Richardson, and copies of them shall be transmitted to you. We did not fail to go particularly and carefully through all the accounts of your lay agent, and feel satisfied with the explanation given to the remarks which you had made upon his former accounts. What Mr. Richardson has written will, we think, be deemed sufficient on this head, but should any difficulty still remain, we shall easily be able to remove it. The particulars are recorded in a book, which we have received and will bring home. We are now busily employed in applying for the alterations desired in the grants at Rice Lake and in that of the Mohawk glebe, but must leave these subjects to our next.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Coburg, 1st November, 1837.

I HAD the pleasure of writing to you last on the 12th ult., giving you a general report of our proceedings up to that period, and inclosing a more particular account of part of them, to be continued as leisure moments occur; at present, I can only state in general terms, what has since been done. Before concluding the last report, relating to the Mohawk and Tuscarora stations, it should have been mentioned more distinctly, that we found many proofs of the mischief which had arisen, from the want of more careful and constant superintendence during the time of Mr. Luggers's absence, and that we were convinced, similar evils, probably to a greater extent, would result, were any considerable interval to take place at Tuscarora, between Mr. Nellis's leaving and the coming in of his successor. For this reason, and for several others, it is extremely desirable, if possible, to meet with a suitable person in this country, who could immediately undertake the functions of that Mission. Strongly impressed with this feeling, no opportunity of enquiring after a suitable successor to Mr. Nellis has been omitted; many persons have been named, but the strongest recommendations unite in favour of the Rev. Mr. Givins, who has at present a Mohawk congregation at the Bay of Quinté; it is hoped he may be induced to change that place for Tuscarora. To learn his inclination in that respect, would be of itself sufficient reason for visiting the Bay of Quinté; but we are desirous of previously finishing whatever it may be possible to accomplish, for the promotion of the Company's objects in the upper part of the province.

The grants of land for the Tuscarora glebe, and for the ground on which the Mohawk church stands, have passed the Council without opposition or objection, but are not yet out,

because the Attorney General is absent on business at the assizes, and they must wait his fiat. In the mean time, we have received complete, the patent of the 1600 acres at Chemong Lake, which with the other deeds we have got or may get, shall be brought home with us. Regarding the alteration which was mentioned in my last we were applying for in the deeds of the Mohawk glebe, and in that of the 1120 acres at Rice Lake, we have had several conversations about them with the Governor and his prime minister; as to the alteration in the first, we have been invited to make a draft of such a deed as we should think reasonable, and your Secretary has accordingly made one, which is left for approbation; we hope it may be agreed to, as the Archdeacon has expressed himself satisfied as to the alterations desired. Everything that has passed respecting the land at Rice Lake, will form the subject of future communication.

Such was the situation of things when we left Toronto; we have now visited the Rice and Chemong Lakes, and are on our return to Toronto. I should have mentioned that, before leaving Toronto, we had several conversations with the gentlemen to whom Mr. Gilmour had given reference, and on all sides we heard him very favourably spoken of; we had also the pleasure of an interview with him, as he had come hither on some private business of his own. It is satisfactory to be able to say, that his conversation and manners strongly confirmed the favourable opinion generally entertained by all who have spoken of him, but being uncertain in what condition we might find the stations we were about to visit, and being unable to describe to him the nature of the situation he was to occupy, it would have been premature to have then said anything decisive about the appointment with which the New England Company wished to invest him; when we should be better acquainted with many particulars, of which we could then form no clear idea, we hoped, and we still hope, to have

some further conversation with him; and expect to meet him at Kingston, when we come down again from Toronto.

In travelling from Coburg to Rice Lake, the road is in many parts very rough and stony, and passes over ground much more elevated than any we had before met with in this province. We arrived however, though not without some difficulty, without any accident, at the little inn on the edge of the lake; experienced some delay and perplexity in crossing the lake during a thick fog in a small skiff, but at length landed at Captain Anderson's, whose residence is at the end of the village which the Company have built for the Indians, about a quarter of a mile distant from the nearest of their houses. Captain Anderson is a gentleman who has much influence, it might be said a complete controul, over the Indians in this place; he has had two Indian wives or squaws, and has a large family by them now grown up. By the aid of his sons, he is cultivating what appears a valuable lot of land, and one of his daughters has lately married a Methodist preacher. We found all the houses, which had been built under Mr. Scott's direction, very far from being in that state which, from the representations which have been made, and the sums which have been drawn, the Company had a right to expect they should have been. Two or three of those nearest to Captain Anderson's grounds, are in a very wet situation, and they are all placed very injudiciously and very unnecessarily, much too near the lake; those nearest to Captain Anderson's are going fast to decay, they are already uninhabited and uninhabitable, and many of the others will scarce keep out the weather. The logs of which they are built, are not such as they ought to have been, nor has the workmanship been much better than the materials; many of them are however, tenanted by Indians, and it would not be impracticable, by some repairs, to make many of them tolerably comfortable. There were few of the Indians at home; and as locks were put on their doors,

to preserve their goods till their return from hunting, we could not see the insides of many of the houses; those into which we did go, seemed superior in furniture and arrangement to many cabins that may be seen, either in Ireland or Scotland. There was a considerable extent of land behind the village cleared of high trees, (but not of stumps,) and we saw two or three teams at plough. It does not however appear that, except by the building of the village, the Indians had recently received much assistance from Mr. Scott; a few occasional articles of clothing and a little soup was, by Captain Anderson's representations, the extent. In spiritual matters, his conduct as a Missionary has been latterly equally unsatisfactory. When the Indians are at home, they are said to muster twenty scholars at the Company's school house, but the master has been always a Methodist, paid by that sect. A chapel too, we learn, was built in the middle of the village by the same zealous body, though it is now unfortunately burnt down, but a gentleman of the name of Hulbert, who preached in it, is still residing with his wife and family in one of the Company's best houses. Scott is said to have preached of late very rarely, and not to have attended regularly to the instruction in the school. It is very painful to hear, and much more so to have occasion to repeat, imputations of so grave a nature against a person deceased, but it is necessary that the Company should be made acquainted with the actual situation of things, in order that they may make such arrangements as shall ensure to their future endeavours, a better prospect of success. The mortification arising from perceiving this distressing state of affairs, has drawn me more into detail than I proposed when I began, and leaves but little time to notice several other matters which, however, are deserving of serious attention. At Chemong Lake, we found in all the first built houses, the same causes of complaint, inferior logs and bad workmanship, and injudicious sites. The dilapidations in them are even more serious than

in the houses at Rice Lake, and the number uninhabited greater. Five of those last built form, however, a pleasing exception to this general dissatisfaction, and show what all might and ought to have been ; these five had been allotted to Indians who were absent on hunting parties, and were consequently locked up, but the external appearance of their walls and windows, and what could be seen through the windows, indicate plainly the possibility, if proper means were taken, of teaching this people to live and act like civilized men. In regard to school instruction, I fear there is much cause to apprehend they have not yet had a fair chance ; the only person who pretends to have taught anything lately, is a man of the name of Foster, who was hired to superintend a soup kitchen, and declared himself unqualified to superintend a school ; he now, however, claims a schoolmaster's wages. Preaching there seems latterly to have been none. But these vexatious subjects demand further inquiry, and if fuller notice of them be necessary, they must be resumed at some future opportunity. We have, in compliance with your particular instructions, taken much pains to investigate the actual state in which the unfortunate affairs of the late Mr. Scott are left, but the result, I regret to say, promises no recompense for the labour.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Coburg, 18th November, 1837.

My last to you was dated from this place on the 1st instant ; though this is dated from the same place you must not conclude we have been spending all the intermediate time here. We went up to Toronto, as it was mentioned in my last to be our intention. From thence we returned hither by steam-boat, and then proceeded by land to the Bay of

Quinté ; we are now returning from the Bay of Quinté, and waiting for a steam-boat to convey us back again to Toronto. From thence I hope to have the pleasure of writing you next ; in the mean time I will endeavour to give you a short account of the course, and object, and issue of so many journeys, sincerely regretting, that though the travelling has been much, the progress, as to business, has been but small, indeed in some respects, matters seem to have retrograded. To any who are at all in the habit of transacting business with public offices, the delay and vexation we experienced at Toronto will not appear at all out of a usual course. I know not that we have a right to complain of intentional vexation from any individual, but one day was not a day that the Governor attended to business such as ours, another day his secretary was fully engaged, another the Commissioner of crown lands could not be seen, then the Attorney General was absent at the assizes, then the assizes in the country were over but the assizes in the capital had commenced, and though the Attorney General was now personally present, his attention could as little be directed to our case as before. We were once in hopes of getting these matters much more speedily settled, but as the season for leisure with these official gentlemen was so slow to arrive, and the season convenient for travelling was wearing fast away, we became very desirous that the intermediate time should be employed, if possible, in accomplishing some other parts of our commission. What appeared the most pressing, was the state of affairs at the Rice and Chemong Lakes.

After some deliberation and further conversation with Mr. Gilmour, we satisfied ourselves that we should be fulfilling the desire and promoting the designs of the Company, in communicating to him without further delay, the Company's appointment of him to succeed the late Mr. Scott. A full explanation was given him of the situation in which he

would find these stations, and particular instructions were drawn up, specifying the objects of the Company in his appointment, and the services which he would be expected to render. The mode in which the Company wished his accounts to be kept was clearly pointed out, and such regulations suggested respecting his drafts, as would best correspond with what we understood to be your wishes, and a sketch of an agreement, similar, as far as circumstances would admit, to the agreement before concluded with Mr. Nellis was drawn up and signed. These preliminaries being concluded, Mr. Gilmour, accompanied by his lady, took their departure from Toronto to Peterboro', where, for the present, they are to reside. At no very distant period I hope to have the pleasure of transmitting or delivering to you copies of the directions and agreement here mentioned, and to be able to give a favourable account of the improved effects which may result from this appointment: but for the present I trust you will excuse a brief, hasty report. With the late concerns of Scott, it seems desirable that Gilmour should be mixed up as little as possible, I mean with such as relate to money matters. Gilmour's appointment took place on the 6th Instant, and his salary commences from that day. The only payments preceding that date with which he will have any occasion to interfere are, one to T. Turner, superintendent of the soup kitchen at Rice Lake, to whom there has been left a debt due of £19: 5s. he has received of me £1: 5s. Gilmour will therefore have to pay him £18. He will also have to settle with the other soup kitchen superintendent, (called Foster,) at Chemong Lake. This man has been acting, or pretending to act for a year and a half in a double capacity, as cook and schoolmaster, no agreement seems to have been made with him for his literary labours, which is unfortunate, as he is thus left at liberty to put his own value on them, and certainly no one could be found likely to put a higher. In bringing this

man's pretensions at all within the bounds of moderation, there has been a great deal of trouble; he persisted strenuously in claiming £75, though with the half of that sum he would, probably, have been more than doubly overpaid. Under all circumstances, it was not desirable for the Company to be over rigid, and I trust it will not be thought that too much concession has been made to an unreasonable claimant, if he should be allowed £50. There is another item also which it is desirable that Mr. Gilmour should settle; and that is the amount of an account which Mrs. Scott makes out for flour and pork, and travelling expenses for visiting the Indians after her husband's decease; this account which falls something short of £25, the Company, I am sure, would not desire should be too sharply examined. Mrs. Scott is the widow of an agent who once afforded them great satisfaction; she has four children, two of them quite unprovided for, and is left absolutely destitute,

