

into four compartments, with brick fireplaces in each, and floored with boards throughout. To ensure cleanliness and order, the building should be placed under the charge of a person who should be required to live near the place, and be responsible for the carrying out of a simple code of regulations which it might be necessary to enforce.

107. The Board has been informed that an ample space of ground surrounds the present Hostelry, and has been granted to Trustees for the purpose of the natives. It conceives, therefore, that enlarged accommodation might be afforded to the natives and that with a little judicious management, the establishment might be made in part, self-supporting.

108. The natives bring large supplies of agricultural produce to the town and at present are obliged to pile it along the Beach. In addition to the present building there is required a few small store-houses each of which could be securely locked up, for the protection of property deposited therein.

109. The Board is impressed with the conviction that before the natives can all be brought under the complete control of the laws, that the Government must, in the first place, take upon itself the office of instructor, that the instruction of the natives requires to be taken up, where the efforts of the Missionaries necessarily cease. It is to be regretted that there has been an evident falling away of a large number of natives from the teaching of the Missionaries, and they may now be divided into three classes of about equal numbers in each.

First—The Heathens, comprising mostly the old people and old chiefs.

Second—The Christians, who have fallen away and have ceased to be under the control of the chiefs or the influence of the Missionaries.

Third—The consistant Christians, who are the advocates of good order wherever they are found.

They are at the same time the steady supporters of the Government and desire the introduction of our laws and customs.

110. In conclusion the Board is of opinion, after a review of the whole subject before it, that the present transition state of the native population requires the greatest caution and solicitude on the part of the Government.

111. That as many antagonistical elements are at work among them, it will be the cause of much restlessness. The advocates of their old customs and laws will not be slow to turn every temporary cause of dissatisfaction to their own views and purposes, and attempts to create a general bad impression, both to the Europeans and Government may in future be expected. Hitherto a combination among the Tribes was thought impossible, but it is seen that the peace and security afforded by the presence of the Europeans has had the effect of doing away with much of the jealousy and distrust existing formerly between them by affording them more frequent opportunities of intercourse. They now seem capable of acting more in concert.

112. There cannot be anything more desirable than to bring the two races under exactly similar laws, but it is not altogether practicable at present, every step of the Government however should have this ultimate object in view. At present their governancy and guidance must partake of the parental authority rather than as being based entirely upon a strict adherence to the requirements of the British laws, the nice distinctions of which they do not at present comprehend. All native races situated as they are, look more to the persons governing, than to the abstract principles upon which Government is formed, and which civilized communities are wont to give in their adherence.

C. W. LIGAR,

Chairman of the Board.