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INDIAN AFFAIRS,

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

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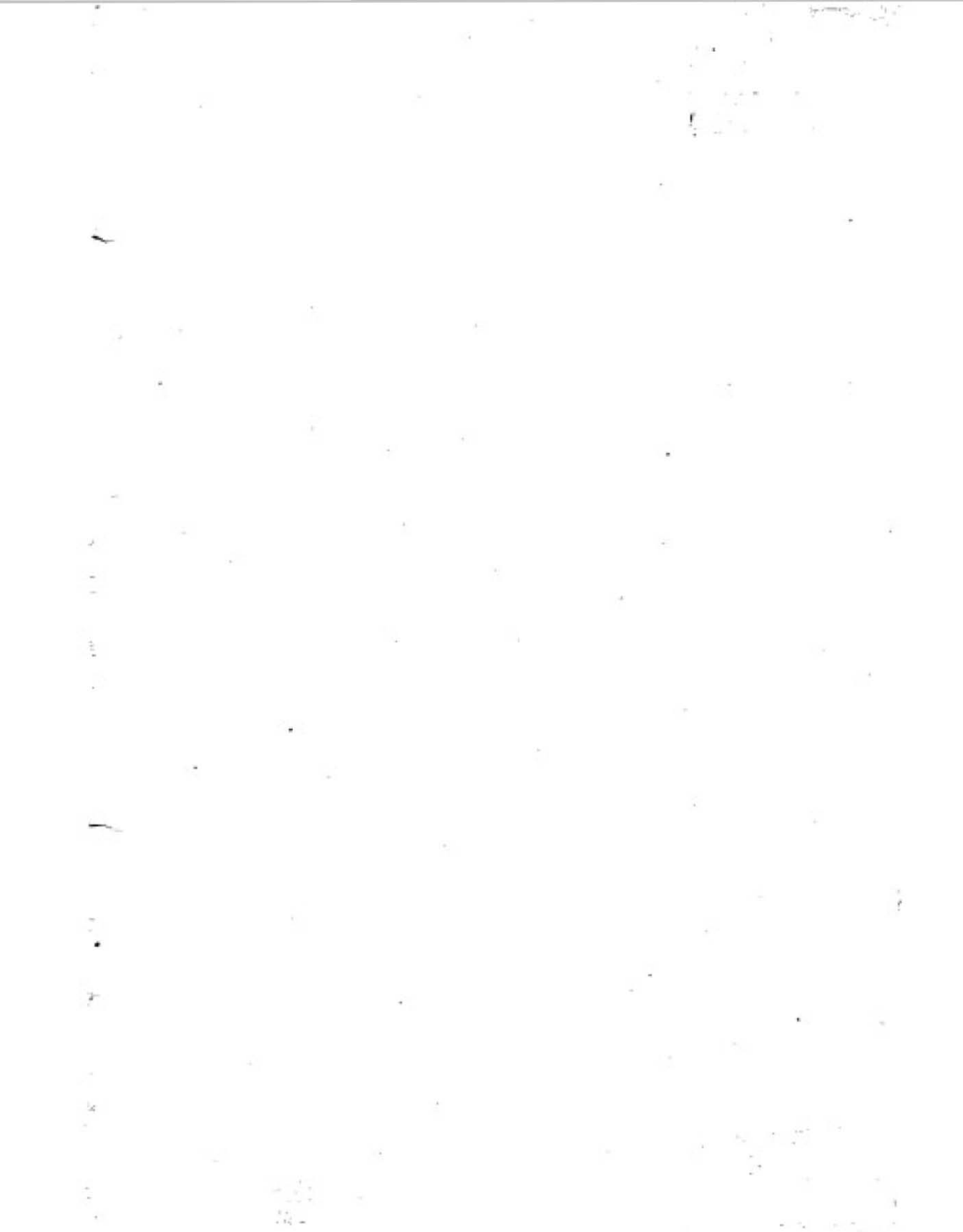
REPORT

FOR THE

Halfyear ended 30th June, 1864.



QUEBEC:  
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1865.