These matters being adjusted, we turned our views towards the Bay of Quinté, and accordingly embarked for Coburg by the first steam-boat, and there hired a waggon to carry us to the abode of Mr. Givins. After some tossing on the lake, and much more and ruder jolting on the land, we reached the seat of the Mohawk Mission on the Bay of Quinté; there we found Mr. Givins in a comfortable parsonage, situated near a very neat wooden church, surrounded by a glebe of upwards of 200 acres, most beautifully situated on the border of the bay. Had we been a day later, we should not have found Mr. Givins there, for he was preparing to remove for the winter up to the village of Napanee, about eight miles further into the country, where there is a considerable white population and a church, to the duty of which Mr. Givins attends as well as to that of the Mohawk church already mentioned. Napanee is one of the fifty-seven rectories, the establishment of which has caused so much ferment in this province, amongst the Scotch Presbyterians and other sectaries. It is endowed with 400 acres of

land, but the income at present from that land, is stated to be under £10 per Annum; this slender revenue may probably be increased by voluntary contributions from the congregation, for taken in conjunction with the stipend from the Mohawk mission, Mr. Givins does not seem at all disposed to exchange his present situation for that proposed to him at Tuscarora. Independent of any consideration of income he expressed indeed much unwillingness to moving, for he had acquired a strong predilection for the spot where he had spent so much time, and could not help feeling a strong attachment to many of the Indians with whom he had been in habits of frequent intercourse. He agreed in considering it might be attended with much advantage if the Mohawks of these parts were to be removed to the Grand River, and united with their countrymen there; but the proposal, he said, had been often made to them without obtaining their consent; and that great obstacles occurred to it—amongst others, many remnants of ancient feuds which would probably be renewed, and he did not think the scheme could ever be accomplished. He repeated the proposal which, as you know, the Bishop had before made, that the New England Company should take upon themselves the whole expense and management of this Mission, and set at liberty, for the use of whites, the funds now engaged. To this proposal it was impossible for us to assent, or to give him any reason to hope it ever would be assented to; though it is possible, should discouraging circumstances so supervene at Rice and Chemong Lakes, as in a little time to disgust the Company with those stations, in such case, which however I hope sincerely will not happen, it is possible the Company might alter their views. The number of Mohawks here abiding is about 300, but they are more separated from each other, and more interspersed with white settlers and squatters, though many of them seem better farmers, and more advanced in civilization than their relations above. The lands allotted to the Mohawks

here amounted, at one time, to twelve miles square, and it is land in general of a fine quality : but they have been prevailed upon to surrender to Government, at different times and for different purposes, a very great proportion of this reserve. They now only retain nine miles, running along the shore of the Bay, and extending inland about two miles. The church was built by subscription, chiefly, I believe, by Indians, with the assistance of £50 from a Canadian Society for converting and civilizing the Indians. The same society probably contributed in the beginning to the support of the resident Missionary, but his salary, which amounts to about £170 per annum, we understood was now paid by Government, either out of the general taxes, or out of what is called the Indian Fund, that is, a fund formed out of the proceeds of the sales of Indian lands. It is probable the latter is the fund most readily resorted to for such purposes. The Indian school is supported by the New England Company, and appearances justify the hope that the sums it costs are not unprofitably spent. In the different Indian families we visited there were many individuals who could speak English, who could write and read, and who habitually, we were told, attended the church. Amongst them all there was a cleanliness and neatness in person, and a civility and decorum of behaviour far exceeding what is found in many cottages nearer home. In the school we found an active master, of whom Mr. Givins speaks very favourably ; and though, on account of the absence of many of the Indians at this season on hunting excursions, the number of scholars we found in the act of learning was small, he produced a list of the names of fifty-two boys and girls who occasionally attend, and of whom from thirty to forty are frequently present at once, and are pretty regular in their hours. By the exertion and encouragement of the master their numbers and their regularity may be increased, but the first step towards this end must be to in-

crease the encouragement of the master himself, £42 currency per annum is so small a pittance I trust the Company will not think his earnest request that it should be advanced to £50, unreasonable. One thing is certain, whether his scholars do increase or not his family does, and if he cannot get by teaching other children bread to feed his own, he must seek some less starving trade. Mr. Summers will then expect at your hands £50 every year, and Mr. Givins will draw for this sum as it becomes due, half-yearly, that being the mode of payment which the Bishop seems to have recommended.

The conversation and observations of Mr. Givins tended strongly to confirm the favourable opinion of him which the previous character we had received from various quarters prepared us to entertain. It was, therefore, with great regret that we found it impossible to induce him to undertake the vacant charge at Tuscarora, which it is so extremely desirable should be immediately and suitably filled; and, at the same time, that we lamented the disappointment which resulted from not receiving his assistance in a quarter where it might have been rendered of much avail, we regretted equally not being able to hold out any prospect that the Company would act upon his plan, and take on themselves the charge of his present station. To any such arrangement there are many weighty objections, but the discussion of these may be deferred to some future occasion; in the mean time there is this consolation, that though Mr. Givins and the Company cannot act at present in close connection, they are still cooperating to the same end,

It was our wish and intention, when we first came into this country, to have waited upon the Bishop of Montreal, and to have delivered to him your letter, but, having been detained so long in the upper part of the province, the season is too far advanced to allow much prospect of being able to visit Quebec, your letter has therefore been forwarded to his Lordship by post, accompanied with a few lines expressing the regret we feel at

the disappointment, mentioning the reasons which had induced the Company to prefer Mr. Nellis before any other candidate as a successor to Mr. Luggier at the Mohawk Mission, and lamenting that we had been deprived of the advantage of consulting with him prior to the confirming this appointment; that we were now anxious a successor to Mr. Nellis should be placed at the station he had left, and that if his Lordship could render the Company any assistance, by directing their inquiries to any young man now here, conversant with the character and habits of the Indians, and in other respects qualified for the trust, it would be considered a favour; we alluded to our disappointment in not having been able to prevail on Mr. Givins to change his situation, and added, that with regard to the payment of the master at the Mohawk school at the Bay of Quinté, his Lordship's recommendation had been attended to, and that Mr. Givins would in future draw for that salary as it became due.

The road from Coburg to Napanee, runs through the township of Cramahe, and through the village of Colborne; we had an opportunity therefore, which we did not neglect, both in going and returning, to visit again the widow of Mr. Scott, who is living in a small house in the middle of that village. She says she has hitherto derived her subsistence, since her husband's death, from some payments made by their tenant, (in the farms purchased by her husband,) partly for rent and partly in payment of some articles of stock, which had been sold to him. This resource is now at an end, the cost of the stock is paid up, and the mortgagees have given the man notice to pay no more rent. She represents herself in other respects, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of her representation, completely destitute. Hers is a case which calls loudly for relief, and the Company must determine how far as Trustees, they are at liberty to follow the dictates of feeling. The late Richard Scott was once an active, and regarded as a

satisfactory agent of the Company, his infirmities at a later period, have been productive of great omissions, much vexation, disappointment and loss, but it is not allowable to regard with severity, the acts of the departed, still less excusable is it, to visit on survivors the faults of their relations; if compassion be a dangerous guide, vindictive feelings are a worse. The widow is left sole executrix, but has not proved the will, because her husband's debts are found very much to exceed his property. In the way of explaining accounts, she can afford us no assistance.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Kingston, Upper Canada, 25th Nov., 1837.

MY last to you, was dated Coburg, 18th inst., the contents of which I beg leave to confirm. Immediately after the dispatch of that letter, we proceeded to Toronto, where our stay was shorter than we intended, because we found the boats that navigate the Ontario in the summer had many of them ceased their regular voyages, and that the obtaining a passage down the lake on the approach of winter, became very uncertain; the last boat that could be relied on, was to start on Wednesday evening, and by her therefore we determined to take our passage, though we were obliged to set off at midnight in a thick shower of snow and a very heavy gale of wind. Our time at Toronto was short, but we exerted ourselves to employ it as much for the benefit of the Company as we could, and though all that we could have wished has not been accomplished, we trust the Company will see no reason to be dissatisfied on the whole, with the result. We had several interviews, and not a little conversation, with the Governor's Secretary, Mr. Joseph; with his

Minister, the Honourable Mr. Sullivan, with the Attorney General, with the Archdeacon, and with the Governor himself. These conversations all establish the conviction that there is no disposition any where to interfere with, or interrupt the use and enjoyment of any grants of land already made to the New England Company. The grants already made, which we have received and are bringing with us, are, of the 60 acres at the Mohawk school, 100 acres at the Oneida school, 100 acres at the Onondaga school, 100 acres at the Delaware school, and of 1600 acres at the Chemong Lake. The grants which we have not received, and which have just been before the Attorney General, are for 50 acres of glebe at Tuscarora, on which that house is situated which was lately built for Nellis before he removed, and also for a small piece of ground on which the Mohawk church stands. The requests respecting these are so moderate and so reasonable, considering the expense which the Company has been at, and the object of that expense, no doubt can be entertained but the grants will be completed.

There is another point left undone, which there would have been a better chance of completing, had we been able to stay a little longer, but that there is good reason to hope may be accomplished without any repetition of the application on our part, and that is the alteration mentioned in my former letters, which we had applied for in the grant of the Mohawk glebe. The draft of a new patent for this glebe, had been drawn up and submitted to the Attorney General, but in the multiplicity of business with which he has lately been harrassed, the paper has not yet received his particular attention. I cannot omit this opportunity to mention the obligation we feel to Dr. Strahan, not only for his personal civilities to ourselves, but for the interest he appears to take in the objects of the New England Company, in his desire to promote them, and in his candid, liberal, and friendly behaviour on every occasion, when we

have had communication with him. Under these circumstances, there is reason to hope that, though this business has not been quite completed, it has been put into a train that will lead to a satisfactory conclusion.

Of the objections and observation which had been communicated by you to the Government here, touching the conditions of the trust deed for the 1120 acres of land at Rice Lake, we have been by no means unmindful; we shall be prepared to discuss them on our return, and shall have no difficulty in giving satisfactory answers. In a little time we shall see the effect that may be produced by the exertions and discretion of our new agent. Before taking any decisive steps in regard to this station, a little delay may be proper; much will depend on the extent of the interference of the Methodists, on their willingness to unite in cordial co-operation, on the number of Indians that may be left after the secession contemplated to the new village on the other side of the lake, and on other circumstances, which must be estimated by Mr. Gilmour's future reports.

In determining to take a different route homewards from that we adopted in coming out, we have not been influenced by any considerations of personal gratification, but feeling, as already more than once expressed, the importance of an early appointment of a successor to Mr. Nellis at Tuscarora, and disappointed in procuring the service of Mr. Givins, we thought it not right to lose any chance of securing the assistance of the next most eligible gentleman of whom we could hear, and it is with a view of endeavouring (if we can) to have some communication with a Mr. Elliott, who resides about sixty miles inland from hence, in the township of Beckwith, that we have moved in this direction. Mr. Elliott was educated in this country, has been employed as a Missionary amongst the Indians, and has given great satisfaction. We have a letter for him from the Archdeacon, as well as one to

the resident clergyman at Perth, the nearest place, pretending to the title of a town, to Mr. Elliott's present residence. We were in hopes of getting into that neighbourhood by the means of the Rideau Canal, but the boats on that canal have ceased to ply; we have about 14° of frost, which makes the roads excessively hard and rough, with only a sprinkling of snow, far from sufficient to make a proper road for sleighs; you will therefore conclude we are a little puzzled how to proceed, but you may depend our object in coming hither shall not, if any how practicable, be abandoned; that accomplished, there may remain little if anything more in our power to do for the benefit of the Company; we propose therefore proceeding without delay, in a homeward direction by Montreal to New York. In that course it is possible a new and unlooked for impediment may arise, as it is said part of the road through which we have to pass, has lately been the scene of some disorder and contest between the government forces and the discontented party, but it is no part of our commission to interfere in any way in the politics of this country, and I have no doubt we shall pass unmolested.

I fear it will be thought that little has been done. The wish I have from the beginning entertained, that the task had been confided to abler hands, has increased at every step, but I enjoy the satisfaction of being conscious, that no person who could have undertaken it, would have felt more indifferent to personal ease, gratification or interest, or more sincerely desirous to promote what I conceive to be the design, and what I sincerely believe to be the desire of the Company. With respects to yourself and the Governor, and all the members of the Committee, in which I am joined by my fellow traveller and fellow labourer, and constant assistant,

I remain, &c.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Brockville, 5th Dec., 1837.

MY last to you was dated the 25th ult., at Kingston ; after that we came by steam-boat hither, and from hence proceeded to Perth by a waggon hired to go and return at rather a high rate, but there was no other mode of travelling with our baggage, and such was the state of the roads, very few of those who keep horses would undertake the journey on any terms. We have been obliged to travel very slow, but are returned safe without any material accident, only losing the tire off one wheel and breaking one axle-tree. We spent two days at Perth, where we received much civility from the Archdeacon's friend, and accomplished the object of our journey, in having the satisfaction of meeting with Mr. A. Elliott. As this is probably the last matter of business of any consequence that we may have an opportunity of executing for the Company, it afforded some gratification to be able to accomplish it in a way, that we trust will be considered satisfactory. The result of further inquiry respecting Mr. Elliott, and of personal communication with him, was to confirm the opinion we had before been inclined to entertain of his character and abilities, and he expressing a readiness to undertake the office of assistant Missionary at the Tuscarora station, it seemed desirable not to lose the opportunity of concluding with him an agreement. He undertakes to proceed to Tuscarora as soon as the roads will admit his moving his furniture, and as soon as a substitute can be provided, to undertake his present charge. He is to devote himself to the preaching and teaching the Protestant Christian religion, to the Indians on the banks of the Grand River ; he is to superintend the schools and schoolmasters, and to assist Mr. Nellis in prevailing on the Indians to acquire the arts and practise the duties of

civilised life. An agreement as to the salary he is to receive and the other conditions settled, was committed to writing, a copy of which will be transmitted to you.

