

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN AFFAIRS

OR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1872.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, P. C.,
K. P., K. C. B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honor to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of the Deputy Superintendent's Report, with documents annexed, showing the condition of Indian affairs throughout the Dominion, and the progress made within the year to carry on the work of civilization.

In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec—where for a long period, efforts, honorable to the public men of both, have been persistently made, where the clergy of all denominations have zealously co-operated, where valuable lands have been sold and large funds accumulated—the work of the Indian Department is easily managed by correspondence and by personal intercourse with the chiefs, who often come to Ottawa for consultation with the Superintendent General, or who can be easily visited when special missions are required either by myself or by officers of the Department.

In those Provinces many of the bands exercise nearly all the powers of municipalities, and are being rapidly trained to self-government. They zealously co-operate with the chiefs, who derive their distinctions by descent, or are elected by the free suffrages of the bands; they have their own Council Houses, which often resound with bursts of natural eloquence, or are enlivened by displays of mother wit and shrewd good

sense; they maintain their own agents, doctors, and schoolmasters; and in their general intercourse with the Department, with rare exceptions, are courteous, intelligent and reasonable. It is a good deal to say, that in the schools maintained by these people, or by the religious bodies who labor for their improvement, upwards of two thousand Indian children were trained last year; and that in the Canadas it is not a rare thing to meet Indian gentlemen as well educated, as well dressed, as careful in their habits, and as courteous in their manners as are the higher class of white men to be found in our rural districts, or even in our cities.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I regret to have to acknowledge that much less has been done. The Micmacs and Milicites of those Provinces were fine races, and the few thousands of them who remain often illustrate in single families, or by splendid specimens, the physical proportions and mental resources which a century ago made them formidable and respected. Ashamed of the condition to which the Micmacs had been reduced in my own Province by the neglect of the Government and the indifference of the whites, when I first went into Lord Falkland's Government in 1840, I had an Act passed making partial provision for the Micmacs, and gave the leisure of two years of life to their service. I traversed the country, visited their villages, slept in their camps, had their lands surveyed and divided, educated some of their children, and without reward or the hope of it, did my best to set an example of devotion to a good work which the pressure of other duties shortly after compelled me to relinquish. The grants were continued down to Confederation, but were never increased. They were faithfully distributed by Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., for many years Commissioner for Crown Lands, who protected the Indian Reserves, and divided the annual appropriations. He was unable to give much personal superintendence to the band, and gradually the semi-annual distribution took the form of eleemosynary gifts, calculated to foster habits of idleness and dependence, rather than of bounties to encourage industry, thrift, and social elevation. On coming into this Superintendency, my first care was to increase the grants annually voted for Indian affairs in the Maritime Provinces, to appoint Local Agents' and to change the system and objects of expenditure; in short, to introduce, so far as the funds would enable me, some faint resemblance to the Canadian system. Up to this time the results are encouraging, and although I regret that the state of my health will soon compel me to relinquish the oversight of the work, I trust it will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians.

In dealing with the new Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and the wide Territories of the North West, it has become already apparent that Indian affairs cannot be managed by the application of the old machinery which has been found to work so well in the Canadas. In these vast countries no very extensive or valuable Reserves have been set apart for the Indians, no large funds are invested, the missionary labor (though zealous and self-devoted men have from the earliest times penetrated into those regions) has been less in proportion to the mass of ignorance and pagan superstition to

be encountered, and the distances from Ottawa are so formidable, that after a short experience of the utter hopelessness of the task of carrying on Indian affairs by correspondence with this Department, I have felt it my duty to advise that Boards should be appointed, one at Victoria and another at Winnipeg, to whom should be largely entrusted the management of Indian affairs both in British Columbia and the North West. These Boards need not consist of more than three persons, of whom the Lieutenant Governor in each Province should always be one. His occasional presence will give dignity and weight to negotiations with the wild tribes, while the work should be done, under his general guidance and management, by the paid officers with whom it will be his duty to co-operate. Quarterly accounts and reports will be sent to Ottawa, and the whole machinery, without too much weakening the comparatively independent action of the Provincial Boards, will still be brought under the general superintendence and control of the Minister to whom may be intrusted the charge of Indian affairs.

I regret to have to state that no new treaties could be formed with any of the Indian Bands of the North West during the last year. The reasons are stated in the Report of Mr. Commissioner Simpson. The stipulations entered into in 1871 have been faithfully fulfilled by the Government in every particular. I regret to notice in certain quarters a disposition to encourage the Indian Bands to make extravagant demands upon the Government, and to alarm the Dominion with idle rumors that a reckless and extravagant expenditure for the maintenance of garrisons in the North West may be encouraged. The motives of the parties are sufficiently transparent, but it should be borne in mind that the Indians of the North West are still subjects of the Queen, and are bound to obey the laws. As their hunting grounds become depleted, there is a rich soil under their feet. To pauperize them with extravagant bounties, or to enter upon a system of reckless military expenditure, merely to put money into the pockets of traders who would enrich themselves by the supply of these scattered garrisons, would be not only bad military strategy but a great error in an economic and moral point of view.

In closing this, which will be my last Report to Your Excellency, I cannot but express my regret at having soon to separate from the staff who have lightened my labors in the Indian Branch, and have generally carried out my wishes with zeal and ability. For the Deputy Superintendent, William Spragge, Esq., whose large experience, indefatigable industry and high sense of honor, have so materially aided me in the management of the Indian Branch, I shall always entertain feelings of respect and personal esteem.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
March 14, 1873.

SIR,—In submitting the usual annual report relative to Indian affairs, with which will be placed in appendix form particulars concerning the receipts and expenditure; the state of the various Indian funds; the surveyed disposable lands; the population returns; the number of Indian schools, and of the pupils attending them; the progressive increase of business, and other subjects of information, it is gratifying to state that the general duties of the officers, acting as superintendents and agents, have, with scarcely an exception, been performed in such a manner as essentially to benefit the Indian people entrusted to their charge. And although the tendency of the attempts continually making to induce various bands to remove from the Reserves which they have so long occupied and regarded as their permanent homes, and to transfer them far into the interior, is to depress them and retard their progress; nevertheless, confiding, as they are assured they may do, in the protection which the laws enacted for that purpose afford them, there exists among the Indian population, especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a spirit of contentment and confidence in the administration of Indian affairs, which it is trusted a judicious and equitable policy will extend to those Provinces and Territories which have latterly become connected with the Dominion.

The system which for several years past has been pursued, for aiding the Indians whenever they needed assistance in agriculture, has been extended wherever it has promised beneficial results; and gradually it becomes apparent that the deprivation which they experienced and sensibly felt when their hunting grounds ceased to be a source of subsistence, has been alleviated by their adopting the occupations of civilized men. Among the indications of progress will be found the greater value they attach to education, observable from the School reports, which will be found in the Appendix.

	Pupils.
In 1869, the attendance at Indian schools, according to the reports which were received at the Indian office, amounted to but.....	1635
Whereas in 1872 the number of scholars attending schools in the same Provinces was.....	2261
	626
Shewing an increase of.....	626

The population returns for the same periods, compared, show an increase in numbers; but the increase is restricted to Ontario and Quebec. In the maritime Provinces there is an apparent falling off; but whether this is attributable to an actual decrease or to imperfect returns cannot be determined until the agents supply, and with regularity, details of births and deaths as well as population returns.

The receipts from lands and timber exhibit a considerable improvement since the date of the last annual report.

The amount realized for the year ending 30th June,	
1872, for land and timber, was.....	\$111,705 73
And for the preceding year.....	92,007 17
	\$ 19,698 56
Exhibiting an increase of.....	\$ 19,698 56

The quantity of land sold during the year ending 30th June, 1872, was \$17,234, irrespective of town lots.

The assessment returns indicate that a considerable proportion of the lands sold, suitable for agricultural purposes, have been brought into cultivation; and the regu-

lations under which sales of Indian land takes place requiring actual settlement within a limited period, although it occasions fewer sales to be made, is highly beneficial to the country, promoting as it does production and consumption. The favourable position of some of the Indian Reserves, and the inducements held out by farmers anxious to lease from the Indians their agricultural lands, has had an unfavourable effect upon the latter, disinclining them for arduous labour when they can contrive to subsist upon the moneys periodically received from the Department, and the rents they would thus obtain, and thereby inducing an indolence hindering all progress. The Department cannot too decidedly discourage and prohibit a practice so detrimental to the welfare of the Indian people. The Department has, in the same manner as in former years, been called upon to furnish medical assistance to various bands when the appearance of the small-pox—so fatal to Indian people—exhibited itself in the vicinity of their reserves; and the immediate adoption of precautionary measures, by resorting without delay to vaccination, has prevented its spreading among those people, and consequently the casualties under that head are immaterial in number.

It is satisfactory to state that the dissemination through the annual reports of information concerning our Indians, and the transmission of some of them to the societies whose philanthropic efforts have been directed for the welfare of the aborigines of America, appear to have awakened an increased interest in their behalf; and from all sections of the Dominion there are cheering indications that the civilization as well as the moral and social condition of the Indian population is gradually, and in some cases rapidly, advancing. Indeed, it has been the object of the Department to offer such inducements for the purpose of promoting those objects as the pecuniary means at its disposal will admit of.

The task has devolved upon the Department of organizing a system of management for those Provinces which have the more recently been added to the Dominion; and the collecting the necessary information for that purpose has to some extent been successful. The facilities which in the first instance existed were too limited to be of much value; but with improved means of information, it is trusted that the report for next year will be replete with valuable and highly interesting particulars.

The comprehensive report of the Superintendent for British Columbia (copious extracts from which accompany this report) has placed the Department in possession of very valuable knowledge concerning the Indian nationalities of that Province, and will, it is believed, afford opportunity for much being done to advance the condition of its Indian inhabitants. It contains strong evidence of the positive necessity for the adoption of active measures to place all who desire to undertake the cultivation of land upon suitable reserves, and aid the industriously disposed among them in commencing or in proceeding with farming operations. The high prices of the productions of the soil, and the ready demand for them on the part of the mining and other sections of the white population, must render agriculture highly remunerative, and this will act as an incentive towards prevailing with the Indians to take to the plough, and to rely less upon the chase and the results of fishing sports. The requisite steps having been taken to locate and set apart sufficient Reserves for the various bands, and to establish and survey the outlines of such Reserves, it is hoped that the apprehensions of certain of the Indians that the white settlers would absorb the very lands they desired to be secured to them will be effectually allayed, and confidence in the just intentions of the Dominion Government be firmly established; and further, the proposal to allot to the head of each family an ample quantity of land, corresponding as nearly as may be with the allotments in the older Provinces, will give to each family its homestead, and in this respect tend to assimilate the condition of the Indians with those of their white fellow subjects. The lucid report of Dr. Powell (the Superintendent of British Columbia) harmonizes very fully with these ideas; and it will be a great advantage to the Indians to have as their Local Head Chief a gentleman possessing the enlightened and humane views of the Superintendent. While on this subject, it is due to the leading religious denominations—the

Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Methodist Church—to refer to the praiseworthy and successful efforts they have made and are still making for the lasting good of the Indians of British Columbia. They are facts which ought to be known, and an official report cannot be silent on a subject, where both means and men are freely contributed to render those who were cruel and intractable savages orderly and useful members of society, and to teach them, among other things, the useful employments of civilized life, and by the introduction of industrial schools train them for occupations for which their natural ingenuity eminently fits them.

