

REPORT
BY A COMMITTEE OF THE
CORPORATION,
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.

*Printed, for Circulation amongst the Members of the Company, at
the request of a General Court, held the 26th March, 1829.*

London :

J. R. LAKE, PRINTER, 15, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY.

1829.

REPORT.

THE proceedings and correspondence of the Committees since the last Meeting of the Company in May, 1828, having greatly accumulated, it may be acceptable to the Members of the Company to be furnished with a general Statement, containing an Abstract of the principal points of information, with such introductory or collateral matter as may appear requisite for the explanation or illustration of such a Statement.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The determination of the Company to break up its establishment at Sussex Vale, NEW BRUNSWICK, as soon as possible, consistently with a due regard to the subsisting engagements towards its apprentices and other persons, has long been known. The members are also fully aware, that the Company has long ago totally discontinued the employment of the superintendant and missionary, and retained but one officer there, its secretary and treasurer, Ward Chipman, Esq. now the Honorable Judge Chipman. Out of the whole number of Indian apprentices, placed out by the Company in families at Sussex Vale, there now remain sixteen only, all whose indentures will expire by the year 1835, and some in each previous year. Annual allowances of sums, between ten and twenty pounds, are paid to each of the masters of these apprentices. With regard to an

establishment which has effected so little towards accomplishing the purposes designed, and in which such palpable abuses had occurred, it is unnecessary to say more in this place, than that the propriety of its being abandoned has been confirmed by information recently received from the most respectable testimony.

From the time when the resolution was taken, of bringing it to the gradual termination above described, and indeed from a somewhat earlier period, measures were begun, and have been continually prosecuted by, and under the direction of, the special Indian committee, with the sanction from time to time of the general courts, for carrying into execution the resolutions passed by a committee, April the 17th, 1823, and adopted by the Company at a general court on the 15th May, 1823, respecting the placing fit persons, either individually or in mission families, at eligible stations, in those parts of America in which the trusts of the corporation are to be carried on, in order to promote the purposes of those trusts as efficaciously and extensively as might be practicable, at and around such stations, by such modes as therein are intimated; and with an especial view to certain points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to the Mohawk or Six-Nation Settlement, the Bay of Quintè, and other points in Upper Canada, as places that might not improbably be found eligible stations.

In the course of the proceedings pursuant to those resolutions, the attention of the Company was di-

rected to the formation of a new establishment on the banks of *River Saint John in New Brunswick*. The Rev. Richard Scott, a minister of the Baptist denomination, then resident in New Brunswick, highly recommended to the Company, and whose zeal and good conduct has fully answered their expectations, was appointed missionary, and instructed to take the necessary steps for commencing a station there. Before, however, Mr. Scott had made any considerable progress in performance of this commission, some impediments arose, which it appears unnecessary to detail here, but which, after mature deliberation, were deemed by the Company conclusive against the further prosecution of that design.

UPPER CANADA.

SIX NATIONS, &c.

About the same time the Company, upon the result of the full investigation they had for some time previously been carrying on, and upon much information obtained from various persons (in particular from the Reverend John West, in the discharge of a temporary mission which he undertook for the purpose of this enquiry) judged it most advisable that the attention of the Company should be turned chiefly to the six Nations,* and other parts of Upper

* These comprise the remaining descendants of tribes or nations, who were among those specifically contemplated in the Company's charter; having originally occupied tracts literally adjacent to New England, from whence they have gradually receded to their present location, as appears from several authentic accounts, and may be seen by inspection of a map prefixed to a volume, entitled, "The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, &c. by the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Esq. one of His Majesty's Council, and Surveyor General of New York, &c. London, 1st Edition, 1747; 2d Edition, 1750." A copy of which map is annexed to this Report.

Canada. Mr. Scott was invited to repair to that country, with a view to his settling either amongst the Indians of the Six Nations, or those of the Missisonga Tribe on the River Credit. To this proposal he readily assented, and undertook a previous journey of enquiry, which has been followed by his commencing important stations, and determining to remove with his family to reside and labour in Upper Canada with highly encouraging prospects, as will be afterwards related.

The Report from the Reverend Mr. West, in concurrence with the opinion of Mr. Brant, (one of the chiefs of the Six Nations) was calculated to excite a lively interest in the behalf of these nations, some of whom professed to be members of the Church of England, though, from the information procured by the committee, it did not appear that due care had been taken so to inculcate and enforce the doctrines, or the practice of religion among them, either by precept or example, as was likely to be beneficial. The committee lost no time in endeavouring to procure a minister of the Established Church who would undertake this important mission, and at length the Rev. Mr. Lugger (a gentleman whose moral and religious character, and earnest desire to be engaged as a missionary, well qualified him to carry into effect the objects of the Company) being recommended, they immediately opened a negociation with that gentleman. It is not necessary to enter into the detail of the several personal communications, or the extended correspondence which took place with, or relating to this gentleman, from April till the end of July, 1827, further than to state, that he is a member of the University of

Cambridge, in priests' orders, of good moral character, of which sufficient testimonials were required and produced; and that being engaged at a salary of two hundred pounds per annum, with fifty pounds for expenses, and with an unfurnished house, and the payment of the expense of removing himself and family to Mohawk Village, and with the understanding that the appointment is intended to be permanent, he with his wife (a lady most cordially devoted to the object of the mission) and his family left this country in August, 1827. The dispatches received from him are substantially to the following effect.

The first of his dispatches, (31st October, 1827) from Brantford, on the Grand River, Upper Canada. Rev. Mr. Lugger's Correspondence

After detailing the circumstances of his voyage and journey, he mentions his having been received by the Indians with the greatest respect and attention; and having been addressed by the chiefs, in the following terms—" Father, we thank the Great Spirit for having sent you to us, and giving you and your family a safe voyage to this place. We hope you will be a blessing to our people. We thank the good Society who have thus shewn such kindness to poor Indians. We pray for you, that you may enjoy a long life, and live amongst us for many years in health and happiness."

The next dispatches from Mr. Lugger were dated 28th of February, 1828; they commence by stating his reasons for the long interval between the notification of his arrival and the date of this dispatch, to have arisen from a desire to make himself master of the real state of the Six Nations. He states his

having visited all the tribes, and accompanies his letter with a sketch of a general map of the Grand River, *a copy* of which is annexed to this report. He then proceeds to give a narrative of the interviews held, and speeches made on the several occasions by the chiefs, beginning his account at the head of the map, and proceeding by the course of the Grand River, till it falls into Lake *Erie*. The narrative is, in many respects, very interesting; but as it occupies nearly thirty pages in manuscript, the committee content themselves with extracting such parts as appear most desirable to be communicated.