Our expectations of snow have hitherto been disappointed, the little which had fallen has disappeared, and we are in a state in which we can neither calculate on winter nor on summer conveyances. We have been detained here two days, which is not pleasant, though the place is a pretty village and the inhabitants generally I believe loyal. To-morrow we hope to move somehow, somewhere, probably towards Montreal, as the rebels who were in the parts through which our road lays, are understood to have been driven away.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Boston, 20th Dec., 1837.

My last to you was dated the 5th inst., from Brockville, informing you of the reason that had induced us to come so low down in the province, and mentioning the issue of the excursion we had taken to Perth, and the appointment of the Rev. A. Elliott as the Company's second Missionary on the Grand River. The importance of filling up this station without delay, with some person well acquainted with and accustomed to instruct the Indians, will I hope be considered fully to justify the pains which have been taken to accomplish this object. I anticipate much pleasure in finding the agreement made with Mr. Elliott turn out satisfactory to all parties.

At Brockville, we felt much perplexed what route to take homewards; consulting the maps, we could not help wishing to cross over to Morrice Town and proceed from thence to Utica, but meeting with a very respectable gentleman, High Sheriff of the Bathurst district, who had been at New

York on private business and was just returned that way, he strongly dissuaded us from attempting such a journey at this season; he declared he had been four days and four nights on the road, and that bad as we might consider the road to Perth, we should find that to Utica very much worse. This representation, confirmed by other circumstances, decided us to prefer the route by Montreal. We hoped to have performed this journey in the usual way, part by steam-boat on the St. Lawrence and part by land along its banks, but the lateness of the season had caused some of the steam-boats to discontinue their voyages, and the land portion of our travelling was consequently increased, which occasioned not a little delay and inconvenience. One night we experienced much detention from the broken state of the causeway on the banks of the Lake St. Francis, and expected to have stuck completely fast in a half frozen swamp; at last, however, all difficulties were surmounted and we reached Montreal. We found the inhabitants of that city much excited by the violent state into which the political dissensions had arisen. Papineau's party had been assembling and drilling large parties in different parts of the country; such proceedings could not be tolerated by any government, and warrants were issued for the apprehension of many of the ringleaders. An attempt to rescue those who were first taken, occasioned the first bloodshed, and may perhaps be considered as the beginning of actual open rebellion. Parties of the disaffected, collected at St. Charles's and St. Denis, where they were partially and unskillfully posted and fortified, were afterwards attacked and dispersed by the troops of her Majesty; many of the rebels were slaughtered and most of their leaders taken prisoners; several of them were brought into Montreal before we left, and we met others on the road. The streets of the city were full of armed men, chiefly volunteers and militia. Though the number of regulars was small, there seemed no want of force

to defend the loyal cause. We should have been glad to have witnessed the conclusion of the business, but the very advanced state of the season forbade a protracted stay, and we left Montreal by the last steam-boat that would cross the St. Lawrence before the complete setting in of the winter season, and then proceeded by the rail-road to St. John's. We expected there to have embarked and guided our course by steam through the Lake Champlin to White Hall. The lake was not yet frozen, but unfortunately, the boats had ceased to run, and we had no other course open to us, but to proceed from St. John's by land to Burlington. In our journey thither, we passed through Mississquoi Bay, where a little before our arrival there had been a collection of rebels, who had been on the borders of the United States for the purpose of collecting arms &c., and were intending to join their friends in the disturbed districts. This party had been attacked and defeated, and completely broken up by the volunteers and militia of the neighbourhood, without any aid or support from any regular military; several of the rebels had been killed and several taken prisoners, amongst them some of the most active and formidable leaders. Their names I cannot accurately recollect, but Bouchette, Wolfred, Nelson, Des Rivieres, were considered, I think, as being of much importance.

The spirit and activity which seems to have attended these early measures having occasioned such complete discomfiture, and so general a capture of the leaders of the rebels, the civil war may, I trust, be considered as crushed in the beginning. The only party remaining that seemed to threaten any danger were at a place on the other side of Montreal, called St. Eustache and Grand Brulé, or the lake of the two mountains. A party there was understood to be fortifying themselves in a convent, under the direction of a Swiss officer, of the name of Girard, but, after the complete route of their friends in every other quarter, it was not thought they were likely to make

much resistance. Sir J. Colborne, who was expected to go out the day after we left Montreal to attack them, would no doubt be able, by capturing or dispersing that party, to put an end to all open warfare. How permanent tranquility is to be established, and quiet submission to be secured to a legitimate government, are very important and very difficult problems for the consideration of all who have any interest, direct or indirect, in the Canadas; but these discussions do not come within the proper limits of our correspondence, and, indeed, the touching upon political matters at all has only resulted from the unexpected and unavoidable scenes through which we have been, as it were, compelled to pass.—To go on with our journey.—Arriving at Burlington we experienced a fresh disappointment in finding that the New York boats, on the Hudson, could no longer be counted on as proceeding to Albany, and that it was doubtful even whether they would be met with at Hudson. The journey by land at this season was described as difficult, and even dangerous, and we were persuaded as the surest, cheapest, and safest expedient, to direct our course hither, where we arrived safe yesterday.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

New York, 24th Dec., 1837.

My last to you was dated the 20th instant, and written at Boston. It confirmed the advice of the appointment of the Rev. A. Elliott as Missionary at the Tascarora station, and stated the reasons which had caused us to take Boston in our route on returning hither, and expressed a desire that this circuitous direction should detain us no longer than could be avoided. The following day we took our passage, per railroad, through Providence to Stonington, there embarked on

board a steam-boat which brought us, in about twelve hours, along what is called Long Island Sound to this city. It was a cause of some mortification that our stay at Boston should have been so very short, but, amongst other reasons for hasting hither, the hope of receiving here letters from England was not the least. According to our calculation there has been time to receive answers to our first advices from Canada, and it would have tended not a little to cheer the dreariness of the winter voyage in prospect, to have been able to carry on board with us any confirmation of the hopes that the Company would not be disposed to consider our expedition as having been quite in vain. The absence of advice from you has not been supplied by the communications of any other friend. It is now upwards of fourteen weeks since the date of the first letter I have been favoured with from England. This interruption of correspondence must, most probably (as there are no post-offices established in the Atlantic within the range of our course) be extended for four or five weeks longer. Under these circumstances it would be unnatural not to express some disappointment, but it would be unfair and unbecoming to impute any blame. Many causes may be supposed without suspecting the remissness of writers to prevent or retard the transmission of letters, and it is known that some unusual irregularity has occurred in the passage of one of the Packets lately due from London. This may be the bearer of advices anxiously looked for by me as well as others. To enjoy the chance of the arrival of this missing Packet, and, at the same time, the opportunity of some refreshment after so long a journey at so rude a season, I trust it will not be thought unreasonable if we delay our embarkation a few days. The delay will not be long if, as is our intention at present, we take our departure homewards by the second London packet in next month. In whatever light the advantage likely to result to the Company from our excursion may be viewed by the Committee, it has been my constant

wish that the cost of it should not exceed their expectation. But you will be aware that the ordinary rates of travelling along beaten roads affords no rule for calculating the expenses of a journey prosecuted, frequently and necessarily, through unfrequented paths, by unaccustomed conveyances.

Since our arrival here I have been favoured with a letter from Mr. Nellis, in which he expresses satisfaction at hearing that Mr. Elliott had accepted the appointment amongst his Tuscaroras, and speaks of that gentleman in terms which confirm the hope that they will be found to act cordially and usefully together. As you will, no doubt, feel much interest in the unfortunate occurrences which have lately disturbed, and not a little disgraced the Canadas, I will subjoin the following extract from Mr. Nellis's letter on this subject, as it contains the latest and fullest accounts, and the most authentic that I have seen from the Upper Province.

“ At present the political atmosphere of this Province assumes a very threatening aspect. The disaffected have taken advantage of the absence of the troops from the Province, and are preparing in all quarters for war. A body of some hundred rebels took a position about three miles from Toronto, until they should collect a sufficient force to attack the city, in the mean time burning, robbing, and murdering in the neighbourhood. The Militia volunteered, and went to Toronto. An attack was made on the rebels, who were entirely routed, twenty-seven of their number killed, but two wounded on the part of the loyalists. This information comes from Richardson, who left Toronto yesterday, therefore correct. Their ardour appears to have been cooled by this for the present in that quarter, but they are far from being at peace. Brantford has been in arms since Wednesday last, and, day and night, those who volunteered (upwards of 100) have been guarding the approach to the town, particularly the bridge, to prevent those from the London district joining their accomplices at Toronto.

From the best information we can collect there are between 600 and 1000 armed men, some of them twelve, and more about twenty miles above Brantford, ready for any desperate attack. They have threatened to burn and plunder Brantford, and will, I have no doubt, do a good deal of harm. M'Nab, from Hamilton, is coming up with 500 Militiamen to join them in Brantford, and intending to go on to disperse the rebels, and take their leaders if possible. All this has taken place within the last eight days, and my opinion is that before peace is returned to this province much blood will be shed. M'Kenzie and a few other agitators have brought about this state of affairs for the purpose of self-exaltation, it will probably end in their being elevated higher than may be comfortable. M'Kenzie headed an armed body of men who intercepted the mail from Toronto on Wednesday last, and carried off the bags. The Governor has issued a proclamation, offering £1000 to any one who will deliver him up to justice, and £500 each for four others of their leaders. We are, in fact, in the midst of a civil war, but I hope the decided measures adopted by the Governor, and the readiness with which the loyal part of the people have come forward, will soon suppress the insurrection. There can be no doubt the insurgents have been preparing some time, and that revolution is their object." —This extract is from a letter dated 11th of December. He adds on the 13th :—" Col. M'Nab arrived at Brantford today with about 500 men, and intends to proceed to-morrow to Simcoe, where the insurgents are mustering. The Indians are also called out to join. There appears to be very little doubt as to the result of the encounter, but of course it is uncertain. Should it turn against us we may expect bad times. We have found it necessary to dismiss the mechanics for the present, but hope it will be but for a few days. Mr. Richardson has been constantly away on duty as a magistrate and officer, and will accompany the troops to the seat of war."

It is some satisfaction to be able to alleviate a little the anxiety this intelligence from Brantford may cause, by adding news more favourable from the Lower Province. The attack mentioned in my last as about to take place by Sir J. Colborne at St. Eustache was attended with complete success. The rebels were driven from the buildings they had fortified, and took refuge at Grand Brulé, where, it is understood, they have since submitted at discretion. The interruption to the prosecution of the Company's objects, which these disturbances for the moment occasion, will not, I trust, last long; and I see no reason to abandon or abate the hope that, through the persevering exertions of the Company, many an ignorant wanderer in the woods may still become instructed in social arts and virtues, and many a blind Pagan have his eyes opened to the light of the Christian doctrine, and find the road to salvation. When I have the pleasure, which now I hope soon to enjoy, of meeting you again in London, I will endeavour to explain more fully what *has* been done *already* by the Company, and what are the grounds of expecting it *may be able* to do more.

FROM J. H. BUSK, ESQ., TO THE REV. J. GILMOUR,
PETERBOROUGH.

Toronto, 7th Nov., 1837.

HAVING just had the pleasure, in pursuance of a commission entrusted to me by the New England Company, to complete, and to communicate to you their appointment of you as their Minister, or Missionary, in the place of the late Mr. Richard Scott, it may be agreeable to you to learn, in general terms, what are the objects of the Company, and the particular

nature of the services they hope to receive through your assistance.

The prime object of the Company is the further propagation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the heathen Indians, and the better civilizing, educating, and instructing them in learning, and in the knowledge of the true and only God; and in the Protestant religion, already owned and publicly professed by divers of them; and also the encouragement of such of them as embrace the same, and of their posterities after them, that they may abide, continue in, and hold fast the said profession. It is the object of the Company, besides teaching and instructing the Indians and their children in the principles and knowledge of the true religion, and in morality, and the knowledge of the English tongue, and in other liberal arts and sciences, to educate, and place them and their children in some trade, mystery, or lawful calling, to supply them occasionally, when it may conduce to promote their learning and improvement with books, tools, implements, clothes, and other necessaries; and to place any of them that profess the Protestant religion in English families, or with, or under English masters.