The Treaties made in August, 1871, with the Indians of Manitoba and the North West Territories have, during the early part of the last summer, been followed by the delivery of the various presents, consisting of light express waggons for the chiefs and councillors of the bands who were parties to these treaties, and of clothing, medals and flags, &c., &c., to those principal men. Supplies, consisting of 50 ploughs and 50 harrows, were purchased, under authority of the Department, by Commissioner Simpson, in order to be delivered to such Indians as were prepared to enter upon the cultivation of land. Several head of farming stock were also purchased by that gentleman and delivered to the chiefs for whom they were intended. And it is proposed to continue to provide stock for such others as are entitled to receive such animals, under agreements made by the late Lieutenant Governor in conjunction with Commissioner Simpson, so soon as the local officers of the Department are in a position to state that the chiefs have made arrangements for taking care of them. The Reserves, specified in the treaties entered into in 1871, are about to be surveyed under a requisition made by the Department for that purpose; and by this means the anxiety of the Indians, lest they should be encroached upon by the white settlers, will be removed. The requisite steps have also been taken for sustaining the several schools, which, under treaty arrangements, were to be aided; and further, it is proposed to extend to Manitoba and the North West Territories the system of providing medical treatment for the Indian population, which in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec has been productive of such valuable and satisfactory consequences.

The space which allusion to the newly added Provinces required, necessitates a but brief reference to the Indians in the older Provinces of the Dominion. From such information as has been obtained, it is believed that a progressive improvement is going on; and wherever exterior influences are not at work, to disturb and distract our people from acquiring and practising habits of industry, there is a visible improvement. One object of the Department has been to induce the Indians to refrain from incurring debts, and thereby forestalling their periodical distribution money, which they ought to have in the spring to purchase seed for their land and agricultural implements, and in the autumn, winter supplies and clothing for their families. And notwithstanding official notifications that storekeepers do it entirely at their own risk, great difficulty has been experienced in breaking up the old injurious practice, which often occasioned loss to the dealers and always caused misfortune to the Indians, and prevented their acquiring those habits of self-reliance and provident management which must always accompany progress.

The settlers on Indian lands in the Saugeen Peninsula (one of the largest tracts of Indian lands) received during the last summer a measure of relief, in the form of remission of interest on unpaid principal, which has placed them in a greatly improved position, and enabled a very considerable number of those who had expended large amounts in clearing and otherwise improving their farms to take out their patents. And the liberal grants made for opening out and also improving leading roads, much required in the Saugeen District, have greatly encouraged and benefitted the farmers who took up land in that part of the Province of Ontario. It is believed that this liberal policy will do much more than benefit the actual settlers. It will open also the way for the sale of the large quantity of disposable land in the Peninsula, into the heart of which the colonization roads, constructed with Indian funds under the direction of the

Indian Office, have been formed, and have rendered access thereto comparatively easy.

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

WILLIAM SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent.

Abstract of the Report of J. W. Powell, Esq., M.D., Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, dated 11th January, 1873.

The extensive coast line of the mainland and adjacent islands are inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians speaking a variety of different languages.

The nationalities are known as the Cowichan Nation, the Comox Nationality, the Aht Nation, the Quackewlth Nation, the Billa Coola and Milbank Nations, the Isimpshcan Nation, the Hydah Nation, the Takekie and Siccanie Nations, the Shuswhap Nation, the Kootenay Nation.

The Cowichan Nation embraces a large number of semi-civilized tribes, extending from Victoria westward to Beechy Bay in the Straits of Fuca; and on the east coast, northward to Bogue's Sound, Vancouver's Island; and on the mainland, from the mouth of Fraser River to Yale; and northward to Bute Inlet, including all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. It appears they have made considerable progress in agriculture; and in allusion to the Indians of Fraser River, Dr. Powell says they are useful aids to the settlers, that in general they are good workers, and in view of the scarcity and high price of white labor, their presence is essential to the development of that section of the Province. He refers to his having attended an Indian Industrial Exhibition at Cowichan, Vancouver's Island, inaugurated three or four years since for the special benefit of the traders of that nationality. He observed "good samples of wheat and of root crops, but especially the exhibition of needle work, knitted-work, and crochet-work of the native woman was surprising and creditable; and the competition for these and various descriptions of goods, seed grain and agricultural implements was very active." He says also that the conduct and appearance of the Indian people of both sexes was highly satisfactory. Their Reserve at Cowichan occupies 2,700 acres of good land, which they desire to be subdivided among them. He computes the Cowichans, including their several tribes, at about 7,000.

The Comox Nationality, which is described as the smallest in that Province, adjoins on the north of the Cowichans. This tribe occupies land on the east coast of Vancouver's Island, and consists of two small bands numbering but about 100. They were refugees from Valdez Island, whence they were driven by the Euclataws, a warlike tribe. They appear to have made but little progress, socially or morally.

The Aht Nation, estimated at from 3,300 to 3,500 persons, are described by Superintendent Powell as a nation of savages, and that upon traders and merchantmen shipwrecked on the west coast of Vancouver's Island, which they occupy, they have committed atrocious cruelties. Among them was the murder of the captain and crew of a trading sloop in 1864, by people of the Asonsahts Tribe or Band. The perpetrators of such outrages have it seems been sometimes punished, but it appears they often have escaped. These Indians carry on a lucrative trade in furs, amounting, it is stated, last year to \$75,000. The Superintendent suggests the establishment of a military post at Albernie, the centre of the Aht Nation; and he remarks upon the salutary effect it would have upon all the coast tribes.

The Quackewlth, or Quackuli nation, inhabit or occupy lands on the west coast of Vancouver's Island, from Woody Point to Point Day, Milbank Sound; and south to Loughborough Canal, on the mainland; and on the east of the Island to the country of the Comox Tribes. Their characteristics are similar to those of the Aht Nation. Their

numbers amount to about 2,000, and they form sixteen or seventeen tribes or bands. The sub-tribes, called Euclataws, are classed with this nationality, and number about 1,500 additional persons.

Billa Coola and Milbank Nations.—These inhabit the country and inlet about Bentinck Arm, and Dean's Canal and Milbank Sound, as far north as Carter's Bay. Their population is about 2,000, consisting of eleven tribes or bands.

Isimpshean Nation.—These people occupy the sea coast north of the Milbanks, and inland up the Nap and Skuna Rivers, to the vicinity of Babuci Lake, to the country held by the Tahelies and Siccanies, with whom they trade. Their population is estimated at about 5,000, consisting of about twenty-five tribes or bands.

Tho Hydah Nation.—These people inhabit the group of islands in Queen Charlotte Sound. They number about 2,500, and from ten tribes or bands. Two tribes, the Kygahuic and Chatounic, live in Alaska, on Islands in the Prince of Wales' Archipelago.

The Tahelie and Siccanie Nations.—These constitute the interior tribes, north of a line from Bentinck Arm to Athabasca Pass, or Boat Encampment, by way of Chilcoatin. The Siccanies occupy the region of Pean River, north of Fort McLeod. Dr. Powell represents their social and moral character as extremely low; and the only christian teaching which they have received has been by occasional visits from one of the Roman Catholic Missionaries. He explains that it was one of the bands of these people which in 1863 massacred all but two or three of the late Mr. Waddington's party, while constructing a trail through the Chilcoatin Plains to Cariboo. They do not engage in agriculture, but live on fish and game. In their country, whitefish, sturgeon, salmon, and trout abound; and also wildfowl, moose, cariboo, beaver, bear, fox, mink, martin, lynx, wolf, otter, fisher, &c., and are obtained with facility. They number about 1,500, and as yet have no Reserves set apart for them. The Superintendent suggests that Reserves should, as a means of promoting their future welfare, be allotted to them.

The Shuswhap Nation.—Dr. Powell alludes to this people as a comparatively superior race of Indians. The territory which they occupy lies south of a line from the mouth of the Chilcoatin River to Boat Encampment, Columbia River, with the exception of the Fraser River region, below Alexander Bar. He describes them as industrious, and says they have accumulated money by packing and boating for the whites. They have with success prosecuted agricultural pursuits. Cereals of all kinds and potatoes are in considerable quantities produced by them, and they hold a considerable amount of farming stock. They number about 2,500 persons. Missions of the Church of England at Lytton, and of the Roman Catholic Church at Okangan and at William's Lake, are carried on among them, and, to judge from the condition of these Indians, with good results. They possess some good reservations of land, but no allotment thereof among the various families appears yet to have taken place; and they have labored under the disadvantage of there being no general superintendence exercised over them.

The Kootenay Nation.—This is a small tribe consisting of between 300 and 400 people. They live on the Kootenay, Pend D'Orillia and Columbia Rivers. Their character is warlike, but they are friendly towards the whites. They live by the chase and hunt the buffalo; and Dr. Powell states that they possess three or four hundred head of cattle and some twenty-five hundred horses. These they trade for blankets and fire arms, with the Stoney and Blackfeet Indians, and consume from \$25,000 to \$30,000 of flour, which they obtain from the whites. Their horses are often carried off by the Blackfeet, and retaliation is the consequence, with of course its attendant results. They hold no reservations, but cultivate small patches of land and grow potatoes and other vegetables. They take salmon and other fish on the Columbia and the Pend D'Orillia River. They are visited by the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The Interior and Coast Indians compared.

Superintendent Powell informs us that the interior Indians are far superior in character and general condition to the Indians of the coast. Those of the coast retain

many of their barbarous customs, among them the great medicine feasts. Their intercourse with the lower grades of the white race has induced depravity and corruption, and among them thievish and licentious habits. Among the Tsimpshans, Quackerewhs, and the Billa Coolas, slavery also exists. The Superintendent expresses his opinion that their mental capacity is very great, and he states that systematic education at Mitlakathla has been attended with results both satisfactory and surprising. He says they possess wonderful mechanical genius, and remarks that guns are stocked, mainsprings forged, and household furniture is manufactured by them with facility and elegance. By Superintendent Powell, the establishment of industrial schools is advocated, as a means of developing the natural gifts of those people. He says they are splendid carvers in wood, metal and slate, and that jewellery fashioned from an ordinary gold or silver coin would do credit to first-rate artists.

The Hydah and Ahts build superb canoes, perfections in design and workmanship; and Dr. Powell states that the lines of the first clipper-ship built in Boston were taken from a Nootka canoe. But, on the other hand, the people are deprived. Virtue is unappreciated, and vice and intemperance prevail. Hence may be accounted for the decrease in population which is evidently now taking place.

The necessity for, and the duty of effecting a thorough change, and of vigorously and systematically carrying out plans for improvement, are clearly established by Superintendent Powell's Report. And strenuous efforts, as he plainly shows, are required with a view to bringing about amelioration in the condition and habits of those coast northern bands. It is evident that the individual responsibilities of each member of society in these Indian communities are not understood, and general degradation is the consequence. Dr. Powell, in his comprehensive and excellent report, urges that an enlightened and liberal Indian policy should be adopted and pursued towards them. His description of their practices and propensities renders it abundantly manifest that civilization, in its best sense, and humanizing agencies are absolutely required as a means of elevating their condition, and also for rendering their future intercourse with an inflowing white population what it ought to be.

It seems that an important portion of the Indians of British Columbia are disposed for agriculture, that for Indians they are inclined to be decidedly industrious, and with qualities of that kind combined with the physical requisites, there will be good hope for the future, if the desire manifested to promote the welfare of these people, who but recently connected with the Dominion of Canada, be adequately seconded and opportunity afforded, under a well devised management, for training the Indians of that Province in such manner that their intelligence may be turned to more profitable account,—that greater encouragement shall be extended to the Societies who have been in a generous spirit laboring for their good,—and that laws adapted to improve their condition be enacted. With these aids their welfare may be promoted.