**R E P O R T**  
FROM THE  
**INDIAN DEPARTMENT**  
OF THE  
**PROVINCE OF CANADA,**  
**FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1864.**

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**INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

The receipts for lands and timber for the half-year commencing 1st January and ending 30th June, 1864, were \$33,907.78; interest and investments for the same period, \$43,734.57; annuities and grants, \$17,310.00; making a total of \$95,042.35.

The payments, comprehending annuity and interest money, made to Indians, and including salaries, surveys and incidental expenses, amounted, for the same period, to \$63,006.35. At the commencement of the year 1864 the total sum, as represented in the books of this Department, at the credit of the various Indian bands, was \$1,530,343.31. At the termination of the half-year ending 30th June, 1864, from payment of instalments on lands, from new sales, timber, &c., the amount, after defraying salaries and all other charges, was \$1,562,530.19—shewing an increase of \$32,186.88.

During the period referred to, no additional lands of consequence were brought into market.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

**INDIAN DEPARTMENT,**

Quebec, 14th January, 1865.

To the Hon. Alexander Campbell,  
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs:

Sir,—I have the honor now to submit a brief report concerning the affairs of this Department, for the period (in order to harmonize with the altered Financial year), embraced between the 1st January, and 30th June, 1864.

The statistical information in tabular form, contained in the accompanying returns, has been compiled upon the same principle as was adopted in the preparation of those for the year 1863.

It will be observed, with some satisfaction by many, in addition to those who profess to take a deep interest in the Indian race, that the introduction of civilization among them, so far from threatening their gradual extinction as a people, is producing results of an opposite description. This is assignable to various causes, one of the most perceptible of which, is the increased comforts, tending to a more general exemption from sickness and disease, which are secured to them by their location upon farms, where, in substantial habitations, and with diet in sufficient quantity, and usually of good quality, they escape from the privations incident to their condition, when attempting to live mainly by the chase after the incursions of civilization had impaired the value of their hunting-grounds.

Another reason assignable for an increase, instead of diminution in their numbers, is

the provision made for medical attendance upon them, and thus avoiding the sacrifice of life consequent upon contagious and other diseases, induced by the proximity of their abode to the white settlements.

It will be observed on reference to the tabular statement L, appended to this Report, that upon weighing the aggregate of decrease against that of increase, the latter greatly preponderates. I have no hesitation, however, in saying, that the apparent increase which this comparison exhibits, is to be relied on to a limited extent only. Among the tribes and bands, where the census returns have for some time past been annually or semi-annually, according as facilities for it exist, systematically filled up and sent in, there is, with one or two exceptions, a marked improvement in numbers. And the doubt as to the reliability of the returns, relates to those bands where the difference between those recently obtained and those on previous occasions is so extraordinary, as to convey the impression that the former returns must have been very imperfect.

Another subject of very considerable interest is the education of the Indian people. To this subject the Department is continually giving its attention. One of the new schools brought into existence during the past year is that established for the benefit of the Micmacs, settled in the Township of Maria, to the southward of the Restigouche. The new school is under the supervision of Ralph Dimock, Esq., the superintendent of Public Schools in the adjacent settlements. Upon the Restigouche, at Mission Point, is another school attended by the children of Micmac Indians, and likewise assisted from funds managed by this Department. It is believed to be very efficiently conducted, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Sancier.

In Western Canada, among the Indian schools lately established, is a second school among the Mississaguas of the New Credit Settlement, and another at Little Current on the Great Manitoulin Island conducted by Mr. Burkitt, and supported by one of the Church Societies, unaided by Indian funds. Upon the Grand River, the New England Society which has done so much in the cause of education among the Six Nation Indians, has extended its Institution, established in the vicinity of Brantford.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts from Land and Timber during the first six months of the year 1864, differ in no very considerable degree from the average of the former year. And there having been no augmented demand for lands, leads to the conclusion that the country has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the extraordinary purchases made altogether in excess of the actual requirements for settlement, in the years especially of 1856-57 and '58. And the large amounts of overdue instalments, upon sales then made, come but slowly in, altho' circulars have been addressed to the defaulters. It may become imperative to cancel such sales with respect to which the unpaid instalments have been sometime overdue, as the non receipt of the capital, the realization of which in prospects induced the Indians to surrender their lands for sale, occasions them to complain that their interest money, divisible semi-annually, does not increase to the degree they were led to anticipate. The proportion of money arising from Timber, received during the first six months of the past year, was \$4699 87. Accordingly the payments upon land—when separately computed,—were not so considerable, taking into account the amounts actually due as might have been expected.