The first service which, of course, the Company will expect from you will be the regular and assiduous teaching of the Indians and their children, according to the principles of the Protestant religion, the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and of the true and only God; and this not only by preaching at frequent, regular, and stated periods, to as many as can be assembled together, but also by separate communications with families and individuals. The Company would wish such schools as you may find operating beneficially for Indians to be continued, such as have been interrupted to be re-established, and new schools formed where you may see a fair prospect of procuring a sufficient attendance, keeping always in view the sum placed at your disposal, and the calls

there may be upon it for other collateral purposes. You will be expected to appoint to every such school an English master at a reasonable salary, on whose competence, strict regularity, and moral conduct you can rely; and to keep a constant eye over these masters that they neglect not the duties assigned, nor in any way abuse the confidence reposed in them. At the schools should be taught the English language, reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic. It would be well if some idea could also be imparted of geography, and of the connection and movements of the heavenly bodies; and when any extraordinary instances of ingenuity and curiosity were discovered, the first principles of geometry and mechanics might be added. Besides this learning, which may be obtained in the schools, the Company would wish you to have the Indian children instructed, both male and female, in some useful arts, preferring, at least, beginning with such as may be acquired with most ease, and carried on with least stock or capital: such for instance as knitting, spinning, perhaps weaving, making of shoes or other articles of dress, making of mats and chairs and baskets of reeds and rice straw, with which their lakes abound; the best way of curing and preserving meat and fish might be taught; the rearing of domestic fowls, particularly geese, might be encouraged; and the collecting and dressing of feathers, with any other employment to which you may find their disposition and situation best adapted. They should be excited to perseverance, and to extend these little works by receiving, unclipt by dirty but sharp agents, the produce of their sale. The amount of such sales they may be led to lay out in such innocent articles of indulgence as may suit their taste, and are not to be found in the woods; and by repeating such transactions their attention will naturally be turned more and more to the difference, in point of comfort, between a stationary and a wandering life. Above all, the Company consider it likely to prove peculiarly and extensively

favourable to the acquisition of virtuous and religious feelings and habits, that the Indians should be taught and encouraged, patiently and perseveringly, to pursue the practice of agriculture; they should be assisted with implements and with seed, sometimes perhaps with cattle. The proper grains and roots to sow and plant, the proper preparation of the ground, and the respective proper seasons for sowing and planting each kind, should be pointed out to them repeatedly and distinctly. They should be shown the advantages of weeding and clearing their growing crops, and their attention should be awakened and kept alive to the progress in the growth of different crops, and the probable produce when reaped might, with good effect, be frequently made a subject of conversation. A comparison between different fields and different managements might be often made, and a degree of interest and emulation so raised may have very beneficial effects. They should be particularly urged not to neglect (as Indians in other places seem very apt to do) the season for reaping and gathering, and the best modes of securing their crops; great pains should be taken to make them sensible that every hour, after any crop has attained maturity, that it is left to be exposed to the influence of the weather it is suffering some damage, and unnecessarily exposed to great hazard. It should be perpetually pointed out to them how much more copiously, and with how much greater certainty, food and other comforts may be derived from lands properly attended to, than can be expected from their dogs, and guns, and spears, and snares. The perpetual practice of the Indians to leave their homes, and betake themselves to the forest, is always brought forward, by those who wish them to remain as they are, as an argument to prove the impossibility of their becoming an agricultural people. It is true this must be considered an unfavourable habit; but it ought by no means to cause the friends of their civilization to despair. The passion for hunting is a strong

and universal passion, implanted in the human breast by the God of nature, and is found to prevail during the early stages of society in every country. While the mental faculties are rude and uncultivated, and the corporal powers in full vigour and action, it may be regarded as almost irresistible, but it is capable of being moderated and regulated, though not of being completely subdued. Children and old men can contribute little to the success, and ill support the fatigues of the chase. Women are exposed in the woods to much painful privation and severe suffering. It may not be difficult therefore to induce many families, if not every family, to divide for a time. Whilst the young and most active are in pursuit of game, their relations, who would be useless in accompanying them, might be usefully employed at home. The time of absence of the most vigorous and ardent, may be somewhat restricted too by persevering persuasion. The winter season is by far the most suitable for hunting, whilst the operations of tillage can scarce begin before the end of May, and are generally finished by the middle of October. Excursions might, without much difficulty, be confined to months when labour on the land was little wanted, and thus the love of hunting be made not only not to oppose, but even to aid the spirit of improvement. Much of the time spent abroad, could not have been more profitably employed at home; the produce of the fields and the general stock for consumption or for barter, would be augmented; extended means would thus arise for the acquisition of new luxuries, and that taste for ease and gratification which, well regulated, is so essential to civilization, would be cherished and promoted. But it will be a most important and essential duty, by close observation and earnest advice, and by every proper means which your experience and correct judgment may suggest, to protect them as far as possible, from being cheated in the disposal of any of the articles they may acquire, whether the produce of farm-

ing, or manufacturing, or hunting; let them not fall into the hands of the hungry, greedy, merciless agents of unprincipled petty traders, who are prowling about these shores, who are ever tempting them to purchase at extravagant rates, things unsuited to their condition, often things prohibited by law to be sold, entangle them by giving them at first credit, and then by threats of casting them into jail, insist in a little time on payment with most usurious interest. All hopes of any gradual increase of property in individual Indians, is in this way effectually prevented. Disorder is first introduced, then extortion follows, and despair and flight are the consequences; evils of such a nature peculiarly demand the attention of the minister of a Company, whose objects are such as above described; and any representation that you can make, of any plan likely to remedy them, will be most truly acceptable. It is not the wild disposition of the Indians, but the wickedness of worthless whites, which presents the greatest obstacle to the improvement of the Indian condition and character. It is the conduct of men calling themselves Christians, which mainly opposes the conversion of heathens; it is the conduct of men pretending to civilization, which repels and retains in the woods those who would soon become better qualified than themselves to live in cities. If they can be screened from the pecuniary persecutions, and the pernicious practices of petty huxters and higglers, there is no cause to despair.

The Company have at their disposal at the Chemong Lake, a considerable tract of land, which they will not relinquish the hope of seeing, at no very distant day, cultivated by Indian husbandmen for Indian benefit. For the present, the Company would certainly not be inclined to suffer any white man to obtain any permanent settlement, nor indeed, that any white man should settle there at all, except such as are in their immediate employ, for the purpose of instructing the Indians. But if their present Missionary should be disposed, or

any of the schoolmasters he may have occasion to employ should, at their leisure time, with his approbation, be disposed to fence, and clear, and cultivate, any small portions of this land, to be previously marked out, the Company would not refuse permission, and would be ready to regard them during their continuance in their service, as tenants at will, requiring from them no rent, but being satisfied with the advantage (provided the land were carefully and skilfully cultivated) which the Indians must receive, from the impressive lesson of good example.

With the views, and for the purposes explained in the beginning of this letter, the New-England Company have been in the habit for some years, of allotting to Indian improvement, on the borders of the Chemong and Rice Lakes, and that neighbourhood, the sum of £500 per Annum, chiefly under the management of the late Mr. R. Scott. In the beginning of his ministry, there seemed reason to be satisfied with the mode in which the money was applied, and with the prospect of the effect which it promised to produce, but latterly it must be confessed (though willing to speak with all the delicacy due to a departed servant) there have appeared sad instances of irregularity and neglect. Encouraged by the favourable character received from so many respectable quarters, of their newly appointed Missionary, the Company are willing to hope the mischief which has occurred, may be retrieved. In that expectation, they have voted the same sum for similar purposes for the ensuing year, and are ready to commit the expenditure of it to your superintendence. If success shall be found to justify the continuance of such expenditure, there is no reason to doubt but at least a vote to the same amount will be annually renewed. But the Company are particularly anxious, and you will perceive that they have particular reason to be so, that in every matter of account between them and their agent, the most perfect regularity and precision should be observed.

J. N. BUSK, ESQ., TO THE REV. A. NELLIS.

Toronto, 10th Nov., 1837.

DEAR SIR,

THE purport of the present, is principally to apprise you that the purchase of a bell for the Tuscarora new church has been concluded. Mr. Richardson, who we had the unexpected pleasure of seeing a day or two ago, returned yesterday morning to Hamilton, and I believe he took with him (or arranged for it to follow immediately) this useful piece of furniture for a steeple in the woods; I should like to hear it break the solemn silence on a Sabbath morning and vibrate through the forest, summoning many a wanderer as yet but half instructed, though well inclined to learn, to the house of praise and prayer. Will you have the goodness to let Obe, and Alvis, and Johnson, and many others of our friends whose names I have not forgotten, but cannot find room or time just now to repeat, will you let these good people know that it is coming. I am glad the attendance at the communion was so numerous, and trust, through your kind exertions, the Company will find from time to time, both on Sabbath days and working days, more and more reason to rejoice. As we are likely to be detained here yet some time, say probably ten days or a fortnight, there will be time enough for us to hear the issue of the Institution sale, and I hope, if you can find leisure, you will favour us with advice of it and anything else that may be interesting, before we leave this region.

At the Chemong and Rice Lakes, the prospect is not very pleasing, nor the present position of the Indians satisfactory, but much may be done by good sense, good principles, and good temper, and those qualities I hope will be found in a gentleman about to succeed to the late Mr. Scott's situation; if so,

I hope the Indians will not be removed beyond his reach. We are intending to embark this evening for the Bay of Quinté, but hope to be back again here on Sunday evening. If Mr. Givins should not be willing to come to your assistance on the Grand River, what is to be done? I hope he will. If he should not, the Archdeacon once mentioned a Mr. Elliott of Beckwith; do you know anything of his qualifications.

FROM J. H. BUSE, ESQ., TO THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Cobourg, 17th Nov. 1837.

MY LORD.

I BEG leave to hand your Lordship the inclosed letter from the Treasurer of the New England Company, which I was in hopes to have had the pleasure to deliver in person, but coming into Canada later than was intended, and being detained in the upper part of the province longer than was expected, I fear now that will not be in my power.

It would have been no little satisfaction to have had the advantage of conferring with your Lordship, previous to fixing a successor to Mr. Luggier at the Mohawk parsonage, but the injury which that station was suffering during the interrupted residence of a regular Missionary, the suitability of Mr. Nellis for the situation, confirmed in every quarter, and the claim he had on the Company, on account of former services, all considered, I trust your Lordship will consider it to have been consistent with sound discretion, not to defer completing the appointment.

It appears to be an object of much consequence, in order to secure the favourable impression which had been produced on the Indians, a little lower on the Grand River, and to continue the good work which he had there begun, that as little time as possible should be suffered to pass, before appointing a succes-

sor to Mr. Nellis at Tuscarora. We were in hopes the Rev. S. Givins at the Bay of Quinté, might have been induced to undertake the charge, but he seems otherwise inclined, and our enquiries in the immediate neighbourhood for any other suitable Missionary, have not yet been crowned with success. If your Lordship could assist the Company, by mentioning any young man on the spot well qualified for the situation, and conversant with the character of the Indians, it would be considered a favour.

FROM J. H. BUSK, ESQ., TO THE REV. J. GILMOUR,
PETERBOROUGH, UPPER CANADA.

Coburg, 19th Nov., 1837.

On the 7th inst., just before your departure from Toronto for this place, I had the pleasure of endeavouring to explain as briefly and as distinctly as I could, the general objects which the New England Company had, in appointing a Minister or Missionary at the Chemong and the Rice Lakes in this neighbourhood, and I ventured, though far from meaning to assume the tone of dictating, to suggest some observations, with a view to guide your attention to such particular services, as the Company may be most immediately anxious to receive, services which they understand you are anxious, and are persuaded you are particularly well qualified to render. Amongst these as stated, is certainly foremost the teaching and instructing the Indians, male and female, juvenile and adults, in learning, and in the knowledge of the true and only God, and in the Protestant religion, already owned and publicly professed by divers of them, and in the better encouragement of others of them as have embraced the same, and of them and their posterities after them, to abide and continue in, and hold fast the same pro-

fession. This is the leading, the all important purpose of the Company. Other learning, and civilizing, and educating, though extremely important, is only to be regarded as subsidiary and essential to this great end. The Company are bound by their charter to teach the Protestant religion; they are not bound by their charter, nor are they I believe disposed to direct the teaching of the peculiar doctrines of any particular Protestant denomination, but are at liberty to direct that no clashing, no collision, no crimination, no recrimination, no wrangling, no bitterness, should take place in the presence of Indians, between any Missionary acting for them, and the Missionaries of any other Christian body. Can a recent convert be encouraged to abide, continue in, and hold fast his profession, if while different professors are eager each to baptize him, each strives to convince him he must be damned, if sprinkled with the doctrine of the other?

The Indian understanding growing up unfettered, possesses much native vigour, but untrained in scholastic arts, may be confounded by disputes, and being unable to distinguish between subtleties and realities, may be driven to reject all instruction.

At Chemong Lake, matters are differently circumstanced, there is no reason to apprehend any immediate interference from other teachers, but the number of Indians disposed to be taught seems small. The number of houses built there by the Company exceed thirty-four, but with the exception of a few of them, these houses are in a worse condition than any of those at Rice Lake. They are however for the most part, still in a state that might be repaired with little cost, if there were a prospect of procuring inhabitants to abide in and take care of them. If as is supposed, the extortion and oppression of the little traders in this neighbourhood cause much impediment to the satisfactory advancement of Indians here, can any expedient be devised for remedying this evil?