Mr. Lugger states, "he cannot speak too highly of Mr. Brant's uniform attention, &c. The Methodists thought fit to put a white man in a school house belonging, as it is supposed, to the Missisonga Indians, and organized a society there. Mr. L. found the Company's teacher had very much misbehaved himself, and therefore, after consulting with Mr. Brant, dismissed him. Finding that the Methodists had obtruded their teacher as the sole master for Indians and whites, to avoid party spirit, as the Indians do not attend this teacher, Mr. L. and Mr. B. are rather waiting the spontaneous expression of their wishes, than acting on their own. The Bishop of Quebec had commissioned Mr. L. to superintend the composing and printing a Mohawk grammar for Indians and whites.—The abolition of the sale, and the use of whisky was to be attempted—recommends presents to the Heathens. There is an Indian department paid by the government at home, whose support would appear

to depend, not on the civilization of these poor creatures, but on their continuance in their present state. Mr. Lugger is very successful in his medical attention to the Indians, and thankful for the supply of books, &c. with which the Company furnished him. Population of the six nations, about 1900. Mr. Lugger and Mr. Brant held a conference with the Chiefs of the Delaware and Cayuga Indians, who are the most obstinate and heathenish of all. On that occasion, one of the chiefs addressed Mr. Lugger as follows :—

“ Brother, we are glad to see you here this day ;
 “ we have heard your communication, but are sorry
 “ that in all you have said, nothing has been men-
 “ tioned of the king’s intention to do away with the
 “ sale of spirits, which will be the ruin of our people.
 “ For many years we have been in friendly alliance
 “ with King George ; the chain of friendship which
 “ unites us to him is made of silver, and it is our
 “ endeavour always to keep it bright. We thank
 “ him for our annual presents. We are happy to hear
 “ through you, that the king is disposed to do yet
 “ more for our offspring ; and we thank you for your
 “ communications ; *but*, brother, we are convinced,
 “ that when God made the world, he made men of
 “ different colours, and gave them different customs
 “ and worship, which ought not to be changed. We
 “ have ours, and white people theirs. We do not
 “ think it right to alter our customs, or to differ from
 “ our forefathers. At different periods we assemble
 “ to thank the Great Spirit ; three times in the year—
 “ at planting seed, at harvest, and making sugars. *You*

“meet oftener, once a week ; both of us labor under
 “difficulties. *You* teach very often, but you have
 “bad people amongst you as well as we. God has
 “given *us* wise chiefs, who speak to the young to
 “keep out of evil. The chief evil we suffer from is
 “the sale of spirits, which comes from the whites,
 “and this drowns the mind, and unfits our young
 “men for duty. We hope you will prevent the fur-
 “ther sale of spirits, which we hear is shortly to be
 “in our village.”

Mr. Lugger and Mr. Brant had met the Reverend Mr. Scott, and conferred with him on the objects, of his mission.

To these dispatches an answer was sent 13 June, 1828, in which the Company approve the discretion exercised in respect of the Methodists, and Mr. Lugger and Mr. Brant's intension to wait the spontaneous expression of the Indians. Referring to Mr. Lugger's suggestions respecting a white man to teach the boys english, and a woman to teach the girls in the Mohawk school, and an interpreter to assist Mr. Lugger, and their respective salaries, the Company were disposed to make the experiment for one year, at an expence not exceeding £100. They rejoice in the prospect of the suppression of the sale of whiskey to Indians; suggest that agricultural instruments should be dispensed with great caution, perhaps the loan of them preferable. The Company however would not object to the expenditure of even £80. on these objects, at the united discretion of Mr. Lugger and Mr. Brant. Bills to

be drawn on the treasurer, jointly, by Mr. Lugger and Mr. Brant. The Company always desire to know the probable expence at which any object can be accomplished—respecting two new school houses, require more information before they decide—recommend always to employ British subjects as school-masters and teachers—some subjects of the United States may inculcate political sentiments contrary to the views of the British government—recommend sending a journal of proceedings to the Company.

The next dispatch from Mr. Lugger is dated the 26th May, 1828, written in consequence of a letter received by Mr. Lugger from the Bishop of Quebec. It relates chiefly to the state of the Church at the Mohawk village, and to the suggestion of the mode of applying the sums voted by the Company, differing in some measure in the detail, but conforming substantially to the vote. It alludes also to Mr. Lugger's taking an interpreter into the house, and a white man to teach the Indians at £50. per annum, which he considers important to the teaching of the Indian children in the English language; and communicates from the Delaware Indians, that fifty are desirous of education. And it refers also to an expression of the Bishop of Quebec, respecting the entire resignation of the whole of the six nations of Indians to the New England Company, as depending on entire supplies of all the missionaries that may be needed; but of this the Company would probably hear from the Bishop himself. It alludes to Mr. Lugger's visit to the Tuscaroras, who request to have a resident mi-

nister of the Church of England. Mr. Lugger encouraged them to hope that the Company would soon hear their prayer.

To this dispatch the Company, under date the 12th August, 1828, have replied, that they do not object to the mere transposition of the sums of two hundred pounds and one hundred pounds; but they do not mean to depart from the principle that the sole management and appropriation of their funds remain with them, their commissioners, or officers, appointed for the time being.—Refer to their former letter, respecting allowances for masters, &c.—Think the sum appropriated will cover the expences of his engagements; but do not think it expedient, that any engagement should be made on their behalf, which they have not previously sanctioned.

As to the Delaware Indian School, suppose it one of those already voted—grant of land, if made, must be to the Company, and secured to them. Respecting the observation of the Bishop of Quebec, the statement is exceedingly general, and not sufficiently defined. The obligation would be too vague for the Company to lay themselves under, and at variance with the principle laid down by the Company, and stated above; they would probably consider it to rest with them, what missionaries to supply; though they would doubtless be desirous of learning his Lordship's suggestions and wishes on the subject, and they hope before long to receive the dispatch from his Lordship, which Mr. Lugger gave them reason to expect, but which has not yet arrived.

The Tuscaroras school was erected by the Indian department of government, though now inefficient, therefore, not necessary, or perhaps proper to interfere with a higher authority. The subject will however be considered, and the decision of the Company will be influenced by the success of the present undertakings, so that there is no prospect of further proceeding till the spring.