The expenditure under the ordinary heads, differs in no essential degree, from that for the year 1863.

In the statement of special payments, &c., included in Schedule C, the item of Surveys is unusually large, owing to the cost of Surveys carried on upon the Great Manitoulin Island. But as shown in statement marked H, the surveyed Indian lands unsold, now amount to 549,362 acres, being as compared with the statement for 1863, similarly marked an increase of 118,253 acres. Another special payment is the 2nd moiety of \$625 towards the North Saugeen Peninsula Road.

The condition of the account between the Government and the Indian Department is indicated in statements H. and F., shewing as taken from the books of this Department a

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sum on the 30th June, 1864, of \$1,562,324.40 at interest, against the sum of \$1,530,288.40 on the 31st December, 1863.

Since the publication of the last Report, the Province has relieved the Imperial Government of the duty of supplying a limited number of aged and needy Indian men and women with the annual donation of a blanket for each such person. The blankets were purchased by this Department, and were issued as usual in the autumn so that in consequence of the present accounts being brought to the 30th June, 1864 only; no particulars thereof, will appear on this occasion.

The Home Government continues to pay the pensions to Messrs. Chesley, Anderson and others, amounting for the half-year to £425 1s. 7d. sterling, out of Imperial funds, and likewise to issue through the Commissariat Department, a ration allowance commuted by a money payment, to certain Lower Canada Indians, amounting for the half-year to 30th June last to \$106.82. With the exception of the retention of these two obligations, it may be considered that the connection of the British Government with the Indians of Canada, has been relinquished. And that upon the Province has devolved the duty of promoting the well-being of those people, and advancing their condition, by every practical means.

The officers of the Department, and myself among the number, in Official visits to the Indian settlements, inculcate a greater attention to Agriculture. The occupation to which circumstanced as they are, (with sufficient Reserves including, especially in Western Canada, lands adapted to tillage, set apart for their benefit) they might with very great advantage, if resolved to be industrious, profitably apply themselves. I find, however, that there a bad system prevails, permitted in times past to grow into existence, which must be uprooted before I can hope for the desired success. We have seen among the white population people too lazy to work their farms themselves, and when they did farm their lands themselves, cultivate them so unskillfully as often to have but half-crops. The naturally indolent character of too many men of Indian blood disposes them to accept offers to farm on shares, which fostering their disinclination for constant labor admits of their subsisting, although miserably, while leading a life of idleness. This engenders habits opposed to temperate and virtuous living, and conduces to that demoralization in a greater or less degree which the absence of occupation occasions to people of whatsoever race and blood they may be. To effect improvement we must then break up the noxious system out of which so much evil grows. No true civilization can prevail apart from labor, either physical or mental, and with the former must some at least of the latter be combined, in order that with labor, skill may go hand in hand. And, as regards our present subject, that Agriculture may be practised as a science, it is important that the Indian people shall be educated for it, that it be encouraged in every possible way, and that the policy to be pursued be such as to dissuade the Indians from its neglect. The Act 13th and 14th Victoria, chap. 74, by section 10, prohibits any persons other than Indians or intermarried with Indians from settling upon, or occupying Indian lands. Under this law, the officers of the Department do remove intruders. And, with a view to terminate the enervating and pernicious practice of associating white settlers on the occupancy of their lands, and giving over the cultivation of the farms to them in shares, the law may effectually be invoked. Giving, however, beforehand, due notice to those concerned, that the existing arrangements must be terminated. At a first view, this may be regarded as a harsh proceeding. But when it is considered that the system shuts out the younger members of an Indian family from useful employment, and enforces upon them idleness with its tendency to dissipation, the necessity for insisting upon the abolition of farming on shares, becomes obvious.

