

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN BRANCH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 AND 33, RIDEAU STREET.

1872.

31 June 1871



REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord LISGAR, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The acquisition of the North-West Territories, the organization of the Province of Manitoba, and the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, widely extend the sphere of operations of the Indian Branch of this Department, and must ultimately throw upon it a great increase of labour and responsibility. Before long the general system of management, tested by the experience of the two Canadas, must be, in whole or in part, extended to those Provinces ; but in the meantime my attention has been directed to such measures as appeared to press for immediate consideration and adjustment.

In anticipation of the movement of troops across the country lying between Thunder Bay and Manitoba, in 1870, agents were employed to visit the Indian Tribes along the route, to conciliate them by presents, and to assure them that while a peaceful right of way for troops and emigrants only was required, the Government would be prepared, at a convenient season, to compensate them for their friendly co-operation, and to cover by a Treaty any lands which they might be willing to part with and the Government deemed it politic to acquire.

These conciliatory measures were eminently successful, and the troops and employes of the Government passed to and fro without obstruction.

In the spring of 1871, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esq., was selected as General Indian Agent, to make Treaties with the Indian Tribes, and to represent the Government and this Department in the North-West. The Reports to, and Orders in Council, with the letters of instruction addressed to Mr. Simpson, which follow in their order, will explain

the policy of the Government, and the steps taken, by the Department to carry it out. Mr. Simpson's reports of the 30th July and 3rd November, 1871, are given below, together with the Accounts and Pay Lists, from which Your Excellency can ascertain the first cost of these diplomatic arrangements, and the extent of the annual payments which they involve.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 25th April, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memo: dated 17th April, 1871, from the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, recommending the appointment of Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, Esq., as Indian Commissioner, and submitting certain suggestions in respect to his salary, duties, &c., and they respectfully advise, that Mr. Simpson be appointed as recommended, and that the suggestion contained in the said memorandum be approved and carried out.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces calls the attention of the Privy Council to the Despatches laid from time to time before the Council from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, having reference to Treaties and arrangements with the Indians in the North-West, and to his suggestion that a Commissioner should be appointed to conduct the necessary negotiations in the Spring.

He respectfully suggests that this branch of the Public Service should be confided to Mr. Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, who should be styled Indian Commissioner, receiving his instructions from, and reporting to this Department.

That the salary of this officer, should be fixed at \$2,000, with such reasonable allowance for travelling expenses as may hereafter be assigned by Order in Council.

That the Commissioner be instructed to confer, from time to time, with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who will consult and co-operate with him. Where they agree they will report jointly. Should they differ, the grounds of disagreement must be distinctly stated.

That the attention of the Commissioners be directed to the necessity of arranging with the Bands inhabiting the Tract of Country between Thunder Bay and the Stone Fort, for the cession (subject to certain reserves such as they should select) of the lands occupied by them.

The Secretary of State also suggests that as the Bands, lying along this route, conducted themselves peaceably, and offered no obstructions to the expeditionary force sent through their country last summer, the provisions promised them last year, should be sent to Fort Francis and the Lake of the Woods, early in the Spring, as an earnest of the friendly disposition of the Government,

It is also further submitted that it will add much to the usefulness of the Commissioner among the Indian Tribes, if he be allowed to wear an uniform, without which they are slow to believe that any one, having the Queen's authority, can be sent to treat with them.

JOSEPH HOWE,

17th April, 1871.

 DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, authorizing the appointment of Mr. Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, as Indian Commissioner, to treat with the several Tribes of Indians between Thunder Bay and the Stone Fort.

Mr. Simpson's commission is being prepared, and will be sent to him at an early day.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

The Honorable
A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Fort Garry.

 DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 5th May, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a Commission under the Great Seal appointing you Indian Commissioner, to conduct negotiations and make Treaties with the Indian Tribes in the North-West, with the powers and authorities specially set forth in the Commission.

Your instructions, as to your duties as Commissioner will be sent to you from time to time from this Department, and to it you will address your official reports.

Your Salary as Commissioner, has been fixed at \$2,000 per annum, to commence from the date of your Commission, with such reasonable allowance for travelling expense as may hereafter be fixed by His Excellency in Council.

You will confer from time to time with the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, on all matters connected with your duties as Commissioner, and you will endeavour as much as possible to co-operate with him.

As soon as you have completed your labours at Fort Francis, as a Commissioner, jointly with Mr. Dawson and Mr. Pether (for with the Indians in that neighborhood it will be necessary first to deal), you will, without loss of time, proceed to Fort Garry, to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and enter upon your duties as sole Commissioner with the Indian Tribes to the West of the Province.

His Excellency having appointed you Lieut.-Colonel of the Regimental Division of Algoma, it will be well that in your official interviews with the Indians, you should wear the uniform to which you are entitled as a Militia Officer of that rank.

I enclose a printed copy of Lieut. Butler's report of his journey from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House and back, as the information it contains about the Indians in the West may be useful to you in negotiating with them.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State.

W. M. Simpson, Esq., M. P.,
Sault Ste. Marie.

 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose a Commission under the Great Seal, authorizing you jointly to treat with the Saulteaux and Lac Seul Indians of the Ojibbeway Nation, for the surrender of their lands to the Government.

Those lands are assumed to cover the area from the water shed of Lake Superior to the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, and from the American border to the height of land from which the streams flow towards the Hudson's Bay.

One object which the Government have in view in seeking the surrender of this tract of country is to make the route now being opened from Thunder Bay to Manitoba secure for the passage of Emigrants, and of the people of the Dominion generally. They also desire to throw open to settlement any portion of the land included in this area which may be susceptible of improvement and profitable occupation.

As opinions vary very much as to the extent of arable land from which any income may be derived, the Government must depend very largely upon the exercise of your judgment in fixing the price to be given. The powers intrusted to you are large, and they should be used with constant reference to the responsibility which the Government owes to Parliament and to the country for the judicious and economical expenditure of the funds and supplies intrusted to your charge. It should therefore be your endeavor to secure the session of the lands upon terms as favorable as possible to the Government, not going as far as the maximum sum hereafter named unless it be found impossible to obtain the object for a less amount.

The number of Indians assumed to inhabit this tract of country, is estimated at about 2,500, and the maximum amount which you are authorized to give, is twelve dollars per annum for a family of five, with a discretionary power to add small sums in addition when the families exceed that number. In fixing this amount, you must not lose sight of the fact that it cannot fail to have an important bearing on the arrangements to be made subsequently with the tribes further West.

The Finance Minister will arrange with the Hudson's Bay Company, to supply you with funds to the extent of \$6,000, which may be required during the progress of your negotiations.

It is desirable that you should be at Fort Francis not later than the middle of June, as the Indians usually assemble there about that time. In order, however, to assure a full attendance of the Indians next month, Mr. Commissioner Pether will, on receipt of this communication, send out runners to notify the Indians of the proposed meeting. Any provisions, stores or presents sent up last year for the Indians, but not expended, will be available for the purpose of your negotiations, and Mr. Commissioner Dawson is hereby authorized to arrange (with the sanction of the Minister of Public Works) to purchase and forward to Fort Francis, as early in June as possible, such additional provisions, clothes, &c., as the Commissioners may require for the purpose of their negotiations.

The chiefs' clothing and flags provided last year, will also be at your disposal, as well as four additional suits of chiefs' clothing and flags, which Mr. Dawson will take with him.

I enclose, for your information, a copy of the surrender negotiated by Mr. Robinson in 1850, of the Indian Lands round Lake Superior, assumed to be rich in minerals, and extending to the height of land which separates the tract conceded from the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I may mention that I am informed that in the old Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the highest price paid for the finest lands has seldom, if ever, exceeded four dollars per head per annum, to the Band with which the treaty was made.

Another point to which I wish to call your attention is the policy of restricting as much as possible the amount to be paid in money. It has been represented to the Government that money is but little used by the Band with whom you will negotiate,

and that provisions and clothing are much more highly prized. There is a danger too that, should money become plentiful among those people, traders will bring spirits into the settlement, and demoralize and destroy the Indians.

One part of your duty, and by no means the least important, will be to select desirable reserves for the use of the Indians themselves, with a view to the gradual introduction of those agencies which in Canada have operated so beneficially in promoting settlement and civilization among the Indians.

In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Commissioner Simpson, the Minister of Public Works has been authorized to erect a house and a store at Fort Francis, on such site and of such dimensions as you may think necessary for the shelter and protection of the supplies sent there, and for other purposes connected with your mission.

It is very desirable that the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba should be kept advised from time to time of your movements as he may possibly think it advisable to meet the Commissioners at Fort Francis, and to lend you the aid of his counsel and co-operation.

You will be good enough to report to this Department at least once a month, and always advise me where return letters are most likely to reach you.

Identical letters are sent to each of the Commissioners in order that each may have timely notice of his appointment, and be able to make such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary before the meeting.

The Commission and draft treaty referred to in the letter, are sent under cover to Mr. Simpson, as being the person first named in the Commission.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

W. M. Simpson, Esq., }
S. J. Dawson, Esq., }
Robert Pether, Esq., }

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to the Order in Council of the 26th ultimo (of which I am advised a copy has been furnished you), respecting the appointment of Commissioners to treat next month with the Indians at Rainy Lake, may I suggest you to have the goodness to give Mr. S. J. Dawson, of your Department (being one of the Commissioners above referred to), authority to arrange for the purchase, &c., of such provisions, clothing, &c., as are authorized by the said Order in Council, and as the Commissioners may require during their negotiations with the Indians. May I also request that you will give Mr. Dawson authority to see to the early construction at Fort Francis, of the small House or store authorized by the Order in Council.

This Department will of course be prepared to direct the payment of the amount expended by Mr. Dawson in the purchase of provisions, clothing, and in the construction of the store.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable

H. L. Langevin, C. B.,

Minister of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

OTTAWA, 9th May, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. W. M. Simpson, M.P., together with a copy of a letter addressed to that gentleman, and Messrs. S. J. Dawson and Pether. The former contains the instructions given to Mr. Simpson, as "Indian Commissioner," and the latter contains the instructions given to that gentleman and the two others above named as Joint Indian Commissioners for certain purposes. I also enclose a copy of a Report of Mr. S. J. Dawson (one of the above named Commissioners) on the subject of the Saulteaux and Lac Seul Indians. The Report is interesting for the information it affords respecting the particular Band of Indians with whom the Joint Commissioners have to deal.

The accompanying letters sufficiently explain the scope of the Commissions and the powers and duties of the Commissioners. They also indicate the position and duties of the Commissioners with reference to you as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. His Excellency feels satisfied that you will in every way in your power give the Commissioners the benefit of your counsel and support in conducting the important and difficult negotiations intrusted to their management by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Honorable
A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

SAULT ST. MARIE,

6th June, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 17th May, and also a package containing 4 flags for distribution among the Indians of the Red River Territory.

Mr. S. J. Dawson passed this to-day for Fort William, and handed me my Commission. I shall leave by the steamer *Chicora* on Friday, and hope to find Mr. Dawson ready to accompany me to Fort Francis. I sent word to Mr. Pether to assemble the Indians about the 25th instant.

Would you kindly send my pay for last year to my wife, having the cheque cashed into small bills and remitted by mail registered.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON.

The Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Indian Branch,
Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

SILVER HEIGHTS, May 28th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 262, under date of the 9th instant, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to Wemyss M. Simpson, M.P., together with a copy of a letter addressed to that gentleman and Messrs. S. J. Dawson and Pether; also of a report of Mr. S. J. Dawson on the subject of the Saulteaux and Lac Seul Indians.

His Excellency the Governor General may rest assured that I shall, in every way in my power aid the Commissioners in conducting the important and difficult negotiations intrusted to their management.

I had previously received, enclosed in an envelope addressed to me by Mr. Meredith, a letter for Mr. Pether, which I have forwarded to that gentleman by an Indian of the neighborhood of Fort Francis, who is returning to his home.

Yesterday the messenger, whom I had sent to the Lake of the Woods Indians, with letters informing them of the intentions of the Government as to the treaty with them, and warning them not to come here, returned bringing me a report that the Indians were gratified to receive the letters, and would await patiently the arrival of the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,

Ottawa.

FORT FRANCIS,

11th July, 1871.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that we have had repeated interviews with the Saulteaux tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians, at Shebandowan Lake, and at this place.

The Indians, in anticipation of negotiations being entered into with them, had collected in larger numbers than usual, and we had, in consequence, a favorable opportunity of explaining the intentions of the Government as to obtaining a surrender of their Territorial rights. They preferred claims in regard to promises which had heretofore been made to them, for "right of way" through their country. These we admitted to a limited extent, and have made them presents in provisions and clothing; we are also to pay them a small amount in money, and it is fully and distinctly understood, by the Indians, that these presents and payments are accepted by them as an equivalent for all past claims whatever.

The Government is thus, at the present moment, clear of any Indian claim for the past, in the section of country intervening between the Height of Land and the Lake of the Woods.

A deputation of Indians from Lac Seul has also met us here, and through it, we have informed the Indians of that section that they will be parties to the treaties to be entered into, and partake in their advantages.

Various causes have prevented us from entering into a formal and permanent arrangement with the Indians at present.

In the first place, it was necessary that they should be afforded time in which to deliberate calmly on the various points to be embraced in a Treaty; and, in order that they might be informed as to what would be expected of them, we have explained to them fully the views of the Government, stating that they would be called upon to surrender their Territorial rights; that reserves of land would be set aside for them, and annual payments made.

In the next place, a disease very like scarlatina had broken out among those of them who had assembled here, and there was an immediate necessity for their separating, which they have already to some extent done, to prevent the spread of the disease. Three deaths

occurred among them to-day, and in all, eleven persons, chiefly children, have been carried off since our arrival, and there are many more in a precarious state.

We have much satisfaction in saying that the result of our interviews has been, in many respects, satisfactory.

The Indians fully comprehend the altered position in which they are placed by the opening of the communication, and evinced an earnest desire to meet the views of the Government, and we have parted with them with the understanding that we are to meet them early next summer, and that we are then to come provided with presents, and prepared to make such payments as may be determined on.

In the meantime, they are to consider calmly the proposals which have been made to them, and are to be prepared, when we meet again, to point out the land which they desire as reserves, and explain the various matters which they wish to be provided for; while we, on our part, have engaged to point out to the Government the wants of the Indians.

We have much pleasure in saying that the Indians have evinced a most friendly disposition, and look upon the emigrants and others now passing through their country, not only without distrust, but with evident satisfaction, and we have no doubt but that, by careful and prudent management, these friendly relations may be permanently maintained.

We have at present no time to enter into details, but will soon submit a report with statements of the expenditure so far incurred, and suggestions as to future negotiations with the Indians.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,

S. J. DAWSON,

ROBERT PETHER,

Commissioners.

The Honorable

JOSEPH HOWE.

Secretary of State for the
Provinces, Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

SILVER HEIGHTS, July 19th, 1871.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in communicating to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the arrival at this place of Mr. Simpson, the Indian Commissioner, which occurred on the evening of Sunday, the 16th instant.

You will recollect that in my despatches, numbers 4 and 5, under dates respectively of the 17th and 21st September last, I reported certain interviews with the Indians at the mission below the Stone Fort.

At these interviews I informed the Indians I was not then prepared to enter upon negotiations for a Treaty with them, that I wished them to disperse to their hunting grounds, and, when the spring opened, I should appoint a time and send them word to meet me in the neighborhood of the Stone Fort; that I should then be prepared, either in person, or by some representative of the Queen directly from Canada, to enter upon negotiations with them, and that I had no doubt a satisfactory arrangement would be made.

On this they were induced to disperse, but as soon as the spring opened they became anxious about the Treaty. They have sent repeated messages enquiring when the Treaty was to come off, and appeared very much disappointed at the delay. They have interfered with emigrants, warning them not to come on the ground outside the Hudson's Bay Company's surveys, and lately they have posted up a written notice on the door of the church at Portage La Prairie, warning parties not to intrude on their lands until a Treaty should be made.

With this anxiety and uneasiness among the Indians, with a feeling of danger on the part of emigrants seeking lands and ready to commence work, but subjected to enforced idleness by the danger of entering against the will of the Indians, you will easily understand that I awaited with much anxiety and hailed with much pleasure the arrival of Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Dawson, who was associated with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Pether, in the Commission respecting the Indians on the Lakes of the interior, arrived with Mr. Simpson.

On Monday I asked both these gentlemen, and also Mr. James McKay, to meet with me and talk over the whole matter, in the light of the experience acquired at Rainy River, and of what had been learned of the Indians here.