FROM J. H. BUSK, ESQ., TO THE REV. A. NELLIS, MOHAWK
PARSONAGE.

Brockville, 3d Dec., 1837.

MY DEAR SIR.

We were in hopes we might have had the pleasure of hearing again from you before leaving Toronto, but last Wednesday week, we heard rather unexpectedly, that the last boat expected to go down the lake this season, was to sail that evening, and we were unwilling to lose the opportunity, especially as the weather then assumed a very wintery appearance. It caused us however, to leave some things undone, which we could have wished to see concluded; amongst these, was the obtaining a new patent for the Mohawk glebe containing the appointment of fresh Trustees and some alteration in the conditions, particularly specifying that the right of appointing a minister of the Church of England to reside on that glebe, and do duty at the Mohawk church, should be vested in the New England Company subject always to the approbation of the Governor. These desired alterations have been more particularly explained to the Archdeacon, discussed with and approved of by him, and not objected to by the Governor. A draft of the patent so altered has been submitted to Mr. Sullivan, and by him, we believe, sent to the Attorney General.

During the assizes, so much other business pressed upon the Attorney General, he had no leisure to attend to this, but as it does not implicate the question of a new grant, only proposes to change the terms of an old one, it is not probable he will see any objection; and if you think the completing this matter would be expedited by any application, either by yourself or Mr. Richardson, at the government offices, I cannot but recommend it to your attention.

It was matter of much regret, to find that Mr. Givins's present engagements and future views, would prevent his becoming your assistant at Tuscarora, but meeting with this disappointment, we applied to the Archdeacon and other friends better acquainted than ourselves with the clergymen of the province, for their advice and assistance, and I am happy to say, through their recommendation, we have been introduced to the Rev. A. Elliott, of Beckwith, of whom we were before inclined to think very favourably. We are just returned from a journey to Perth, undertaken for the purpose of having an interview with this gentleman, and have the double satisfaction of finding him disposed to accept the offer, and of being at the same time confirmed in the persuasion, that his disposition, habits, and qualifications, peculiarly fit him for the situation. He is to proceed to Tuscarora as soon as his present duties at Frankville can be supplied, and will of course apply to you in his way. I feel very confident you will find in him a pious, zealous, and judicious fellow labourer, and trust that you may long be able to act together, with perfect harmony, to your mutual satisfaction, and to the essential and extending benefit of your Indian friends. That I should in some degree have contributed to promote so desirable a consequence, will be to me a source of grateful recollection, and add not a little to the satisfaction derived from our visit to the Grand River.—We had a rough voyage down the lake, and have had some rough land journeys since; I hope difficulties and vexations much more serious, may not now await us. In our future route we must be guided by the next advices from Montreal; dangers of a political nature may be more serious and require greater caution, than those of weather. Independent of any personal inconvenience, it is impossible not to feel greatly distressed with the occurrences in the lower province.

FROM J. H. BUSK, ESQ., TO THE REV. J. GILMOUR.

New York, 9th Jan., 1837.

YOUR esteemed favour of the 24th of November did not reach Toronto till after we had left that place, but it was sent after us according to the directions we had given, and at length overtook us. We are now preparing to sail by the packet ship, Montreal, to-morrow for London; but I cannot quit this side of the Atlantic without conveying, though late, my best thanks for the satisfaction your letter afforded, nor without repeating the firm persuasion I feel that, through your activity and discretion, the objects of our New England Company will be pursued with success. The plan you propose of preaching alternately with the Methodist Missionary seems suited to the present situation of things on the banks of these Lakes, and will, I sincerely hope, be attended with benefit to the Indians, if practised on both sides, with mutual forbearance and consideration. I should not despair of continued and cordial co-operation if that exclusive claim to salvation, which no sect has a right, though every sect seems to have a strong inclination to assert, could for a time be laid aside, and the subjects of your preaching be restricted to those general truths and principles in which Christians of every denomination must agree. The existence of an All-wise, Almighty, and benevolent Creator and Governor of the World, the nature of the laws He has ordained to promote the happiness of his creatures, the punishment annexed to the transgressing of these laws, the gracious pardon which has been promised to transgressors on sincere repentance, the encouragement offered to well-doers by the promise of everlasting happiness, the declaration of these important promises by a Divine messenger, the history of his life, and conduct, and death, and resurrection, are all matters which every class of Christians may unite in striving

to impress on the untaught minds of their Indian neighbours. If, to some, these points do not appear to contain the whole of the religion that should be taught, all must feel that they form a necessary and indispensable foundation for any rational further instruction. If our red brethren have not yet acquired this elementary information, there is surely room, without the sacrifice of one tenet; for the various instructors so far to co-operate without collision. These observations occur to me on reflecting on your peculiar situation at the Rice Lake, and are offered to your candid consideration more as the suggestions of an individual who feels much interest in the success of your mission, than as direct instructions from our Company. It has been usual for the Company to correspond with their different agents through their-Treasurer, James Gibson, Esq., and to that officer your letters, as far as they may be deemed official, will of course be directed. They will expect to hear, and will have much satisfaction in hearing, from you frequently and fully. If, in addition to the regular communications you may make in this way, you can favour me occasionally, as a private in the ranks, with a few lines, it would be taken as a great favour; for the opinion formed of the Indian character, and the increased interest in their welfare occasioned by visiting them in their own abodes; will keep alive a constant anxiety to learn the progress made in their improvement. It should, I think, be constantly kept in mind that, though illiterate and uncultivated, they are rational men; and that, to produce on them any lasting and beneficial effects, their instructors must address themselves to their understandings. In sudden calls and supernatural influences I have no confidence. The work of conversion, to be lasting, must be slow and gradual. I can entertain, at my time of life, no hope of witnessing much progress; but the work conducted with prudence, perseverance, and rational zeal, will be sure, though by almost imperceptible degrees, to succeed, and secure the bless-

ing of God, in whose service those employed in this work may be figuratively said to be specially engaged. As we advance in life our interest in the things of this world gradually declines, but the instruction and improvement of the people I have lately visited will be amongst the last desires I would resign. I am, &c.

LETTERS FROM SUNDRIES.

FROM THE REV. A. NELLIS TO J. H. BUSK, ESQ., TREASURER.

Mohawk Parsonage, 28th Oct., 1837.

I HAVE not heard any thing of the suits that were instituted against the squatters on Indian lands. The Petition, I mentioned, to the House of Parliament, praying them to pass a law authorizing the proper officers to dispossess the intruders by some summary process is prepared, and will be signed by the chiefs when next assembled in council. I understood from Alvis, after his return from Toronto, that the Indians would not require the assistance they asked from the Company towards building a saw-mill; he said he was not at liberty to tell me particulars till after the Indians had held a council; I believe Government has, in some way, engaged to erect what mills they require.

In reply to your inquiry about the fifty acres of land adjoining the Glebe I answer, it is uncleared and unoccupied, nothing has ever been done with it; the ten acres in possession of Ludlow are improved, and he has the use of the house and land without paying any rent. The frame of the new church at Tuscarora was raised last week, when completed it will make a very respectable appearance; in anticipation of a bell, the frame work of the steeple is also raised. John Obe says since you have seen their poor little house for meeting in, he feels sure of your assistance in building a better. As you requested,

I annex a statement taken from Mr. Luggers register as well as my own, which will show the number of baptisms, &c., in each year since the commencement of our labours respectively.

The date of the first entry in Mr. Luggers register is 4th of November, 1827; of that in mine 21st of June, 1829.

In the Mohawk Church, by Mr. Luggers,

In 1827 were 16 Baptisms 0 Marriages 0 Burials.

1828	..	27	..	8	..	11	..
1829	..	20	..	10	..	0	..
1830	..	22	..	8	..	5	..
1831	..	17	..	5	..	4	..
1832	..	25	..	2	..	7	..
1833	..	33	..	3	..	10	..
1834	..	21	..	7	..	5	..
1835	..	14	..	7	..	6	..
1836	..	22	..	2	..	1	..
		<u>217</u>		<u>52</u>		<u>49</u>	

At Tuscarora and Onondaga, by Mr. Nellis,

In 1829 were 37 Baptisms 10 Marriages 0 Burials.

1830	..	21	..	7	..	0	..
1831	..	25	..	4	..	1	..
1832	..	12	..	1	..	1	..
1833	..	36	..	8	..	2	..
1834	..	26	..	6	..	33	..
1835	..	17	..	1	..	2	..
1836	..	23	..	3	..	5	..
		<u>197</u>		<u>40</u>		<u>44</u>	

Making a total among the Indians of 414 baptisms, 92 marriages, and 89 burials. Of the number baptized by myself 41 were adults, between the ages of 16 and 85. In the register of the Mohawk church but one of those baptisms is

entered as an adult, making the number of adult baptisms 42. The number of communicants at Tuscarora has increased, since 1830, from 3 to 40, besides 8 or 10 at the Onondaga station. The number of communicants at Mohawk I cannot give, as I do not find any notice taken of them.

FROM W. RICHARDSON, ESQ., TO J. H. BUSE, ESQ.

Brantford, 18th Nov., 1837.

MR. NELLIS and myself have visited the Institution, with a view of making known the instructions committed by you to paper for our guidance, and for the guidance of those who are acting under us; and it is our intention to make out, and put up at the Institution, such rules and regulations as will be considered in conformity with those instructions. We are much gratified to find, upon inquiry of Hill, M'Ewen, and the shoemaker, that no cause of complaint existed with them against Mr. Elliott; that he charged himself with all work done for himself, or his family, by the several mechanics.

We have engaged the shoemaker for five days in the week, as it is found that, by allowing him time to work for his own advantage, much loss and inconvenience accrues to the Institution. There is no grant for a shoemaker, but I hope that from the saving, or deduction from the carpenter's salary, together with other little savings, I shall be enabled to make up his salary. Application must however be made for an extension of grant for payment of the blacksmith, as a very egregious error was made in the estimate for this branch of the trades introduced at the Institution; and if a wheelwright is engaged, it will be necessary that an appropriation be made for his wages, provided the benefits arising from the articles manufactured are appropriated to the education and instruction of a greater number of children. Of these matters I presume we

shall have to remain in ignorance until after your return to England, when, I trust, your report of the progress of the work of civilization going on amongst the Indians generally, and more particularly amongst the few children who have been taken to the Institution, will be such as to cause satisfaction to the Company, and induce them to extend the liberality which they have already shown to a very great extent.

In talking over the matter with Mrs. Nellis I find that she is a strong advocate for the instruction of girls at the Institution, under the impression that they might become very useful in the education of children in their respective neighbourhoods; but this can only be effected by granting to them exemption from those duties which may be called menial, as it would appear that the principal objection, as well on their part as on the part of their parents, is to the performance of household duties; and although it is very desirable that they should perform those duties in order to acquire a knowledge of them, it is a question whether it would not be better to waive this branch of instruction at first, and to endeavour to qualify them for higher duties. Three of the girls who have left the Institution are shrewd and intelligent, and, if you are not opposed to it, probably it would be advisable to take them back under a promise of exemption from the duties to which they object, and allow them to be treated, in other respects, as boarders at a white school are treated. I shall not remove the bell from Hamilton until sleighing sets in, as the road is at present in a most horrid state, and will continue so until frost sets in. The boards for enclosing the church cannot be removed until the sleighing season, and it will not be advisable to have the bell hung until the building is enclosed.

FROM THE REV. J. GILMOUR TO J. H. BUSK, ESQ.

Peterborough, 24th Nov. 1837.

Yours of the 17th and 19th instant came to hand this morning (23rd.) I lose no time to reply, lest you should have left Toronto before this letter reaches you. The most of the Indians being still from home I have not, as yet, had any opportunity of conversing with them and preaching to them. I find when they are at home Mr. Hulbert, the Missionary at Rice Lake, preaches alternately at the village of Rice Lake and Chemong; should this be the settled place of his operations this winter, I shall preach at the stations the alternate days, this will prevent all collision, and to such an arrangement I can see no reasonable objection—should he wish to confine his labours to the village of Rice Lake, then shall I confine mine chiefly to Chemong; pursuing this plan I shall be able, in a few months, to answer some of your questions to more satisfaction than at present.

I am glad that in your last kind letter you attach so much importance to the subject of affording to the Indians sound religious instruction, as in this I most cordially and deeply sympathize; and shall feel in my kindred element in promoting this object, not overlooking the other objects which the Company have in view, but giving to them a proportionate share of attention.