In some recent instances, the Department has, when aiding the Indians in Lower Canada, supplied them with implements of husbandry, and with seed grain. And it is hoped that with each succeeding year progress is being made in improving the condition of the Indian people in nearly every section of the Province.

In concluding this Report it will be advisable to draw attention to the expectation, that the sales of Indian lands will, during the current year, very considerably improve. The construction of a road running northerly between the townships of Keppel and

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Amabel, up the Saugeen Peninsula, has been aided from Indian funds to the extent of \$1,250, and its extension has been projected. This work will unquestionably afford improved access to the unsold lands; and promote the settlement of those already disposed of. It is to be remarked that the early great sales in the Saugeen Peninsula were made subject to no conditions relative to occupation and improvement, and blocked up by the lands of non residents, as in consequence of those unconditional sales, the Townships comprising the Peninsula have been, and the demand being no longer on speculation, but for settlements, recent sales could not be otherwise than limited in amount. The Department, in justice to those who, for the most part, of late desired to purchase for actual settlement, has declined to allow any sales excepting upon that condition. And it is believed that this policy, is consistent with the true interests of the Indians, as well as of the Province, and will ensure ultimately a sale at a fair price of every lot susceptible of cultivation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. SPRAGGE,  
D. S. I. A.

## A.

## RETURN of Officers and Employees of the Indian Department, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1864.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per annum.	When appointed.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General...	Hon. Wm. McDougall.....	Nil. ....	24th May, 1862.....	Governor General.....		
do do ...	Hon. Alexander Campbell.	Nil. ....	30th March, 1864 ...	do .....		
Deputy Superintendent....	William Spragge .....	\$2000 00	17th March, 1862 ...	Governor in Council .....	Appointed to Surveyor General's Dep., 1st Jan., 1829.	
Chief Clerk.....	Michael Turnor.....	\$1400 00	1st April, 1851 .....	Governor General, and O. C., 17th March, 1862 .....	Appointed to Governor's Secretary's Office, 14th Oct., '42	
Accountant .....	Charles T. Walcot ..	\$1400 00	1st Dec., 1859 .....	Governor General, and O. C., 17th March, 1862 .....	Appointed to Crown Lands Department, Oct., 1854.	
Corresponding Clerk .....	Lawrence Vankoughnet ...	\$730 00	13th Feb., 1861.....	Governor General, and O. C., 17th March, 1862 .....		
Temporary Clerk .....	J. P. M. Lecourt.....	\$2 per diem .....	10th April, 1862 .....	Superintendent General ...		
Messenger .....	Robert Jessop .....	\$240 00	1st Oct., 1859 .....	Superintendent General ...		
Housekeeper .....	Ellen Jessop .....	\$10 per mensem.....	1st May, 1862 .....	Superintendent General ...		

C. T. WALCOT,  
Acc. Indian Affairs.

WM. SPRAGGE,  
D. S. I. A.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 14th Jan., 1865.



B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and allowances and payments made to Individuals of  
at the Outposts