The next and last dispatch from Mr. Lugger is dated 14th September, 1828, detailing at great length his proceedings and his plans, with accompanying observations—the substance of which dispatch is as follows:—he had been down to the mouth of the river, visiting the six tribes, Mr. Brant accompanied him; finding the Onandagas and Delawares alive to the desire of education, they determined to build two school-houses, with a place of public worship annexed, to be used as one or two rooms (very commanding spots)—repeats his opinion of the necessity, and his intention of teaching, and of having an interpreter—progress of building the house slow—adopts some plans of his own, relying on the Company's reimbursing him to the amount of another £100.—had an interview with the Bishop of Quebec; informed his Lordship, that in matters purely spiritual, he should take his Lordship's directions, in all others, those of the Company, with which the Bishop concurred. Mr. Lugger very strongly recommends Mr. A. Nellis, a young person, to be amongst the Tuscaroras, as he, Mr. Lugger, undertakes too much for his strength. Some Indians have cut a road, seven miles long and three rods broad, for a minister to reach

the Indians—subscription opened by Mr. Lugger—asks £5. from the Company—has sent for some clothes to Montreal; hopes the Indians will be able to make their own clothes in another year.—The man now teaching at the Mohawk and Oneida school, has to go five or six miles every day, there and back, having no place of abode nearer—thinks £50. sterling would accomplish this object—has procured some medicine—prevalent diseases were consumption, dysentery, fever, ague, and intermittents—suggests what medicines to send, particularly sulphate of quinine—had had an examination of the Oneida school very satisfactory—three children only could say the alphabet three months before—all the 1st class can now spell words of three syllables well, and the others words of one—pious teachers, both male and female, recommended.

To this the Company answered on 12th December, 1828, informing Mr. Lugger, that the Company approved of his suggestions generally, wishing them to be carried into execution, provided it can be done consistently with the principles already laid down, and within the limits of the expenditure which they have prescribed, and which are specified below—say,

For Salaries to the four white masters and } mistresses of the schools	200 per Ann.
To payment to Mr. Nellis, as an assistant } missionary	100 "
To general purposes	200 "
with liberty to apply any part thereof to payment of any salaries necessary.	—
These sums amount to	500 per Ann.
Which with £250. payable annually to } Mr. Lugger, will constitute an annual } expenditure of.....	£750

That a sum also (not considered annual) of £600. is appropriated for expenditure at the discretion of the Committee. That the Company advert with pleasure to his communication, of the ardour of the tribes, &c. that the subscription of £5. as requested by Mr. Lugger, cannot be objected to: but the Company think it best, that they should not be subscribers to local proceedings, their plan and acts being of a more general character, and it might also be the occasion of future applications and disappointment—they apprehend the change of dress not so easily effected as supposed—they will attend to the suggestion of presents and clothing.

UPPER CANADA.

RICE, AND OTHER LAKES, &c.

During the early part of these transactions relating to Mr. Lugger's mission, Mr. Scott engaged in his first journey to Upper Canada, and arrived there about the same time as Mr. Lugger. His subsequent measures and information, and the determinations and deliberations of the committees, respectively, will be stated in the following abstract of what is most material and interesting in his correspondence, consisting of several letters, dated respectively, 13th March, 23rd April, 26th June, 28th July, 21st August, and 1st October, 1828, with the respective replies.

Rev. Mr. Scott's
Correspondence

Provision having been made (as above related) for the Six Nations, through the agency of Mr. Luggier, it was to be considered whether it might be expedient that Mr. Scott should be placed with the Missisonga Indians, on the River Credit, and it appears from his letter, dated York, Upper Canada, the 13th March, 1828, that at a meeting he had with Mr. Luggier and Mr. Brant, it was (in the opinion of those gentlemen) most adviseable, since the Wesleyan Methodists had occupied this station, and were determined to continue there, for Mr. Scott to visit the Indians at large, till such time as a proper place for him could be found. Upon interviews of Mr. Scott with Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor of Upper Canada, (who gave him a very cordial reception,) and with the officers and other gentlemen to whom he was introduced or referred by his Excellency, the advice before mentioned, as to relinquishing the River Credit, was confirmed; and it was recommended that Mr. Scott should go first to the Indians on the Rice Lake. His journey thither having been interrupted by obstacles, from the state of ice in the rivers, he received intelligence, before he could reach that destination, which induced him to visit the Indians on the Scuegogue and Mud Lakes, and found them desirous of civilization, and immediately opened a school there.

At the general court of the Company, held 8th May, 1828, Mr. Scott's letter of the 13th March, from York, Upper Canada, as well as some of Mr. Luggier's, above specified, were read, and it was resolved that £1000 should be placed at the disposal of the

special committee, for the objects of the Indian department; and also the unappropriated sums which had been voted for Mr. Scott in New Brunswick, for the Indians on the River Credit, and other purposes, to which it had been found inexpedient to apply the sums so voted.

By a letter addressed to Mr. Scott at York, Upper Canada, and dated 13th June, 1828, the Treasurer informs him that the Company approved what he had done, under the circumstances in which he had been unexpectedly placed in respect of the Missisonga Indians, and intimates, that it had suggested itself to the Company, on referring to the published maps, whether the Indians in the neighbourhood of the Rice Lake might not be rather more among the cultivated than the savage Tribes, but that this was mentioned only for the sake of obtaining further information; signifies, that the Company concurred in Mr. Scott's opinion respecting the preachers; acknowledges the receipt of his letter of 23d April; and hints, that it might be desirable for the Company to receive a journal of his proceedings.

Mr. Scott's letter of the 23d April, 1828, which relates chiefly to bills, was read in the special committee, 10 July, 1828, but further dispatches being promised, the consideration of the former was postponed.

Such dispatches afterwards arrived, under date, "York, Upper Canada, 26th June, 1828." In them Mr. Scott writes to the following effect.

That he had, since the 23d April, visited the school at the Scuegogue, consisting of 41 scholars, and preached to the Indians at that station, who heard the word of God attentively ; that they were remarkably reformed from their barbarous and intemperate habits ; that it was esteemed both by Sir P. Maitland and many others, as a kind providence that he should be sent when aid was so greatly needed, and the Indians shewed an anxiety to be settled. Mr. Scott could not have an interview with Captain Anderson at Rice Lake till towards the latter end of May, when he met three Chiefs and a considerable number of Indians at the house of Captain Anderson by appointment. After he had stated the business for which he had come, each of the Chiefs delivered a speech in their own language, and interpreted by P. Jones, their preacher, which Mr. Scott reports as follows.