From Dr. Powell's showing, it is quite evident that the Indians, over whom he is Superintendent, are not deficient in enterprise. He describes the Shuswhaps and Kootenays as the most advanced of all the Indian Nationalities of British Columbia. They evince a decided capacity for trade, and possess commendable business qualifications, and it seems that they contribute largely to the revenues collected in that Province. The *British Colonist* newspaper of 26th Nov., 1872, says, in respect to Indian Gold Mining, "That from \$15,000 to \$20,000 is annually contributed to the wealth of the Province by mining on the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, which is carried on almost exclusively by the Natives at low water; wherever a bar has collected some gold, a batch of Indians may be seen during the coldest weather working their cradles, and saving the precious metal." Dr. Powell states further,—the native trade is at least 70 per cent. of the whole trade of the interior. He also gives the following particulars, furnished as follows:—

"I may be permitted to call attention to the great value of Indians to the country as inhabitants. Being great consumers, they are large contributors to the general revenue. The exports from British Columbia of furs and fish oil nearly if not all

obtained by Indian; from date of Union with the Dominion, 20th July, 1870, to 30th June, 1871, were:—

“ Furs—United Kingdom.....	\$121,989
“ United States.....	78,418
Fish Oil—United Kingdom.....	16,850
“ United States.....	10,788
	\$228,045

“ Export of cranberries varies according to favorable seasons. In 1869 it amounted to \$10,790; in later years less.” He adds—“ Of imports, the Indians are of course the chief consumers.”

Under Governor Douglas’s administration of British Columbia, it appears that a policy was in the year 1858 inaugurated, which gave to the Indians the status of British subjects, the effect of which seems to have been to diminish the sort of despotic power exercised in former times by individual chiefs, and to render the Indians sensible that they are amenable in the same manner as other subjects of the Crown laws of the country. The chiefs still however imply practices peculiar to themselves, in order to maintain as large a share of influence as possible with their people. Some of them donate, under the name of “Patlatches,” to their people, blankets, food, firearms, &c., &c. The gifts are dealt out with profusion, but it is attended with a strange feature; for an equivalent in return at a future gathering is expected to be presented. The Superintendent considers that these usages have an injurious tendency, and encourage idleness, and expresses a hope that the custom will in time become obsolete.

The chiefship is a position which has been regarded as hereditary, and the usage is that it shall descend combinedly through both the male and female line, the son of the chief’s sister being, in most cases, the heir presumptive. Among the Northern Tribes a system of heraldry or crests exists, which are rigidly respected and esteemed a distinction. Marriage among the Indians is conducted by, as the report expresses it, purchase, or presents to the relatives of the female who is sought in marriage. Polygamy is not forbidden, but is resorted to as a rule, or in such cases as the inducement of special advantages offers as a pretext for it. Medical and surgical assistance has to no appreciable extent been furnished by Government in order to ameliorate the condition of the Indian population, and whatever benefit in that respect the Indians have received, has been due to the missionaries and some humane settlers. The introduction of a judicious system for the treatment of the sick, and those suffering from accidents, is imperatively called for. Dr. Powell suggests the establishing of a dispensary, supplied with medicines vaccine and a few surgical instruments, and the erection of one or two small and inexpensive hospitals in the most populous Indian centres.

On the subject of education, he suggests, as a means to the substantial improvement of the native race, the aiding of Industrial Schools. And he cites the institution “on the north west coast of British Columbia, established by the Church Missionary Society,” as “attended with the most signal success” in elevating the moral and social status of the Indians concerned, and tending to render the rising generation good and useful members of society. The agricultural prospects of the Indian tribes are such as to afford encouragement; and it appears that there would be great utility in supplying good seed, grain and agricultural implements, and for which, the Superintendent believes, that many of the Indians would be enabled to pay. He names the Shushwaps and the Kootenays as among those to whom that opinion applies. The relations of the Indians with the Government is, in Dr. Powell’s view of the matter, a subject of considerable importance. And he quotes the sentiments of Governor Douglas, an officer of high personal worth and discrimination, in connection with the question. His conviction was that satisfactory relations with the Indians “required to be judiciously cultivated by

"conciliating their good will, and treating them with justice and forbearance, and by rigidly protecting their civil agrarian rights. He gives it as his opinion "that the friendship of the natives is at all times useful, while it was no less certain that their enmity might become more disastrous than any calamity to which the colony is liable." He advocated as a means to secure their friendship the "forming Reserves at the favorite places of resort of the several tribes, and securing them against the encroachment of settlers, and to be held in trust, and the title continuing in the Crown.

The tribes of British Columbia may, it appears, under the laws of that Province, acquire land either by purchase, or by occupation under the pre-emption system, in the same manner as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, provided they comply with the legal conditions of tenure by which land is held in that colony.

With regard to intoxicating liquors, it appears that the sale, or supplying them to Indians, except medicinally, is prohibited by law, under the Indian Liquor Ordinance of 1867. And the infliction of a penalty not exceeding \$500, one-third of the fine to be paid to the party who gives the information resulting in the conviction before a Justice of the Peace, is provided for, and any vessel upon the coast, conveying liquor for the purpose of supplying it to Indians, may be forfeited.

Superintendent Powell states that the law has been, and is violated, with impunity especially among the coast Indians, and the suppression of the traffic has been found most difficult. He points out that the obtaining liquor, and that of a most injurious manufacture, has been continued notwithstanding the prohibition, and is disposed of at an enormous profit, and has been used by the Indians—"the poisonous effects of which he describes as producing frantic excitement, and wild and fierce riot, resulting in murder and other atrocious crimes, of which the perpetrators appear unaware after the phrenzy induced by the intoxication has passed off."

Upon the same subject, the Superintendent mentions that the American Superintendent for Indian Affairs for Washington Territory has addressed a letter to him, in which he states that demoralized Indians from Vancouver's Island, visiting settlements around Puget's Sound, have brought in liquor, and suggesting that probably degraded American Indians may be in the habit of frequenting settlements in British Columbia for similar objects. He has offered the proposition whether they should not on both sides be delivered over to the respective Superintendents, and punished according to the laws of the country to which they belong. It will at once be perceived that, in view of the rights conferred by law upon the British Indians, such an arrangement would be impracticable. And the principle among us is fortunately both well understood and carried out in practice—the white man, the red man, and the colored man, are in the eyes of the law the same. The suppression of an illicit trade in ardent spirits is, it must be admitted, difficult; but it is trusted that under improved management and active supervision, under a competent staff of officers, and the adoption of a paternal, humane and considerate policy, the existing evils may be greatly mitigated. And that by prevailing with the Indians who are now living in localities most exposed to the influence of vice, to remove to and remain upon the Reserves set apart or to be set apart for their benefit, an important step towards their reformation will have been accomplished. The influence of education when suitable arrangements are perfected, will, it is hoped, produce an improved social, moral and religious tone among a race so intelligent as the Superintendent represents them to be, and it is anticipated that these Indians will soon learn to value the efforts purposed to be made to promote their welfare.

Dr. Powell proposes, that the Indian population around Victoria should be removed to a suitable Reserve, as they, while there, both contaminate and are contaminated. The American depraved Indians, alluded to by the Superintendent of Washington Territory, can be dealt with in the same manner as Canadian Indians when they fail to observe the provisions of law, and by punishing their misconduct as it may desire, they will probably soon cease to infect the British Territories.

The Superintendent recommends the disposal of the land at Victoria occupied by the Indians to the number of about 120, contiguous to the suburbs, and which, while too rocky for tillage, could be sold to advantage for building purposes. Their presence there, where industrious employment cannot be followed by them, induces indolence, intemperance, and dissolute conduct, and the transfer of them to a locality where these temptations do not prevail would be highly beneficial in every point of view.

Dr. Powell refers to the circumstance that, as a rule, treaties for cessions of territory have not been made with the Indians of the Province of British Columbia, but as respects Vancouver's Island, about one-fortieth part has by the Hudson's Bay Company been acquired by purchase from the Indians, and that fourteen different parcels of land were thus acquired; but the Indians reserved their village lots, and rights to fish and hunt.

In regard to efforts made and making for Christianising the Indians of that Province, this praiseworthy duty seems, up to the present time, to have been undertaken and carried on by the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Methodist Church, and so far as the information communicated to the Department goes, would seem not to have been participated in by any other religious denominations.

The Church of England has, it appears, missions at Comox, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Kinkolith, Metlakathla, Yale, and Lytton. The missionary at Kinbolith is a medical man, and has a native hospital and a boarding school.

At Metlakathla there is a successful industrial school conducted by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, and the Superintendent informs us that at this place there is an orderly village of 500 Indians. They have a saw-mill, a market house, and a soap factory, and a school at which a large number of Indians receive instruction. In connection with the missions at Lytton there are about 2,000 Indians, and at Yale about 1,000.

The Roman Catholic Church has missions at St. Marys, Fraser River, at Williams Lake, O'Kanagan Stuarts Lake, Fort Ruperts, Cowichan, and Victoria, and besides these, has itinerant missionaries.

At St. Marys there is a convent and boarding school, with from 40 to 60 persons attending it, and there are mission schools at Williams Lake and O'Kanagan, and convents at Cowichan and Victoria, where Indian girls and Half-breeds are educated.

The Wesleyan Methodists have missions at Nanaimo, Victoria, New Westminster, and at Chilliwash, with sabbath and day schools at the first-named place, and sabbath schools regularly held at the second and third. We are also informed that their travelling missionary, the Rev. J. Crosby, visits very assiduously a large number of tribes of the Cowichan nationality.

It would be quite possible to collect from Superintendent Powell's report many more interesting particulars, but the foregoing seem quite sufficient to accompany the present report on Indian affairs.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA.

W. SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent.

(Copy.—No. 122.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 13th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to call the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the attitude and present position of the Indian Tribes in this Province and in the adjoining Territories.

First.—With regard to the Indians in this Province, they are urgent that their reserves should be surveyed, schools opened and the other provisions of the Treaty carried out. I consider it of importance that an officer or officers of the Government should maintain constant communication with these tribes, and see that all the provisions of the Treaty are rigidly carried out.

Secondly.—I have to call attention to the singular position of a party of the nation of Sioux, numbering about two hundred men and about five hundred souls. These Indians came into the Province some years ago, having fled from the United States. They camp in winter at the Portage, where the settlers complain much of the annoyance

and expense they are subjected to from their presence, and from their being obliged to provide them with food. Some of the Sioux assist the white settlers as labourers in the summer. They have asked for land, and were led to believe, as I am informed, that they would be assigned a Reserve, and if so, they would plant crops and could then be removed from the settlement. I think it would be wise to give them a Reserve, but would refer to the despatch of Governor Archibald, No. 305, of the 27th December, 1871, in which the matter is fully treated of.

Thirdly.—There is a movement of some kind among the Indian tribes in the North-West Territories and the American States. I believe it to be in part created by the Boundary Commission. They do not understand it, and think the two nations are uniting against them. A party of American Sioux came up here last summer, and left complaining that they had been insulted, and threatening to return in force in spring. This band are from the Black Hills, west of the Missouri, and, I am informed, number two thousand warriors. The Red Lake Indians, on the American side, have been sending tobacco to the Sioux in our Territory, as it is believed with the view of common action with regard to the Boundary Survey.

The Indians in the plains were, as I am informed, told that they would receive a visit last summer from the Commissioner, to prepare the way for a Treaty, but this was not carried out, and as the Indians look for the rigid performance of promises, they should be complied with as speedily as possible.