We were all of opinion that it would be desirable to procure the extinction of the Indian title, not only to the lands included within the Province, but also to so much of the timber grounds east and north of the Province, as were required for immediate entry and use, and also of a large tract of cultivable ground, west of the Portage, which, having very few Indian inhabitants, might be conceded with very little additional cost.

The whole of this ground is occupied principally by one nation, the Chippawas, of whom the Saulteaux of the lakes are a branch, and in some respects, it would have been well to conduct the negotiation for the whole at one time and place, but there are several practical difficulties in the way.

Such a course would have involved much delay, before anything definite could have been effected. Immigrants would have been kept waiting for such a period as would have prevented their being able to get on to the lands they may select in time to be housed for the winter, and to make the preparations necessary for beginning farming operations next spring.

We should also have been obliged to feed, from this time till the negotiations were completed, the whole body of the neighborhood, who would crowd in before the others could be collected, and we should have had them longer on our hands and find it more difficult to disperse them when the work was done.

Besides all this, we had led the Indians to believe that they would be treated within their different localities just as their lands were required, and it is exceedingly desirable (with these people) to keep a promise even in matters where a deviation would imply no breach of faith.

We therefore purpose to open negotiations at the Lower Fort with the Indians of the Province, and certain adjacent timber Districts, on Tuesday the 25th instant, and with the Indians of the other Districts at Manitoba Post, a Hudson's Bay Fort, at the North End of Lake Manitoba, on Thursday, the 17th August.

I send you copies of the notices forwarded to the Indians of these respective Districts.

Mr. Simpson has shewn me your despatch to S. J. Dawson, Esquire, No. 298, under date of the 22nd of May last, in which you say that the Minister of Finance had that day been requested to furnish the Commissioners with authority to draw on the Treasurer of Manitoba to the extent of \$6,000, for the money required for the negotiations at Fort Francis.

I have, &c.,

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,

Ottawa.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Land proposed to be included in the Indian Treaty.

Beginning on the boundary line of the United States, at a point due north from the centre of White Mouth Lake, thence to run due north to such centre, thence by the centre of the Lake and the White Mouth River, to the centre of Winnipeg River, thence by the centre of the River to its mouth, then by the east coast of Lake Winnipeg, as far North as Behring's River, thence across the lake to the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan,

and the north coast of St. Martin's Lake, and thence to Manitoba Lake. Thence by the N. E. coast of Manitoba Lake and the Waterhen River, to the Winnipegosis Lake, thence by the east coast of the Winnipegosis to a part opposite Salt Maker's Village. Thence in a line to the sources of the Shell River, to include the Duck Mountain Country. Thence by the Shell River to its junction with the Assiniboine. Thence by a line due south to the U. S. Boundary, thence easterly by the boundary line to the place of beginning.

PROCLAMATION.

The Indians of Pembina, of Roseau Lake, of White Mouth Lake and White Mouth River, and of the south shore of Lake Winnipeg, and the Indians of Portages La Prairie and White Mud River, and Bak Point, Manitoba, and all other Indians within the limits of the Province of Manitoba, are hereby, invited to meet the Commissioner of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, at the Stone Fort on the Red River, on Tuesday the 25th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, to enter into negotiations on the subject of an Indian Treaty.

God Save the Queen.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

Winnipeg, July 18th, 1871.

PROCLAMATION.

The Indians of Lake Winnipeg, between the southern end of the lake and Behring's River; the Indians of the Little Saskatchewan and Partridge Cross of Fairford; the Indians of Lake Manitoba further north and west than Bak Point, including the Swan Creek Indians; the Indians inhabiting the country between Lake Manitoba and the Assiniboine, including the Indians of Riding Mountain and Duck Mountain, of Shell River and Beaver Creek, and of the Assiniboine; and all the Chippawa British Indians, inhabiting the country between the Assiniboine and the United States Frontier, extending from the west line of the Province and including the Turtle Mountain, are invited to meet the Commissioner of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, on Lake Manitoba, known as the Manitoba Post, on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, to negotiate an Indian Treaty.

God Save the Queen.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Commissioner.

Fort Garry,
July 18th, 1871.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

SILVER HEIGHTS, July 22nd, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you copy of a proclamation I have caused to be issued, with a view to prevent the danger arising from intoxicating drinks being given to the Indians, on the occasion of the meeting to negotiate a treaty.

I look upon the proceedings, we are now initiating, as important in their bearing upon our relations to the Indians of the whole continent. In fact, the terms we now agree upon will probably shape the arrangements we shall have to make with all the Indians

between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains. It will therefore be well to neglect nothing that is within our power to enable us to start fairly with the negotiations.

With that view, I have, amongst other things, asked Major Irvine to detail a few of his troops to be present at the opening of the Treaty. Military display has always a great effect on savages, and the presence, even of a few troops, will have a good tendency.

I fear we shall have to incur a considerable expenditure for presents of food, etc., during the negotiations, but any cost for that purpose I shall deem a matter of minor consequence. The real burden to be considered is that which has to be borne in each recurring year.

I doubt if it will be found practicable to make arrangements upon so favorable a basis as that prescribed by his Excellency the Governor General, as the maximum to be allowed, in case of a treaty with the Lake Indians.

Nor indeed would it be right, if we look to what we receive, to measure the benefits we derive from coming into possession of the magnificent territory we are appropriating here, by what would be fair to allow for the rocks and swamps and muskogs of the Lake country east of this Province.

But to this subject I shall probably take occasion to call your attention at an early day.

I have, &c.,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

Greeting.

Whereas, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esquire, a Commissioner duly accredited by us to negotiate a Treaty between us and our loyal subjects, the Chippewas, Saulteaux, and other Indian tribes of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, has invited certain of our Indian subjects to meet him for that purpose at the Stone Fort, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July instant; and whereas, it is our intention that the said meeting shall be continued from day to day, till such negotiations are terminated; and, whereas, we are desirous to protect, not only our said Indian subjects, but also the population of this Province from the terrible evils and mischief which would ensue, if intoxicating liquors were allowed to be used by the Indians on the occasion aforesaid: Now we do strictly forbid and prohibit any person or persons whatever, during the continuance of the negotiations aforesaid, to sell or give to any Indian, or to any person for any Indian, in the neighbourhood of the Stone Fort, during the continuance of the said negotiations, any intoxicating liquors whatever; and we also make known that any offender against the law, shall be punished with the utmost rigor of the law; and we enjoin all our Magistrates, Peace Officers, and Policemen, to keep strict watch over, and forthwith to bring to justice, any person who shall be found violating the law, or disregarding this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, we have these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Manitoba, Member of our Privy Council for Canada, &c., &c., &c., at our Government House, at Silver Heights, this 21st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

THOMAS HOWARD,
Provincial Secretary.

By Command.

Winnipeg, July 23rd, 1871.

LOWER FORT GARRY,

July 29th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on Monday last I came to this Fort with the Commissioner to meet the Indians called here, with a view to negotiate a Treaty, intending to open the business on Tuesday morning.

It appeared, however on enquiry, that some bands of Indians had not arrived on Tuesday morning, and we were therefore obliged to postpone the opening of the meeting till Thursday. On that day the Indians from all the sections of the country to which the invitation extended were found present to the number of about one thousand. A considerable body of half-breeds and other inhabitants of the country were also present, awaiting with some anxiety to learn what should be announced as the policy of the Government.

I enclose you a memorandum of the observations with which I opened the meeting. On reading them you will observe one or two points which may require some explanation.

At the time of the Treaty with the Earl of Selkirk, certain Indians signed as chiefs and representatives of their people. Some of the Indians now deny that these men ever were chiefs or had authority to sign the Treaty.

With a view therefore to avoid a recurrence of any such question, we asked the Indians, as a first step, to agree among themselves in selecting their Chiefs, and then to present them to us and have their names and authority recorded.

Furthermore, the Indians seem to have false ideas of the meaning of a Reserve. They have been led to suppose that large tracts of ground were to be set aside for them as hunting grounds, including timber lands, of which they might sell the wood as if they were proprietors of the soil.

I wished to correct this idea at the outset.

Mr. Simpson followed me with some observations in the same strain, after which the Indians retired to select their Chiefs and spokesmen.

On Friday morning, the Chiefs and spokesmen were duly presented, and after their names were recorded, the Indians were invited to express their views.

After some delay they stated that there was a cloud before them which made things dark, and they did not wish to commence the proceedings till the cloud was dispersed.

On enquiring into their meaning, I found that they were referring to some four of their number who were prisoners in gaol. It seems that some Swampy Indians had entered into a contract with the Hudson's Bay Company as boatmen, and had deserted, and had been brought up before Magistrates under a local law of last session, and fined, and, in default of payment sent to prison, for forty days.

Of this term some considerable part had expired. A few of the offenders had paid their fines, but there were still four Indians remaining in prison.

On learning the facts I told the Indians that I could not listen to them if they made a demand for the release of the Indians as a matter of right, that every subject of the Queen, whether Indian, half-breed or white, was equal in the eye of the law; that every

offender against the law must be punished whatever race he belonged to ; but I said that on the opening of negotiations with them the Queen would like to see all her Indians taking part in them, and if the whole body present were to ask as a matter of grace and favor, under the circumstances, that their brethren should be released, Her Majesty would be willing to consent to their discharge ; she would grant as a favour what she must refuse if asked for on any other ground. They replied by saying that they begged it as a matter of favour only. Thereupon I acceded to their request, and directed the discharge of the four Indians. This was received with great satisfaction. I explained again, that there might be no misunderstanding about it, that henceforth every offender against the law must be punished. They all expressed their acquiescence in what I said. The discharge of the prisoners had an excellent effect.

Next morning the Indians, through one of their spokesmen, declared in presence of the whole body assembled, that from this time they would never raise their voice against the law being enforced. After the order of the release, the Chiefs and spokesmen addressed us, questions were asked and answered, and some progress made in the negotiations. Eventually the meeting adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock

A general acquiescence in the views laid down by Mr. Simpson and myself was expressed, but it was quite clear by the proceedings of to-day, that our views were imperfectly apprehended. When we met this morning, the Indians were invited to state their wishes as to the Reserves, they were to say how much they thought would be sufficient, and whether they wished them all in one or in several places.

In defining the limits of their reserves, so far as we could see, they wished to have about two-thirds of the Province. We heard them out, and then told them it was quite clear that they had entirely misunderstood the meaning and intention of Reserves. We explained the object of these in something like the language of the Memorandum enclosed, and then told them it was of no use for them to entertain any such ideas, which were entirely out of the question. We told them that whether they wished it or not, immigrants would come in and fill up the country ; that every year from this one twice as many in number as their whole people there assembled, would pour into the Province, and in a little while would spread all over it, and that now was the time for them to come to an arrangement that would secure homes and annuities for themselves and their children.

We told them that what we proposed to allow them, was an extent of one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion ; that they might have their land where they chose, not interfering with existing occupants ; that we should allow an annuity of twelve dollars for every family of five, or in that proportion per head. We requested them to think over these propositions till Monday morning.

If they thought it better to have no Treaty at all, they might do without one, but they must make up their minds ; if there was to be a Treaty, it must be on a basis like that offered.

That under some such arrangements, the Indians in the east were living happy and contented, enjoying themselves, drawing their annuities, and satisfied with their position.

The observations seemed to command the acquiescence of the majority, and on Monday morning, we hope to meet them in a better frame for the discussion and settlement of the Treaty.

I have, &c.,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

Memorandum of an Address to the Indians by the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

On the 13th September last, on my first arrival in the country, I met a number of you at the mission, I told you I could not then negotiate a Treaty with the Indians, but that I was charged by your Great Mother the Queen, to tell you that she had been very glad to see that you had acted during the troubles like good and true children of your Great Mother. I told you also that as soon as possible you would all be called together to consider the terms of a Treaty to be entered into between you and your Great Mother.

I advised you to disperse to your homes, and gave you some ammunition to enable you to gain a livelihood during the winter by hunting.

I promised that in the Spring you would be sent for, and that either I, or some person directly appointed to represent your Great Mother, should be here to meet you, and notice would be given you when to convene at this place to talk over what was right to be done.

Early in the Spring, Mr. Simpson, who sits beside me, was made Commissioner. He left his home at once for this Province, by Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods.

The Indians of the Lake Districts meet, as you know, on Rainy River yearly, about the 20th June, to fish for sturgeon, and they could not be called together sooner.

Mr. Simpson met them these at that time, and talked over their affairs with them, and made certain arrangements with them. He then hurried on to see you, and reached this Province a week ago last Sunday. He then sent messengers at once to all the Indians within certain bounds, asking them to meet him here on the 25th day of July. Some of you were unable to come so soon, and he has therefore, at the instance of those who were here, waited till to-day to open the talk. I believe that now you are all arrived, and ready to proceed to business.

It will be the duty of the Commissioner to talk to you on the particular details of the Treaty, and I will give place to him presently, but there are one or two things of a general kind which I would like, before I close, to bring to your notice, for you to think about among yourselves:

First. Your Great Mother, the Queen, wishes to do justice to all her children alike. She will deal fairly with those of the setting sun, just as she would with those of the rising sun. She wishes order and peace to reign through all her country, and while her arm is strong to punish the wicked man, her hand is also open to reward the good man every where in her Dominions.

Your Great Mother wishes the good of all races under her sway. She wishes her red children to be happy and contented. She wishes them to live in comfort. She would like them to adopt the habits of the whites, to till land and raise food, and store it up against a time of want. She thinks this would be the best thing for her red children to do, that it would make them safer from famine and distress, and make their homes more comfortable.

But the Queen, though she may think it good for you to adopt civilized habits, has no idea of compelling you to do so. This she leaves to your choice, and you need not live like the white man unless you can be persuaded to do so with your own free will. Many of you, however, are already doing this.

I drove yesterday through the village below this Fort. There I saw many well built houses, and many well tilled fields with wheat and barley and potatoes growing, and giving promise of plenty for the winter to come. The people who till these fields and live in these houses are men of your own race, and they shew that you can live and prosper and provide like the white man.

What I saw in my drive is enough to prove that even if there was not a buffalo or a fur bearing animal in the country, you could live and be surrounded with comfort by what you can raise from the soil.

Your Great Mother, therefore, will lay aside for you "Lots" of land to be used by you and your children forever. She will not allow the white man to intrude upon these Lots. She will make rules to keep them for you, so that, as long as the sun shall shine,

there shall be no Indian who has not a place that he can call his home, where he can go and pitch his camp, or if he chooses, build his house and till his land.

These reserves will be large enough, but you must not expect them to be larger than will be enough to give a farm to each family, where farms shall be required. They will enable you to earn a living should the chase fail, and should you choose to get your living by tilling, you must not expect to have included in your reserve more of hay grounds than will be reasonably sufficient for your purposes in case you adopt the habits of farmers. The old settlers and the settlers that are coming in, must be dealt with on the principles of fairness and justice as well as yourselves. Your Great Mother knows no difference between any of her people. Another thing I want you to think over is this: in laying aside these reserves, and in everything else that the Queen shall do for you, you must understand that she can do for you no more than she has done for her red children in the East. If she were to do more for you, that would be unjust for them. She will not do less for you because you are all her children alike, and she must treat you all alike.

When you have made your Treaty you will still be free to hunt over much of the land included in the Treaty. Much of it is rocky and unfit for cultivation, much of it that is wooded is beyond the places where the white man will require to go, at all events for some time to come. Till these lands are needed for use you will be free to hunt over them, and make all the use of them which you have made in the past. But when lands are needed to be tilled or occupied, you must not go on them any more. There will still be plenty of land that is neither tilled nor occupied where you can go and roam and hunt as you have always done, and, if you wish to farm, you will go to your own reserve where you will find a place ready for you to live on and cultivate.

There is another thing I have to say to you. Your Great Mother cannot come here herself to talk with you, but she has sent a messenger who has her confidence.

Mr. Simpson will tell you truly all her wishes. As the Queen has made her choice of a Chief to represent her, you must, on your part, point out to us the Chiefs you wish to represent you, as the persons you have faith in.

Mr. Simpson cannot talk to all your braves and people, but when he talks to Chiefs who have your confidence he is talking to you all, and when he hears the voice of one of your Chiefs whom you name he will hear the voice of you all. It is for you to say who shall talk for you, and also who shall be your chief men. Let them be good Indians, who know your wishes and whom you have faith in.

You will look to the Commissioner to fulfil everything he agrees to do, and the Queen will look to the Chiefs you name to us, to see that you keep your parts of the agreement.

It is our wish to deal with you fairly and frankly.

If you have any question to ask, ask them, if you have anything you wish the Queen to know, speak out plainly.