“ They said they were a poor people, and greatly needed help ; that they felt much for me having taken such a long and painful journey for their good ; that they were thankful to their great father (the king) over the Salt Lake, and the gentlemen who had sent me. They requested that land might be secured to them, that they might have houses and a home, where, in connection with education and instruction, they might attach themselves to the soil, and thereby provide for their families. They also expressed thanks for their wives, their children, and such as could not attend the meeting.” Mr. Scott, after assuring them that he would do all in his power to assist, returned to York ; and upon finding that

Sir P. Maitland was at Stamford (the place of his summer residence) hastened thither, and communicated to His Excellency the result of the meeting, and the plan upon which he meant to proceed, provided the land could be secured to the Indians. His Excellency assured Mr. Scott he would do all in his power to further the object. Mr. Scott was therefore requested to present a petition at the next meeting of the Governor, and His Majesty's Executive Council, to obtain for the Indians the Town Plot at Rice Lake of 1120 acres. At the time of the meeting Mr. Scott was called to appear; when His Excellency gave him to understand that his petition was approved of, and that the said land should be secured to the Indians in that way that would meet the views of the Company; but as the petition must be sent to England, Mr. Scott should, without delay, have a licence of occupation, that no time might be lost.

To shew the manner in which Mr. Scott conceives the import of his instructions, and proposes to execute them, we insert his petition.

“ To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B.

“ Lieutenant Governor, &c.

“ In Council.

“ The petition of R. Scott

“ Humbly sheweth,

“ That your petitioner has been sent to this province as agent to the New England Company formed in London, for the purpose of civilizing the

“ Indians in the British Colonies of North America,
 “ where he is authorized to expend £500 per annum
 “ in effecting the above purpose.

“ The object of this petition is to request that the
 “ Town Plot on the north side of Rice Lake, and
 “ near the mouth of the River Otanabee, consisting of
 “ 1120 acres, may be inalienably secured to the
 “ Indians who resort to that station, that the agent
 “ may, without delay, appropriate the principal part
 “ of the said sum to build a village, procure farming
 “ utensils, and provide the means of education, in-
 “ struction, &c. &c.

“ To carry the Company's important designs into
 “ effect, education and instruction in the Protestant
 “ religion will be conducted upon liberal principles,
 “ and the Indians left unbiassed in the choice of the
 “ denomination with which they mean to unite. All
 “ possible means shall be adopted and carried into
 “ effect, which are calculated to promote industry
 “ and economy. The men shall be taught to culti-
 “ vate the soil to the best advantage; the females
 “ shall be taught to spin, knit, weave, work with the
 “ needle, &c. &c. ; and when the boys have attained
 “ a sufficient education, as many as wish it shall be
 “ put to learn a trade.

“ The greatest care shall be taken to inculcate
 “ principles of loyalty on all the natives who may
 “ any way be benefited by the Company's fund.

“ No schoolmaster or missionary shall be employed

“ by the agent, but such as are recommended for
 “ their good moral character, ability to teach, and a
 “ firm attachment to the British government.

“ While the agent holds himself accountable only
 “ to the Honorable Company, by whom he is em-
 “ ployed, he will in all his proceedings endeavour, as
 “ far as it is in his power, to act according to the
 “ wishes of the Governor and Council of this Pro-
 “ vince; and he flatters himself, from the respectful
 “ treatment he has already experienced, that he shall
 “ meet that encouragement in his arduous under-
 “ taking, which will be for his personal comfort, the
 “ perfect satisfaction of the Company, and the last-
 “ ing benefit of the Indians.”

Prays, &c.

Mr. Scott also received from the Lieutenant Governor, the promised license of occupation.—It describes the particulars of the tract; but these may be sufficiently and more easily learnt from the plans furnished by Mr. Scott, mentioned below.*

On the 14th August, 1828, in the special Committee, Mr. Scott's dipatches of the 26th of June and 1st of July, were read, and the Treasurer was requested to answer them for the present, in general terms, and to apply to the Colonial Office for information as to the probable result of the petition for a grant of land. The Treasurer, by letter of that date, acquainted Mr. Scott, that a packet, just then sailing, the Company were anxious that he should know that his dispatches had come to hand, and that his attention

* See p. 28, and the Maps annexed to the Report.

to and alacrity in the objects of his mission, were very satisfactory to the Company; and it mentions the intended application by the Treasurer to the Colonial Office.

In a letter from Mr. Scott to the Treasurer, dated York, Upper Canada, 28th July, 1828, he states, he had since visited the Indians at the Scuegogue Lake, whom (he found) in consequence of his having supplied them with seed and implements of husbandry, had planted twenty-four acres with corn and potatoes; twelve of the women had made great improvement in learning to knit, under the instruction of Mrs. Hurd; the young people were very attentive to the school, and their progress appeared to be rapid. After paying all the expences of the first quarter, and holding several meetings for religious worship, which the Indians all attended, very devoutly, he proceeded to Rice Lake, to consult with Charles Anderson, Esq. on the most effectual means that could be devised to settle the natives at that station.

Mr. Anderson informed Mr. Scott, that there were twenty-two families, at this station, near the Rice Lake, and advised, that a log house might be built for each of them, and that forty-four acres of land be cleared, fenced, and made ready for tillage; and when this should be accomplished, Mr. Anderson thought the Indians would, in a great measure, be able to support themselves. Having received these hints, Mr. Scott engaged the Indians to clear four acres, and let the other forty by contract, at the rate of £2. 12. 6. per acre; he found, from correct in-

formation, that this would be the cheapest and most expeditious way of going to work ; and Mr. Scott states, that he had proceeded to contract for the materials of the houses, and the building of them—to begin with two, at £45.

As the Methodists had a school at the last mentioned station, and meant to bear the expences of it, Mr. Scott did not interfere in that department ; it was however understood, that he should preach to the Indians as often as he visited them—they appeared at every station ready to hear the word of God ; and he thought it would be of great importance for the Company's agent to have a discretionary power, to engage any ministers of this country that he might think proper occasionally to visit the Indians at each location, and satisfy them accordingly for their labours.

Mr. Scott says, the plan he found needful to be pursued in this province was different from that in New Brunswick, and more could be effected for £500. there, than for three times that sum in New Brunswick. When the Indians in those parts were once settled, they would need but little more aid than to pay their missionaries and schoolmasters. The chief thing besides would be to provide wool, and teach them to make their own clothing ; consequently, when the buildings were raised, and the land ready for a crop in one place, Mr. Scott thought it would be proper, with the approbation of the Honorable Company, to be looking out for a second station, and a third, &c. and to make applications to government for land to be granted upon the principles of the petition above stated. Proceeding upon this plan, he was per-

suaded, that in the space of fifteen or twenty years, *all the natives of that immense forest* would be comfortably settled in habitations on their own land, and in the enjoyment of education and instruction. But if the sum of £500. per annum were confined to one or two stations only for any length of time, it would tend to encourage idleness among *some* of the Indians, while *others* would be neglected. To go upon the extensive scale he has proposed, the benefits resulting from it would, he says, extend to those of other regions far beyond the boundaries of Canada; and, if he was rightly informed, there are not less than *forty thousand* who speak the Mississonga, or more properly the Chipeway language. These were Mr. Scott's views and sentiments on the subject, after much deliberation; and whatever might be the difficulties and dangers attending so important a work, Mr. Scott was willing to engage in it while health and strength would permit; and should ever esteem it a great happiness to be useful to the poor and distressed natives of the wilderness.