Having submitted the position of matters with regard to the Indian Tribes, I think it right to make a practical suggestion as to the best mode of dealing with them. I believe that they can be retained in close alliance and friendship, by treating them fairly, kindly and justly. They should be advised by men they trust, of the real meaning of the boundary surveys, and explanations should be given them as to the intended Railway surveys; and all stipulations of the Treaties should be scrupulously carried out.

To attain these ends, I would propose that there should be a Resident Indian Commissioner here, who should be a good business man, competent to draw up Treaties, attend to matters of account, &c., &c., and that he should be aided by two Assistant-Commissioners, natives of the country, familiar with the Indian dialects, and in whom they have confidence, and taken from the ranks of the English and French half-breeds. Such a man as, for instance, the Hon. James McKay, who has great influence with the Indian Tribes, and who gives largely to them of his own means, having done so, in one year alone, to the extent of \$1,500, would be of great value in such a position, and I believe the services of two such men could be secured at a very small annual sum.

It would be necessary also to place at the disposal of the Commissioners, an annual sum to be expended in presents, on occasions of their receiving visits.

As it is of the first importance to retain the confidence and maintain the friendliest relations with the Indians, I submit these views for the consideration of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. MORRIS.

The Honorable

The Secretary of States for the Provinces.

(Copy.—No. 123.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
December 16th, 1872.

SIR,—Since writing you on the subject of the Indians in this region, I have been waited upon by a portion of the Sioux Band already referred to, who asked for an interview.

I received them in company with the Indian Commissioner Mr. Simpson, the Hon. James McKay acting as interpreter.

They numbered eighteen, of whom two were chiefs, White Eagle and the son of the

late Standing Buffalo. They came to testify, White Eagle said, to their friendship to the English. They had clasped hands with them, and could never let them go.

They wished a tract of land to settle on in spring.

I informed them that I would submit their request to the Government at Ottawa, and advise them of the reply.

The Commissioner distributed a few presents, and they went away well satisfied.

The Commissioner is to visit this band at an early date. I have to refer with regard to the subject of despatch of Governor Archibald No. 305, of the 27th December, A.D., 1871, and have to urge an early decision.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ALEXANDER MORRIS.

The Honorable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

(Copy.—No. 5.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, January 9th, 1873.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 122, under date of the 13th December last, in which I brought under the attention of His Excellency the Governor General, the position of a band of Sioux Indians resident within the Province, I now beg to enclose, in further relation to this subject, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the Hon. John Norquay, the Minister of Public Works for this Province, who is Representative in the Local Assembly of the Division of High Bluff.

The facts stated in the letter shew the importance of an early decision being arrived at with regard to the request of these Indians to be allotted a reserve.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ALEX. MORRIS.

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

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 8th January, 1873.

To His Excellency A. MORRIS,

Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that since the winter of 1863, the people residing in the three most western parishes of the Province, known as the Poplar Point, High Bluff, and Portage la Prairie, have to a considerable extent suffered from the depredations of a band of Sioux Indians (refugees from United States authority). These depredations consisted of horse stealing in some instances, and killing of settlers' animals, though I must say that this but rarely occurred. Petty stealing, though carried on generally by them, was not indulged in to such an excess as was done by other tribes, and generally the people utilized their presence by employing them on their farms. Last autumn there was an additional influx of about 200, which makes their number about 700. These later arrivals, probably trusting to their numbers, are beginning to assume a defiant attitude.

Before Canada assumed authority over the North West Territories, the people regarded the wood lands as common property, not even, excepting from their neighbours, use the wood that was on their own holdings. Now, since they are restricted from taking wood as formerly, they commence to look with a jealous eye on any depredation on the wooded portion of their present holdings, which constitutes the most valuable portion of their claims. It is unnecessary for me to mention what amount of damage is done by these savages to the properties of the residents of these parishes, and the feeling with which they contemplate a continuance of this state of affairs is anything but satisfactory. For these reasons I would respectfully ask Your Excellency to bring the matter before the Dominion authorities at as early a date as possible, and urge upon them the necessity

of grappling with this difficult question at once, and, if possible, of bringing it to a satisfactory issue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), J. NORQUAY,
Minister of Public Works.

Copy.—No. 25.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 19th February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have of late been waited upon by the Chiefs of several bands of Indians, who complain that wood is being cut on their Reserves.

I have directed Colonel Dennis to enquire into these cases, with a view to stopping the depredations complained of.

I find, however, great difficulties in dealing with the question, inasmuch as the reserves have not been surveyed and marked off.

As the matter is one of consequence, and is causing a good deal of irritation, I have to request that you will arrange with the Secretary of State that the necessary measures for marking off the Reserves, comprehended in the Treaty, may be adopted without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. MORRIS.

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

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
March 11th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose copies of letters from the Honorable D. A. Smith and Archibald McDonald, Esquire, in relation to the existing condition of affairs among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Fort Ellice and elsewhere.

I have further the honor to state that the intelligence contained in the above mentioned letters is confirmed by the Honorable Pascal Breland, and by that gentleman's sons who are now resident in the Plain Country.

The Council of the North West Territories have by telegram, asked authority to send the Honorable Mr. Breland to ascertain what are the exact facts in reference to the matter, and it is intended to associate with him an active scout. I am unaware whether full credence is to be attached to these reports, but I think the precautionary measure suggested is a wise one, Mr. Breland is a very reliable man, a native of the Province of Quebec, who has been for many years resident here, and has extensive acquaintance among the Indian tribes. I further learn from the Honorable James McKay, that a party of American Sioux, headed by "Little Knife," left here last Fall in a very dissatisfied spirit, and made sundry threats.

I have had representations to a similar effect from the Western extremity of the Province and have despatched the Honorable Mr. Norquay to ascertain what foundation there is for the anxiety that exists.—He will visit the locality of the Sioux Band and will make enquiries while there. He is an English half-breed thoroughly familiar with the Indian character. Should it turn out that there is cause for the anxiety, as no incursion can take place until spring, I have made arrangements, if it becomes necessary, for the formation of two companies of mounted half-breeds of both races. I have anticipated this despatch by telegraph, and think it of importance that communication should be had con

fidentially with the American authorities, as the Sioux in question have their head-quarters on the Missouri, in United States Territory.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

ALEX. MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. The Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Ottawa.

(Copy).

(Copy of a letter from Honorable D. A. Smith, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated March 6th, 1873, from Fort Garry.)

FORT GARRY, 6th March, 1873.

To His Excellency
The Honorable Alexander Morris,
Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories.

SIR,—I have the honor of enclosing herewith for your information extract of a letter dated the 11th ult., from Mr. Archibald McDonald, the officer in charge for the Hudson's Bay Company of Fort Ellice and other Posts in the Swan River District of country.

The subject of protection in the Saskatchewan and Plain Country generally I have both verbally and in writing so frequently brought to the notice of the Imperial and Dominion Government as well as to that of your predecessor in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, that I deem it unnecessary at present to do more than respectfully, but earnestly, to draw your Excellency's attention to Mr. McDonald's representations, and to state it as my opinion that if early action be not taken in the matter, the safety of life and property will be seriously endangered, and that the consequence of continued inaction may be most detrimental to the best interests of the Dominion in these territories.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) DONALD A. SMITH,

(Copy.)

(Extract of a letter from Archibald McDonald, Esq., Chief Trader, addressed to D. A. Smith, dated 11th February, 1873, from Fort Ellice.)

Rest assured that it will be for the benefit of both the Company and the Government that troops be sent up here before the end of March. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I beg to lay before you an extract from the Plain dated January 29th.—“The fresh reports from the Sioux confirm the old. Antoine Glardien brought them when he came back from a trade among them; a large band has collected and is yet collecting at the White Mud River; “Little Knife” is at the head of the party in favor of raiding in a hostile manner. The famous “Sitting Bull” will not go with him unless he goes in a peaceful manner to make peace, &c. but I fancy “Little Knife” is head of the big party. Some say they are only to help themselves quietly without violence, until they settle with the Government, and another report says they are to commence hostilities right off.”

I am sorry to have to report a case of pillaging in this district at Egg Lake. There is a family of Indians at that place who have tried that game several times during the last two or three years; both there and at Touchwoody Hills they have drawn knives and guns to the Company's people. Last December Mr. Thomas McKay, after great provocation, only prevented the same party from helping themselves by presenting his pistols and threatening to shoot them, and they would not move out of the store until they were pitched out. On their next visit to the place after he left Fort Pelly, they acted in the same manner, and after a scuffle with the two men there, they helped themselves to a bag

of flour, a piece of pemican, less than half a bag and some pounds of sugar, and a few other small things of which I have not received full particulars, no goods were taken.'

"If two men are not sufficient to take care of property at such a small place as Egg Lake, it is high time that we should have law and order."

I will use, as I have always done, every precaution to avoid getting involved in difficulties, with Half-breeds and Indians, but it must be remembered that both these parties are very different from what they were under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they are every year getting more unmanageable, which is no fault of ours.

Thousands of pounds of provisions are yearly spent on Indians at this place about these very Tetons that now threaten this place. I myself, as well as a letter from my predecessor representing the case to Governor Archibald, his answer, both verbal and written, was that: "It is not necessary to give them anything, but wait for the Indian Commissioner; and on no account to visit the Province."

It is very easy for a person in his position at Fort Garry to give orders not to give anything to a lot of wild and starving savages who have come hundreds of miles to see him, but I would like to see him carrying out his orders. The Indians would never have gone back without some assistance in provisions and ammunition. Thus, while others have been to blame we are likely to be suffered.

(Signed,)

ARCH. McDONALD.

(Copy.—No. 33.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 21st March, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a petition from the inhabitants of Palestine, a settlement of immigrants from Ontario, being the furthest beyond Portage La Prairie, towards the limits of the Province, in the direction of the Northwest Territories.

In consequence of the receipt thereof, I instructed the Hon. Mr. Norquay to visit the locality, and report to me. I enclose his report:

In thus acting and suggesting the mission of the Hon. Mr. Breland, I only do so from motives of precaution:

There is uneasiness about the American Sioux, owing to threats indulged in by "Little Knife" when in the Province last Fall, and owing to rumors from the plains. The settlement at Palestine is so situated that the settlers could be cut off one by one, without the knowledge of the others, if a hostile movement was threatened.

If Mr. Breland is despatched with assurances to the Crees and Assiniboines at Fort Ellice, of a coming treaty, it will quiet those tribes, and he will send forward scouts in advance of the Sioux Band, if on the move, should they design mischief, and in any event so as to arouse the authorities and population, and prevent a surprise. If there be mischief designed, the steps indicated will prevent it, and a sufficient force can be raised to protect the settlements.

I have been urged to send a detachment of fifty men to Fort Ellice, but Colonel Osborne Smith, in view of the reduction of his force by sixty men, whose services expire in May, is unable to spare them, and he, besides, is of opinion that so small a force would not be sufficient if there be a hostile movement.

I have not information to decide whether there is ground for the fears existing, but I am satisfied that the steps I have advised by telegraph, viz., the organization of the offered Volunteer Company at Palestine, the sending of Breland on a mission of enquiry, and of assurance of coming negotiations, and if necessary the eventual raising of a force of Metis and others, will be precautionary measures that will in any event commend themselves to approval.

As the Indians travel slowly, there will be ample time to take further defensive steps if necessary, the more especially as navigation will soon open and reinforcements can be thrown in if required.

The events of a few year's past in Minnesota justify precaution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ALEX. MORRIS.

Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency Alexander Morris, Governor of Manitoba :

May it please Your Excellency :

We, the inhabitants of Palestine, in public meeting assembled, have resolved to present to your Excellency the following petition :

Whereas, we have learned from reliable sources that a large party of Sioux Indians, now congregated at the Missouri River, consisting of some thousands of warriors, and led by some parties who considered themselves aggrieved by the state of matters in the Province, consequent on the transference of this country to Canada, do intend to make a raid on the outskirts of our Province with the design of plunder and murder, at the early opening of Spring.

Whereas, the settlement of Palestine, lying as it does on the pathway from the great Northwest, is exposed to the hostile and predatory incursions of the savages whose past history but too clearly shows their bloodthirsty character.

Whereas, the settlement is inadequate for self-defence, not only on account of the fewness of the people, but also on account of the want of arms and ammunition.

Whereas it would be to the interest and safety of the whole Province that a considerable body of troops should, without delay, be placed at or near this settlement.

Whereas, such steps as these, promptly taken, would not only be a safeguard to the Province against Indian hostilities, but would also materially encourage immigration.

Wherefore, we sincerely pray that your Excellency will be pleased to cause mounted scouts to be sent out a considerable distance towards the West, that the inhabitants in the western limits of the Province may be apprized of danger, and may thus prepare to resist the foe.

Your petitioners earnestly pray that at least one hundred soldiers be located at or near this settlement, without delay.

Also that your Excellency will be pleased to order that arms and ammunition for fifty men be sent to the inhabitants of this place, who will use them not only for self-defence, but also for the interests of the Province, if needs be, as loyal and dutiful subjects of Her Majesty.

We hereby promise your Excellency that we shall render every assistance in our power in preparing suitable quarters for the soldiers.

May it please your Excellency to think graciously on the prayer of your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

MARTIN L. WEST,
REV. JOHN MACNABB,

and fifty-two others.

PALESTINE, March 4th, 1873.

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 17th March, 1873.

To His Excellency the Hon. A. Morris, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, &c., &c., &c. :

May it please Your Excellency :

In accordance with instructions directing me to proceed to Palestine to report on the cause of alarm that induced the people of that locality to petition the Government for troops to be stationed there, I have the honor to report that I proceeded to Palestine immediately, and on Friday, the 14th instant, convened a meeting of the inhabitants, and found that the alarm was caused by information that they had received from one Thomas McKay, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, who passed in some time ago from Fort Ellice, and who stated to them that there was a large number of Sioux Indians around Fort Ellice, whose intention was to make a raid on the Province in the spring.

He further, it is said, stated that the manner of these Sioux has considerably changed, instead of their former quiet deportment, they are now opening an arrogant tone, and behaving in a manner calculated to provoke a quarrel.

On my way up I made enquiries regarding those Sioux who have passed the winter in the country, and found out that a considerable amount of uneasiness prevails among them, and that they are holding councils very frequently, and some have been heard to say that in the spring they would do whatever they pleased, as they expected a large number of themselves in from the plains.

I have the honor further to inform Your Excellency that I saw two letters that were sent in by traders to their friends at the Portage.

Extract from letter written to Mr. Whiteway by trader Oosoop or Backfat, states "the Sioux are going into the settlement, and I hear it is for no good."

This letter was written from a place called *Red Ochre Hills*.

Another letter to Mrs. Spence from her son Abraham Spence, at Qu'Appelle Lake, states "the Sioux are gathering at Wood Mountain and are going down to the settlement, but I don't know what is their intention."

From Mr. Rocha, at High Bluff, a man well acquainted with the Sioux, and one who is highly esteemed by them, I learnt also that he had been informed by certain Sioux that a large number of Sioux was expected in the spring.

The people of Palestine readily enrolled themselves, no one refused, many were absent—they elected their Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, which fact I have communicated to Col. Smith.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) J. NORQUAY.

(Copy No 16—N.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
March 22nd, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have arranged for Mr. Breland's immediate departure for Fort Ellice, and have obtained from the Deputy Receiver General here the sum of \$200 towards the payment of his expenses. I have authorized him to tell the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Ellice that the Commissioner will visit them in the summer.

Mr. Breland, being an elderly man, will at his own request be accompanied by an active and intelligent half-breed.

I am much pleased with the spirit displayed by Mr. Breland. When he accepted this important and somewhat difficult mission, he was on the point of starting on a visit to his old home in the Province of Quebec after an absence of thirty years.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRIS,

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

STATEMENT of Manitoba Pay Lists, for year ended 30th June, 1872; shewing
Numbers of each Tribe and Amounts paid.

Number of Treaty.	NAME OF BAND.	Number of Persons paid.	Amount paid.
			\$ cts.
No. 1.	Broken Head River.....	93	285 00
	Fort Alexander.....	320	2,592 00
	Fort Garry.....	233	984 00
	Pembina Indians.....	312	1,314 00
	Portage La Prairie.....	425	1,827 00
	St. Peter's Band.....	1,493	6,417 00
		2,876	13,419 00
No. 2.	Fairford River.....	107	465 00
	do.....	192	996 00
	Lake Manitoba.....	160	612 00
	Riding Mountain and Dauphin Lake.....	313	531 00
	Water Hen and Crane Rivers.....	176	882 00
		748	3,486 00
		2,876	13,419 00
		748	3,486 00
		3,624	16,905 00

NOTE.—In several of the above pay lists back payments are made, which will account for the discrepancy between the number paid at \$3 per head and the actual amount paid.

INDIAN OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 7th April, 1873.

(Copy of Copy.)

TORONTO, May 31st, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, S. J. DAWSON, BOUGHT OF HUGHES' BROTHERS.
CONVEYANCE—EXPRESS TO COLLINGWOOD.

No.	Pieces		Yards	Price	
				cts.	\$ cts.
.....	1	32-inch Imperial Shirting.....	80	12	9 60
.....	4	Prints (26½, 3-26).....	104½	12½	13 66
31	1	Shepherd Check.....	26	40	10 40
14,400	2	Fancy do (24, 25).....	49	40	19 60
21x	1	Scarlet Lancashire Flannel.....	46	39	17 94
1,200	1	White do.....	46	36	16 56
		Packing.....			50
		5 per cent.....			87 66 4 36
					83 30

Paid.

(Signed,)

HUGHES' BROTHERS,

per A. Archibald.

A true copy.

D. A. GRANT,
Accountant.

Approved.

(Signed,)

S. J. DAWSON.

(Copy of copy.—No. .)

RECEIVED from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Public Works of Canada by the hands of S. J. Dawson per D. A. Grant, the sum of Three Dollars, being in payment of charges for freight on 5 chests tea and 4 cases tobacco, from Fort William to Prince Arthur's Landing per steamer *Stillman Witt*.

[Signed in duplicate.]

\$3 00.—

At Thunder Bay, the 16th day of June, 1871.

(Signed,)

M. E. CHAMBERS.

[True copy.]

(Signed,) W. F. WHITCHER, JR.

(Copy.)

SUMMARY of goods supplied by D. M. Blackwood & Co. to Indian chiefs per Lindsay Russell's order.

To goods supplied to Tebeguin's Band (e)	\$36 64
do Kwitikezig's do (f)	15 00
do Rat McKay's do (g)	5 62½
do Blackstone's do (h)	2 12½
Total	59 39

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Tebeguin, Chief, per Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	12 $\frac{8}{16}$ -Powder @ 45 cts.	\$5 60
	2 Net Thread, \$1	2 00
	2½ do 75 cts.	1 69
	2 Shawls, \$4.50	9 00
	1 do	8 25
	1 do	5 00
	1 Shirt	1 50
	1 Cap	1 00
	4 Knives, 25 cts.	1 00
	2 Nett Thread, 80 cts.	1 60
	Total	36 64

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Kwitikezigs (Chief) by Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ -Powder, 45 cts.	\$2 00
	5 Shirts, \$1.50	7 50
	1 Shawl	4 00
	10 Print, 15 cts.	1 50
	Total	15 00

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Rat McKay, Chief, by Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Powder, 45 cts.	\$5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
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THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Blackstone (Chief), per Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -Powder, 45 cts.	\$2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
-----------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
(INDIAN BRANCH.)

To Department of Public Works.

To goods at Government store for Tebeguin	\$2 50
do do Kwitikezig	2 50
Total	5 00

Approved,—

(Signed,) R. PITHER, }
S. J. DAWSON, } Commissioners.

(Copy.)

PAYMENT to Indian Chiefs, 29th. June, 1871—total value goods given to each, as per detailed accounts herewith :—

RAT MCKAY.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Goods from Messrs. Marks & Bros. (a) ..	239	25		
do do Blackwood & Co. (g)..	5	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			244	87 $\frac{1}{2}$

BLACKSTONE.

do do Marks & Bros. (b) ..	187	50		
do do Blackwood & Co. (h)..	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			189	62 $\frac{1}{2}$

LEBEGUIN.

do	do	Marks, Bros. (d).....	95 88	
do	do	Blackwood & Co. (e)..	36 64	
do		Government Store, Thunder Bay (e)	2 50	135 02

LEWETIKIGOG.

do		Messrs. Marks, Bros. (b)	12 50	
do	do	Blackwood & Co. (f)	15 00	
do		Government Store, Thunder Bay (i)	2 50	30 00
				599 52

Four outfits womens' clothing, for wife of each of the above four chiefs, promised them as an accompaniment or completion of the present to Chiefs brought up by Mr. Simpson, each amounting, as per detailed account herewith, to \$11.25 (c)	45 00
Total	644 52

Approved,—

(Signed,)

WEMYP M. SIMPSON.
S. J. DAWSON.
R. PITHER.

(Copy.)

SUMMARY of accounts rendered by Messrs, Thos. Marks, Bros., against the Indian Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To goods supplied to	Rat McKay's Band (a) ..	239	25		
do	do Blackstones Band (b) ...	187	50		
do	do Lewetikigog's Band (b) ..	12	50		
do	do Indian women of the above bands (c)	45	00		
				484	25
do	do Tebeguin's Band (d)			95	88
Total				580	13

(Copy.)—a.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks, Bros., (Drs.), for the following goods supplied Indian Chiefs by Lindsay Russell's order:—

To goods furnished Rat McKay (Chief):—	\$	cts.
1 Single gun, \$13; percussion caps, \$2	15	00
Gun nipples, 50 cts.; 1 nipple screw, 50 cts.	1	00
1 Pair blankets, \$7; 1 do., \$6.50	13	50
1½ Yds. black cloth (\$2.50), \$3.75; 1 shawl, \$4.25....	8	00
1 Black thread, \$1.50; 2 gilling thread (\$1), \$2.	3	50
2 Sturgeon twine (50 cts.), \$1; 1 half-axe, \$1.25	2	25
4 Knives (25 cts.) \$1; 2 hunting knives (50 cts.) \$1..	2	00
1 Doz. large spoons, \$1	1	00
26½ Yds. calico, \$4.50; 27½ do., \$4.50. 21 do., \$4....	13	00
13 Yds. calico, \$2.50; 1 fine black coat, \$8.00	10	50
4 Cotton handkerchiefs, \$1; 44 yds. factory cotton, \$7.25	8	25
85 Yds. bleached Cotton, \$15.50; 1 double shawl, \$5..	20	50
1 Shawl, \$3.50; 1 do., \$3.50; 1 extra black do., \$7; 1 do., \$8	22	00
2 Fine black coats (\$9), \$18; percussion caps, \$3	21	00
1 Trolling hook, &c., \$1.50; 50 trout hooks, 50 cts. ...	2	00
1 Tin kettle, 50 cts.; 1 do., 25 cts.	0	75
3 Fine black coats (\$8), \$24; 7 pair black pants (\$5), 835	59	00
1 Ladies skirt, \$2; 1 do., \$3	5	00
6 Pair Canadian pants, \$4.50	27	00
3 Pair net twine, \$3; cash paid, flints, \$1	4	00
Total	239	25