Now Chiefs and braves and people, I introduce to you Mr. Simpson, who will say anything he thinks fit in addition to what I have said.

When you hear his voice you are listening to your Great Mother the Queen, whom God bless and preserve long to reign over us.

LOWER FORT GARRY

MANITOBA, July 30th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General that I arrived in this Province on the 16th instant, and, after consultation with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, determined upon summoning the Indians of this part of the country to a conference for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty at Lower

Fort Garry, on Tuesday the 25th instant, leaving for a future date the negotiation with the Indians westward of and outside of the Province of Manitoba.

Proclamations were issued and every means taken to insure the attendance of the Indians, and on Monday, the 24th instant, I proceeded to Lower Fort Garry, where I met His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

On Tuesday, finding that only a small portion of the Indians had arrived, we held a preliminary conference with Henry Prince—the Chief of the Swampies and Chippewas residing on what is known as the Indian Reserve, between Lower Fort Garry and Lake Winnipeg—at which we arranged a meeting for the next day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the Chiefs and head men of the several tribes. At this preliminary conference, Henry Prince said that he could not then enter upon any negotiations as he was not empowered to speak or act for those bands of Indians not then present.

In the mean time it was found necessary to feed the Indians assembled here, and accordingly provisions were purchased and rations served out.

On Wednesday the 26th, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and myself met those Indians who had arrived, in Council, and addressed them with the view of explaining the purport of my Commission, and the matters which were to form the subject of a Treaty.

It having been reported that the Indians who had not then arrived were on their road here, we agreed that another meeting should take place on the following day, at which the Chiefs and head men were to be presented to us.

On Thursday, pursuant to appointment, we again met the Indians, when the Chiefs and head men of the several bands present were named and presented. I then explained to them the nature of Indian Reserves, and desired them to determine, in Council among themselves, the locality in which they desired their reserves to be laid out.

On Friday, the 28th, we again met the Indians, but they were not then prepared to state their demands, and another meeting was appointed for Saturday.

On Saturday, the 29th, we again met them, all having by this time arrived. When the subject of Reserves came up, it was found that the Indians had misunderstood the object of these Reservations, for their demands in this respect were utterly out of the question. After a prolonged discussion with them, I consulted with the Lieutenant Governor, and determined to let them at once understand the terms that I was prepared to offer, and I pointed out that the terms offered were those which would receive Her Majesty's consent. On further explanation of the subject, the Indians appeared to be satisfied, and willing to acquiesce in our arrangements as hereinafter mentioned, and having given them diagrams showing the size of the Lots they would individually become possessed of, and having informed them of the amount of their annuity, it was finally settled that they should meet on Monday, the 31st, and acquaint me with their decision.

The Reserves will compromise sufficient land to give each family of five persons one hundred and sixty acres, or in like proportion, together with an annual payment in perpetuity of Twelve Dollars for each family of five persons, or in like proportion.

As far as I can judge, I am inclined to think that the Indians will accept these terms.

I am happy to be able to say that the precautions taken to prevent the introduction of liquor amongst the Indians have been wholly successful, and that perfect order and contentment have prevailed up to the present time.

I have, &c.,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,

Indian Commissioner.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(COPY.)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY, made and concluded this third day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioners^r WEMYSS M. SIMPSON, Esquire, of the one part, and the CHIPPEWA and SWAMPY CREE Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the Country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part :

WHEREAS, all the Indians inhabiting the said County, have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a meeting at the Stone Fort, otherwise called Lower Fort Garry, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other; And Whereas, the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and Immigration a Tract of Country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a Treaty and arrangements with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive, year by year, from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name certain Chiefs and Head-men, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations, and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective Bands of such obligations as should be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say: Mis-Koo-Kenew, or Red Eagle, (Henry Prince); Ka-Ke-Ka-penais, or Bird for ever; Na-sha-Ke-penais, or Flying down Bird; Na-na-wa-nanan, or Centre of Bird's tail; Ke-we-tayash, or Flying round; Wa-ko-wush, or Whip-poor-Will, Oo-za-we-Kwun, or Yellow Quill; and thereupon, in open Council, the different Bands have presented their respective Chief to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and of the North-West Territory, being present at such Council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chief and Head-Men for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said District, hereinafter described; and whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner, then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Head-Men, for the purpose aforesaid; And whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a Treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:

The Chippewa and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, and all other the Indians inhabiting the District hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen, and Successors for ever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say: Beginning at the International boundary line near its junction with the Lake of the Woods, at a point due north from the centre of Roseau Lake, thence to run due north to the centre of Roseau Lake; thence northward, to the centre of White Mouth Lake, otherwise called White Mud Lake; thence by the middle of the Lake and the middle of the river issuing therefrom, to the

mouth thereof in Winnipeg River; thence by the Winnipeg River to its mouth; thence westwardly, including all the Islands near the south end of the Lake, across the Lake to the mouth of the Drunken River; thence westwardly, to a point on Lake Manitoba, half way between Oak Point and the mouth of Swan Creek; thence across Lake Manitoba, on a line due west to its western shore; thence in a straight line to the crossing of the Rapids on the Assiniboine; thence due south to the International Boundary Line, and thence eastwardly by the said line to the place of beginning; to have and to hold the same to Her said Majesty the Queen, and Her Successors for ever; and Her Majesty the Queen, hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians the following tracts of land, that is to say:—For the use of the Indians belonging to the band of which Henry Prince, otherwise called Mis-Koo-Kenew, is the Chief, so much of land on both sides of the Red River, beginning at the south line of St. Peter's Parish, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families; and for the use of the Indians of whom Na-sha-Ke-penais, Na-na-wa-nanan, Ke-we-tayash, and Wa-ko-wush, are the Chiefs, so much land on the Roseau River as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning from the mouth of the river; and for the use of the Indians, of which Ka-Ke-Ka-penais is the Chief, so much land on the Winnipeg River, above Fort Alexander, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning at a distance of a mile or thereabout above the Fort; and for the use of the Indians, of whom Oo-za-we-Kwun is Chief, so much land on the south and east side of the Assiniboine, about twenty miles above the Portage, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, reserving also a further tract enclosing said reserve, to comprise an equivalent to twenty-five square miles of equal breadth, to be laid out round the reserve; it being understood, however, that if at the date of the execution of this Treaty, there are any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved by any Band, Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as she shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to the Indians.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, parties to this Treaty, She hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of three dollars, for each Indian—man, woman and child,—belonging to the Bands here represented.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school on each reserve hereby made whenever the Indians of the reserve should desire it.

Within the boundary of Indian Reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve Her Majesty's Indian subjects inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the District above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of July, in each year to be duly notified to the Indians, and at or near the respective reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons the sum of fifteen dollars Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family, such payment to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colors), twine or traps, at the current cost price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interests of Her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned Chiefs do hereby bind and pledge themselves and their people strictly to observe this Treaty, and to maintain perpetual peace between themselves and Her Majesty's white subjects, and not to interfere with the property or in any way molest the persons of Her Majesty's white or other subjects.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hand and seal, at the Lower Fort Garry, this day and year herein first above mentioned.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence, of (the same having been first read and explained).

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
*Lt. Governor of Manitoba
and the North-West
Territories.*

JAMES MCKAY, P.L.C.

A. G. IRVINE, Major.

ABRAHAM COOLEY.

DONALD GUNN, M.L.C.

THOMAS HOWARD,

HENRY COCHANE.

JAMES MCARRISTER,

HUGH MCARRISTER.

E. ALICE ARCHIBALD,

HENRY BOUTHILLIER.

Signed,

WEMYSS M. SIMSON,
Indian Commissioner.

[Seal.]

MIS-KOO-KE-NEW, or Red Eagle (Henry Prince),	his + mark.
KA-KE-KA-PENAI, or Bird forever (William Penefather),	his + mark.
NA-SHA-KE-PENAI, or Flying down Bird,	his + mark.
NA-NA-WA-NANAN, or Centre of Bird's Tail,	his + mark.
KE-WE-TAY-ASH, or Flying Round,	his + mark.
WA-KO-WUSH, or Whippoorwill,	his + mark.
OI-ZA-WE-KWUN, or Yellow Quill,	his + mark.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, August 27th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I have concluded a Treaty with the Chippewa Indians, without and on the confines of the Province of Manitoba.

The terms upon which the Treaty has been signed, are identical with those of the former Treaty negotiated at the Stone Fort with the Indians of the Province of Manitoba.

The country ceded by the Indians lies to the north and west of the Province of Manitoba, extending on the north to Lake Winnipegosis and the Shell River, and on the west as far as Fort Ellice.

This is a very much larger tract of country than the Province of Manitoba, and contains much fertile and valuable land.

I have just arrived from Manitoba Lake, and find the mail leaving this evening, but I shall shortly be in a position to furnish you with full details upon this matter.

I have, &c.,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner,

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY, made and concluded this twenty-first day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioner WEMYSS M. SIMPSON, Esquire, of the one part, and the CHIPPEWA Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part :

WHEREAS, all the Indians inhabiting the said country, have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a meeting at Manitoba Post, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other; and whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and immigration a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a Treaty and arrangement with them, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name certain Chiefs and Head-men who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations, and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective Bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say :—

For the Swan Creek and Lake Manitoba Indians, Lou-sonse, or, Little Long Ears; for the Indians of Fairford and the neighboring localities, Ma-sah-kee-yash, or, He who flies to the bottom, and Richard Woodhouse, whose Indian name is Ke-wee-tah-quun-nayash, or He who flies round the feathers; for the Indians of Waterhen River and Crane River and the neighboring localities, François, or, Broken Fingers; and for the Indians of Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake and the remainder of the territory hereby ceded, Mekis (the Eagle), or, Giroux. And thereupon, in open Council, the different Bands have presented their respective Chiefs to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and of the North-West Territory, being present at such Council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chiefs and head men for the purposes aforesaid of the respective Band of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; and whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and head men, for the purpose aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; And whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a Treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say :—

The Chippewa Tribe of Indians, and all other of the Indians inhabiting the districts hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen, and Her successors forever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say :—All that tract of country lying partly to the north and partly to the west of a tract of land ceded to Her Majesty the Queen by the Indians inhabiting the Province of Manitoba, and certain adjoining localities, under the terms of a Treaty made at Lower Fort Garry on the third day of August last past, the land now intended to

be ceded and surrendered, being particularly described as follows, that is to say :—Beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg River, on the north line of the lands ceded by said Treaty, thence running along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, northwardly as far as the mouth of Beren's River ; thence across said Lake to its western shore at the north bank of the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan or Dauphin river ; thence up said stream and along the northern and western shores thereof, and of St. Martin's Lake and along the north bank of the stream flowing into St. Martin's Lake from Lake Manitoba by the general course of such stream to such last mentioned Lake ; thence by the eastern and northern shores of Lake Manitoba to the mouth of the Waterhen River ; thence by the eastern and northern shores of said river up stream to the northernmost extremity of a small lake known as Waterhen Lake ; thence in a line due west to and across Lake Winnipegosis ; then in a straight line to the most northerly waters forming the sources of the Shell River ; thence to a point west of the same, two miles distant from the river, measuring at right angles thereto ; thence by a line parallel with the Shell river to its mouth, and then crossing the Assiniboine River and running parallel thereto and two miles distant therefrom, and to the westward thereof to a point opposite Fort Ellice ; thence in a southwesterly course to a northwestern point of the Moose Mountains, thence by a line due south to the United States frontier ; thence by the frontier eastwardly to the westward line of said tract ceded by Treaty as aforesaid ; thence bounded thereby, by the west, north-west and north lines of said tract to the place of beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg River ; to have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her Successors for ever, and Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve, for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians inhabiting the said tract, the following lots of land, that is to say :—

For the use of the Indians belonging to the Band of which Mekis is Chief, so much land between Turtle River and Valley River, on the south side of Lake Dauphin, as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons.

And for the use of the Indians belonging to the Band of which François, or Broken Fingers, is Chief, so much land on Crane River, running into Lake Manitoba, as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Band of Indians belonging to the Bands of which Ma-sah-kee-yash and Richard Woodhouse are Chiefs, so much land on the river between Lake Manitoba and St. Martin's Lake,—known as "Fairford River," and including the present Indian Mission grounds,—as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Indians of whom Sonsonse is Chief, so much land on the east side of Lake Manitoba, to be laid off north of the creek near which a fallen elm tree now lies, and about half way between Oak Point and Manitoba Post, so much land as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. Saving, nevertheless, the rights of any white or other settler now in occupation of any land within the lines of any such reserve.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, parties to this Treaty, She hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of three dollars for each Indian—man, woman and child—belonging to the Bands here represented.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in each reserve hereby made whenever the Indians of the reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians, that within the boundary of Indian Reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold ; and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve her Indian subjects inhabiting the Reserves or living elsewhere within her North-West Territories from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of August in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at or near their respective Reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons, the sum of fifteen dollars, Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family; such payment to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require, of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colours), twine or traps, at the current cash price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interest of Her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting, or hereafter to inhabit, any part of the said ceded tract; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof; and that they will aid and assist the Officers of Her Majesty, in bring to justice and punishment, any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Manitoba Post, this day and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named, in presence of the following witnesses (the same having being first read and explained.)

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
*Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and
the N. W. Territories.*

JAMES MCKAY, P.C.C.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN.
E. A. ARCHIBALD.
LILY ARCHIBALD.
HENRI BOUTHILLIER.
PAUL DE LARONDE.
DONALD McDONALD.
ELIZA McDONALD.
ALEXANDER MUIR, Sen.

(Signed,)

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

his
MEKIS +
mark.

his
SON-SONSE +
mark.

his
MA-SAH-KEE-YASH +
mark.

his
FRANÇOIS +
mark.

RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand in, herewith, my report, accounts and pay-lists connected with the Indian Treaties in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and trust they may be found correct and satisfactory.

Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

I have, &c.,
WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

(Copy.)

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, DOMINION OF CANADA.
W. M. SIMPSON, Indian Commissioner, in account with Government of Manitoba

1871		Dr.	Cr.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 20..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson, Indian Commissioner.....	3,500.00	
	By paid S. J. Dawson, for Rainy Lake Indians (see receipt here- with)		3,500.00
Aug. 5..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	3,000.00	
	do do	3,000.00	
7..	do do	1,073.25	
	By paid Capt. Villiers, expenses of constables (account A).....		1,073.25
12..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	4,000.00	
30..	do do	2,000.00	
	do do	778.67	
	By paid J. J. Hargrave, per R. Tait (account B).....		778.67
Sept. 1..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	550.77	
	By paid A. Boyd, for tobacco (account C).....		550.77
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	660.63	
	By paid John Schultz, for tea (account D).....		660.63
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	28.00	
	By paid W. Harvey, for horse hire (account E).....		28.00
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	316.05	
	By paid J. Romans, for teams (accounts F G).....		316.05
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	87.96	
	By paid Bannatyne & Begg (accounts H I)		87.96
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	17.40	
	By paid J. Brennan, for beer (account K).....		17.40
Aug. 4..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	35.00	
	By paid J. Nesbit, for labor (account L).....		35.00
5..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	109.00	
	By paid A. M. Brown & Co., for sundries (account M).....		109.00
6..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	68.13	
	By paid A. McDermott, for teams (account N).....		68.13
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	7.28	
	By paid W. H. Lyon (account O)		7.28
9..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	669.50	
	By paid J. McKay, for sundries (account P).....		669.50
12..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	25.00	
	By paid G. Murdoch, for team (account Q).....		25.00
Sept. 12..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	3.75	
	By paid Bannatyne & Begg (account R).....		3.75
15..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	5,000.00	
	do do	894.00	
	do do	3,324.44	
	By paid Hudson Bay Company (account S).....		3,324.44
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	3,150.00	
	By paid Major Peebles, Control Department, pork (account O)		3,150.00
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	100.00	
	By paid M. St. John (account T)		100.00
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	40.10	
	By paid Geo. Archibald (Account U).....		40.00
	See account furnished by Provincial Treasurer, Manitoba O	\$32,438.93	
	By Cash paid Chief Yellow Quill \$50, and his brave Exetapetung \$40, per advice of Gov. Archibald and Hon. J. McKay. (See letter of 9th August, marked V)		90.00
	By paid hire of a horse, 26th July (account W)		5.00
	do Interpreters, 5th August (account X)		68.00
	do do 5th Sept. (account Y).....		26.00
	do W. Harvey's account, 4th Sept. (account Z).....		35.00
	do H. B. Co.'s account, Oak Point (account No. 1).....		20.60
	do do Manitoba House (account No. 2).....		66.13
	do Butcher's account (account No. 3)		8.80
	do expenses at Oak Point and Manitoba H. (acct. No. 4).....		22.62
	Carried forward.....	\$32,438.93	\$14,887.68