The first impressions made on my mind on visiting the stations were rather cheerless, much of the gloom of the aspect could be easily traced to inattention, and was partly relieved by a conviction that a little energy and perseverance, accompanied with the blessing of God, might somewhat brighten the aspect. As yet I have not been able to learn the rate or cause of diminution at Rice Lake, but shall make it a matter of early investigation. Captain Anderson stated to me, frankly, that

they hoped to get credit by the village at Alnwick. The houses cost £50 each; they have a saw-mill in operation. The tendency of these things on Rice Lake may be easily divined, and renders caution in expenditure there the more necessary; an opinion formed at so early a stage of inquiry is, however, premature, yet I must confess that Rice Lake does not promise so well as Chemong.

*FROM J. H. BUSK, ESQ., TO JAMES GIBSON, ESQ., GOVERNOR,
GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON.

29th March, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR.

I HAVE to return you many thanks for your very friendly communication of the resolution passed on the 20th instant by a General Meeting of the New England Company, containing a very flattering indication of their favourable opinion. It has been my endeavour to accomplish, as far as circumstances would admit, the intentions of the Company, and at every step I have been encouraged by the hope of acquiring their approbation, but the votes you allude to before passed and confirmed, had already exceeded every expectation. Sincerely do I hope future events may prove the Company do not overrate the advantages to be derived from this mission, so much as I do feel they are now overrating the merits of their Commissioner.

Through the whole progress of an extensive journey, which must necessarily add not a little to our ordinary expenses, it

* The expenses of the Deputation, consisting of their passages to and from New York, the cost of their journeys and of their living in America, exceeded but by a mere trifle the sum mentioned in this Report. For his own time and exertions Mr. J. H. Busk did not expect, and would not accept, any pecuniary remuneration.

has appeared to me an essential duty constantly to observe the strictest economy, and on that circumstance, if on any, should I be disposed to rest all pretention to favour, being fully convinced, that the real value of any object, whatever it may be the fashion to say, can never be decreased but may be augmented by diminishing its cost. Our good friends will all, I trust, concur in this principle. If therefore, persevering in its application, I now beg leave, with grateful feelings, respectfully to decline any costly present as quite superfluous, may I not hope this determination will be received with the same unanimous approval as was manifested in voting the gratifying offer. The Company will be sensible that testimony of their satisfaction must form the essence of any recompence, that this testimony has been abundantly supplied, and that it will be preserved in a way at once the most suitable, and the least expensive, by being inscribed as it has been in the minutes of their transactions.

With much respect, I remain, &c.

APPENDIX E.

(p. 138.)

WEST INDIA CORRESPONDENCE. EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO GRANTS TO JAMAICA.

MR. JOHN ELLIS, TO THE NEW ENGLAND COMPANY.

Fairfield, Jamaica, 16th Nov. 1831.

Your liberality in appropriating the sum of £150 sterling, to the aid of the missions of the United Brethren, or Moravians, in this island, claims our grateful acknowledgments. In the name and behalf of the said mission, therefore, I beg leave to return our hearty thanks for this additional grant, which I have also duly received, in the form of a Bill of Exchange, at the hands of W. H. Knott, Esq., of St. James's Parish, in this island.

We propose to divide the grant of £100 into five equal parts, for the benefit of our five stations on the south side of the island, viz., at Fairfield, in the Parish of Manchester, New Eden and New Fulneck, in St. Elizabeth's, and New Carmel and Mesopotamia, in the Parish of Westmoreland, by which means it will be productive of the greatest good, as we have urgent calls to extend our sphere of labour from each of these places. The want of an additional number of labourers, and the means of support for them, appear to be the only obstacles

to the furtherance and extension of the work. The negroes and brown population themselves are eager to be instructed, and the proprietors, who have observed the benefit to be derived from having servants who are acting from a principle of love to God rather than from servile motives, have also greatly encouraged our undertaking; but owing to their distressed circumstances, are, with few exceptions, unable to render any pecuniary aid.

The improvement in the morals of the negroes who receive instruction, and the difference between them and others, are perhaps as manifest by the few thefts which are committed by the former in comparison to the latter as in any other way. I have several times been told by planters in this neighbourhood: "We have no need now to lock up every thing as before, the instructed negroes will not steal if they even have an opportunity to do so." I had some time ago the sentiments of our neighbouring planters in writing on the subject, but at this moment can only lay my hand on one such document, by an experienced planter of the name of C. P. M'Nelly, of this Parish, he says: "I have every reason to believe that our having of late had much more increase among the negroes by births, is owing to your having succeeded so well in the interdiction of polygamy among them, and I doubt not but you will ultimately be perfectly successful."

In stating thus much, and more might be adduced, we desire not to say it in the spirit of boasting, we ascribe all the good which has been effected to God who blessed the means used.

We purpose to employ two-thirds of the extra £50, which you have so kindly granted, in extending our week day instructions to the free brown and black population in St. Elizabeth's, and the remaining one-third to be applied to the attainment of accommodation and instruction of boys as well as girls, in the Sunday and day school at Irwin Hill, in St. James's.

We have not added up our numbers at the different stations since the close of 1830, but are now soon about to do it, viz., at the close of the current year, when I hope to be able to transmit a statement to you through our Secretary, the Rev. C. J. Latrobe, of London.

(Signed.) JOHN ELLIS.

MR. G. K. PRINCE TO THE TREASURER.

St. George, Jamaica, 17th Nov. 1831.

I WROTE you in December last an account of the appropriation of your last year's grant, and reported some of the pleasing results from the labours and donations of the friends of religion, bestowed upon our labouring classes in this island. I lately received a copy of your communication, addressed to Mr. Knott and myself, and shall attend to the request therein contained, and report accordingly.

I have now to apprise you of my bill per this packet, in favour of Leach Stennet for £100, drawn agreeably to your instructions.

(Signed.) G. K. PRINCE.

MR. W. H. KNOTT AND MR. GEORGE GORDON TO THE TREASURER.

St. James's, Jamaica, 10th April, 1836.

We have received your letter of the 29th January, forwarding a copy of the resolution of the New England Company, by which the sum of £350 sterling, has been placed at our disposal, to be distributed among Societies engaged in the advancement of the Christian Religion among negroes. We shall make use of these funds as soon as convenient, and duly advise you of the appropriation.

The Presbyterians alluded to are Scotch, but dissent from the Kirk, and are termed, we believe, seceders. Some members of this Society have been established at Hampden, in this Parish, for twelve or fifteen years, under the auspices of Mr. Archibold Sterling and other neighbouring proprietors. There are also members of the same sect in other parts of this Parish, in Hanover and Westmoreland.

We consider that the character of these Missionaries stands high for the pains they have taken in improving and educating the negroes, and that they are worthy of receiving a portion of the money voted by your Society for the instruction of negroes.

We also contemplate dividing the money among members of the Established Church, Moravians, and Wesleyans.

It is understood that none of the money is to be applied towards the erection of buildings.

(Signed.) W. H. KNOTT,
GEO. GORDON.

MR. GEORGE GORDON TO THE TREASURER.

Jamaica, 11th June, 1836.

I beg to advise having, with Mr. Knott, drawn on you for £100 in favour of the Rev. John Smith; for £50 in favour of the Rev. W. K. Betts; and for £50 in favour of the Rev. George Robbins.

Mr. Smith is Island Curate for this Parish, and has been living above three years at Marly, where he officiates regularly in a chapel, put up by the assistance of the neighbours, and keeps a school for all classes, (for apprentices' children gratis,) besides visiting, where required, the properties adjoining, for instructing the negro population.

Mr. Betts is a Minister sent out by the Church Missionary

Society, and has officiated since August, 1834, in a chapel erected at the proprietor's expense, at Knockalva, in the Parish of Hanover; he keeps a well-attended school at his residence close by Argyle Penn, and has a branch school on Alexandria Estate, in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Robbins is a Moravian Missionary, resident at Irwin, (in this Parish,) where he has a chapel and school erected at the expense of the Society; he also visits several neighbouring estates. The other clergymen, to whom it was proposed to offer the remaining £100, have not yet been communicated with.

(Signed.) GEORGE GORDON.

MR. GEORGE GORDON TO THE TREASURER.

St. James's, Jamaica, 8th August, 1836.

I HAVE now to advise the three drafts of Mr. Knott and myself for £50 each, in favour of the Rev. George Blyth, the Rev. H. M. Waddell, and the Rev. William Wedlock: the first is a Presbyterian Minister, settled at Hampden, in this Parish, the second a Presbyterian, at Cornwall, and the third a Wesleyan, at Montego Bay.

(Signed.) GEORGE GORDON.

REV. H. M. WADDELL TO THE TREASURER.

21st March, 1837.

I WAS favoured last August with a bill on you for £50 sterling, by Messrs. Gordon and Knott, in the name of the New England Society for the Instruction of Negroes, to be

appropriated to the support of schools under my care, for that class of the population of this island. I immediately acknowledged the receipt of it to George Gordon Esq.; but understanding that it was desired I should write to that Society some account of its application, I now take the liberty of addressing you on the subject.

I had, when I received the draft, three day schools under my care, set agoing by me, and dependent on me. One was but in its infancy. This has, since that time, been suspended, in consequence of having to part with one of the teachers, and being unable as yet to find another. At present I have two day schools, and three evening schools in operation, connected with my own congregation, but not confined to it, all children being admissible without distinction. A day and an evening school are at this place. In the former, which is attended by the young free children of apprentices, above seventy are on the roll, and between fifty and sixty are always present. In the latter, about fifty receive instruction three or four evenings every week. These are young persons engaged in labour of estates during the day. A second day school, and also an evening school, is at the Spring estate, between four and five miles west from the one already mentioned. In the day school there, forty children are under instruction, and in the evening, about thirty-six. In the other evening school, situated on Barrett Hall Estate, four miles eastward of Cornwall, together with a class taught at another place, I think near fifty are taught. I cannot speak with perfect accuracy on this point, as the number varies from time to time. In all, very nearly, if not quite, 250. This number, though considerable, does not come within a hundred of the young persons in my congregation, dependent on me for instruction, and looking to me to supply it to them; nor within several hundreds of all the young persons in the district where the schools are situated. There are very many still around whom I have not been able

to induce to seek the blessing of Christian Knowledge, nor even to accept it when brought within their reach. Yet I doubt not of prevailing with them ultimately, our operations in this way in some places being but in their infancy, and labouring under the disadvantage, as yet, of not having suitable or regular school houses to meet the children in, except at this place. By the late grant of the British Government for the purpose of erecting school houses in this island, of which the Scottish Missionary Society, that I am connected with, has got a share, I expect to be able to supply this defect in the course of a year, and I hope that the continued liberality of the Christian public, on which I entirely depend, will enable me to maintain and extend my efforts in this important department of my Missionary labours. The schools which I have set agoing, I may mention, are the only ones between Montego Bay and Falmouth along the coast, a line of twenty-one miles; and the nearest to me, not under my care, is five or six miles from the coast inland. I have, therefore, you perceive, an extensive and otherwise destitute district to supply. The assistance afforded me by the gentlemen whom I have already named in the distribution of the funds placed at their disposal, came providentially at a time when I was in great need, my resources for the schools being exhausted, and some debt incurred; and I indulge the hope, that in future the same measure of assistance may be afforded to me by them. The money has been expended on the salaries of the teachers, and purchasing books, lessons, and other materials of the schools.

(Signed.) H. M. WADDELL.

MR. GEORGE GORDON TO THE TREASURER.

7th May, 1837.

ENCLOSED, I have the pleasure to transmit to you a report from the Rev. J. Zorn, of the school operations of the Moravian Mission, it is the only one that has reached me. The Rev. John Waddell said he should forward to you direct, his statement of the Presbyterian proceedings at his Station.

After the enclosed report, it were needless for me to expatiate on the usefulness of the Moravians: but I will add that they and all the other missions are greatly in want of funds, and that if the New England Company has any means to spare, they would be well bestowed among the different Ministers in this Colony actively engaged in preparing the negro by education, for his state of freedom.

(Signed.) GEORGE GORDON.

The following is the report of Mr. Zorn above alluded to:—

BRIEF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MISSION OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN JAMAICA, AT THE CLOSE OF 1836.

WE have eight regular stations and chapels, and three out stations, besides a number of places and estates where we attend to give religious instruction. These are situated in the Parishes of St. James's, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth, and Manchester. The number of Missionaries (male) is twelve; their wives take an active share in the private instruction of the females. Two teachers are shortly expected from England, who, we hope, will be very useful in the education of the young. The number of persons, including children, under our care for religious instruction, exceeds 9000, of whom 1738 are communicants. The various mission-chapels conti-

nue to be well attended ; at several places they are not able to contain more than one-half of the usual congregation, and all are too small. We trust we also see some of the fruits of our labours, in the increased intelligence, morality, and Christian deportment of our people, though much remains to be done, and we are anxious to make the best of our present opportunities to fit the negroes for the great change at the expiration of the apprenticeship. May God richly bless all who assist in spreading the name of his Son, our Lord Jesus Christ !