(Copy.)—b.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks & Co. (Drs.), for the following goods supplied to Indian Chiefs by Lindsay Russell's order:—

To goods furnished Blackstone (Chief):—	\$	cts.
50 Yds. calico, \$9.50; 1 compass, 50 cts.	10	00
9½ Yds. calico, \$1.50; 12 do., \$2; 31½ do., \$6	9	50
27 do \$5; 26¼ do., \$4.50	9	50
1 Pair shoes, \$1; 2 pair do., 25 cts.	1	25
10½ Yds. Scotch plaid, \$3.50	3	50
1 Fancy shawl, \$4; 1 do., coarse, \$2.50	6	50
1 do \$7; 1 do., \$5; 1 do., \$7	19	00
1 Small shawl, \$2.50	2	50
25 Yds. jean, \$6.25; 1 fine black coat, \$8	14	25

Carried forward

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$76 00
1 Pair boy's pants, \$2.50; 1 yd. black cloth, \$2.50....	5 00
1 Fine coat, \$9; 6 fine flannel shirts (\$2.25). \$13.50...	22 50
6 Fancy shirts (\$1.50), \$9; 7 heavy flannel do. (\$2.50), \$17.50	26 50
1 Fancy Flannel, \$2.50	2 50
1 Pair blankets, \$7; 1 do., \$8	15 00
1 do \$7; 1 do., \$8	15 00
1 Double-barrelled gun, \$25	25 00
<hr/>	
Total	187 50

(Copy.)—b.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29th, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks, Bros. (Drs.), to goods furnished Indian Chiefs by order of Lindsay Russell :—

Goods furnished Kiwitikigig (Chief) :—	\$	cts.
30 Yds. calico, \$5; 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., \$1	6	00
22 do \$3.75; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dress goods, 75 cts.....	5	50
4 Yds. dress goods, \$1	1	00
<hr/>		
Total	12	00

(Copy.)—c.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29th, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks & Bros.—

To goods furnished Blackstone (Chief), for wife :—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. black cloth (\$2.50), \$3.75	3	75		
5 Yds. fancy wool tartan (50 cts.), \$4	4	00		
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$14; 1 pair stockings, 25 cts.	1	15		
1 Pair calf shoes \$2.25	2	25		
<hr/>			11	25

To goods forwarded by Blackstone for chief wife (also in b.) :—

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. black cloth (\$2.50), \$3.75	3	75
8 Yds. fancy wool tartan	4	00
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$1; 1 pair stockings.....	1	25
1 Pair calf shoes, \$2.25	2	25
<hr/>		
	11	25

To goods furnished Rat McKay for wife :—

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. black cloth, \$2.50	3	75
8 Yds. fancy wool tartan, 50 cts.	4	00
<hr/>		
	7	75

<i>Carried forward</i>	30	25
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<i>Brought forward</i>		
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$1; 1 pair stockings, 25 cts.	1 25	
1 Pair calf shoes, \$2.25	2 25	
	<hr/>	11 25
To goods furnished Tebeguin for wife :—		
1½ Yds. black cloth, \$2.50	3 75	
8 Yds. fancy wool tartan, 50 cts.	4 00	
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$1; 1 pair stockings, 25 cts.	1 25	
1 Pair calf shoes	2 25	
	<hr/>	11 25
Total		<hr/> <hr/> 45 00

(Copy.)—d.

THUNDER BAY, June 29th, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks & Co., (Drs.), for the following goods supplied to Indian Chiefs by Lindsay Russell's order :—

To goods furnished Tebeguin (Chief) :—		\$	cts.
1 Red blanket, \$8; 1 do., white, \$8	16 00		
2 White do \$7	14 00		
8 Fancy shirts (\$1.50), \$12; 8 do., (\$1.75), \$14	26 00		
5 do (\$1.50), \$7.50; 1 do., \$2	9 50		
54 Yds. calico, \$9; 43 do., \$7; 20½ do., \$3.50	19 50		
49 do \$6; 15½ do., \$2.50	8 50		
2 Tin kettles (37½ cts.), 75 cts.; 2 combs (25 cts.), 50 cts.	1 25		
Ribbon, \$1; needles, 13 cts	1 13		
	<hr/>		
Total		95	83

FORT FRANCES, July 11th, 1871.

Indian Department to Department of Public Works (Dr.)

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 13 Barrels mess pork at \$55	715	00		
„ 99 Bags flour at \$9	891	00		
			<hr/>	
„ 10 Bags flour at North-West Angle at \$7			1,606	00
				70 00
			<hr/>	
Total			1,676	00

Approved,—

(Signed,)	WEMYSS M. SIMPSON.
„	S. J. DAWSON.
„	R. PITHER.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE, INDIAN BRANCH,
TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TO SUPPLIES AND GOODS FURNISHED AS PRESENTS TO INDIANS, AS FOLLOWS:—		
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
1871. June 4 & 9.	To Indians and Blackstone's Son, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 12 plugs tobacco, at 5 cents—60 cents; 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 6 lbs flour, at 4 cents—24 cents; 1 lb tea, at 56 cents.....	\$ cts. 4 40
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
„ 11	To Blackstone Chiefs, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 18 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$2.38½; 18 lbs flour, at 3½ cents—63 cents; 10 lbs biscuit, at 8 cents—80 cents; ¼ lb of tea, at 55 cents—27½ cents; 2 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—25 cents; 3 felt hats, at \$2.75—\$8.25; 3 bars soap, at 18 cents—54 cents; ½ brl flour, \$3.65; 35 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$4.64; 10 lbs tea, at 55 cents—\$5.55; 15 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—\$1.87½; 25 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$12.50; 2 boxes matches, at 20 cents—40 cents; 2 hats, at \$2.50—\$5; 3 pack straps, at 75 cents—\$2.25.....	48 99½
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
„ 16	To Blackstone and Chiefs, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 3 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$1.50; 1 ½ brl pork, \$15; 1 ½ brl flour, \$4; 1 ½ brl pork, \$15; ¼ brl flour, \$2; 10 lbs biscuits, at 10 cents—\$1; 17 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$2.55; 40 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$6.00	47 05
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
„ 19	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 56 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$7.42; 4 lbs tea, at 55 cents—\$2.20; 9 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—\$1.12½; 1 brl flour, \$6.75; 2 tents, at \$8—\$16; 15 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$2.02½; 25 lbs biscuits, at 8 cents—\$2.80; 2 camp dishes, at 10 cents—20 cents; 8 tin cups, at 7 cents—56 cents; 9 plates, at 7 cents—63 cents; 1 tent, \$8.....	46 91
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men :— 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 8 lbs biscuits, at 10 cents—80 cents; 1 lb tea, 56 cents; 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 8 lbs flour, at 4 cents—32 cents; ¼ lb tea, at 56 cents—28 cents.....	7 96
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
„ 20	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 3 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$1.50; 1 box matches, 20 cents; 90 lbs biscuits, at 8 cents—\$7.20; 40 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$5.30; 2 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—25 cents; 2 lbs tea, at 55 cents—\$1.10	15 55
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
„ 21	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men :— 10 lbs flour, at 4 cents—40 cents; 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 1 quart molasses, 18½ cents; ¼ brl flour, \$2; 15 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$2.25; 8 lbs flour, at 4 cents—32 cents	8 15½
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 50 lbs flour, at 3½ cents—\$1.75; 5 lbs pork, at 13½—66 cents; 4 lbs grease, 52 cents; can, 15 cents; 1 lb tea, 55 cents.....	3 63
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		.....

Department of Secretary of State, Indian Branch, to Department of Public Works.—*Continued.*

	<i>Brought forward</i>	
	TO SUPPLIES AND GOODS FURNISHED AS PRESENTS TO INDIANS. <i>Continued.</i>	
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
June 23 & 24	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men :— 16 lbs pork, \$2.30; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb tea, 14 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ brl pork, \$15.00; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brls flour, at \$4—\$12; 2 galls syrup, at 70 cents—\$1.40; 7 lbs tea, at 56 cents—\$3.92	34 76
	<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>	
	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 1 brl flour	6 75
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men :— 15 lbs pork, \$2.25; 8 lbs flour, 32 cents; 16 lbs pork, \$2.30; 6 lbs flour, 24 cents; 1 pint syrup, 10 cents.....	5 21
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
June 25 . . .	To Indians, per Mr. Simpson :— 15 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$2.25; 8 lbs flour, at 4 cents—32 cents; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brls pork, at \$15—\$45; 40 lbs tea, at 56 cents—\$22.40; 30 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$15; 5 galls syrup, at 70 cents—\$3.50	88 47
	<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>	
June 27, 29 & 30, & July 1	To Blackstone and Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 1 fry pan, 50 cents; 1 camp kettle, 75 cents; 6 tea dishes, at 10 cents—60 cents; 6 tin plates, at 7 cents—42 cents; 6 knives and forks, 90 cents; 6 spoons, 30 cents; 12 lbs biscuit, \$1.08; 1 lb tea, 55 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall syrup, 35 cents; 1 tin for do, 20 cents; 13 lbs pork, \$1.72; 1 bar of soap, 20 cents; 100 lbs shot, at 10 cents—\$10; 1 bush potatoes, \$1.25; 8 lbs pork, at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—\$1.06; 10 lbs biscuit, 90 cents; 4 lbs butter, 88 cents; 4 lbs sugar, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush potatoes, 63 cents; 8 lbs pork, \$1.06; 9 lbs flour, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 1 pail, 30 cents; 2 knives and forks, 30 cents; 3 lbs tobacco, \$1.50; 1 pair shoe packs, \$2.50	28 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
July 3 & 4..	To Rat McKay, Blackstone & Tebeguin, &c., per Lindsay Russell's order :— 56 lbs pork, \$8.40; 67 lbs tobacco, \$33.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ brl flour, \$4; 55 lbs pork, \$8.25; 2 lbs tea, \$1.12; cash for Mr. Russell, \$1; 1 troll, 75 cents; line, 35 cents; 7 brls flour, at \$8.75—\$61.25; 1 brl pork, \$25; $\frac{1}{2}$ brl pork, \$15; 40 lbs tea, \$22.40; 30 lbs tobacco, \$15; 70 lbs tobacco, \$35; 7 brls flour, \$61.25	292 27
	<i>At Height-of-Land Portage.</i>	
July 5.....	To Indians, per Mr. Dawson's order :— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags flour, at \$2—\$7; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brl flour, \$4; 30 lbs pork, \$4.50; 4 lbs tea, \$2.24; 1 gall syrup, 70 cents; 3 lbs tobacco, \$1.50; 15 lbs pork, \$2.25; 40 lbs flour, \$1.60.....	23 79
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
July 7. . . .	To Blackstone and Tebeguin :— 1 brl flour, \$3.75; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brl pork, \$15; 4 lbs tea, \$2.24	25 99
	<i>Carried forward</i>	

Department of Secretary of State, Indian branch, to Department of Public Works.—*Continued.*

<i>Brought forward</i>		
TO SUPPLIES AND GOODS FURNISHED AS PRESENTS TO INDIANS. <i>Continued.</i>		
<i>At Height-of-Land Portage.</i>		
July 15 & 17	To Indians :— 50 lbs flour, \$2; 15 lbs pork, \$2.25; 1 lb tea, 56 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall syrup to Blackstone, 35 cents.....	5 16
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
July 29	To sick Indian :— 13 lbs biscuit, \$1.30	1 30
August 4	1 bottle castor oil, 30 cents	0 30
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
August 11	To sick Indian, per order of Mr. Dawson :— 50 lbs flour, \$1.75; 2 lbs tea, at 55—\$1.10; 6 lbs sugar, 75 cents; 16 lbs pork, \$2.12; 2 lbs butter, 44 cents; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs sweet biscuit, 18 cents.....	6 34
August 19	To goods delivered to Chatelaine, as follows :— 2 skeins No. 9 Twine, \$2.50; 36 skeins No. 1, \$10.80; 1 piece of print cotton, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, at 20 cents—\$10.90.....	24 20
<i>At Fort Francis.</i>		
August 19	To goods delivered to Robert Pither :— 6 trout nets, \$30; 6 skeins No. 9 twine, \$6	36 00
Total		761 95 $\frac{1}{2}$

Approved,

(Signed)

S. J. DAWSON,
R. PITHER.

FORT WILLIAM, L.S.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, PER W. M. SIMPSON, ESQ., TO HUDSON BAY
COMPANY.