W. M. SIMPSON, Indian Commissioner, in account with Government of Manitoba.

1871		Dr.	Cr.
	<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$ cts. 32,438.93	\$ cts. 14,887.07
	By paid Richard Woodhouse, \$40; and his spokesman, John Anderdon, \$20 (account No. 5).....		60.00
	“ Masahkeeyash, \$40; and his spokesman, David Mars- den, \$20 (account No. 6).....		60.00
	“ Sousonse, \$40; and his spokesman, Naycanwaywaywe- tung, \$20 (account No. 7).....		60.00
	“ Mekis, \$40; 2 councillors and 2 braves, at \$20 each, \$80 (account No. 8).....		120.00
	“ Sousonse, 3 braves, each \$20 (account No. 9).....		60.00
	“ François or Broken Fingers, \$40; and his spokesman, \$20 (account No. 10).....		60.00
	“ 3 braves of Fragnois, each \$20 (account No. 11).....		60.00
	“ John Nesbit's account (account No. 12).....		10.00
	“ Wm. Drever's account (account No. 13).....		15.00
	“ sundry expenses (account No. 14).....		12.25
	“ A. M. Brown & Co's account (account No. 15).....		8.75
	“ H. B. Co., for Pembina Indians (account No. 16).....		648.00
	“ do Fort Alexander Indians (account No. 17).....		150.00
	“ N. McEachran's account (account No. 18).....		98.50
	<i>August 22nd, 1871.</i>		
	By Cash paid Riding Mountain Indians, Treaty No. 2, at Manitoba House.....	\$444.00	
	“ Fairford Indians.....	486.00	
	“ do.....	552.00	
	“ Waterhen and Crane Rivers.....	696.00	
	“ Lake Manitoba.....	924.00	
	\$6 per head, 1st and 2nd payments, Treaty No. 2.....		3,102.00
	<i>Paid at Stone Fort, August 4th and 5th, 1871.</i>		
	By Cash paid Henry Prince's Band, Treaty No. 1.....	\$2,910.00	
	“ Fort Alexander Band.....	150.00	
	“ Brokenhead River Band.....	129.00	
	“ Pembina Band.....	1,092.00	
	“ Portage la Prairie Band.....	963.00	
	“ Fort Garry Band.....	426.00	
	\$3 per head, total 1st payment, and \$3 per head } to American Indians who were at Treaty... }	\$5,670.00	5,670.00
	By Cash paid Henry Prince's Band, Treaty No. 1.....	\$4,221.00	
	“ Fort Alexander Band, H. B. Company, No. 1 (150 account No. 17).....		
	“ Brokenhead River Band.....	447.00	
	“ Pembina Band, \$648, H. B. Co. (acct. 16).....	300.00	
	“ Portage la Prairie Band.....	1,749.00	
	“ Fort Garry Band.....	645.00	
	\$3 per head, total 2nd payment.....	\$7,362.00	7,362.00
	By paid Wasuququ for advising Indians to collect.....		3.00
	“ John Lovell, for printing and postage (account No. 19).....		5.53
	To Balance due Commissioner.....	15.18	
		\$32,452.11	\$32,452.11

\$ 13.18

Omitted travelling expenses due W. M. Simpson..... 208.90

\$222.08

(Signed,)

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON

Indian Commissioner

OTTAWA, November 3rd, 1871.

To the Honorable
the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a report of my negotiations with the Indians of the Province of Manitoba, and with certain of the Indians of the North-West Territory, entered upon by me, in accordance with your instructions, dated 3rd May, 1871.

Having, in association with S. J. Dawson, Esquire, and Robert Pether, Esquire, effected a preliminary arrangement with the Indians of Rainy Lake, the particulars of which I have already had the honor of reporting to you in my report, dated July 11th, 1871, I proceeded by the Lake of the Woods and Dawson Road to Fort Garry, at which place I arrived on the 16th July.

Bearing in mind your desire that I should confer with the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, I called upon Mr. Archibald, and learned from him that the Indians were anxiously awaiting my arrival, and were much excited on the subject of their lands being occupied, without attention being first given to their claims for compensation. Amongst the settlers, also, an uneasy feeling existed, arising partly from the often-repeated demands of the Indians for a Treaty with themselves, and partly from the fact that certain settlers in the neighbourhood of Portage La Prairie and other parts of the Province, had been warned by the Indians not to cut wood or otherwise take possession of the lands upon which they were squatting. The Indians, it appeared, consented to their remaining on their holdings until sufficient time had been allowed for my arrival, and the conclusion of a treaty; but they were unwilling to allow the settlers the free use of the country for themselves or their cattle. Mr. Archibald, and those residents in the Province of Manitoba with whom I conversed on the subject, appeared to think that no time should be lost in meeting the Indians, as some assurances had already been given them that a Treaty would be made with them during the summer of 1871; and I therefore, at once, issued notices calling certain of the Indians together, naming two places at which I would meet them. The first meeting, to which were asked the Indians of the Province and certain others on the eastern side, was to be held on the 25th of July, at the Stone Fort, a Hudson's Bay Company's Post, situated on the Red River, about twenty miles northward of Fort Garry—a locality chosen as being the most central for those invited. The second meeting was appointed to be held on August 17th, at Manitoba Post, a Hudson's Bay Company's Post, at the north-west extremity of Lake Manitoba, as it was deemed that such of the bands of Indians residing without the limits of the Province of Manitoba, as I purposed to deal with at present, would meet here more readily than elsewhere.

On Monday, the 24th of July, I met the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba at the Stone Fort, but negotiations were unavoidably delayed, owing to the fact that only one band of Indians had arrived, and that until all were on the spot those present declined to discuss the subject of a Treaty, except in an informal manner. Amongst these, as amongst other Indians with whom I have come in contact, there exists great jealousy of one another, in all matters relating to their communication with officials of Her Majesty; and in order to facilitate the object in view, it was most desirable that suspicion and jealousy of all kinds should be allayed. The fact of the Commissioner having arrived was sufficient evidence of the good intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and it seemed better to await the arrival of all whom I had summoned, than to press matters to an issue while any were absent. This, however, entailed the necessity of feeding those who were already there, and others as they arrived.

It is customary in dealing with Indians to do so, and in this case it was absolutely necessary, for, obviously, it would have been impossible to invite those

people from a distance, and then leave them to starve at our doors, or, in search of food, to plunder the neighborhood into which they had been introduced. At that season of the year the Indians were not engaged in fishing or hunting, and consequently large numbers of men, women and children attended at the place of meeting, for all of whom food was provided. The price of provisions, even at the lowest price for which they could be obtained was high, pork being fifty dollars a barrel, and flour twenty shillings stg. per hundred, and such cattle as I was able to purchase £16 per head, so that the expense of keeping the Indians during the negotiation of Treaty and payment of the gratuity, which lasted eleven days, forms no small share of the total expenditure. In addition to this expense, it was thought necessary by the Lieutenant Governor that Major Irvine, commanding the troops at Fort Garry should be requested to furnish a guard at the Stone Fort during the negotiations, and that there should be at hand, also, a force of constabulary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of liquor amongst the Indian encampments; other expenses of a somewhat similar nature were incurred which would be totally unnecessary upon any future occasion of payment being made to the Indians of Manitoba. I may here refer to the apparently prolonged duration of the first negotiation, and explain, in reference thereto, the causes, or some of them, that entailed the loss of time and attendant expense. For some time, a doubt has existed whether the Chief, nominally at the head of the Indians of the Indian settlement, possessed the good will and confidence of that Band, and I thought it advisable to require that the several bands of Indians should select such Chiefs as they thought proper, and present these men as their authorized chiefs, before anything was said as to the terms of a Treaty. The Indians having acquiesced in this proposal, forthwith proceeded to such election; but the proceeding apparently involved discussion and consideration amongst themselves, and two days elapsed before the men chosen were presented for recognition, and the business of the meeting commenced.

When the peculiar circumstances surrounding the position of the Indians of the Province were pointed out, the future of the country predicted, and the views and intentions of the Government explained by the Lieutenant Governor and myself, the Indians professed a desire for time to think over what had been said before making any reply, and when their answer came it proved to contain demands of such an exorbitant nature, that much time was spent in reducing their terms to a basis upon which an arrangement could be made.

Every Band had its spokesman, in addition to its chief, and each seemed to vie with another in the dimensions of their requirements. I may mention, as an illustration, that in the matter of Reserves, the quantity of land demanded for each Band, amounted to about three townships per Indian, and included the greater part of the settled portions of the Province. It was not until the 3rd of August, or nine days after the first meeting, that the basis of arrangement was arrived at, upon which is founded the Treaty of that date. Then, and by means of mutual concessions, the following terms were agreed upon. For the cession of the country described in the Treaty referred to, and comprising the Province of Manitoba, and certain country in the North-East thereof, every Indian was to receive a sum of three dollars a year in perpetuity, and a Reserve was to be set apart for each Band, of sufficient size to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five persons, or in like proportion as the family might be greater or less than five. As each Indian settled down upon his share of the Reserve, and commenced the cultivation of his land, he was to receive a plough and harrow. Each chief was to receive a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm. There was to be a bull for the general use of each Reserve. In addition to this, each Chief was to receive a dress, a flag and a medal, as marks of distinction, and each Chief with the exception of Bozawequare, the Chief of the Portage Band, was to receive a Buggy, or light spring waggon. Two councillors and two braves of each Band, were to receive a dress, somewhat inferior to that provided for the Chiefs, and the braves and councillors of the Portage Band excepted, were to receive a buggy. Every Indian was

to receive a gratuity of three dollars, which, though given as a payment for good behaviour was to be understood to cover all dimensions for the past.

On this basis, the Treaty was signed by myself and the several Chiefs, on behalf of themselves and their respective Bands, on the 3rd of August, 1871, and on the following day the payment commenced.

The three dollars gratuity, above referred to, will not occur in the ordinary annual payments to the Indians of Manitoba, and, though doubling the amount paid this year, may now properly be regarded as belonging to a previous year, but only now liquidated.

A large number of Indians, entitled to share in the Treaty, were absent on the 3rd August, and in the belief that I should, almost immediately, be able to obtain a more accurate knowledge than I possessed of the numbers of the several Bands, I paid to each person present, only three dollars—the gratuity—postponing for a short time the first annual payment. Having completed this disbursement, I prepared to start for Manitoba Post, to open negotiations with the Indians on the immediate North and North-West borders of the Province of Manitoba, promising however to visit the several Bands, of the first Treaty, in their own districts, and to there pay them. By this means, the necessity for their leaving their own homes, and for the Government's feeding them while they were being paid, and during their journey home, was avoided.

After completing the Treaty at Manitoba Post, of which mention is hereinafter made, I visited Portage La Prairie, the Indian settlement at St. Peter's, Rivière Marais, and the Town of Winnipeg, according to my promise, and at each place, with the exception of Rivière Marais, found the Indians satisfied with the Treaty, and awaiting their payment. At Rivière Marais, which was the rendezvous appointed by the Bands living in the neighbourhood of Pembina, I found that the Indians had either misunderstood the advice given them by parties in the settlement, well disposed towards the Treaty, or, as I have some reason to believe, had become unsettled by the representations made by persons in the vicinity of Pembina, whose interests lay elsewhere than in the Province of Manitoba; for, on my announcing my readiness to pay them, they demurred at receiving their money until some further concessions had been made by me.

With a view to inducing the Indians to adopt the habits and labors of civilization, it had been agreed, at the signing of the Treaty as before mentioned, to give certain animals as a nucleus for stocking the several reserves, together with certain farming implements, and it was now represented to me by the spokesman of the bands that as the Queen had, with that kindness of heart which distinguished her dealings with her red children, expressed a desire to see the Indians discard their former precarious mode of living and adopt the agricultural pursuits of the white man, they were desirous of acceding to the wish of their great Mother, and were now prepared to receive the gifts she had been good enough to speak of, through Her Commissioner, in full. But, as it could make no difference whatever to their great Mother whether these things were given in kind or in money value, Her red children of the Pembina bands were resolved to receive them in the latter form. I had put a valuation upon all the articles mentioned in the supplement to the Treaty, and could go no further in the matter unless I was prepared to pay them for all these articles at the rates they would now proceed to mention. I declined to comply with the request, and they declined to receive their first annual payment, whereupon I broke up my camp and retired to Winnipeg. As I foresaw, at the time, this determination on their part was shortly repented, and a number of their leading men were subsequently paid at Winnipeg, while at the request of the Indians, the money for the remainder, together with a pay sheet, was forwarded to the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Pembina, with instructions to pay the Indians as per list as each might present himself. At Portage La Prairie, although the number paid at the Stone Fort was largely increased, there still remained many who from absence or other causes were not paid, and by the request of the Chief the money was left for these with the officers in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post in the same manner as was done for the Pembina bands.

As I was unable to proceed to Fort Alexander, the payments for the Indians or for such of them as were present at the signing of the Treaty were sent in like manner to the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Fort Alexander, but it may be as well to mention that the number so paid will fall far short of the total number belonging to that place. The latter remark will apply to the Pembina band, for their payment was sent as per gratuity list, and there must necessarily have been others who did not receive payment. All these must receive their back payments during the course of next year.

During the payment of the several bands, it was found that in some, and most notably in the Indian settlement and Broken Head River Band—a number of those residing among the Indians, and calling themselves Indians, are in reality half-breeds, and entitled to share in the land grant under the provisions of the Manitoba Act. I was most particular, therefore, in causing it to be explained, generally and to individuals, that any person now elected to be classed with Indians and receiving the Indian pay and gratuity would, I believed, thereby forfeit his or her right to another grant as a half-breed, and in all cases where it was known that a man was a half-breed, the matter, as it affected himself and his children, was explained to him, and the choice given him to characterize himself. A very few only decided upon taking their grant as Half-breeds. The explanation of this apparent sacrifice is found in the fact that the mass of these persons have lived all their lives on the Indian Reserves (so called), and would rather receive such benefits as may accrue to them under the Indian Treaty than wait the realization of any value in their half-breed grant.

The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba having expressed a desire to be present at the negotiation of the Treaty at Manitoba Post, His Honor, accompanied by the Honorable James McKay, proceeded thither with me, in company with Mr. Molyneux St. John, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, who had assisted me in the duties connected with the former Treaty and payments. I left Winnipeg on the 13th August, but owing to adverse winds on Lake Manitoba, did not arrive until two days after the time appointed. I found that, in the meanwhile, the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post had been obliged to give some provisions to the Indians pending my arrival, but on my speaking to the leading men of the bands assembled, it was evident that the Indians of this part had no special demands to make, but having a knowledge of the former Treaty, desired to be dealt with in the same manner and on the same terms as those adopted by the Indians of the Province of Manitoba.

The negotiation with these bands therefore occupied little time, and on the 21st August 1871, a Treaty was concluded by which a tract of country three times as large as the Province of Manitoba was surrendered by the Indians to the Crown. Payment in full, that is to say, the gratuity and the first payment was at once made, and I have since written to the officers in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts within the tract above referred to, requesting them to procure for me a reliable census of the Indians, parties to this Treaty.

I have referred to the cost of effecting these Treaties, and remarked that it will prove to be exceptional. It may be regarded as entirely so as far as the Indians with whom the dealing were held are concerned. In the future the annual payment will be only one-half to each Indian of the amount paid this year, for the gratuity was the same as the payment, and the heavy expense of feeding the Indians while at the place of meeting and on their journey home will be avoided by the payment being made at or near their own Reserves.

All the collateral expenses, therefore, of this year, including dresses, medals, presents, to the Indians, &c., &c., will not appear in the expenses attending during future payments.

But it is to be remembered that a large number of Indians, whose lands were ceded by the second Treaty, were not present. The distance from the hunting grounds of some to Manitoba Post is very great, but while their absence was to be regretted for some reasons, it affected a very considerable saving in the item of provisions.

During the ensuing season, these persons will probably be found at the place where the payments will be made, and will then require their payments as if they had been present at the signing of the Treaty.

Of the land ceded in the Province of Manitoba, it will be hardly necessary for me to speak, as His Excellency the Governor-General is already in possession of accurate information touching its fertility and resources; but I may observe that, valuable as are these lands, they are fully equalled if not exceeded by the country of which the Government now comes into possession, by virtue of the Treaty concluded at Manitoba Post. Already, settlers from the Provinces in Canada and elsewhere, are pushing their way beyond the limits of the Province of Manitoba, and there is nothing but the arbitrary limits of that province, and certain wood and water advantages found in the Territory beyond it, to distinguish one part of the country from the other. The fertility that is possessed by Manitoba, is shared by the country and its confines. The water courses of the Province are excelled by those of the Territory, and the want of wood which threatens serious difficulty in the one is by no means so apparent in the other.