Mr. Scott then offers some proposals with regard to his family, and their removal to Upper Canada. Among other things he stated, that he could get 100 acres of land in Upper Canada, with convenient buildings, for £400. sterling, situated at a suitable distance from his Indian stations, and proposed they should be purchased for him, with the assistance of the Company, as therein suggested.

In a letter from the Rev. Mr. Scott to the Treasurer, dated York, Upper Canada, 21st August, 1828,

Mr. Scott notices the apprehension which had been expressed on the part of the Company, that the Indians at Rice Lake were more among the partially civilized, than the uncivilized tribes, and states this to be a mistake, for that the Lake is nearly surrounded with forests, and only a few civilized families near. It is called Rice Lake from the great quantity of wild rice that grows in it, which is a great help towards the support of the Indians. There are fifteen or sixteen beautiful islands, which the tribes hold as their property, containing from 5 to 100 acres each. Mr. Scott paid for planting one of them, and provided seed; they had the prospect of a good crop of corn and potatoes.

Mr. Scott mentions, that the circumstances of his family, and his own ill state of health, rendered it necessary for him to go to New Brunswick, and make such preparations as were needful for moving to that province.

In the special Committee on the 17th October, 1828, all the preceding dispatches received from Mr. Scott were read, and several resolutions were passed thereon, the substance of which, pursuant to the request of the Committee, was communicated to Mr. Scott by the Treasurer, in the letter next stated—

This letter is dated 27th October, 1828.—After referring therein to a letter of the 17th October, written immediately after the arrival of Mr. Scott's letters of the 28th July and 21st August, the Treasurer informs Mr. Scott, that the several objects

referred to in his letters having been taken into the serious consideration of the Committee, they approved of his proceedings, in the formation of new establishments at Rice Lake and Scuegogue Lake, and of the means he had adopted for that end. The Treasurer observes, that the statement Mr. Scott had furnished is of the greatest importance, embracing objects of remote as well as of immediate concern, and that it was impossible not to respect his voluntary engagement to meet the dangers and difficulties of the work. Further, acquaints Mr. Scott, that in respect of the removal of his family, it was impossible to fix any specific rules or sum; but he, (the Treasurer) was authorized to request, that he would remove them with as little expence as might be consistent with their comfort, the Company cheerfully relying that the same attention to economy and the interests of the Company, which Mr. Scott had always exhibited, would be continued. In respect of the land and the buildings mentioned in Mr. Scott's letter of the 28th of July, the Treasurer states, he was authorized to request that Mr. Scott would purchase it in the name of the Company, at or under £400. sterling, and an arrangement was made for Mr. Scott's accommodation in respect of it, as in the letter is described.

The Treasurer states, that the Company do not disapprove of Mr. Scott's appointing ministers occasionally to visit the Indians; but wish to be further informed as to the description of ministers, the different locations, and the sums to be allowed; and that in the meanwhile, any arrangements he might

make for such occasional services, should be temporary ; and that although the Company approve of his looking out for other stations, at which to form establishments, they requested he would not incur any expence in regard to them, till he had received the Company's approval, and been apprized of the sums they could devote to those objects. The Treasurer expresses the regret of himself and others on account of Mr. Scott's indisposition, and hopes shortly to hear of his perfect recovery. Adds, that the Company are very sensible of the effectual as well as benevolent assistance of Mr. Anderson and the Rev. Mr. Marsh, and requests Mr. Scott to make appropriate acknowledgments.

The next letter from Mr. Scott to the Treasurer is from St. John, New Brunswick, 1st October, 1828 ; it states, that the monies for payments to the schoolmasters, &c. at the Scuegogue, and the contractors, &c. at Rice Lake, were lodged in the safest hands, and that Mr. Anderson, with others, was to attend to those payments at the latter place, and the Reverend Mr. Marsh was to do the like at the Scuegogue, and occasionally to visit the school, and preach to the Indians, till Mr. Scott's return.

Mr. Scott writes, that as it would be impracticable for him to take his family by way of New York, before the winter settled in ; he intended for them to remain in Wakefield till the spring opened, and proceed himself to Canada, as soon as he had ended his business in the parts where he then was. He stated,

his health had been greatly impaired prior to his leaving York, but through a kind Providence it was much improved by the journey and change of climate.

That the Company might have a correct idea of the India settlement then preparing at Rice Lake, he enclosed in his duplicate a map of the front of the town reservation, and a part of the Lake. The original contained a map of the whole block of land, but upon a smaller scale.

Mr. Scott further states, that a little time before he left Canada, application was made to him by ten or twelve Indian families, about twenty miles back of Rice Lake, intreating that he would settle them upon land, and grant them the means of instruction. They said they wanted him to get for them from government, a block of land between Mudd Lake and Buckhorn Lake, consisting of 1000 acres, more or less. Mr. Scott promised that he would render assistance as soon as their brethren at Rice and Scuegogue Lakes were settled; but that he thought that little could be effected till the year after the next. As a preparatory step, however, on his return to York, he applied to the Hon. P. Robinson, the land agent under government, who told Mr. Scott the said land had not been surveyed; and that he, Mr. Robinson, would take care it should not be sold until Mr. Scott saw proper to make regular application for it on behalf of the Indians.

That while the Scuegogue Indians, by their great reformation from intemperance, and remarkable per-

severance in working on shares for the farmers this summer, had surprised all who knew them, Mr. Scott was quite at a loss to know what to do to settle them, as they had no land of their own, and none could be obtained from Government in that section; and that he had consulted Sir P. Maitland on the subject, and his excellency was much pleased with the account Mr. Scott gave him of the Indians; but said, the land was all disposed of in that part of the province. Since Mr. Scott's interview with the Governor, 400 acres of excellent land had been offered Mr. Scott for sale, for one dollar per acre, at the end of the Lake where the Indians fix their camp; but Mr. Scott told the person concerned, that he could do nothing in the business till he had heard from the Company. Mr. Scott adds, that if it should not be esteemed assuming, he would give it as his opinion, that in this one instance it would be desirable to procure the said land for those interesting Indians, and perhaps a similar case might not again occur. The land of course, if purchased, must be vested in trust for the sole use of the Indians.

That in Mr. Scott's numerous engagements, he was in constant fear, lest he should in any instance adopt a measure that would not meet with the approbation of the Company; but should that ever be the case, it might be relied upon that it was his daily study so to act as he thought would be for *their* satisfaction, and the lasting benefit of the Indians.