		\$	cts.
1871.			
June 15	To	5 chests tea (202 lbs)	202 00
		4 cases tobacco (422 lbs)	211 00
		1 case T.D. pipes	1 50
		4 fancy pipes, with stems	1 00
		4 Union Jack Flags (large)	26 00
		2 cod lines	4 00
		3 oil cloths (large canoe)	33 00
		1 travelling basket	15 00
		2 pair blankets	20 00
		1½ lbs tobacco	7 50
		4 lbs sperm candles	2 00
		4 skeins twine	0 40
		3 cups and saucers	0 75
		4 E. W. plates	0 50
		3 glass tumblers	0 75
		4 knives and forks	1 00
		1 yd table damask	1 00
		1½ lbs soda	0 37
		3 yds twill cotton	0 75
		1 ham (26 lbs)	5 00
		1 north canoe	60 00
		1 do sail	2 00
		10 paddles	4 00
		11 poles	2 20
		7 lbs canoe gum	0 75
		1 cod line	2 00
		6 portage straps	6 00
		2 tin kettles	3 00
		8 tin pans	1 25
		1 frying pan	0 50
		2 linen bags	1 00
		2 axes, with handles	2 50
		2 axes (large)	2 00
		10 boxes matches	0 25
		½ lb saleratus	0 12
		1½ brls flour	13 00
		1 pine apple cheese	3 25
<i>Provisions to Crew for Voyage.</i>			
		26 lbs pork, \$3.75; 30 lbs flour, \$1.50; 3 lbs sugar, 37 cents; 1½ lbs tea, \$1.50; 3 lbs biscuit, 45 cents, 2 lbs lard, 50 cents	8 07
<i>The following as Presents to Indian Chiefs.</i>			
		4 black frock coats, \$72; 4 set shirts, \$8; 4 pairs black pants, \$24; 4 fancy ties, \$2; 4 pairs of men's boots, \$14; 4 lace belts, \$14; 4 large coloured silk handkerchiefs, \$5; 2 Tartan shawls, \$9; 8 fancy brooches, \$2; 2 pairs blankets, \$19; 4 naval caps, \$5	174 50
<i>Provisions to Men on arriving at Fort William.</i>			
July 27	....	3 lbs biscuit, 40 cents; 1 lb butter, 25 cents; ½ lb tea, 50 cents; 1 lb sugar, 15 cents; ½ lb tobacco, 25 cents; 4 pipes, 4 cents	1 59
<i>Provisions from North-West Angles to Fort William.</i>			
		100 lbs flour, \$5; 50 lbs pork, \$10; 4 lbs tea, \$4; 1 bag, 50 cents	19 50
<i>Carried forward</i>			840 50

Indian Department, per W. M. Simpson, Esq., to Hudson Bay Company.—
Continued.

			\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	840 50
		<i>Provisions at Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
		Biscuits, \$1 ; sugar, 25 cents ; tobacco, 25 cents.....	1 50
		<i>Paid the following Indians for Voyage with W. M. Simpson, Esq.</i>	
1871.			
August 3...	Lowgon Put Chat	57 days.....	57 00
	Michel Macchissin	54 ,,	54 00
	Wagatapp	57 ,,	57 00
	Michel Put Chat	57 ,,	57 00
	David Keotassin	57 ,,	57 00
	Arnin	13 ,,	13 00
	J. Bt. Collin (Guide)	57 ,, at \$1.50	85 00
		Total	1,222 00

Fort William, L.S., Oct. 4, 1871.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT TO HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

			\$ cts.
		<i>To the following Supplies at Shebandowan Lake, viz. :—</i>	
1871.			
August 15..	1 half-size canoe		30 00
	1 roll bark.....		1 00
	1 Tartan shawl		6 00
	15 lbs of flour		0 75
	5 lbs of pork		1 00
	4 lbs of sugar		0 50
	2 lbs of crackers.....		0 30
	1½ lbs of tea.....		1 50
		To amount of account rendered.....	1,222 00
		Total	1,263 05

Fort William, L.S., Oct. 10th, 1871.

(Copy.)

COMMISSIONER SIMPSON in account with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company,
for the following supplies in Red River District, October, 1871.

1871.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
July 19..	To 6 bags	Shot, each 84=504 lbs.....	0	18	90	72	} S. F. Francis.
	" 3 kegs	gunpowder, each 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ =200 lbs.....	0	50	100	00	
	" 20 lbs	flour.....	0	43	0	90	
	" 10 "	pork.....	0	25	2	50	
	" 1 "	tea.....			0	67	
	" 4 "	sugar.....	0	25	1	00	
	" 1 "	tobacco.....			0	50	
	" 500 large	gun flints.....	0	01	5	00	
	" 300 lbs	flour and bags.....	5	17	17	25	
	" 10 "	Congou tea.....	6	74	6	70	
	" 6 "	tobacco.....	0	50	3	00	
	" 100 "	flour and bags.....	5	45	5	75	
	" 6 "	gunpowder.....	0	50	3	00	
	" 12 "	shot.....	0	19	2	28	
	" 6 "	ball.....	0	19	0	38	
	" 1 doz	gun flints.....	0	12	0	12	
	" 3 common	striped shirts.....	1	06	3	18	
	" 2 pairs	blankets 23 pts.....	3	00	6	00	
	" 1 lb	Congou tea.....	0	67	0	67	
	" 1 lb	tobacco.....			0	50	
	" 1 grey	capot 4 ell.....			6	00	
	" cash per	freight of goods to M. J. McKay.....			1	25	
" 25..	" 8 galls	sherry wine.....	7	00	56	00	
	" 200 lbs	flour.....	0	05	10	00	
	" 2 cotton	bags.....	0	38	0	76	
	" 142 lbs	dried meat.....	0	15	21	30	
	" 3 "	Congou tea.....	0	67	2	01	
	" 3 "	plug tobacco.....	0	50	1	50	
	" 1 cotton	handkerchief.....			0	25	
	" 15 bags	flour, each 100 lbs, 1500 lbs, and bags.....	5	75	86	25	
	" 3 bbls	mess pork, each 200 lbs, 600 lbs.....	50	00	150	00	
	" 45 lbs	Congou tea.....	0	67	30	15	
Aug. 3..	To the following	supplies to Volunteer Troops:					
	" 4 lbs	salt.....	0	06	0	24	
	" 160 "	potatoes.....	0	02	3	20	
	" 15 "	pork.....	0	25	3	75	
	" 195 "	flour.....			9	75	
	" 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	sugar.....	0	25	4	28	
	" 2 lbs 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	tea.....	0	67	1	96	
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	pepper.....	0	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	04	
	To conveyance	of troops to Upper Fort Garry.....			6	25	
July 25..	To the following	supplies for Governor Archibald's kitchen:					
	" 18 lbs	beef.....	0	17	3	06	
	" 9 "	potatoes.....	0	02	0	18	
	" 2 "	tea.....	0	67	1	34	
	" 5 "	sugar.....	0	25	1	25	
	" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	butter.....	0	31	1	41	
" 26..	" 25 "	potatoes.....	0	02	0	10	
" 27..	" 25 "	beef.....	0	17	4	25	
" 18..	" 24 "	butter.....	0	31	0	70	
	" 37 "	beef.....	0	17	6	29	
	" 1 "	tea.....			0	67	
	" 3 "	sugar.....	0	25	0	75	
	" 8 "	potatoes.....	0	02	0	67	
" 29..	" 1 "	tea.....			0	67	
	" 5 "	sugar.....	0	25	1	25	
	" 1 sheep	.....			10	00
	" 8 lbs	beef.....	0	17	1	36	
	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	butter.....	0	31	1	01	
" 31..	" 14 "	beef.....	0	17	2	38	
	" 2 "	tea.....	0	67	1	34	
	" 20 "	potatoes.....	0	02	0	40	
	" 3 "	sugar.....	0	25	0	75	
	" 35 "	beef.....	0	17	5	95	
		Carried forward.....					

COMMISSIONER SIMPSON in account with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1871.	<i>Brought forward</i>				
July 31..	12 lbs potatoes	0	02	0	24
" 2..	35 " beef	0	17	5	95
	3 " sugar	0	25	0	75
	5 sheets cartridge paper	0	04	0	20
	1 lb dried apples			0	25
" 3..	16 lbs beef	0	17	2	72
	1 " tea			0	67
	2 " sugar	0	25	0	50
	23 " butter	0	31	0	78
	34 " beef	0	17	5	78
	To the following supplied Mr. Jas. McKay for Lower Fort :				
" 29..	1 coat			14	00
	1 Paris silk handkerchief to J. G. Prince			0	75
Aug. 1..	To cash paid Will Johnstone, per order			7	50
	Isaac Asham			10	00
	James Smith			7	50
	Joseph Thomas			8	75
	Cornelius Johnston			9	00
	1 cwt. pollard to bearer			2	75
" 4..	To the following supplied Mr. Simpson :				
	2 boxes cigars	12	50	25	00
	Cash paid Mr. Sam Cook, per order			80	00
	1 lb vermilion	2	00	0	50
	5 yds white cotton	0	21	1	05
	2 pcs middling tape	0	10	0	20
	Coffin for Indian child			2	50
	6 lbs adamantine candles	0	50	3	00
	6 " butter	0	31	1	86
	2 " corn starch	0	25	0	50
	168 " flour, per 100 lbs	5	00	8	40
	Paid Messrs. Gardiner for baking flour			2	00
	Hope, for cooking			3	00
	5 lbs tea, for Indians	0	67	3	35
	20 bbls mess pork (deduct at end of account)	50	00	1,000	00
	1 ox			100	00
	20 lbs sugar	0	25	5	00
	29 bbls mess pork (deduct at end of account)	50	00	1,450	00
	200 bags flour	5	00	1,000	00
	1 cod line for tracking line for boat			1	25
9..	To the following for Upper Fort Garry shop :				
	50 lbs gunpowder	0	50	25	00
	100 " shot	0	19	19	00
	1 shooting bag for powder			0	75
	12 bags flour, each 100 lbs, 1200 lbs and bags	5	75	69	00
	2 bbls mess pork, each 200 lbs (deduct at end of account)	50	00	100	00
11..	1 bag flour			5	75
	40 lbs pork			10	00
	1 " tea			0	67
	2 " tobacco	0	50	1	00
12..	4 " Souchong tea	1	13	4	52
	2 " Hyson tea	1	38	2	76
	3 " shot	0	19	0	57
	1 " gunpowder			0	50
	12 " sugar	0	25	3	00
	1 tin kettle, \$6			2	25
	1 " 5			2	00
	1 " 2			1	25
	5 lbs table salt	0	13	0	65
	30 bbls mess pork, each 200 lbs, 6,000 lbs (deduct at end of account)	50	00	1,500	00
	113 bags flour, each 100 lbs, 11,300 lbs	5	00	565	00
	23 " 112 lbs, 2,576 lbs	5	25	120	75
	136 sheeting bags	0	75	102	00
	Freighting 8,500 lbs flour from Upper to Lower Fort Garry, at per 100 lbs	0	50	42	50
	<i>Carried forward</i>				