The Indians of both parts, have a firm belief in the honor and integrity of Her Majesty's representatives, and are fully impressed with the idea that the amelioration of their present condition is one of the objects of Her Majesty in making these treaties. Although many years will elapse before they can be regarded as a settled population, settled in the sense of following agricultural pursuits, the Indians have already shown a disposition to provide against the vicissitudes of the chase by cultivating small patches of corn and potatoes. Moreover, in the Province of Manitoba, where labor is scarce, Indians give great assistance in gathering in the crops. At Portage La Prairie, both Chippewas and Sioux, were largely employed in the grain field, and in other parishes, I found many farmers whose employes were nearly all Indians.

Although serious trouble has from time to time occurred across the boundary line with Indians of the same tribes, and indeed of the same bands as those in Manitoba, there is no reason to fear any trouble with those who regarded themselves as subjects of Her Majesty. Their desire is to live at peace with the white man, to trade with him, and, when they are disposed, to work for him, and I believe that nothing but gross injustice or oppression will induce them either to forget the allegiance which they now claim with pride, or molest the white subjects of the Sovereign whom they regard as their supreme chief.

The system of an annual payment in money, I regard as a good one, because the recipient is enabled to purchase just what he requires when he can get it most cheaply, and it also enables him to buy articles at second hand, from settlers and others, that are quite as useful to him as are the same things when new. The sum of three dollars does not appear to be large enough to enable an Indian to provide himself with many of his winter necessities, but as he receives the same amount for his wife or wives, and for each of his children, the aggregate sum is usually sufficient to procure many comforts for his family, which he would otherwise be compelled to deny himself.

I desire to call the attention of His Excellency to the fact that there is now within the Province of Manitoba, a band of Sioux Indians. They are, properly speaking, American Indians, and many of them are refugees from America, excluded on account of the part they took in the Minnesota massacre. Since their appearance in British Territory, they have, on all occasions, conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and although they acknowledge the fact of their having no claim upon Her Majesty, they look with hope to her benevolence in their endeavors to live in peace and quiet within her possessions. They cannot justly be treated on the same footing as the Chippewas, Crees, and other tribes of the North-West, but it is open to doubt whether it is advisable to leave them entirely uncared for when the absence of game, the scarcity of grain, or other causes tend to reduce them to a starving and therefore desperate condition. I will not at present suggest any course to be pursued with regard to these Indians, merely desiring for the moment, to draw the attention of His Excellency to the subject.

I desire also to call the attention of His Excellency to the state of affairs in the Indian country on the Saskatchewan. The intelligence that Her Majesty is treating with the Chippewa Indians has already reached the ears of the Cree and Blackfoot tribes. In the neighborhood of Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, there is a rapidly increasing

population of miners and other white people, and it is the opinion of Mr. W. J. Christie, the officer in charge of the Saskatchewan District, that a Treaty with the Indians of that country, or at least an assurance during the coming year that a Treaty will shortly be made, is essential to the peace, if not the actual retention of the country. I would refer His Excellency, on this subject, to the report of Lieutenant Butler, and to the enclosed memoranda of Mr. W. J. Christie, the officer above alluded to. Amongst the papers accompanying this report is a requisition for dresses, buggies, medals, &c., as promised to the Indians, which I trust may receive early consideration, so that contracts may be given out in time to enable all of the articles named being distributed early in the coming season.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance afforded me in successfully completing the two Treaties, to which I have referred, by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, the Honorable James McKay, and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. In a country where transport and all other business facilities are necessarily so scarce, the services rendered to the Government by the officers in charge of the several Hudson's Bay Posts has been most opportune and valuable.

I have, &c.,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

EDMONTON HOUSE,

13th April, 1871.

Extract of a Despatch,—W. J. Christie, Esq., Chief Factor to Lieut. Governor Archibald, bearing date, Edmonton House, 13th April, 1871.

"On the 13th instant (April) I had a visit from the Cree Chiefs, representing the Plain Crees from this to Carlton, accompanied by a few followers.

The object of their visit was to ascertain whether their lands had been sold or not, and what was the intention of the Canadian Government in relation to them. They referred to the epidemic that had raged throughout the past summer, and the subsequent starvation, the poverty of their country, the visible diminution of the buffalo, their sole support, ending by requesting certain presents *at once*, and that I should lay their case before Her Majesty's Representative at Fort Garry. Many stories have reached these Indians through various channels, ever since the transfer of the North-West Territories to the Dominion of Canada, and they were more anxious to hear from myself what had taken place.

I told them that the Canadian Government had as yet made no application for their lands or hunting grounds, and when anything was required of them, *most likely Commissioners* would be sent before hand to treat with them, and that until then they should remain quiet and live at peace with all men. I further stated that Canada, in her Treaties with Indians, heretofore, had dealt most liberally with them, and that they were now in settled houses and well off, and that I had no doubt in settling with them the same liberal policy would be followed.

As I was aware that they had heard many exaggerated stories about the troops in Red River, I took the opportunity of telling them why troops had been sent; and if Her Majesty sent Troops to the Saskatchewan, it was as much for the protection of the red as the white man, and that they would be for the maintenance of law and order.

They were highly satisfied with the explanations offered, and said they would welcome civilization. As their demands were complied with, and presents given to them, their immediate followers, and for the young men left in camp, they departed well pleased for the present time, with fair promises for the future. At a subsequent interview with the Chiefs alone, they requested that I should write down their words, or messages to their "Great Master" in Red River. I accordingly did so, and have tran-

mitted the messages as delivered. Copies of the Proclamation issued, prohibiting the traffic in spirituous liquors to Indians or others, and the use of strychnine in the destruction of animal life, have been received, and due publicity given to them. But without any power to enforce these laws, it is almost useless to publish them here; and I take this opportunity of most earnestly soliciting, on behalf of the Company's servants, and settlers in this District, that protection be afforded to life and property here as soon as possible, and that Commissioners be sent to speak with the Indians on behalf of the Canadian Government.

MEMORANDA :

Had I not complied with the demands of the Indians—giving them some little presents,—and otherwise satisfied them, I have no doubt that they would have proceeded to acts of violence, and once that had commenced, there would have been the beginning of an Indian war, which it is difficult to say when it would have ended.

The buffalo will soon be exterminated, and when starvation comes, these Plain Indian Tribes will fall back on the Hudson's Bay Forts and settlements for relief and assistance. If not complied with, or no steps taken to make some provision for them, they will most assuredly help themselves; and their being no force or any law up there to protect the settlers, they must either quietly submit to be pillaged, or lose their lives in the defence of their families and property, against such fearful odds that will leave no hope for their side.

Gold may be discovered in paying quantities, any day, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. We have, in Montana, and in the mining settlements close to our boundary line, a large mixed frontier population, who are now only waiting and watching to hear of gold discoveries to rush into the Saskatchewan, and, without any form of Government or established laws up there, or force to protect whites or Indians, it is very plain what will be the result.

I think that the establishment of law and order in the Saskatchewan District, as early as possible, is of most vital importance to the future of the country and the interest of Canada, and also the making of some Treaty or settlement with the Indians who inhabit the Saskatchewan District.

W. J. CHRISTIE, Chief Factor,
In charge of Saskatchewan District,
and Hudson's Bay Company.

Messages from the Cree Chiefs of the Plains, Saskatchewan, to His Excellency Governor Archibald, our Great Mother's Representative at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement.

1. The Chief SWEET GRASS, The Chief of the Country,

GREAT FATHER,—

I shake hands with you, and bid you welcome.—We heard our lands were sold and we did not like it; we don't want to sell our lands; it is our property, and no one has a right to sell them.

Our country is getting ruined of fur bearing animals, hitherto our sole support, and now we are poor and want help—we want you to pity us. We want cattle, tools, agricultural implements, and assistance in everything when we come to settle—our country is no longer able to support us.

Make provision for us against years of starvation. We have had great starvation the past winter, and the small-pox took away many of our people, the old, young, and children.

We want you to stop the Americans from coming to trade on our lands, and giving firewater, ammunition and arms to our enemies the Blackfeet.

We made a peace this winter with the Blackfeet. Our young men are foolish, it may not last long.

We invite you to come and see us and to speak with us. If you can't come yourself, send some one in your place.

We send these words by our Master, Mr. Christie, in whom we have every confidence.—That is all.

2. "Ki-he-win," "The EAGLE,"

GREAT FATHER,—

Let us be friendly. We never shed any whiteman's blood, and have always been friendly with the whites, and want workmen, carpenters and farmers to assist us when we settle. I want all my brother "Sweet Grass" asks. That is all.

3. "The LITTLE HUNTER,"

You, my brother, the Great Chief in Red River, treat me as a brother, that is, as a Great Chief.

4. "Kis-ki-on," or "SHORT TAIL,"

My brother, that is coming close, I look upon you, as if I saw you; I want you to pity me, and I want help to cultivate the ground for myself and descendants. Come and see us.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The additions made last year by Parliament to the Indian Grants for these Provinces have enabled me to partially introduce into both, the system of management which has worked so well in the larger Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia, for many years, Indians and Indian Lands had been committed to the charge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands—an over worked officer—who could rarely leave Halifax, and who could exercise no personal supervision over the Mic-macs scattered through eighteen counties, with the most reliable of whom—who seldom drifted to the Capital—he rarely came in contact. Through well disposed persons, who gave their services gratuitously, coats and blankets, and occasionally seeds and implements were annually distributed, but the Indians had nobody within reach of their settlements, whose duty it was to counsel with and protect them, or to encourage them by special aid, judiciously applied, to abandon the chase, which has long ceased to be profitable and *fall back* on the cultivation of the soil. Fully alive to the defects of the old system, Mr. Fairbanks cheerfully retired from the service, and I only regret that the limited fund at my disposal enabled me to make him a very moderate compensation for the three years service given to the Dominion.

The old system has now been changed. The Province has been divided into seven Districts. An active resident agent has been appointed in each. The reserves, too lavishly granted away by the Provincial Government, will now be effectually protected, and the annual grants, instead of being merely distributed in an *elemosynary* spirit, will be applied to promote education and to encourage habits of industry. Help will no longer be given to the idle and the profligate, but only to those who show a disposition to advance and help themselves.

The salutary check upon the manufacture of doctors' bills for attendance upon sick Indians, which was applied for many years by the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, has been forced upon this Department by the absurd quantity of such claims which were sent to Ottawa, so soon as the idea got abroad that the Indian funds here were unlimited, and that the old restrictions had passed away with the old forms of Government. The profession have been notified that the old checks are in force, that no bills for medical attendance will be noticed which have not been first audited and paid by the Court of

Sessions, when one-half will be returned to the County authorities from Indian funds. Services specially authorized by the Department or by the Local Agents will alone be paid in full.

New Brunswick has been divided into two Districts ; the southern, which is inhabited by the Micmacs, includes the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queen's, Charlotte, King's, St. John ; and the northern, over which the Micmacs chiefly roam, will comprise the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Kent, Albert.

In New Brunswick the Reserves are larger and more valuable than in Nova Scotia, and appear to have been better preserved. A vast deal of timber has, however, been stripped off of them, under a loose system which has produced but little or no revenue for permanent investment. A more vigilant supervision will turn this property to more account, and it is hoped that by the promotion of education, and through the agency of a more direct and vigilant superintendence than has hitherto obtained, the Indians in New Brunswick may yet be stimulated to come more nearly up to the standard of intelligence and self-help which has been attained by so many of the Red men of Canada.

The Report of the Deputy Superintendent, showing in detail the ordinary working of the Department, and the results of the year's operation is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE.

APPENDIX.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

25th April, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annexed Report on Indian affairs for the year terminated, 30th June, 1871, accompanied by the usual particulars, in tabular form, relative to the Receipts and Expenditure, the condition of the Indian Funds, the disposable lands open for sale, Population returns, Indian Schools, Office work, and other details relating to the operations of this branch of the Public Service.

The amounts received from these sources were \$95,765 $\frac{65}{100}$ against \$61,445 $\frac{2}{100}$ for the previous year, being an increase of \$34,320 $\frac{56}{100}$. These figures, however, exhibit but imperfectly the soundness of the policy of opening out the Colonization Roads, which, while proving highly beneficial to the new settlers, has, by offering facilities for penetrating into the wooded lands, drawn in a marked degree the attention of individuals to the advantages which the Indian lands present ; and has been the means of attracting to them a class of persons much superior to those who, under other circumstances, would become occupants.

It induces, likewise, an earlier sale of the lands, and the consequent speedy clearing and cultivation of them.

 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The expenditure in the construction of roads of that description in the Saugeen Peninsula, and the Manitoulin Island, was \$6,240¹¹/₁₀₀, and the work performed was supplementary, and in continuation of that of former years.

The line of road through the Saugeen Peninsula has now been opened out a distance equal to about ten miles of the northern extremity of the Peninsula, at the Harbor of Bury, and will be completed to that point in the course of the present season; and thus form a line of travel by land to within twenty-five miles by water of the Great Manitoulin Island.

The line of road on the Manitoulin Island, commenced in the year 1866, has now been completed a distance of about fifty miles, extending from Little Current to Shaguiandah, Manitowaning, and Michael Bay, and is now in course of extension to Providence Bay.

This is in marked contrast to the state of the Island, when, in October, 1862, the cession from the Indians was obtained, and not a single mile of constructed road existed. During the last summer and autumn, many additional settlers went up, and commenced farming operations, and the intelligence received gives promise of a still larger influx during the coming season. An excellent flouring mill has been built at Shaguiandah, and another at Providence Bay will be erected this spring, upon a location disposed of on that express condition. A saw mill additional to that on Michael Bay, worked by Lyon and Co., is also building on Mindemoga River, which flows into Providence Bay.

The climate and soil of those parts of the Island best suited for settlement, are well spoken of by the resident settlers.

In the Saugeen Peninsula, it would appear from the assessment rolls, that actual settlement is proceeding satisfactorily, and many additional settlers have taken possession of the lands sold to them.

The projected line of road, through the Golais and Batchewana Bay Reserve, in rear of the Sault St. Marie, has been carefully examined, with a view to the construction of some sections of it during the present season. A considerable portion of the land along its course has been found to be well timbered and adapted for agricultural purposes; and so soon as the road, (on both sides of which, and abutting upon it, lots have been marked off for settlement), that the lands will be taken up, and occupied by the purchasers.

The saw mill in this tract, built by Messrs. Harris and Jones, near Carp River, has been for some time in full operation.

A reference to the statement in the Appendix, relative to education, will afford useful information, and show the schools aided both from Indian funds and by different Societies.

It will be perceived from the School Reports, that agriculture is being taught at the Mount Elgin Institution, together with other industrial pursuits.

And also, in the Institution near Brantford, sustained by the New England Company, instructions in similar branches of employment are afforded.

The position of most of the bands in the Province of Ontario, continues, as respects revenue, to improve, and the expenditure is carefully watched. In the collection of rents of lands belonging to the Mohawks of Tyendenaga, by the Local Agent, and the control of them being with this office in the stead of its being with the Chiefs and Council, those people have now a revenue considerably increased; and as I had some years since carried out a similar plan in the case of the Iroquois of St. Regis, I was prepared for the satisfaction which the change has occasioned to the Mohawks.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The settlement up the Gatineau, in the Township of Maniwaki, known as the River Desert Settlement, to which have resorted many Indians from the Lake of Two Mountains, has been steadily increasing, and the Agent resident in that Township reports that many families, to the heads of which farm lots were located, have made fair progress in clearing and cultivation, and that other families are from time to time joining them.

A limited quantity of seed grain, and also of agricultural implements is still provided for them as well as other Bands in that Province who cultivate land, and they are thereby enabled the better to supply themselves with food.

The Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, as well as the other bands to whom assistance in provisions and other supplies have usually been sent, have been periodically in the spring and autumn furnished with them; and aid for the most needy among the aged and sick, has also been forwarded for them. Medical treatment is likewise provided for such of them as the Department is informed require it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In this Province the assistance to the various bands has been continued, and in some measure increased. But the local supervision having in times past been committed to the hands of no less than fourteen Commissioners and Agents, and with an Indian population only of between twelve and thirteen hundred, and the system not being susceptible of advantageous results to the Indians, and likewise not admitting of that responsibility being exacted from each, which it was necessary to insist upon, the Province has been divided into two Indian Districts with a salaried Superintendent (who has been required to give security for proper performance of duties) to attend to Indian affairs in each. As respects New Brunswick, it was hoped that more progress than has been exhibited would have been perceptible among the Indians, and that a greater desire for education would have manifested itself; but the correspondence with the late Commissioners and Agents indicates a condition almost of stagnation. To remove this, active, and constant supervision is imperatively called for.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The measures adopted under sanction of Order in Council to bring about in this Province an improved system, corresponding in some degree with that which has long prevailed in Ontario, promises material benefit to the Indians. And the reports received from the Local Agents have already opened the way for promoting their welfare, and for rendering them less dependent upon periodical compassionate relief than heretofore. The Agents have been given to understand that substantial assistance would be extended to such as would take up the cultivation of land, as a means of support, and which the want of adequate encouragement to carry on seems to have held them back from attempting, except upon the smallest possible scale.

One drawback which the Indians in Nova Scotia, in common with those of New Brunswick, have experienced, and has been disastrous to them, is the practice which seems to have prevailed, almost unchecked, of any white men who chose to do so, assuming possession of portions of their reserves, and then, by exerting a little influence, contriving before long to have himself placed in the position of a purchaser.

The attention of the officers of Indian Affairs has been directed to the cure of this evil. No white man could be induced to do anything on his property while such insecurity was ever present, and threatening at any hour to dispossess him of it; and, therefore, great allowances should be made for the poor Red men, who are too often begrudged the few limited Reserves, which they are permitted to call their own. The issue of the proclamation by which the Legislative enactments for preventing unauthorized occupation of Indian lands have been made applicable to Indian Reserves in Nova Scotia, will, it is trusted, protect them to a very considerable extent in future. And already is there evidence that confidence on the part of the Indians has increased, as respects the management of their affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The very large Indian population of that Province, amounting to not less than 45,000 individuals, a proportion of whom are in various stages of semi-civilization, and another portion who have advanced but little, if at all, beyond the condition of Indian life, such as

exists where intercourse with white men has been of a description neither to elevate the race, or to have for its object the imparting to individual members of it objects and aims of an order higher than those which influenced and guided them in their pristine condition, presents a wide field for energetic action, for zealous work on an extended scale ; and for rendering these Indians, who, in point of numbers are formidable, eventually attached and valuable subjects of the Crown.

In endeavoring to arrive at a knowledge of what has been done for the benefit of the Indians of that new Province of the Dominion, it would seem that the pioneers in the important work of instructing them in the rudiments of education, and in reclaiming them from heathenism, were the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts. These Societies, which are identified with the Church of England, have four principal Missions, as the chief centres from which their operations for educating and christianizing the Indians are conducted. The Roman Catholic Church, also, has been actively engaged, through its Missionaries, in instructing and improving the Indians. Among other efforts made for their benefit, is the establishment of an Industrial and Agricultural School, and it would appear that its effort has been to encourage, in some settlements, successful farming, but of course in a limited degree. There may be other religious denominations who have acted in the same praiseworthy manner ; but, if so, no report explaining or making known the labors in which they have been engaged has been received at this office. The Indians of British Columbia have, it would seem from an official report, received upwards of 40 reserves, and averaging in contents from 100 to 200 acres.

The work of organization and the introduction of an Indian policy and system, has yet to be commenced ; but the Bill about to be brought before Parliament, will, by making the Acts relating to Indian Affairs in other Provinces of the Dominion, applicable to this new province, and by the passage of the additional provisions which it contains, afford an excellent means of conducting Indian Affairs in British Columbia in a manner more consistent with the welfare and interests of the Indians, than from the information which has reached the Department, the description of management heretofore pursued, has apparently admitted of. The complaint has come from more than one quarter that they have been deprived of portions of their reserves, and it is inferred that redress has been, with them, difficult to obtain. The recurrence of such events will be prevented when the Act which has been prepared becomes law, and the boundaries of their Reserves are properly defined.

We must not, however, close our eyes to many difficulties which will have to be met, and many contingencies, at present unforeseen, will require to be provided for hereafter.

The great point will be to begin right, and, although, for so extended a region the Local Staff available may not be adequate to the occasion, and the working of the laws and regulations hitherto unknown there may be attended with hindrances and inconveniences which will impede progress, yet the Indians will doubtless soon comprehend that their affairs are to be administered in such a manner that whatever rights and privileges are possessed by people of other origins, will be secured to them ; and that on their part, by conforming to the laws enacted for their benefit, they will enable the Government the better to protect their interests.

It is trusted that previously to the period for issuing another official report on Indian Affairs, some progress will have been made in forming plans, and also in carrying them out, for promoting the material welfare of the Indians of British Columbia.

POPULATIONS.

Upon comparing the population returns with those of the last year for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, it will be observed that some bands, more or less numerous, now appear for the first time in the Appendix to the annual report. This is to be accounted for by the fact, that the decennial census has, through the agency of the persons who collected the data for it, disclosed the existence of different parties of Indians, which were unknown to the Visiting Superintendent or other agents of the Department. These parties of Indians not being recipients of annuities or interest money, had no inducements to

report themselves to officers or others connected with Indian Affairs. The population returns to be found in the Appendix exhibit, it will be perceived, as regards most of the bands, an increase and not a diminution in numbers; and, on comparing these with former returns, it will be found to have been continuous. This is doubtless the result of improved habits of life, proper medical treatment when sickness has occurred, better habitations and sufficient clothing, better food, and an ample supply of it. Added to these, may be the restraints their religious instructors inculcates, and the better tone of mind which, in many, is observable. There are now fewer complaints of the commission of crime, and when we do hear of it, it is usually traceable to unsubdued habits, or instances of intemperance. There can be little doubt that the good influences at work, are rendering the Indians better members of society.

With respect to the population returns for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, no census having yet been completed, the computation of their numbers is necessarily uncertain.

In regard to British Columbia, the information obtained by the Department is very imperfect, and it will be perceived that there are several bands, the population of which was entirely unknown.

It is trusted, that previously to the issue of another Annual Report, such additional information will have been collected as to furnish ample details in connection with all the important Bands.

It now only remains for me to state, in conclusion, that upon the whole the various superintendencies and agencies of the Department have been satisfactorily conducted, and that the Staff at Head-quarters have given a steady and praiseworthy attention to their duties, which, on reference to the proper tabular statement will convincingly prove, have become increasingly onerous, and which entail responsibilities inseparable from the varied and special nature of much of the work to be performed and little understood by those not intimately conversant with them, and demanding an amount of time and attention considerably in excess of any former years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SPRAGGE,

D. S. G. A.

RETURN A.

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the Year ending the 30th June, 1871.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first Appointments to Provincial Service.	REMARKS.
Superintendent General	Hon. Joseph Howe..	\$ cts. Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Holds that Office combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Deputy Superintendent.....	William Spragge....	2,100 00	17th Mar., 1862	Govr. in Council.	1st Jan., 1829	In Surveyor General's Department.
Accountant.....	Chas. T. Walcot....	1,400 00	1st Dec., 1859	Governor General and O.C., 17th Mar., 1862.....	— Oct, 1854	In Crown Land Department.
Corresponding Clerk	Lawr. Vankoughnet.	1,100 00	13th Feb., 1861	do do	13th Feb., 1861	
Clerk and Draughtsman.....	J. P. M. Lecourt....	900 00	10th Apl., 1862	Hon. A. Campbell.		
Clerk	S. G. Murray.....	800 00	1st June, 1866	do	.....	Appointed by Sir John Colborne Forest Warden, Township of Tyendinaga, retired on pension, paid to 18th Feby., 1871.
Clerk and Translator.....	J. V. DeBoucherville	850 00	1st Jan., 1869	Sir E. P. Taché...	.....	In Registrar's Branch of Department of Secretary of State for Canada.
Probationary Clerk	Frederick Smith....	300 00	— Oct., 1870	Hon. Jos. Howe..	1st May, 1865	Appointed Third Class Clerk, at \$400 per annum, 1st October, 1871. O.C., 13th October, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
Indian Branch, Ottawa, 25th April, 1872.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 30th June, 1871, for Services at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid. \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	W. R. Bartlett	V. S. and Comr.	1372 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	Ind. Land Mang't	Governor General...	1st July, '58	Stationed at Toronto. do
	A. Deacon.....	Clerk	592 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Dec., '70..	do do	Supt. General	1st July, '64	
	Charles Irvine	School Teacher..	150 00	1st July, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	Mohawks of the Bay Q.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st July, '70	
	Rev. G. A. Anderson	Missionary	75 00	1st April, '70, to 16th May, '70.	do do	Governor General...		
	Rev. T. Stanton	"	350 00	16th May, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	do do	Supt. General	16th May, '70	
	Miss Lydia Hill	School Teacher..	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	do do	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	
	do	do Mohawk R've	15 00	1st April, '70, to 30th June, '70.				
	Geo. Charles.....	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	Chippewas of Snake I'd	do do	do	
	William Law	School Teacher..	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Miss Eliz. Tilley....	"	100 00	do do	Chippewas of Beausolve	do do	do	
	John Assance.....	Chief	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	David Assance	Interpreter	25 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Thos. Naningishkung	Chief	25 00	do do	Chippewas of Rama...	do do	do	
	J. B. Naningishkung	Chief and Interp	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Rev. J. L. Saunders.	For Sc'l Teacher	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
Dr. H. Corbett	Medical Attdt..	100 00	do do	do do	do do	do		

6

41

RETURN B.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Name of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid. \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	John Kadahgegwon.	Chief	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	
	Henry H. Madwaosh	“	100 00	do do	do do		do do	do do
	Jos. K. James	Councillor	10 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	John George.....	Church Sexton..	40 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Cephas Kahbege	Interpreter	12 50	1st April, '70, to 30th June, '70.	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Geo. Hall	School Teacher..	200 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71.	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Doctor Frickleton...	Surgeon	152 05	27th June to 31st March, 1871...	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Henry S. Jones	Interpreter	150 00	1st July, '70, to 31st March, '71	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Geo. A. Tabigwon ..	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71.	Chippewas of Nawash.	do do	do do	do do
	Wm. McGregor.....	“	100 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	F. Lamorandere	Interpreter	100 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	David Craddock	School Teacher..	200 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	John Rice	Secretary.....	20 00	do do	Miss. of Rice & Mud L.	do do	do do	do do
	Jos. Whetung.	Chief	25 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	R. Pandaush	Messenger	5 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Jacob Jacobs	“	5 00	1st April, '70, to 30th Sept., '70.	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Alfred McCue.	“	5 00	1st Oct., '70, to 31st May, '71.	do do	do do	do do	do do
	John Johnson	Chief	50 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Skugog.....	do do	do do	do do
	Dr. W. Noden.....	Medical Att'dt..	150 00	do do	Miss. of Alnwick	do do	do do	do do
	John Sunday, Senr..	Chief	112 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do

Western
Superintendency

Geo. Blaker	Councillor	12 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do		
Peter Crow	"	12 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do		
Thos. Marsden	"	12 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do		
William Crow	"	12 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do		
John Sunday, Jr.	Secretary	48 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do		
Rev. J. A. Iveson	Forsexton & wood	30 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do		
Robert McKenzie	V. S. and Comr.	980 00	1st April, '70 to							
Rev. A. Jamieson	Missionary	400 00	31st March, '71	do do	Ind. Land Manag't ...	Supt. General	Governor in Council	10th Feb. '65	Stat'd at Sarnia.	
Rev. H. P. Chase	"	400 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	5th June, '45	do Walpole I.	
Jos. Wancaush	School Teacher ..	200 00	do do	do do	Chippewas of Thames.	Nominated by the	Band and ap	1st Jan., '65	p'd by Department	
Jos. Fisher	"	200 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
John Henry	Interpreter	100 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
Peter Brigham	Messenger	30 00	1st Oct., '69, to							
S. Maskinonge	"	30 00	30th Sep., '70..	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
John Week	Messenger, Bear	7 00 }	1st April, '70, to							
John Henry	Creek		30th Sep., '70.	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
John Henry	Councillor	12 00	1st Oct., '69, to							
Joseph Wancash	"	12 00	30th Sep., '70.	do do	Chippewas of Thames..	do do	do do	do do	do do	
Joseph Fisher	"	12 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
Joshua Wawanosh ..	Chief	250 00	1st April, '70, to							
Wm. Wawanosh	School Teacher	225 00	31st May, '71.	do do	do of Sarnia...	do do	do do	do do	do do	
James Cameron	and Interpreter		do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
James Cameron	School Teacher..	100 00	do do	do do	Chippewas of Walpole.	do do	do do	do do	do do	
W. N. Fisher	Councillor and	70 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
Jno. Natahwosh	Interpreter...	10 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
Thos. Buckwheat	Councillor	10 00	do to 30th							
Joshua Greenbird ..	"	20 00	Sept., '70.....	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
			do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	
			do to 31st							
			Mar., '71.....	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	

RETURN B.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid. \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
Western Superintendency	Chas. Kujoshk.....	Councillor.....	10 00	1st Oct., '70, to 31st May, '71.	Chippewas of Walpole.	Nominated by Band	and app'd by	the Department.
	John C. Bryson.....	School Teacher..	300 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Moravians of Thames.	do do	do	do do
	Representatives of late Philip Jacob..	Chief.....	50 00	1st April, '70, to 30th Sept., '70.	do do	do do	do	do do
	Frederick Jacob.....	".....	50 00	1st Oct., '70. to 31st Mar., '71.	do do	do do	do	do do
	Joshua Jacob.....	Councillor.....	6 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	C. M. Stonefish.....	".....	6 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	Josh. Pheasant.....	".....	6 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	Jos. H. Crowley....	School Teacher..	250 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar., '71.	Wyandotts of Anderdon	do do	do	do do
Dr. W. Lambert....	Medical Attd...	80 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do	
Grand River Superintendency	J. T. Gilkison.....	V. S. and Comr.	1372 00	do do	Six Nations of G. R. & Ind. L. Mangt. Fund	Supt. General.....	1st May, '62	
	Henry Andrews....	Clerk.....	784 00	do do	do do	Gov. General.....	1st Jan., '55	
	R. H. Dee, M.D....	Medical Attd....	1500 00	do do	Six Nations G. R.	Nominated by Band	and app'd by	the Department.
	W. McCargo, M.D..	".....	280 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	G. H. Johnson.....	Interpreter.....	400 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	Jas. McLean.....	Warden.....	200 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	David Hill.....	Caretaker.....	20 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	Geo. King.....	Chief.....	100 00	do do	Mississaguas of Credit.	do do	do	do do
	Jas. Chechock.....	Messenger.....	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
	Thos. Pyne, M.D...	Medical Attd...	200 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do
James McLean.....	Warden.....	100 00	do do	do do	do do	do	do do	

	James A. Wood	School Teacher..	250 00	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Alfred A. Jones,....	" ..	229 17	1st May, '70, to 31st May, '71.	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
	Fred: Takwah	Sexton.....	25 00	1st April, do	do do	do do	do do	do do	do do
Northern Superintendency	W. Plummer.....	V. S. and Comr.	1176 00	do do	Indian Land Mangt. . .	Supt. General.....	18 May, '68.		
	McGregor Ironside..	Clerk.....	715 44	do do	do do	do do	5 Aug., '63.		
	Thos. Simpson, M.D.	Medical Attd...	1000 00	do do	do do	do do	1 April, '67.		
	Rev. Jos. Jennes- seaux and Assist. . .	School Teachers.	300 00	do do	do do	Governor General...	22 Oct., '59.		
	Rev. J. Sims and Mr. Birkett.....	School Teacher..	200 00	do do	do do	do do			
Lower Canada..	John Davidson.....	Agent for Indian Land, Sault St. Marie.....	500 00	do do	do do	Supt. General.....	1 April, '70.		
	Rev. F. Boucher....	R. C. Missionary	225 96	do do to 30th June, '70.....	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Governor General.			
	Rev. F. Marcoux....	" ..	50 83	do to 31st Mar., '71.....	do do	do do			
	Rev. Jos. Maurault..	" ..	225 96	do to 30th June, '70.....	do do	do do			Dead.
	Thos. White	School Teacher..	37 50	1st July, to 30th Sept., '70.....	do do	Supt. General.	1 April, '67.		River Desert In- dians. Mr. White
	Sisters Gertrude & Margaret Mary....	" ..	37 50	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71.	do do	do do	8 May, '65.		having left the school, this Quar- ter's salary was paid to these ladies, they having per- formed Mr.
	Mrs. M. J. Powell . .	" ..	200 00	do do	do do	do do			White's duties.
	Simon Assance.....	" ..	100 00	do do	do do	do do			
	E. R. A. Fletcher... Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher....	" .. " .. " ..	200 00 100 00 100 00	do do do do do do	do do do do do do	do do do do do do	10 Jan., '70. do		
	H. J. Martin, M. D..	Medical Attd...	100 00	1st May, '70, to 3rd May, '71..	do do	do do	O. C., Dec., '69.		
	Dr. Wm. Wakeham.	" ..	73 33	1st April, '71, to 31st May, '71..	do do	do do	O. C., 22 Ap 70 O. C., do		Golden Lake Indians.
	Miss Connelly	School Teacher..	150 00	do do	do do	do do			Mission Point Indians.
Rev. Jos. H. Leonard	for " " ..	150 00	do do	do do	do do			Indians of Maria.	
Rev. A. Audet	for " " ..	150 00	do do	do do	do do				

Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Indian Branch, Ottawa, 25th April, 1872.