The following is a Summary of the Moravian Schools, and the number of Scholars generally attending, 31st December, 1836 :—

20 Day Schools. Males	515	
„ Females	528	
	<hr/>	
Total..	1043	Scholars
10 Sunday Schools	1220	„
35 Evening Schools	483	„
	<hr/>	
Total..	2746	„

(Signed.) J. ZORN, Superintendent.

REV. GEORGE BLYTH TO THE TREASURER.

Hampden Manse Trelawney, 21st Aug. 1837.

PERHAPS I should sooner have acknowledged the kind grant of £50 sterling, which I received about a year ago from the funds of the New England Company, through their agents Messrs. Knott and Gordon. My reason for delaying so long to write was, that I might give an account of the manner in which the donation has been applied. I hope the the following statement will be satisfactory :—

By Bill of £50 sterling, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ premium	£	s.	d.
£78 15s. currency			
To part of Teacher's Salary at this Station	25	0	0
To two Monitors	1	17	6
To a person of colour who teaches 25 children daily at Content	4	0	0
To present of a large Bible to a lady who teaches a number of children connected with the congregation, gratuitously	1	10	0
To small reward Books to Sunday and Evening Teachers	3	2	11
To light for evening Meetings on 12 different estates	12	0	0
To Navarre School	8	0	0
To Cash in hand.....	23	4	7
	<hr/>		
	£78	15	0
	<hr/>		

The day school at this Station consists of 235 children, of whom the average attendance is 180. Mr. Latrobe, the Government Inspector, visited it a few weeks ago, and expressed himself much pleased with the progress which the children had made. Eighty of them are reading the Scriptures, and are taught arithmetic, writing, and a little grammar, &c. The rest are in various stages of progress. There is also a Sunday School connected with the congregation, consisting of 650 children and young people, who, besides receiving instruction in reading and religion on the Sabbath, are also taught reading two or three evenings during the week; 250 of these are reading the Bible. The Navarre School, to which I have allotted £8, lies a few miles to the

east of this. It is attended by 70 children daily, and 200 young apprentices during the evenings. This is the only assistance that the school has received.

I hope the gentlemen who compose the New England Company, will not consider the funds which have been placed at our disposal as misapplied or expended in vain. They will see that £23 remain on hand, which will be laid out in a similar manner to the above. If the Company be able, and disposed to continue their generous assistance, I propose to give the greater part of it to the teacher of a new school, three miles to the north of this, in erecting the buildings for which we have obtained assistance from government. I calculate upon £40 or £50 being raised annually by school fees, but this will be only a small proportion of what will be necessary for the support of an efficient teacher, and I have no funds from which I can raise a salary for him, unless the gentlemen connected with the Company, kindly continue their donation.

I wrote this letter at the suggestion of George Gordon, Esq., to whom and Mr. Knott, I will send a copy of it.

Have the goodness, Sir, to express my gratitude to the gentlemen of the New England Company, for the kind assistance they have granted me in my efforts to instruct the youth of my congregation.

(Signed.) GEORGE BLYTH.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO GRANTS TO ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.

C. W. MAXWELL, GOVERNOR, TO THE TREASURER.

St. Christopher's, 2d April, 1832.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, two copies of the Sixth Report of the Branch Association of this Island,

which will convey to the members of the New England Company, a pleasing detail of the improvement that has taken place in the work of religious instruction, which the generous aid of the New England Company has so mainly promoted; the portion of the grant that has been distributed to the Moravian Missionary viz. £20, and that to the Wesleyan Mission, has afforded them infinite service.

I beg leave to request a continuance of this liberal donation, which will be readily received by my successor, Major General Nicolay, who succeeded me in this government on the 11th of last January.

(Signed.) C. W. MAXWELL.

St. Kitts, 14th Dec., 1831.

RECEIVED from His Excellency, C. W. Maxwell, the sum of £20 sterling, as a donation from the New England Corporation, towards moralizing and teaching the Gospel to the Negroes in St. Kitts.

£20.

GEORGE ROBBINS.

St. Kitts, 14th Dec., 1831.

RECEIVED from His Excellency, Governor Maxwell, £15 sterling, in support of the Wesleyan Mission in the West Indies, (from the New England Corporation).

£15 Sterling.

THOMAS STAINES,
*Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission
in the Island of St. Kitts.*

St. Christopher, 27th Feb. 1832.

RECEIVED from Major General Maxwell, £65 sterling, on account of the St. Christopher Branch Association, for the

Religious instruction of Negroes, being a donation from the New England Company for the year 1831.

£65 Sterling.

D. S. SAUNDERSON, *Treasurer*.

EXTRACT FROM THE EIGHTH REPORT OF THE BRANCH ASSOCIATION OF THE ISLAND OF ST. CHRISTOPHER, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST, 1833.

Moved by the Rev. J. J. Kerie, and

Seconded by the Rev. J. B. Pemberton,

That the thanks of the Association be most gratefully tendered to the New England Corporation, for the repetition of their beneficent donation, and to the several inhabitants of this Island who have, by donations and subscriptions, contributed to the funds; and that they be earnestly requested to continue their support.

J. L. NIXON, GOVERNOR, TO THE TREASURER.

St. Christopher, 15th April, 1835.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of January, (enclosing one to be forwarded to Tortola,) and acquainting me that the New England Society had sanctioned my drawing on them for £100, to be appropriated to the use of the schools for dissemination of Christian education in St. Christopher's.

I should have replied to your letter ere this, but I waited to advise you of the time I should draw for the sum, and I now have the honour to acquaint you, that it is my intention to

draw on you a bill at thirty days sight, in the course of a few days.

I have lately been at the Island of Anguilla, where it is pleasing to view the progress the children make in Christian knowledge, and all the useful branches of education, under the superintendance of a most meritorious clergyman, the Rev. John Steward, assisted by a very assiduous schoolmaster; but, alas! I much fear that this valuable institution will materially fall off, if not altogether come to the ground, for the want of funds to support it. The poverty of the inhabitants of Anguilla is so great, that even the most affluent in the island are hardly able to maintain themselves, consequently, though willing, they are precluded the possibility of subscribing to this charity; there are no less than 319 children attending the school.

I trust, that by my submitting to the praiseworthy and valuable society or company to which you are Treasurer, the fact of the impossibility of continuing the school at Anguilla without pecuniary aid, they will take into their consideration my representation, and grant such assistance as they in their humanity may think proper, towards the support of the Anguilla School.

I regret to add, that at present the members of the Established Church at Anguilla, are obliged to attend Divine service in the school-house, a building not equal to accommodate half of the congregation which would otherwise assemble to hear the gospel preached, and those who cannot be accommodated, are obliged either to remain from Divine service altogether, or resort to sectarian establishments, by which means the Established religion is thrown into the back-ground.

There is an English church begun, and raised about four or five feet above the foundation; timber purchased and on the spot, almost sufficient to finish, but for the want of funds, this much required building is at a stand still; it would require

very little money to finish it, but in the mean time the valuable timber is much damaged by exposure to the sun and rains. I am however in great hope, that on the arrival of the Bishop from England, his Lordship will devise means to raise a sufficient sum to complete the church, which is so much required.

(Signed.) J. L. NIXON.

HONOURABLE WILLIAM GREATHEED CROOKE, PRESIDENT,
TO THE TREASURER.

St. Christopher's, 16th Jan., 1836.

As President, administering this Government in the absence of His Excellency, Lieut. Governor Nixon, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 6th of November, 1835, and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I have this day drawn on you for the amounts specified in the resolution of the New England Company.

(Signed.) W. G. CROOKE.

REV. D. G. DAVIS TO THE TREASURER.

St. Christopher's, 20th July, 1837.

THE religious instruction of the islands of Nevis and St. Christopher have been so much indebted to, and have so far depended on, the generous contributions of the New England Company, that in the delay this year of the accustomed donations I take the liberty of addressing this letter to you. I beg to state that if any untoward circumstances should be the means of withholding the accustomed grants, the system of education in both islands would be much re-

APPENDIX E.

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(Signed.) D. G. DAVIS.

REV. D. G. DAVIS TO JAMES GIBSON, ESQ.

St. Christopher's, May 22nd, 1839.

DEAR SIR,

As Archdeacon of the several Islands within the Government of Antigua I have been making a visitation of them, and have found that the generous grant which the New England Corporation has made towards religious instruction in Nevis and St. Christopher's for several successive years, has not been recently renewed. I apprehend that, on my visit to Tortola, whither I am now on my course, I shall find the same as far as that colony is concerned. I have found in both the Islands above mentioned, the cause of Christian instruction to have suffered most materially from the loss of a so long accustomed resource, I have a confidence that I have but to lay this fact, through you, before the Corporation, to obtain the renewal and continuation of its generosity, if it still retain the ability. Long ere I can have your reply, I shall, by God's blessing, have returned to the Island of Antigua, the seat of my Archdeaconry, to which Island I must beg you to address to me thus: "Archdeacon Davis, St. John's, Antigua."

I need not say how much I am interested in the success of my application, as very much depends on it. I shall ever feel a high gratification in my office, in dispensing the important bounty of the Corporation.

I remain, &c.

REV. D. G. DAVIS TO THE TREASURER.

Antigua, Dec. 11th, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR,

I DULY received your letter of the 10th of August. I was glad to learn by it that the New England Corporation had renewed its contributions towards religious instruction in Nevis, St. Kitts, and the Virgin Islands. I now transmit for the information and satisfaction of the Corporation a tabular view of the schools under the Clergy in my Archdeaconry, I have a confidence that, when its members see the extent to which instruction is carried, and I state that our means are much cramped, they will continue, if not extend, its generous aid.

I remain, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO GRANTS
TO NEVIS.

HIS EXCELLENCY FRANCIS NICHOLSON TO THE TREASURER.

Nevis, 11th November, 1831.

I BEG to advise my Bill in favour of Messrs. Sheffield and Bucher for one hundred pounds agreeable to your letter of Instructions of the 23rd July, 1832; and I shall render an account of its distribution as soon as I can make up the account.

(Signed.) F. NICHOLSON.

REV. H. I. LEACOCK TO THE TREASURER.

Nevis, 30th November, 1833.

I HAVE the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 16th October, annexed to which is an "Extract

from the Minute Book of the New England Company," wherein the sum of £100 sterling is placed at the disposal of the Treasurer of the Nevis Branch Association, for the purpose of advancing the religious instruction of the Negroes of this Island. I have to confirm the information you have received respecting the death of the late Treasurer, F. Nicholson; but am happy to add that, in his son we have found a gentleman well qualified to succeed his father in the important trust committed to him as Treasurer. The disposal of the Company's contributions is always subject to my inspection; I have good reason to hope that, in a future day it will be found, their bounty was not bestowed in vain.

(Signed.) H. I. LEACOCK.

REV. H. I. LEACOCK TO THE TREASURER.

Nevis, 2nd December, 1833.

I beg leave to advise you of my draft in favour of Mr. Thomas Slater for £100 sterling, at 90 days sight.

(Signed.) H. I. LEACOCK.

JAMES DANIEL, ESQ., PRESIDENT, TO THE TREASURER.

Nevis, 10th March, 1835.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 20th January, annexing copy of a Resolution passed by the New England Company for a Grant of £100 sterling, towards the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Negroes in this Island. In accordance with your request, I have drawn upon you for the sum mentioned in favour of Messrs. Ferrier, Stanley, and Co. at 90 days sight: and I shall take care that you are furnished with a regular account of its

appropriation. I am happy to be able to say, from a statement of the Rev. Gentleman, who has hitherto conducted the application of the donations of the New England Society, that they have been essentially the means of contributing largely to the advancement of moral and religious education among the Negroes. It will afford me infinite satisfaction to have the support of so liberal a Society in the "promotion of so desirable an object."

(Signed.) JAMES DANIEL.

JAMES DANIEL, ESQ., PRESIDENT, TO THE TREASURER.

Nevis, 16th January, 1836.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of November last, enclosing the copy of a Resolution of the New England Company, and giving me authority to draw upon you for the sum of £100 sterling, towards the moral and religious instruction of the Negroes in this island; and for which grant I have the honour to request that you will convey to the New England Company the sincere acknowledgments of the inhabitants of Nevis.

In conformity with your instructions, I have drawn a Bill of Exchange in favour of Messrs. Ferrier, Stanley, and Co. for £100, which I have directed should be divided between the several parishes in this island, to be applied to the purposes for which it has been given, and that every particular of its expenditure and application should be furnished to me by the several Clergymen; in order that the same may be placed before the Company.