He thought it right to remark, that it would be highly improper to draw the attention of the Indians from

the Lakes where they had been accustomed to resort, as they there enjoyed the advantage of fishing and gathering wild rice, which was a great help towards their support.

That the number of families that summer was thirty at the Scuegogue, and twenty-two at Rice Lake; Mr. Scott having a list of their names, and the number in each family.

That Mr. Scott would most readily comply with the Treasurer's request, of sending a journal of his proceedings when he got established. It was likely he should not have settled his business at St. John's, N. B. so as to get off till the 1st of January.

That the work to which Mr. Scott was appointed was of such vast importance, that he wished to be so situated as not to be impeded by his family concerns from persevering therein; and that the Company might be assured, that the prospect of emancipating the Indians from their present state of degradation, and seeing them in the enjoyment of the blessings of Christianity, and of civilized life, gave Mr. Scott the greatest pleasure.

This letter was read in the special Committee, 27th November last, and some resolutions were passed; the substance of which was communicated to Mr. Scott by the Treasurer, in the letter next stated.

It is dated the 12th December last. It informs Mr. Scott, that the Company authorized him to effect

a purchase of the 400 acres of land mentioned in his letter, at the price of one dollar per acre ; and also to apply for the grant of 1000 acres at Mud Lake and Buckhorn Lake. But the Company wished to suggest the propriety of his not saying any thing more on the latter subject to the Indians at present ; and contains intimations, that the Company observed with much satisfaction the ardent interest Mr. Scott felt in the cause of the Indians, and the uneasiness he expressed, lest from the variety of objects which engaged his attention, “ Mr. Scott should adopt any “ measures that might not meet the approbation of the “ Company.” Adds, that the Treasurer could very readily reply for the Company, that they were disposed to put the most favorable interpretation on Mr. Scott’s proceedings ; and could not but consider their knowledge of the past a great security for the future ; at the same time, the Company, considering themselves trustees only for the due administration of the trusts reposed in them, they were obliged to regulate and to limit their engagements and operations in conformity with their prescribed duties.

He hoped, that his letter would meet Mr. Scott in perfectly restored health, and with a prospect of increasing comfort in his new and interesting occupations.

In consequence of the reference made to Government at home, and in order to save the time which would be lost by waiting to receive their answer through the provincial authorities, the Treasurer has several times applied, personally and by letter, to

the Colonial Office for information respecting the intention of His Majesty's Ministers on the subject, but has always hitherto received for answer, that official communications had not arrived from the province.

And here rests for the present the information the Committee are possessed of, respecting a mission at least as extensive and promising as any they have yet been able to institute.

WEST INDIES.

The Governor, in March 1822, suggested to a committee the propriety of the application of a part of the funds of the corporation (under their powers and trusts) towards the giving religious instruction to the negroes in Jamaica.

The suggestion appearing to be new, the subject was deemed more proper for the consideration of a general court; the same was referred to such court, and by the court referred to a special committee, to consider and report thereon.

In November 1823, the Governor having obtained further information, it was presented to the special committee in a more matured form, and when read it was directed to be entered upon the minutes; and they recommended to the general court that a sum, not exceeding £500, be appropriated for the year 1824,

towards the advancement of the Christian religion amongst Indians, Blacks and Pagans, in some or one of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the West Indies, under the direction of the special Committee; but that the expenditure thereof be duly accounted for to the corporation; and that £200. (part of the same) be applied towards the advancement of religious instruction in Jamaica, to be accounted for in like manner.

1823, Nov. 27.—The general Court approved of the measure, and the sum of £500. was placed at the disposal of the special Committee, to be applied in such manner as would best promote the views and objects of the Company.

A general statement of expenditure was requested, and that bills be directed to be drawn on James Gibson, Esq. the Treasurer of the Corporation.

This sum of £500. was distributed to the islands of Jamaica, St. Kitts, and Nevis, by the direction, and applied accordingly to the satisfaction of the Committee.

The importance and utility of this benefaction having been established, the New England Corporation have voted, at different periods, (from November 27, 1823, to the present time) sums to the amount of £3500. in about five years, for the advancement of the Christian religion amongst the Negroes in the

British West Indies, of which

£ 1700	was appropriated for Jamaica,
400 St. Kitts
400 Nevis
600	at the disposal of " the Incorporated Society " for the Conversion and Religious Instruc- " tion of the Negroes in the British West " Indies"
300	under consideration.
100	unappropriated.
<hr/>	
£ 3500	
<hr/>	

J A M A I C A.

The Hon. Samuel Vaughan and John Apthorp Vaughan, Esq. were requested to undertake the management and distribution of the sums allotted for the use of Negroes in this island.

Also to obtain and transmit to the New England Corporation such general information as might be deemed useful to them.

From the accounts and information transmitted to the Governor, or Treasurer of the Corporation, it appeared—

That the island of Jamaica was divided into twenty parishes, with a population of 330,000 Negroes.

That the island legislature had recently appropriated a stipend of £500. currency for a curate in the different parishes, to aid the rector of each, and to instruct the Negroes in religious and moral duties.

That the united services of both these clergymen, from their residences and duties being much confined to towns and their vicinities, left the distant parts of many parishes little or no assistance, (so far as respected religious instruction) beyond the exertions of planters in their private capacities, many of whom had given, and others had been desirous of encouraging religious instruction amongst their Negroes.

That the Negroes stood more in need of further supplies of religious and moral instruction than of maintenance and support, and being domesticated in their habits, and understanding something of the English language, were so far better prepared for receiving that instruction, than uncivilized Indian tribes.

That the temper of the times, the recommendation of Government, and of Parliament, in favor of religious instruction, and the regulations of the different island legislatures, combined with the disposition of planters, and of the negroes themselves, to give and to receive religious instruction, were producing considerable progress and improvement in the manners, habits, and general character of the negroes.

That the arrival of the Bishop of Jamaica had made a strong impression in the minds of the public, in reference to this subject.

That addresses had been presented from parishes and from many public bodies, with much prospect of success; but that the expences of the necessary establishments, and the less profitable state of properties, and the numbers of the negro population,

would prove impediments to the efficacy of any labours which could be performed by only two clergymen in parishes where there were from 18 to 25,000 negroes, besides whites and browns.

That these difficulties would obviously tend to render the labours of the missionaries not less necessary.

That the stations of the Moravians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, who had been long established in the island, were much interspersed amongst the *agricultural* and interior districts, where the negroes frequently came from 20, 30, 40, or 50 plantations, and from a range of country of 10, 15, and 20 miles to receive religious instruction.

That some of these stations were 8 or 10 miles from any town, or other place of worship, and were frequently attended by 4 or 500 negroes, and upwards.