RETURN C.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1871, out of Upper Canada Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Head Quarters.....	F. Talfourd, retired Allowance	400 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
	H. Bernard, Salary as Solicitor.....	400 00	" "
	Travelling Expenses	1,060 29	" "
	Percentage on Receipts.....	101 06	" "
	Purchase of Oxen.....	270 00	" "
	Grand Chief Oshaweeno	25 00	" "
	Medicines.....	333 33	" "
	Advertising.....	144 39	" "
	Stationery, Printing, &c.....	61 93	" "
	Wharf, Manitowaning	473 36	" "
	Sundries, Rent, Telegrams, Postages, &c., &c.....	1,529 37	" "
	Surveys, Roads	7,019 90	" "
	Transfers to other Accounts	151 00	" "
	Gratuities	90 00	" "
	Salaries, Extra Services	402 08	" "
	Improvements on lot in Anderdon Blankets	216 00 1,300 00	" "
Western Superintendency	Medicines, Attendance, Funerals, Coffins, &c., per Registration of Tribe.....	556 60	Chippewas of Sarnia.
	Schools Books	7 09	" "
	Allowances to Chapel Steward and Messenger.....	70 00	" "
	Pensions.....	200 00	" "
	Surrender paid to the two Wawanoshes Improvements paid to Abram Oamah- sono	525 00 500 00	" "
	Distribution	5,787 09	" "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	719 88	" "
	Road Work, and Bridges.....	713 27	" "
	Expenses re-Collection of Timber....	40 00	Chippewas of Walpole.
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	227 00	" "
	Distribution	2,611 30	" "
	Pensions.....	40 00	Chippewas of Thames.
	Coffins	71 00	" "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	46 58	" "
	Distribution	2,669 88	" "
	Distribution	136 54	Munsees of Thames.
	Refunds	66 68	Moravians " "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	1,049 31	" "
	Distribution	5,721 29	" "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	143 67	Wyandots of Anderdon.
	Distribution	2,576 30	" "
	Interest on Investment.....	101 91	Wm. Wabback.
	"	76 43	James Menace.
	"	127 38	Nancy Maiville.
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	4 89	Pottawattamies of Wal- pole Island.
	Distribution	100 95	" "
Central and Eastern Superintendency.....	Vaccination.....	31 00	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
	Transfer.....	62 82	" "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	144 65	" "
	Distribution	1,949 72	" "
	Pensions.....	40 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Roads, Inspection of	2,498 65	" "

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
Central and Eastern Division.....	Improvements	\$ cts. 12 50	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Refunds	25 00	"
	Transfer	632 58	"
	Fishery License	10 00	"
	Percentage on land receipts	705 77	"
	Distribution	8,559 05	"
	Pensions	102 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
	Roads, inspection of	2,498 66	"
	Improvements	12 50	"
	Refunds	25 00	"
	Transfer	777 94	"
	Percentage on land receipts	1,177 47	"
	Distribution	10,273 30	"
	Ploughs	80 00	Chippewas of Rama.
	Transfer	64 75	"
	Percentage on land receipts	109 03	"
	Distribution	2,042 83	"
	Transfer	30 57	Chippewas of Snake Island
	Percentage on land receipts	28 18	"
	Distribution	923 38	"
	Rents paid to individual Indians	2,488 50	Mohawks of the Bay of
	Expenses leasing lands	101 50	Quinte.
	" Forest Bailiff	40 00	"
	" Synod	60 00	"
	Transfer	54 85	"
	Services of Sexton	26 00	"
	Travelling Expenses, S. Green and others	52 50	
	Insurance	39 40	
	Gratuity, C. Smart	10 00	"
	Percentage paid F. McAnnany and W. Frizzell	341 08	"
	Percentage on land receipts	311 36	"
	Distribution	6,935 16	"
	Repairs of School House	45 60	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
W. H. Eyre, for Searches	18 45	"	
Refund	5 00	"	
Percentage on land receipt	83 95	"	
Distribution	3,800 31	"	
Percentage on land receipts	1 65	Mississaguas of Scougog.	
Distribution	451 96	"	
Account repayment of loan to build Church	62 00	Mississaguas of Rice and	
Distribution	2,640 48	Mud Lakes.	
Grand River Superin- tendency.....	Travelling expenses, Simcoe Kerr	36 25	Six Nations of the Grand
	House Rent	125 00	River.
	Pensions	350 00	"
	Expenses Queen's Birthday	66 49	"
	Repairs to bridges	332 35	"
	Fire losses	185 00	"
Repairs to Mohawk Church	100 00	"	

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	
Grand River Superin- tendency	Contingencies	\$ cts. 249 80	Six Nations of the Grand River. " " " "	
	Boy Peters	99 72		
	Transfers	1,017 81		
	Presentation of Royal Portraits	154 39		
	Stationery	41 00		
	Law costs, Fagan vs. McLean and re trial of Stewart	350 80		
	Expenses re Timber	725 02		
	Improvements Winterbottam and Anthony	350 00		
	Insurance	12 50		
	Chiefs' board money	800 00		
	Burial Expenses	20 00		
	Expenses of Delegates	494 57		
	Percentage on land Receipts	1,698 05		
	Distribution	40,628 63		
	Pensions	225 00		Mississaguas of the Credit " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	Sundries for Tribe	280 27		
	Paints and Painting Parsonage	87 30		
	Contingencies	33 76		
	Gratuities	50 00		
	Account loan, Jas. McLean	100 00		
Percentage on land Receipts	64 47			
Distribution	4,537 67			
Northern Superinten- dency	Distribution	203 20	Ojibewas of Lake Huron Shawanega Band. " Chief Dokis & his Band " of Lake Huron. " of Lake Superior.	
	"	42 20		
	"	2,259 87		
Cornwall Superinten- dency	"	2,086 51	Iroquois of St. Regis. " " " "	
	Chiefs' yearly Allowance	50 00		
	Fuel wood for school	24 00		
Northern Superinten- dency	Distribution	2,728 65	Batchewana Indians. " " " " " "	
	Percentage on land Receipts	271 42		
	Transfer	101 50		
	Refunds	19 00		
Lake Two Mountains Superintendency	Distribution	202 47	Lake of Two Mountains Indians. " " " "	
	Percentage on land Receipts	6 00		
	Transfers	330 00		
	Distribution	117 63		
Albert Anthony	Balance of Account	654 87	Albert Anthony. Abenakis of St. Francis.	
	T. Plamondon Percentage	27 52		
St. Francis	Distribution	264 83	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Vigio. General Fund, P. A. Genl. Fund, Prov. Acc. " "	
"	"	453 50		
Isle Verte and Vigio	Transfer	450 02		
Peach Island	Refund	300 00	Genl. Fund, Prov. Acc. " "	
Manitoulin Island	"	130 00		
Garden River	Transfer	7 00	Garden River Indians. " " " "	
	Percentage on land Receipts	127 91		
	Distribution	131 86		
Caughnawaga Eastern Division	Services of Missionary	217 35	Iroquois of Caughnawaga. " " " " " "	
	Distribution	1,787 15		
	Transfers	38 00		
	Repairs to roads, &c.	200 00		
Western Superinten- dency	Education and Board	2,346 25	Indians Schools. " "	
	Work Shops	250 00		

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
Western Superinten- dency	Salaries (in part)	\$ cts. 82 50	Indian Schools.
	Insurance	92 60	"
Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River....	Percentage on land receipts	24 75	Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
Lake Nipissing.....	Percentage on land receipts	22 90	Lake Nipissing Indians.
	Distribution	287 50	"
Manitoulin Island.....	Improvements	20 00	Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
	Refunds	77 50	"
	Transfers	151 59	"
	Percentage on land receipts	305 43	"
River Desert.....	Distribution	628 50	"
	Percentage on land receipts	305 43	River Desert Indians.
"	Distribution	824 83	"
Thessalon River.....	Percentage on land receipts	5 61	Thesalon River Reserve.
White Fish River.....	Percentage on land receipts	5 62	White Fish River Reserve.
Fort William, Lake Superior.....	Percentage on land receipts	7 80	Fort William and, Lake Superior.
Upper Ottawa.....	Percentage on land receipts.	30 40	Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Ouataouais, of the Upper Ottawa.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the year ended
30th June, 1871.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Lower Canada	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries	485 77
do do	Grant to Maniwaki Road	1,000 00
do do	do in aid of Schools and salaries of Teachers	1,512 50
do do	Salaries and services of Medical Attendants	148 33
do do	Purchase of Lands in South Algona	156 10
do do	Advertising	23 56
do do	Gratuities, Karoniahasi and Widow, Nipissing	25 00
do do	Grants to relieve distress	1,990 00
do do	Roman Catholic Missions	500 00
do do	Vaccination	565 00
do do	J. B. A. Chamberland, professional services	5 00
do do	Services to Durham Lands and Indian Land Quarries.....	272 89
do do	Repairs to Church, Caughnawaga.....	500 00
do do	Per centage	104 85
do do	Travelling Expenses	415 95
do do	Tribal Expenses, Abenakis of St. Francis	55 00
do do	Seed Grain	2,175 00
o do	Peter Basket, expenses re Restigouche Indians	25 00
		\$9,959 95

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, April 25th, 1872.

E.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1871, out of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Funds.

Station, Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount Paid.	Out of what fund payable.
		\$ cts.	
New Brunswick...	Salary, Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	100 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
" ..	" Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	250 00	
" ..	" Chas. Meahan.....	112 50	
" ..	Sundry acct., Supplies, Seeds, and Medicines, G. Thompson.....	252 88	
" ..	Medical Bills.....	40 00	
" ..	Plans &c., Dep. Surveyor General Inches.....	40 00	
" ..	Travelling Expenses.....	20 00	
" ..	Statistics, Indians, Co. Victoria.....	25 00	
" ..	Relief &c., for Indians, Co. Victoria.....	255 00	
" ..	" " Carlton.....	100 00	
" ..	" " Kent.....	190 00	
" ..	" " York.....	160 00	
" ..	" " Westmoreland.....	230 00	
" ..	" " Northumberland.....	230 00	
" ..	" " Restigouche.....	100 00	
" ..	" " Gloucester.....	80 00	
" ..	" " Charlotte.....	30 00	
" ..	" " St. John City.....	110 70	
Nova Scotia.....	Seed Grain.....	600 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
" ..	Relief Sick Indians.....	76 90	
" ..	Blankets.....	700 00	
" ..	Sick and Indigent.....	450 00	
" ..	Medical Services.....	167 00	
" ..	Vaccination.....	19 50	
" ..	Salaries.....	100 00	
" ..	Travelling Expenses.....	128 50	
" ..	Grant; Merigomishe Indians.....	80 00	
" ..	Relief &c., Indians, District No. 1.....	196 80	
" ..	" " " 2.....	213 20	
" ..	" " " 3.....	274 70	
" ..	" " " 4.....	159 90	
" ..	" " " 5.....	229 60	
" ..	" " " 6.....	278 80	
" ..	" " " 7.....	151 70	
		\$6,151 98	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

F.—STATEMENT and Condition of the Indian Fund, showing the Balance at the Credit thereof on the 1st July, 1870, the Receipts and Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1871, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Tribe or Fund,	Credit Balances, 1st July, 1870.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Credit Balances, Constituting Invested Funds and Commuted Annuities, &c., &c.
		Land, Timber, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds: Com-mutation of Annuities, Grants, &c.	Transfers.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Albert Anthony	7 54			647 33	647 33	654 87		654 87	
Abenakis of St. Francis	303 01	520 17	10 30		530 47	292 35		292 35	541 13
Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger	59 35	726 15	30 59		756 74				816 09
Batchewana Indians	3,041 62	2,714 27	253 62	2,106 11	5,074 00	221 47	372 92	594 39	7,521 23
Beansollet Indians	43,891 92	1,446 52	2,761 02		4,207 54	2,155 72	144 65	2,300 37	45,799 09
Chippewas of the Thames	68,048 27	480 85	4,183 20		4,664 05	3,384 38	46 58	3,430 96	69,281 36
Chippewas of Saugeen	181,902 10	6,791 13	10,441 93		17,233 06	11,909 75	705 77	12,615 52	186,519 64
Chippewas of Sarnia	132,114 87	7,484 49	7,780 15		15,264 64	8,938 05	719 88	9,657 93	137,721 58
Chippewas of Nawash	214,235 70	11,408 14	12,248 50		23,656 64	13,361 94	1,177 47	14,539 41	223,352 93
Chippewas of Walpole	52,605 53	2,270 00	3,190 85		5,460 85	2,881 50	227 00	3,108 30	54,953 08
Chippewas of Rama	46,792 46	1,090 49	2,913 22		4,003 71	2,347 83	109 03	2,456 86	48,339 31
Chippewas of Sake Island	21,445 06	281 77	1,334 19		1,615 96	1,083 38	28 18	1,111 56	21,949 46
Chief Dookis and his Band	541 82		27 62		27 62				569 44
Durham Indians	641 97		35 64		35 64				677 61
General Fund, Provisional Acc't.	1,992 96	2,070 00	109 16		2,179 16	430 00	17 00	447 00	3,635 12
Garden River Indians	2,390 44	1,279 16	123 08		1,402 24	131 86	127 91	259 77	3,532 91
Iroquois of St. Regis	30,790 89	2,947 71	1,822 52		4,770 23	4,551 59		4,551 59	31,009 53
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,420 01	1,833 54	104 43	330 00	2,267 97	2,204 50	38 00	2,242 50	1,445 48
Indian Schools	41,992 24	33 50	2,307 97		2,341 47	2,804 85		2,804 85	41,528 86
Indian Land Management Fund	195,225 82	241 44	12,215 31	7,752 88	20,209 63	22,518 27	151 00	22,669 27	192,766 18
Lower Canada Indians	120,841 93	326 00	6,478 26		6,804 26	9,959 95		9,959 95	117,686 24
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	843 17	60 00	38 09	33 00	131 09		336 00	453 63	520 63
Lake Huron Indians on Mississaga River	477 28	247 53	29 94		277 52		24 75	24 75	730 05
Lake St. John Indians	845 50		43 12		43 12				889 62
Lake Nipissing Indians	1,810 42	229 00	91 00		320 00	287 50	22 90	310 40	1,820 02
Moravians of the Thames	122,644 65	10,346 85	6,660 26		17,007 11	6,205 97	1,049 31	7,255 28	132,396 48
Mississaguas of the Credit	115,163 08	812 57	6,983 40		7,795 97	6,268 17	77 29	6,345 46	116,613 59
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	94,010 38	7,643 53	5,693 70		13,337 23	10,834 14	311 36	11,145 50	96,202 11
Mississaguas of Alnwick	73,783 70	999 50	4,596 15		5,595 65	4,257 36	83 95	4,341 31	75,038 04
Mississaguas of Skugog	9,895 01	16 50	599 61		616 12	501 96	1 65	503 61	10,007 51

Miasissaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	53,510 58		3,358 66		3,358 66	2,762 48		2,762 48	54,106 76
Munsees of the Thames	2,695 50		135 58		135 58	136 54		136 54	2,694 54
Manace, James	1,519 22		76 44		76 44	76 43		76 43	1,519 23
Maiville Nancy, <i>alias</i> Recollet	2,532 04		127 38		127 38	127 38		127 38	2,532 04
Manitoulin Island (unceded)	35 56		1 82		1 82				37 38
Megannattewan and Naiscutyong Indian Reserves	170 67	62 00	9 46	151 59	223 05				393 72
New Brunswick Indians	305 29	33 90	2,231 57		2,265 47	2,325 38		2,325 38	245 38
Nova Scotia Indians	2,600 30	100 00	2,524 82		2,624 82	3,826 60		3,826 60	1,398 52
Nishiguanga and his Band	138 25		7 03		7 03				145 28
Ojibewas of Lake Huron	48,094 94		3,041 64		3,041 64	2,505 27		2,505 27	48,631 31
Ojibewas of Lake Superior	40,076 41		2,485 42	101 50	2,586 92	2,086 51	2,106 11	4,192 62	38 470 71
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Mani- toulin Island	6,190 10	4,037 48	349 36	17 00	4,403 84	726 00	557 02	1,283 02	9,310 92
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Clench's deficits	847 05		43 17		43 17				890 22
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	2,660 98		133 87		133 87	100 95	4 89	105 84	2,689 01
River Desert Indians	16,796 17	3,692 97	954 51		4,647 48	1,429 06	308 90	1,737 96	19,705 69
Six Nations of the Grand River ..	818,215 79	17,029 43	47,580 14	150 30	64,759 57	48,596 52	2,345 38	50,941 90	832,033 46
Serpent River Reserve	152 21		7 76		7 76				159 97
Spanish River Indians	1 35		0 06		0 06		1 41	1 41	
Tetomonais (Chief) and his band ..	989 11		59 56		59 56				1,048 67
Thessalon River Reserve	508 76	56 13	26 29		82 42		5 61	5 61	585 57
Wyendotts of Anderdon	49,834 22	1,931 50	2,685 53		4,617 03	2,906 30	143 67	3,049 97	51,401 28
Wabback, William	2,025 63		101 92		101 92	101 91		101 91	2,025 64
White Fish River Reserve	158 60	56 20	9 04		65 24		5 62	5 62	218 22
(Fort) William Band	170 82	77 99	11 09		89 08		7 80	7 80	252 10
Nipissingues, Algonguins, and Opatouais of the Upper Ottawa		304 00	10 38		314 38		30 40	30 40	283 98
Hurons of Lorette		324 71	6 67		331 38				331 38
Total	\$2,629,899 25	92,007 17	159,086 00	11,289 41	262,382 58	186,012 12	11,289 41	197,301 53	2,694,980 30

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

Dr.