With reference to the last grant from the Company, I regret that, in consequence of the absence of the Rev. Mr. Leacock, under whose direction this fund has been hitherto placed, I am unable to afford such satisfactory detailed account

as I could desire. I enclose however the Treasurer's account for the past year, and have the pleasure of informing the Company, that there are four Sunday Schools, upon the national system, supported by this fund, that the average number of scholars, both adults and children, which receive instruction, is nearly 400; and that upwards of 250, have been taught to read fluently, and to say the Church Catechism, besides which there is in Charles Town a day school for infants, the number attending which is at present 37.

By arrangements recently made, the annual charge of £23 sterling, for the rent of school rooms, will be saved, and consequently the means of extending instruction increased; at the same time I beg to observe, that if the New England Company shall at any period, point out to me any plan by which their benevolent intentions can be better furthered; it will afford me much gratification to attend to their suggestions.

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS RELATING TO THE
GRANTS TO THE LEEWARD AND VIRGIN
ISLANDS.

SIR E. J. M. M'GREGOR, GOVERNOR, TO THE TREASURER.

Leeward Islands, 31st March, 1834.

I do myself the honour of transmitting, for the information of the New England Company, the copy of a letter from his Honor the President of the Virgin Islands, relative to the appropriation, by that officer, of certain funds, granted by the Company towards advancing the religious and moral instructions of the Negroes there.

(Signed.) E. J. M. M'GREGOR.

W. ROGERS ISAACS TO SIR E. J. M. M'GREGOR.

SIR,

Tortola, 19th March, 1834.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that a public school, for the moral and religious instruction of Negro and other children, has been established in the Road Town of this Island, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, who has appointed Mr. Robert Richardson and his wife as schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the same, which opened in January last with about twenty scholars, and which has daily increased, there being at present eighty. The school has been placed under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hutson, the Rector of the Parish, and I sincerely hope it will, under God's blessing, be attended with success, and produce the desired effect.

I have also to acquaint your Excellency that I have received from Lieutenant Governor Nixon two sets of Exchange for £50 sterling each, drawn on the Treasurer of the New England Company, being the donations from that Company for the years 1832 and 1833, in aid of the said school, and which I shall see appropriated, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Hutson, accordingly.

The Lord Bishop, when on a visit to this part of his Diocese, on the 13th of last month, visited the school, and approved very highly of the tutors, and of the scholars generally. He has contributed towards the funds at his disposal, £50 sterling annually, in aid of its support, and coincided with Mr. Hutson and myself on the propriety of appropriating a part of the money arising from the donations received from the New England Company to the fitting up the school, and providing suitable books of Instruction, &c. and £50 sterling annually to provide a schoolroom and residence for the teachers, which I hope will meet with your Excellency's approbation.

I remain, &c.

FROM THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

*St. Christopher's Government House,
Sept. 9th, 1839.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of July, containing a copy of a resolution of the New England Company, by which the sum of £100 sterling is placed at my disposal towards advancing the religious and moral instruction of the Negroes at St. Christopher's.

I am sorry to say that there are few islands where the means of educating the lower orders are so sadly limited. The legislature, however, has now taken the subject into consideration, and it is my earnest hope that something may be effected. I merely mention our deficiencies to show how acceptable the grant of £100 sterling is likely to prove, and how obliged we feel for this handsome gift. I am at present confined to my bed by severe illness, but shall not fail, as soon as possible, to apply the grant to the purposes for which it is intended, and make a full statement to the Company of the manner in which I have decreed it should be appropriated.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c. &c.,

C. S. CUNNINGHAM.

FROM GEORGE GORDON AND W. H. KNOTT, ESQs.

St. James's, Jamaica, 22nd Sept., 1839.

PREVIOUS to the receipt of your letter Mr. Knott had drawn on you in favour of the Rev. H. M. Waddell, Presbyterian Missionary, for £50 sterling; and in favour of the Rev. Wilson Lofthouse, of the Wesleyan Mission, for £50 sterling; in the propriety of these donations Mr. Gordon fully coincides, and we have now to request your acceptance of our joint bills in favour of the following persons :—

The Rev. Thomas C. Sharpe, Island Curate, £50 sterling, for the Station at Morley, in this parish.

The Rev. C. W. Wincklen, Church Missionary Society, £50 sterling, for the Station at Knockalva, in the parish of Hanover.

The Rev. Jacob Zorn, the head of the Moravian Mission, £50 sterling; which completes the handsome grant of £250 sterling.

We have, in every instance, stipulated that these liberal donations of the New England Company are not to be appropriated to buildings; and we have requested that an account of the disbursements may be furnished, with any information connected with their respective Missions which the gentlemen may think will be interesting to the Society.

We have reason to know that, in some instances, this aid has been most timely, and in all very acceptable; and notwithstanding the increased calls from other parts, which are annually made upon the liberality of the Company, we hope that they will still have it in their power to continue to afford some aid to this island, for we assure the Society that, without assistance from the mother country, it is impossible for the island to extend that religious instruction to the lower orders which is so essentially necessary.

FROM E. H. DRUMMOND HAY, ESQ., ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, TO THE TREASURER.

Tortola, 24th Sept., 1839.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th of July, informing me that the New England Company had voted £50 towards advancing the religious and moral instruction of the Negroes in the Virgin Islands, I have therefore drawn on you, as Treasurer, a set of bills at 30 days' sight for that amount.

In reply to the request that an account of the objects to which this money is appropriated should be specified, I have to acquaint you that I have placed the said set of bills in the hands of the Rector, with directions to pay the schoolmaster in the Road Town, who teaches upwards of 150 boys daily; attends a Sunday school in the town from 1 to 3 o'clock, and another, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant in the country, from 4 to 6 o'clock; and attends night schools at five different Stations, each once a week.

New England Company.

	£	s.	d.
His Salary has been hitherto	25*	0	0
From the Bishop	30	0	0
Ditto Ladies' Society	10	0	0
Ditto New England Company	30*	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£70	0	0

It will be this year £5* less, as above.

To the School Mistress in the Town, who teaches 50 girls daily, and also a Sunday School, and supplies a Room for these purposes, and has received annually hitherto	20	0	0
From the Bishop	20	0	0
Ditto New England Company	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£40	0	0

To a School Master recently appointed, who teaches 50 children in the country, and is to have the charge of a District School when built, present Salary from Ladies' Society £20	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£50	0	0

With regard to the doubt expressed by the Company whether other calls on their funds may leave it in their power to continue an annual grant of this amount, I trust I shall be

able to show that their valuable and humane assistance has not been thrown away on this Colony; and I beg to state also, for their information, that several schools are earnestly required in addition to those already established in the Colony.

The population is detached and scattered throughout a number of islands, in some of which, Anegada and Soesban Dykes for instance, there is no provision for the religious and moral education of the labouring classes. Beef Island, Gnana Island, and Cumanoes, and the most eastern points of Tortola, form another division where a school is much wanted, but which, from want of funds, has not been established; and when I state that the colony, which consists of a population of from 9,000 to 10,000 persons, scattered over a number of small islands, some at a considerable distance from each other, possesses the benefit of the ministry of *one* clergyman only, who is Rector of the Parish in the Road town, where he resides, and on him all the duties in the several islands of necessity devolve: the New England Company will be able to judge how far their humane assistance may still be extended with propriety to the Virgin Islands.

I am happy to state, that the best possible feeling subsists between master and labourer in these islands, and the Negroes show every desire to avail themselves of religious instruction, when put within their reach.

FROM C. S. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ., LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF ST. KITTS.

St. Christopher's, 24th Sept., 1839.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have this day drawn upon you for the sum of £100 sterling, at thirty days' sight, in favour of Messrs. Andrew Bankhead and Co.

FROM J. W. MAYNARD, ESQ.

Government House, Nevis, 4th Oct. 1839.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th July last, together with the copy of a resolution passed by the New England Company, authorizing me to draw for the sum of £100, towards the religious and moral instruction of Negroes in this island.

I have accordingly drawn in favour of the Rev. J. H. Pemberton for the above sum, which it will be my care to have faithfully appropriated to the objects intended by the Company.

P.S. I am happy to state, that in no part of the British dominions is the Sabbath more religiously kept, or the labouring population more reason to be satisfied with their lot.

FROM THE REV. J. H. PEMBERTON.

Nevis, 12th Nov. 1839.

As Senior Clergyman in this Island, I have, through you, to return the New England Society many thanks for the £100 sterling which the President of the Island drew upon you one or two packets ago in my favour, and which has been equally divided between the five parishes for the instruction of the Negro population. Without this liberal grant I really do not know what we should have done, the Teachers' salaries being in arrear upwards of twelve months. The school has been of essential service, in my two parishes alone upwards of 240 children have been taught to read the Testament, learning, at the same time, the elementary books, Crossman's Introduction, &c.

APPENDIX F.

(p. 62.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE RETURNS

OF THE NUMBER OF

SCHOLARS ATTENDING ON AN AVERAGE THE DIFFERENT
SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE NEW
ENGLAND COMPANY.

29 Scholars, average at the Mohawk Village.

17 ditto Johnson's Settlement. This School
has been much injured by the
white settlers, who have literally
driven the Indians away.

21 ditto Martin's Settlement.

40 ditto Tuscarora. The Onondagas resid-
ing in the neighbourhood of
this School, have so far overcome
their prejudices as to send their
children to it, and may be consid-
ered as an average at the Onon-
daga School lately re-opened.

123 Total

A few Indians among the Cayugas are anxious to have a School amongst them also.

The Schoolmaster from Johnson Settlement has been removed to Onondaga.

Mr. Ludlow is removed from the Mohawk to the Johnson Settlement, and Mr. Senior is at the Mohawk.

It is unfortunate that so many circumstances detain the children frequently from attending the Schools, which impedes their progress in learning very much.

APPENDIX G.

(p. 89)

EXTRACT FROM DR. ARCHDEACON STRAHAN'S REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE INDIANS.

Nations or
Tribes.

THESE nations are the remnant of the Five Nations so famous in American history, and still number upwards of 2000. They are distinguished among themselves as separate tribes or nations, viz., Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas. They have been for more than a century, professed adherents of the Church of England, and during that time have had a Missionary of that church resident among them. The whole of the Prayer Book and a portion of the New Testament, including St. Mark's Gospel, has been translated into the Mohawk language, and are used by the Indians.

Mohawks
on the
Grand
River.

When the American rebellion broke out, they were told by the insurgents, that they would not be permitted, as they desired, to remain neutral. Such being the case, a great majority, chiefly through the influence of their Missionary, the late Dr. Stewart, of Kingston, joined the royal standard. On the peace of 1783, they retired into Upper Canada, and had lands assigned them by government, on the Grand River. A

Nations or
Tribes.

A few years ago, the expense of the Mission was assumed by the New England Society. Two Missionaries are now resident among them, well supported by that Institution. Several schoolmasters are employed, and exertions are made to teach them the common arts of life, by means of a school of industry. The result is very favourable, and highly creditable to the New England Society.

Tobahawks
in the Bay
of Quinté.

This is a small division of the same people, numbering about 350. Owing to some difference among the chiefs, this party desired to have a separate settlement, and chose the Bay of Quinté, that they might be near their beloved Missionary, (the late Dr. Stuart). They have a very respectable clergyman of the Church of England resident among them, and support themselves chiefly by agriculture, as do their brethren on the Grand River.

Mississauga
on the
ice and
hemong
akea.

This tribe consists of nearly 300; the New England Society has been assisting them to a very liberal extent, but with little judgment on the part of their agent. Endeavours are made to collect them in villages, but they are still in a great measure erratic. Very little religious impression has been yet made on them, and that little they owe to the Methodists, for the church has no means to support a resident Missionary.

Besides these, Dr. Strahan enumerates :—

The Chippewas on the Lake and River of St. Clair,	about	400
„ Hurons, Munseys, and Chippewas, near Amherstburg		200
„ Munsey and Chippewas, on the River Thames		800
„ Chippewas, on Lakes Huron and Simcoe		500
„ Mississaugas, on the River Credit		220
„ Mississaugas, of Kingston and Grape Island		200
„ Indians on the north and north-west shores of Lake Huron; these Indians are Chippewas, or as it is sometimes pronounced, Chippawayans. They are very numerous but much scattered.		

The Indians on the Saguine and Sable Rivers, not exceeding 310

Dr. Strahan concludes his account of the state of the Indians with this remark. The obstacles in the way of converting the Indians in this province, are not so great as with other Pagan nations, for their Paganism is of the mildest character; they believe in a future state, though debased with corporal associations. They retain among them some knowledge of the great principle of expiation, and confide in a superintending Providence.