Local Superintendency or Divison.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid.	For what period paid.
Western Superintend'cy.	Frøome Talfourd .....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	\$ 700 00	1st Oct., 1863, to 31st March, 1864.
do	Rev. R. Flood.....	Missionary .....	200 00	do .....
do	Rev. A. Jamieson.....	do .....	200 00	do .....
do	Charlotte Adams.....	School Teacher.....	125 00	do .....
do	Henry Bourne.....	do .....	25 00	do .....
do	A. W. Cathcart.....	do .....	25 00	1st Jan., 1864, to 31st March, 1864.
do	D. J. Croghan.....	do .....	100 00	1st Oct., 1863, to 31st March, 1864.
do	Thomas King .....	do .....	100 00	do .....
do	Dr. W. Lambert.....	Medical Attendant.....	40 00	do .....
do	D. B. Wawanosh.....	Chief and Interpreter.....	200 00	do .....
do	Joshua Wawanosh .....	Chief .....	125 00	do .....
do	Peter Salt.....	do .....	50 00	do .....
do	John Henry .....	Interpreter.....	50 00	do .....
Central and Eastern Superintendency of U-Canada.	W. R. Bartlett.....	Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	700 00	1st Oct., 1863, to 31st March, 1864.
do	Alfred McDougall .....	Clerk .....	122 50	8th Oct., to 3rd Dec., 1863.....
do	Horace McDougall.....	do .....	65 57	22nd Feb., to 9th April, 1864.....
do	Thomas Dalton.....	do .....	117 50	11th April, to 3rd June, 1864.....
do	Rev. G. A. Anderson.....	Missionary.....	230 77	1st Oct., 1863, to 31st March, 1864.
do	William Law.....	School Teacher.....	25 00	do .....
do	Rev. Robt. Brooking ...	do .....	25 00	do .....
do	Glenholm Garrett.....	do .....	100 00	do .....
do	Simpson Bigsail.....	Chief .....	12 50	do .....
do	Widow of Wm. Yellowhead.	do .....	14 15	1st Oct., 1863, to 12th Jan., 1864...
do	Thos. Naningishkung...	do .....	12 50	1st Oct., 1863, to 31st March, 1864.
do	George Young.....	do .....	12 50	do .....
do	John Aissance.....	do .....	25 00	do .....
do	James Aissance.....	do .....	25 00	do .....
do	George Pandaush.....	do .....	50 00	do .....
do	Widow of John Crow.....	do .....	4 20	1st Oct., to 2nd Dec., 1863.....
do	Joseph Whetung.....	do .....	12 50	1st Oct., 1863, to 31st March, 1864.
do	John Johnson.....	do .....	25 00	do .....
do	John Sunday.....	do .....	56 00	do .....
do	John Simpson.....	do .....	12 00	do .....
do	John Kadahgegwon.....	do .....	50 00	do .....
do	Henry H. Madwayosh...	do .....	50 00	do .....
do	Peter J. Kegeдонce .....	do .....	50 00	do .....
do	Joseph Jones .....	do .....	37 50	do .....
do	Geo. A. Tobegwon .....	do .....	25 00	do .....
do	Joseph Skunk .....	Councillor .....	6 00	do .....
do	Thomas Fraser.....	do .....	6 00	do .....
do	James Indian .....	do .....	6 00	do .....
do	Dr. James McCrae.....	Surgeon.....	50 00	do .....
do	John Sunday, jr.....	Secretary.....	7 50	do .....
do	Mezang G. Pandansh...	Writer.....	7 50	do .....

the Indian Department, during the Half-year ending 30th June, 1864—for services and Stations.

Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities for Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Indian Land Management Fund.	Governor General...	1st Jan., 1855.	Stationed at Sarnia.
do	do	15th Dec., 1834.	Stationed at Carradoc.
do	do	5th June, 1845.	Stationed at Walpole Island.
Chippewas of Sarnia	Nominated by the band and approved by the Department.		
Chippewas of Walpole	do		
do	do		In place of Henry Bourne.
Moravians of the Thames.	do		
Wyandotts of Anderdon	do		
do	do		
Chippewas of Sarnia	do		
do	do		
do	do		Dead. Paid to widow.
Chippewas of the Thames.	do		
Indian Land Management Fund.	Governor General...	1st July, 1858.	Stationed at Toronto.
do	Superin't General...		Resigned.
do	do		Resigned.
do	do		Resigned.
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	Governor General...		
Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.	Nominated by the band and approved by the Department.		
do	do		
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	do		
Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe.	do		
do	do		Chief, died 12th January, 1864.
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	do		
do	do		Chief, died 2nd December, 1863.
do	do		
Mississaguas of Skugog	do		
Mississaguas of Alnwick	do		
do	do		
Chippewas of Saugeen	do		
do	do		
Chippewas of Nawash	do		
do	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Alnwick	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
do	do		
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	do		