G.—GOVERNMENT in account with the Indian Department.

Cr.

		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
1870.	To amount of Balance	2,629,899	25	1871.	By amount of payments between 1st July, 1870,	197,301	53
July 1st ...				June 30th ..	and 30th June, 1871		
1871.	To amount of Receipts from 1st July, 1870, to 30th	262,382	58	June 30th ..	By amount of Balance.....	2,694,980	30
June 30th ..	June, 1871.....						
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
		\$2,892,281	83			\$2,892,281	83

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

C. T. WALCOT,
Acct. Indian Affairs.

H.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Acres of Indian lands sold during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No.	Acres.	To what Tribe belonging.	Amount of Principal.	Average rate per acre.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	7,072	Chippewas of Saugeen	10,195 15	1 44
	86	do Nawash	1,478 12	17 19
	230	Batchewana Bay Reserve	115 00	50
	11,816	Manitoulin Indians	6,171 89	52
	50	Wyendotts of Anderdon	250 00	5 00
Town Lots.	200	Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, Orillia	430 00	.....
	39	do Medonte	600 00	3 00
	24	Thorah Island	156 00	4 00
and Town Lots	291	} Sarnia	7,955 00	.....
		Six Nations Indians	9,471 67	35 64
	19,808		\$36,822 83	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

I.—STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on the 30th June, 1871.

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
Albemarle.....	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound.....	17,756 Acres.	\$ 2 50
Amabel.....	" ".....	6,724½ "	2 50
Keppel.....	" ".....	267 "	2 50
Half-Mile strip.....	" ".....	406 "	2 50
Sarawak.....	" ".....	85 "	2 50
Eastnor.....	" ".....	48,260 "	1 00
Lindsay.....	" ".....	67,310 "	1 00
St. Edmund.....	" ".....	65,872 "	1 00
Bidwell.....	Manitoulan Island (Lake Huron.....	24,616 "	} Agricultural lands 50 cents per acre. Mineral lands \$1.00 per acre.
Howland.....	" ".....	17,570½ "	
Sheguiandah.....	" ".....	25,612 "	
Billings.....	" ".....	24,099 "	
Assignack.....	" ".....	23,167 "	
Campbell.....	" ".....	38,959 "	
Carnarvon.....	" ".....	36,172 "	
Allan.....	" ".....	22,075 "	
Tehkummah.....	" ".....	17,838 "	
Sandfield.....	" ".....	24,067 "	
Macdonald.....	Garden River (North Shore of Lake Huron.....	18,401 "	
Aweres.....	Batchewaning Bay.....	21,544 "	
Penwick.....	" ".....	17,168 "	
Kars.....	" ".....	10,328½ "	
Pennefather.....	" ".....	17,894 "	
Dennis.....	" ".....	3,518 "	
Herrick.....	" ".....	7,205 "	
Fisher.....	" ".....	12,241 "	
Tilley.....	" ".....	13,261 "	
Haviland.....	" ".....	3,821 "	
Vankoughnet.....	" ".....	2,800 "	
Tupper.....	" ".....	2,800 "	
Archibald.....	" ".....	2,980 "	
Neebing.....	Fort William (Lake Superior).....	20,660 "	
Tyendinaga.....	Bay of Quinte.....	6,929 "	2 50
Orford.....	County of Kent.....	215 "	4 68
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	705 "	4 00
	Total.....	623,371½ Acres.	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th June, 1872.

J.—PROVISION RETURN for the year ended 30th June, 1871, for Indians of Lower Canada, in lieu of which a money Commutation is received from the Imperial Government through the Commissariat Department of Canada.

Tribe.	Denomination.	Number of Persons.	Amount paid Sterling.	Remarks.
Abenakis of St. Francis..	Women half rations	2	£ s. d. 2 12 3	For year to 30th Sept., '70.
		2	5 3 3	„ half year to 31st March, '71
		2	2 12 3	„ year to 30th June, 71.
	Total.....	.....	10 7 9	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

K.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the population of the Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1870 and 1871.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Oneidas of the Thames	628	633	5		
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames. . .	612	611		1	
Moravians of the Thames	273	275	2		
Wyandotts of Anderdon	73	73			
Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	798	804	6		
Chippewas of Sarnia	552	547		5	
Do Snake Island	128	130	2		
Do Rama	270	264		6	By death.
Do Christian Island	191	185		6	By emigration.
Odahwahs and Pottawatamies, of Christian Island	39	39			
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scugog Lakes	310	311	1		
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	725	735	10		
Mississaguas of Alnwick	203	205	2		
Ojibways of Sandy Island	195	198	3		
Chippewas of Saugeen	296	306	10		
Do Cape Croker	342	364	22		12 births; 10 immigrant
Christian Island Band, on Manitoulin Island	76	84	8		
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,869	2,916	47		
Mississaguas of the Credit	192	210	18		
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,502	1,453		49	
Do Lake Huron	no retu's	1,072			
Manitoulin Island Indians	do	1,566			
Carleton County Indians	do	21			
Indians of South Lanark	do	17			
Do North do	do	13			
Do South Renfrew	do	79			
Do North do	do	94			
Do South Nipissing	do	75			
Do North do	do	312			
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,650	no retu's			
Do St. Regis	843	896	53		
Nipissings, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains	395	416	11		
River Desert Indians	109	113	4		
Do Temiscaming Indians	do	198			
Indians of South Pontiac	do	68			
Do North do	do	520			
Do Hull Township	do	66			
Do Picanok	do	21			
Do Hineks	do	15			
Do Eagle River	do	22			
Do Kensington	do	1			
Do Bouchette	do	9			
Do Tomasine	do	196			
Do Kakebouga	do	92			
Do Bowman	do	8			
Do Lièvres West	do	54			
Do Mulgrave	do	20			
Do St. Angelique	do	3			
Do Petite Nation	do	1			
Do Ripon	do	4			
Do North Nation	do	44			
Do North Rouge	do	75			
Do Argenteuil	do	6			

RETURN K.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Populati in 1870,	Populati in 1871,	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Indians of Doncaster		8			
Do Montcalm		12			
Do Joliette		5			
Do Berthier		6			
Do Richelieu		3			
Do Iberville		7			
Do Mississquoi		8			
Do Shefford		1			
Do Maskinonge		20			
Do South St. Maurice		9			
Do North do		175			
Abenakis of St. Francis	264	273	9		
Do Bécancour	72	68		4	
Indians of Stanstead		2			
Do Compton		5			
Do Portneuf		3			
Hurons of Lorette	329	235			
Montagnais of Point Blew, Chicoutimi, Roberval, &c.		423			
Montagnais of the Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan		1,309			
Amalacites of Viger	91	79		12	
Micmacs of Maria and Restigouche	1,000	no return			
Indians of Gaspé Basin		84			
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>					
Indians of Annapolis		63			
Do Colchester		31			
Do Cumberland		44			
Do Digby		224			
Do Guysborough		48			
Do Halifax		115			
Do Hants		168			
Do Kings		61			
Do Lunenburg		50			
Do Picton		125			
Do Queens		83			
Do Shelburne		28			
Do Antigonish		93			
Do Yarmouth		20			
Do Cape Breton		188			
Do Inverness		138			
Do Richmond		78			
Do Victoria		69			
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Indians of Restigouche		74			
Do Queens		37			
Do Sunbury		26			
Do Northumberland		436			
Do Westmoreland		93			
Do Gloucester		54			
Do Charlotte		49			
Do Kent		248			
Do Victoria		112			
Do St. John		23			
Do Kings		76			
Do Gloucester		54			
Do Carleton		21			
Do York		159			
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>					
Indians of Rainy Lake		386			
Do Lake of the Woods		346			
Do do		115			

RETURN K.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Populat'n in 1870.	Populat'n in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>					
Indians of Shoal Lake.....		111			
Do Fort Francis.....		49			
Salteaux Indians.....		not giv'n			
Cree Indians estimated at.....		7,000			
Blackfeet do do.....		4,000			
Blood do do.....		2,000			
Peagin do do.....		3,000			
Lurcees do do.....		200			
Assiniboine do do.....		500			
Wood Crees do do.....		425			
R. M. Assiniboine Indians estimated at.....		225			
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>					
Flathead Indians estimated at.....		7,300			
Thompson do do.....		2,050			
Similkameen do do.....		500			
Shushwap do do.....		1,250			
Lillset do do.....		1,300			
Fraser Lake Indians do.....		not giv'n			
Williams Lake do Carriboo.....		"			
Peace River do estimated at.....		"			
Kootemay do do.....		"			
Comux do do.....		100			
Yuklatan do do.....		1,500			
Quackwell do do.....		2,000			
Chimseau and Nap Indians estimated at.....		4,000			
Sougas and Stickson do do.....		400			
Hydah do do.....		3,000			
Nootka Sound do do.....		2,000			
Clayquot and Barelay Sound Indians.....		2,000			
Nitinal Indians estimated at.....		1,500			
<i>Rupert's Land.</i>					
Albany River. Indians of Osnabugh.....		350			
Do Martin's Falls.....		300			
Do Long Lake.....		250			
Do Albany.....		700			
Eastmain. Rupert's River. Do New Brunswick.....		150			
Do Mattamagamingue.....		120			
Do Flying Post.....		100			
Do Mettatchewan.....		50			
Do Abittibi.....		450			
Do Long Portage Post.....		50			
Do Moose Factory.....		420			
Do Waswanapee.....		200			
Do Mistasine.....		150			
Do Rupert's House.....		400			
Do Fort George, Great Whale River.....		450			
Indians of Little Whale River.....		50			
Do Nitchequon.....		180			

INDIAN BRANCH,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

L.—STATEMENT of the Condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.		\$ cts.					
" Georgina Island.....	Chas. Grylls.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society.....	15	10	25	
" Christian Island.....	Miss A. McLean.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society.....	15	11	26	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	Alexr. Hewitt.....	185 00	\$100 Indian Funds, \$100 Wesleyan Mission Society.....	22	26	48	
" ".....	Chas. Irvine.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	17	14	31	
" ".....	Miss L. Hill.....	166 00	New England Company \$100 Indian Funds, \$66 New England Company.....	3	4	7	
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	250 00	Indian Funds.....	13	17	30	
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River.....	James A. Wood.....	250 00	Indian Funds.....	19	13	32	
Six Nation Indians, No. 1.....	Thomas Griffith.....	320 00	New England Company.....	20	5	25	
" " 2.....	Isaac Barefoot.....	300 00	".....	50	45	95	Boarding school, educated, clothed, and fed at the expense of the Company.
" " 3.....	George Martin.....	200 00	".....	25	27	52	
" " 4.....	Moses Martin.....	200 00	".....	15	19	34	
" " 5.....	George Powles.....	200 00	".....	31	14	45	
" " 6.....	Charles Jackson.....	200 00	".....	14	19	33	
" " 7.....	John Cusick.....	200 00	".....	29	24	53	
" " 8.....	Miss Diamond.....	200 00	".....	14	11	25	
" " 9.....	Miss Crombie.....	200 00	".....	49	45	94	
" " 10.....	Mrs. Beaver.....	200 00	".....	13	12	25	
" " 11.....	Susan Hill.....	200 00	".....	15	24	39	
Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island.....	Miss M. Diamond.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Sc'y.....	11	9	20	
	Rev. Jos. Dennesseaux.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....	85	.....	140
	Miss Andreont.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
Shesheguaning.....	Wm. Barril.....	300 00	Congregational Society.....	14	16	30	
Sheguiandah.....	William Stinson.....	300 00	\$50 Indian Funds, \$250 New England Sc'y.....	32	25	57	
Garden River Indians.....	Mrs. Chance.....	200 00	Colonial and Continental Church Society.....	Not stated	.....	20
Fort William Indians of Lake Superior.....	Miss J. Martin.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	20	25	45	

Golden Lake Indians of the County of Renfrew.....	Miss Ann Connelly	170 00	\$150 Indian Funds, \$20 by the Indians	17	13	30	
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Micmacs of Restigouche.....	Miss Victoria Lepage	160 00	\$150 Indian fund, \$10 from Bureau of Education	24	20	44	
" Maria	Helen Pritchard	150 00	Indian Funds	20	11	31	
Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....	Frere Philip	189 80	Roman Catholic Church	42	....	} 96
" "	Seurs Stes. Mathilde and Elzear	341 24	Indian Funds	107	54		
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher	300 00	\$120 Indian Funds, and \$156 Bureau of Education	16	23	39	
Abenakis of St. Francis	Jos. Laurent	276 00	Indian Funds	49	60	109	
River Desert Indians.....	Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary	150 00	Indian Funds	21	25	46	
Betsiamits Indians.....	Mrs. M. J. Powell	200 00	} Bureau of Education	27	23	50	
Iroquois of St. Regis	Miss L. Dubuc and	170 00					
Hurons of Lorrette.....	J. G. Vincent	124 00					
Indians of Moisie and Seven Islands.....							
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
<i>Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton.</i>							
School No. 1.....						Not heard from.	
" 2.....						"	
" 3.....						"	
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Indians of Tobique.....	Charles Meahan	150 00	Indian Funds			"	
" Shediac.....	Frank Bernard					"	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th APRIL, 1872.

RETURN M.

STATEMENT.

Number of Letters received in 1870-71.....	2,114
“ “ 1869-70.....	2,023
Increase in 1870-71.....	91
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1870-71.....	1,182
“ “ “ 1869-70.....	1,115
Increase in 1870-71.....	27
Extra Entries on account of Letters in 1870-71.....	1,274
“ “ “ 1869-70.....	1,172
Increase in 1870-71.....	102
Total number of Entries in Letter Register for 1870-71.....	4,570
“ “ “ 1869-70.....	4,350
Increase in 1870-71.....	220
Number of Letters written and entered in 1869-70.....	1,731
“ “ “ 1870-71.....	1,577
Decrease in 1870-71.....	154
Number of Reports entered as made in 1869-70.....	130
“ “ “ 1870-71.....	69
Decrease in 1870-71.....	61
Number of Assignments registered under the Act 23 Vic. Cap. 2, during the year 1870-71.....	84
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1869-70.....	75
Increase in 1870-71.....	9

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA & PORTIONS OF NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Copy of Map accompanying Treaty N^o 2 executed August 1871.

Copy, Clarke & Co. 15th Toronto.

The yellow inner line indicates the boundaries of the Tract surrendered under Treaty N^o 1.
And the red or outer line is laid down as exhibiting the further Cession under Treaty N^o 2.
The blue line shews the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.
Indian Office
Ottawa, May 1872