That the curates and missionaries were all permitted and solicited to visit and attend different plantations, and to teach and catechize the children.

That a greater attention was beginning to be paid to the rites of marriage, baptism, and burial, and also the instruction of children, which would gradually improve the conduct and morals of the rising generation.

That many negroes were now becoming proud of producing the clergyman's certificate of their marriage, to shew that they had been legally united. Planters often gave premiums to mothers who reared their children to a certain age.

Sunday was becoming more a day of rest and of attendance on public service, and children also were instructed more than formerly.

That there were many planters who had for years encouraged religious instruction and marriages at their own expence; and it had been stated the Moravians had been very useful upon the properties of Mr. Foster, Mr. Barham, Mr. Hall, and others.

Amongst many instances may be cited a property, eight or ten miles from a town, where the owner of it, in 1794, employed an American loyalist to instruct his negroes in their religious and moral duties, and where he had resided near thirty years. As he had become old, infirm, and almost blind, the system has been kept up by means of other instructors (with the exception of a short intermission) from that period to the present time.

The chapel on this estate has been attended by 500 negroes, and upwards (including those from other properties). It was customary to catechize the children on the Sunday morning, and instruct them in the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Watts's First Catechism, and singing before service; the number of children, who attended for this purpose, varied from 50 to 150; more it was supposed would have attended, if there had been sufficient room to receive them.

On this estate the rites of baptism, marriage, and burial have been performed, and the conduct and behaviour of the negroes on it have been much improved; and it has been considered one of the first inland stations on the island.

All accounts agreed in there being latterly a great improvement in the moral conduct of the negroes, in proportion to the degree of moral and religious instruction given to them ; and wherever the donations of the Corporation have been extended, they have been received with thankfulness, and had materially increased the means and powers so much needed to effect this desirable object.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The New England Corporation have extended their attention to the Islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, and have placed, since November, 1823 (at different times) sums amounting to £400 sterling, under the care of Abenego Mathew, Esq, and since his absence, to His Excellency Governor Maxwell of St. Kitts, for the use of the negroes of that island ; and a like sum of £400 sterling to the care of the Honorable Finlay Nicholson, for the use of the negroes of Nevis.

These gentlemen have returned their warmest acknowledgments for them, and applied the Company's benefactions with the greatest advantage.

The New England Corporation have also placed sums to the amount of £600 at the disposal of the above-mentioned Corporation, styled *The Incorporated Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction of the Negroes in the British West Indies*. With an Institution, whose objects in the West Indies were so congenial in many respects with the

views of this Corporation, and with the express desire of a very liberal benefactor, it became a mutual duty to co-operate, where there was so wide a field for the exercise of benevolence in the cause of conversion and civilization.

This Incorporated Society has made due acknowledgments in official letters to the New England Company, and in their reports for these benefactions, and have stated their appropriations and the great advantages that had been thence derived.

SUPPLEMENT.

Since the foregoing parts of the above report were written, some dispatches have been received, the principal contents of which, and of the replies, are stated in what follows.

The first is a letter from Mr. Brant to the Treasurer, dated Mohawk Village, Grand River, Upper Canada, 21st January, 1829, in which, after communicating the melancholy event of Mrs. Lugger's death, Mr. Brant alludes to the expences incurred in finishing the parsonage at Mohawk Village, having exceeded the amount furnished by the Six Nations, the sum collected by the Bishop of Quebec, and the sum granted by the New England Company, by £237. 9. currency. Mr. Brant then explains, that the house was commenced under the Rev. W. Hough, on a scale which required in the finishing far more than could have been anticipated. That upon the arrival of Mr. Lugger the walls and

roof of the house were so far forward as to prevent the possibility of making any diminution in the size or expence of the building, but no unnecessary expence had been laid out. As yet the house was without paint, which would be very desirable, but which Mr. Lugger and himself did not like to proceed with till they heard further from the Company. Mr. Brant added, that he regretted to say, that in consequence of the decayed state of the under part of the church and roof, so much more of the money had been expended in unlooked for repairs, as would preclude the possibility of putting the church in as ample a state as it required; and that as the Bishop of Quebec was indisposed to give them any assistance, which once he had led them to anticipate, he hoped and trusted that the kindness and liberality of the New England Company would afford them means to finish their church, to make it complete for divine worship, which, there was no doubt, might be accomplished with about £80. or £100. more. The schools under Mr. Lugger's auspices continued to prosper. The regular weekly services, and other occasional ones, continued to be performed by Mr. Lugger, together with quarterly examinations of all the children. The Onondaga (No. 3) and Delawere (No. 4) school-houses were progressing, and would very shortly be finished. Mr. Brant further states, that from what he could ascertain, the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, had wholly withdrawn their influence and assistance from the people of the Grand River, and therefore their sole reliance was on the liberality of the New England Corporation.

Abstract statement referred to in the above letter.

To amount of expences incurred in building the
parsonage house, out-houses, and im-
provements on the premises.....£ 793 13 10

Cr.

By amount furnished by the } Six Nations..... ..	£ 135 0 0
By subscription collected by the } Lord Bishop of Quebec }	221 4 0
By amount granted by the New } England Corporation... }	220 0 0
	<hr/> £ 566 4 0
Balance due to the Trustee	£ 237 9 10

J. BRANT.

The Treasurer has, under the directions of the special Committee, acknowledged the receipt of the above letter, and written to Mr. Luggier for the necessary explanation as to the sums expended for the parsonage house, and in the repairs of the church, having so much exceeded the sums voted, and which explanation there is every reason to expect will be perfectly satisfactory.

A further letter has also been received by the Treasurer from Mr. Scott, dated Fredericton, Dec. 31st, 1828. It acknowledges the receipt of the Clerk's letter, and that of the Treasurer of the 27th October last; and mentions Mr. Scott's intention of moving his family with him, viâ New York, in about ten days from the date of his letter; that the expences

would not be greater, according to his then arrangement, and might be less than they would have been according to his original plan. What sum would be requisite he could then only conjecture ; but he supposed that the amount which had been specified, viz. £150. sterling, would be sufficient to cover the whole, with the additional expences of the then present year.

A further letter has also been received by the Treasurer from Governor Maxwell, dated St. Christopher, 10th January, 1829, which acknowledges the receipt of the Treasurer's letter of the 24th of May last, and expresses the Governor's readiness to apply the Company's bountiful grant towards forwarding their beneficial object in the course of a few weeks, in the like proportions as before reported, viz.—£ 65. to the Branch Association of that Island ; to the Moravian Missionaries, £ 20 ; and to the Wesleyan Missionaries, £ 15.

REMARKS.

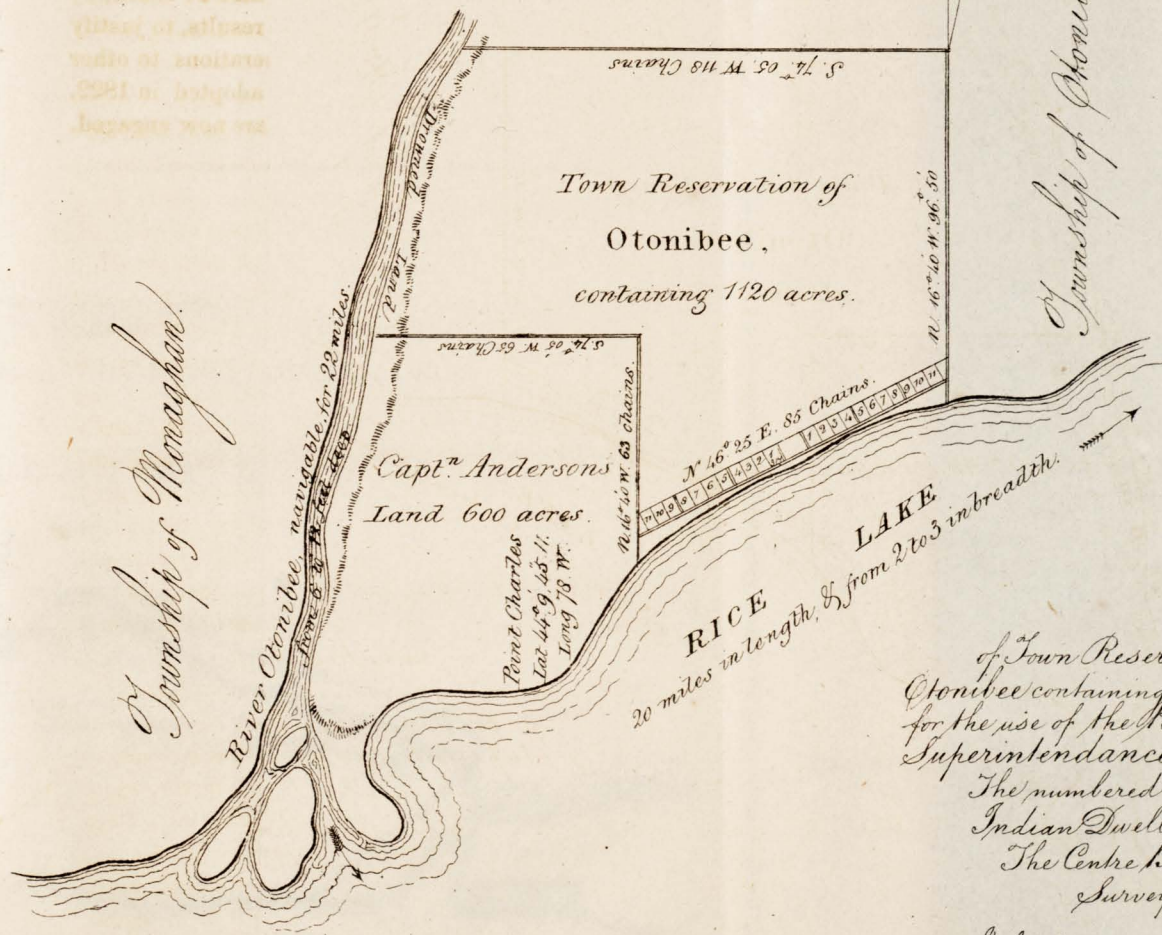
In addition to the above details, extracted from the minutes of the correspondence of the Company, with as much compression as the number and the nature of the subjects would admit, the Committee have to state, that they have invariably endeavoured to impress on all recipients of donations from the Company, as a principle on which the Company determine to act, so far as circumstances will admit, that they expect in all cases to receive specific accounts of the application of the funds to the purposes for which they are voted ; thus virtually retaining their

control over such funds and their application. And that though the Company will not withhold or withdraw its support capriciously, or without reasons, which after mature deliberation shall be deemed sufficient to justify the change, the Company will not consider themselves absolutely bound to continue such supplies permanently, nor in any case at all bound to continue them longer than this rule shall be complied with.

Respecting the West Indies, and particularly Jamaica, it is to be observed, that the greatest attention has been paid to supply religious instruction where it was thought it would be most effectual, and interfere the least with any other society, or with the Church Establishment, and in situations where there would probably be no such instruction otherwise; and with these views and intentions, the missionaries employed by those to whom the Company have sent donations, have exercised their functions almost wholly in the interior of the country, at a distance from the towns.

It will afford great pleasure to the Committee, if this attempt to present, in a form somewhat more condensed than it could have in the original documents, the history of the Company's principal transactions in administering the charity abroad during the period referred to, shall be approved by the other Members of the Corporation. It will be a source of still higher satisfaction, if Experience,—as it has already sanctioned the determination, which, after long trying in vain every imaginable expedient

for obtaining better success in New Brunswick, the Committee and Company reluctantly formed of withdrawing from that province,—shall also be found, by continued and improving beneficial results, to justify those plans for extending their operations to other stations and countries, which they adopted in 1822, and in the execution of which they are now engaged.



Township of Otonabee.

PLAN

of Town Reservation, in the Township of
Otonabee containing 1120 acres, which is now granted
for the use of the Rice Lake Indians under the
Superintendence of the Rev. Rich^d Scott.
The numbered Lots are those where the
Indian Dwelling houses are to be erected
The Centre Block for Public Buildings.
Surveyed by Rich^d Birdsall.
July 1828.
Dep^y Surveyor.

Plan of the Grand River & Location of 6 Nations of Indians, as found settled, by the Rev. R. Lugg, *February 20th 1828.*



A detailed historical map of the Great Lakes region, titled "A Map of the Great Lakes of the North American Continent". The map shows the five Great Lakes: Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. It includes major rivers such as the St. Lawrence, Saginaw, Detroit, and Ohio. Key locations like Montreal, Albany, and New York are marked. The map also depicts the "Five Nations" (Iroquois) and the "Country of the Five Nations". A compass rose and a scale of English miles are provided. The map is bordered by "PART OF CANADA" to the north and "PART OF NEW ENGLAND" to the east. The title is at the top center, and the publisher's information is at the bottom center.

N.B. The Tuscaroras are now reckoned a sixth Nation & live between the Onondagues & Oneidos, and the Necariages of Misilimakinac were received to be the seventh Nation at Albany, May, 30th 1723; at their own desire, 80 Men of that Nation being present besides Women & children. The chief trade with the far Indians is at the Onondagues rivers mouth, where they must all pass to go towards Canada.