COMMISSIONER SIMPSON in account with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.—Continued.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1871.	<i>Brought forward</i>						
Aug. 12..	2 3/4 galls port wine		6 00		16 50		
	1 " whiskey	} Lower Fort Garry	5 00		1 25		
	1 " brandy				6 00		
	1/2 lb tea	} Convict at Fort Ellice.	1 25		0 63		
	1 1/2 lbs sugar			0 38		0 67	
	7 " pemican ..			0 19		1 33	
	3 " dried meat			0 13		0 39	
	Cash for sending escort to Lower Fort				16 25		
" 21..	Cash paid Mr. Henderson for freightage to Oak Point, 4,100 lbs, at... ..		0 87 1/2		35 88		
" 29..	1 gal brandy				6 00		
" 30..	Cash paid you				2,000 00		
	By cash for Government of Manitoba						2,000 00
" 31..	1 1/2 lbs black tea		0 31		0 47		
	1 " green tea		1 38		0 69		
	4 " sugar		0 25		1 00		
	1 bag flour and bag				5 25		
	30 lbs pork		0 25		7 50		
	By the following assumed at Manitoba Post :						
	76 bags flour		5 00				380 00
	76 bags		0 75				57 00
	16 1/2 bbls pork		50 00				825 00
	3 1/2 boxes tobacco, 350 lbs		23 00				115 50
	3 half chests tea, 159 lbs		0 62 1/2				99 38
					9,134 66		3,476 88
					3,476 88		
					5,657 78		
	Less received from Government of Manitoba, 70 bbls pork, at \$50		3,500 00				
	Less depreciation on 70 bbls pork, old stock		1,166 66				
					2,333 34		
	<i>Total</i>				\$3,324 44		

Received payment.
 (Signed,) J. H. McTAVISH,
 for Hudson Bay Company.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, }
 16th Sept., 1871. }

(Copy).

THUNDER BAY, Nov. 1st, 1871.

Department of Secretary of State, Indian Branch,
 Dominion of Canada.

To J. A. Macdonell, M.D., Dr.

To forty days' service rendered in attending Indians between Thunder Bay and Fort Francis, by order of Indian Commissioners, at \$5.00 per day.....\$200 00

Less cash advanced as follows:

From Public Works Department, Sept. 5, by cash.....\$20 00
 Oct. 25, " 40 00
 Nov. 2, " 40 00

100 00

Balance still due.....\$100 00

Approved :
 (Signed) S. J. DAWSON.
 R. PETHER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose an account due to the Hudson's Bay Company—Fort William Post—of twelve hundred and sixty-three dollars, five cents, for sundries supplied to Indians of Rainy Lake.

Enclosed also is an account of seventy-five dollars due to the Public Works Department for wages paid to crewmen.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

(Copy).

FORT WILLIAM, L. S., Aug. 1st, 1872.

Indian Department, Ottawa.

Bought of Hudson's Bay Company.

1871.

Jan. 15, To amount of account rendered..... \$1,263 05

MONTREAL, 22 Aug., 1872

William Spragge, Esq.,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

SIR,—The accompanying account for \$1,263.05 against the Indian Department was transmitted to us by Mr. Wm. McIntyre, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort William, Lake Superior.

Mr. McIntyre mentions that Mr. W. M. Simpson informed him the account had been certified at Ottawa. If in order, we shall be much obliged if you will be pleased to direct that the amount be paid to Mr. Andrew Drummond, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, for account of the Company.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES BISSETT.

ABSTRACT of Disbursements made by Commissioner Simpson, in connection with
Indian Affairs of Manitoba and North West Territories, between June 21st,
1872, and February 22nd, 1873.

		\$ cts.
1872.		
June 21..	By Cash paid for a ham.....	3 85
	" 2 men, Trip to St. Francis.....	4 25
	" Servants do.....	4 00
	" Ferry over two Rivers.....	0 75
July 3..	" N. Chastellain, at St. Francis, 1 year's wages for 1871.....	250 00
	" Express charges on 3 boxes.....	0 50
" 20..	" 5 men for trip, from St. Francis to North West Angle and back, 8 days, at \$1.00.....	40 00
	" 1 man trip from St. Francis to North West Angle, 4 days, at \$1.00.....	4 00
" 26..	" Hon. Jas. McKay account Board of Works Department for supplies furnished to Commissioner for Indians at St. Francis, per order of S. J. Dawson.....	3,000 00
" 29..	" Trunk for stationery.....	5 00
	" Tacks 20c., hammer, &c. 75c.....	0 95
	" Customs fees.....	3 50
	" M. St. John, account of salary.....	50 00
" 31..	" Cash box.....	2 88
	" Tin safe.....	8 00
	" Indians with messages to Bands, this month.....	7 00
Aug. 7..	" E. Field, for services paying Portage Band of Indians in 1872.....	20 00
	" Messengers to Portage Indians.....	2 00
" 8..	" Mal. Cumming, interpreter, Portage Indians, for 3 days at \$2.00.....	6 00
	" 5 sheets for 1 chief and 4 braves of Fort Garry Band, \$1.00.....	5 00
	" 2 pairs boots for Fort Garry Band, \$4.00.....	8 00
" 13..	" J. Higgins, for a frying pan.....	1 00
" 19..	" 15 sheets for Pembina Band, 3 chiefs, and 12 braves.....	18 75
	" Bread for voyage.....	1 25
	" Frying pan for men.....	1 00
	" Small animal for rations for Pembina Band, on way home from Treaty in 1871; premised by Governor Archibald.....	30 00
	" Wages, 1 man with carts.....	8 50
	" Ferry over Red River.....	0 75
	" André Benard, trip with 2 carts to Pembina and back, 6 days.....	30 00
	" Servants at Pembina.....	1 25
	" For a tent bag.....	2 00
	" Board M. St. John, Manitoba Settlement.....	2 00
	" Cornish's Bill <i>in re</i> Powers.....	156 00
" 22..	" Francis Camer, for freight of a box containing chiefs' clothing to Stone Fort.....	5 00
	" Antoine Oumette, account freight to Oak Point, acct. Ind. Treaty No. 2.....	10 00
	" Feed for horse.....	1 00
" 23..	" F. W. Buchanan, account freight to N. W. Angle, Lake of Woods.....	65 00
" 26..	" S. S. Bedron for conveyance to Stone Fort of M. St. John.....	4 00
Aug. 31..	" Interpreters, Treaty No. 1, Stone Fort \$9.00, Fort Alexander, \$4.....	13 00
	" Interpreters, Treaty No. 2.....	8 00
	" Servants, do.....	5 00
	" 2 Indians with messages to Band at Salt Springs, Treaty No. 2.....	10 00
	" For Bread.....	0 75
	" " Hobble for horse.....	0 75
	" " 4 waggons to Fort Alexander Band to be resold for their benefit, each \$70.....	280 00
	" " 5 pairs Boots, 4 at \$3, 1 at \$5.....	17 00
	" " Board from August 1st to August 27th.....	54 00
Sept. 6..	" W. Clark's account, Oak Point.....	23 75
	" 1 pair socks for an Indian.....	1 50
	" P. Bruce's account, Treaty No. 2.....	30 00
	" For an ox to be killed for Indians, H. Prince's Band, during pay- ments.....	90 00
	" For bread.....	1 00
" 9..	" Antoine Oumette, in full for freight to Oak Point, Treaty No. 2.....	116 80
" 20..	" A. McDermott's account.....	83 75
	" M. St. John, on account.....	5 00
	" Interpreter \$1.25; keep of horse \$3.50, on visit to H. Prince's Band.....	4 75
	Carried forward.....	

ABSTRACT of Disbursements made by Commissioner Simpson, &c.

			\$ cts.
1872.		<i>Brought forward</i>	
Sept. 23..	By Cash paid M. St. John, account salary		100 00
" 30..	" W. M. Simpson, for services at payment of Fort Garry Band, 6 days at \$1 50.		9 00
"	" Cartage of 2 boxes to office		1 25
"	" Crew of boat from Stone Fort to Fort Alexander and back, Treaty No. 1		60 00
"	" Shoeing horse		2 00
"	" Indians of Treaty No. 1:—		
	Fort Garry Band	984 00	
	Pembina do	1,314 00	
	Portage la Prairie Band	1,827 00	
	Henry Prince's do	6,417 00	
	Brokenhead River do	285 00	
	Fort Alexander do	2,592 00	
			13,419 00
"	" Indians of Treaty No. 2:—		
	Waterhen and Crane Rivers.	882 00	
	Fairford Band No. 1	996 00	
	do No. 2	465 00	
	Lake Manitoba	612 00	
	Riding Mountain	531 00	
			3,486 00
Oct. 2..	" Servants to this date		10 00
"	" N. Chastellain, for pemmican for Indians, Henry Prince's Band, at Council		27 00
" 4..	" P. Markman, for freight to Oak Point, Manitoba Lake		5 00
" 11..	" Thos. Howard, for a store for St. Peters Reserve School-house		45 00
"	" Thos. Howard, wages of Constables at St. Peters, during elections, 19th Sept. 1872.		54 00
" 15..	" Edw. Bourke, freight of ploughs and harrows to Lake Manitoba		35 00
"	" Hire of horse and buggy to Portage la Prairie and back, 4½ days		23 75
"	" Interpreter at Portage la Prairie		2 00
"	" Board of M. St. John, at St. Peters		4 00
Nov. 15..	" C. Finler, repairs to office		40 00
Dec. 10..	" E. Bourke, freight of Ploughs and Harrows to Portage la Prairie		30 00
" 18..	" P. R. Young & Co., for conveyance of waggons to Stone Fort, in September 1872.		15 00
1873.			
Jan. 7..	" Henry Prince and Party—food at Council		6 50
" 8..	" For scrubbing office		0 50
" 11..	" Francis Rose and 2 men, for trip to Fort Francis and back		22 50
"	" for lining robes		5 00
"	" G. W. Kelland, for table and carpenter's work in office		8 50
"	" H. S. Donaldson's account for stationery for office in Winnipeg		29 63
"	" Coat for chief H. Prince		12 50
"	" Gratuity to sick Indian		1 00
" 15..	" Keep of horse at Indian Settlement		2 00
" 20..	" L. E. Bensley, for desk for office		83 45
" 24..	" Kittson's Line, for freight of 11 waggons per steamer to Pembina, 1872		115 90
" 30..	" Gratuity to an Indian		1 00
" 31..	" M. St. John, account of salary		10 00
"	" Carpenter for work at stables		4 00
"	" Gratuity to Henry Prince		2 00
Feb. 7..	" M. St. John, account salary		20 00
" 15..	" Keep of horse and man at High Bluff on visit to Sioux Indians		6 00
"	" Messenger to Sioux Indians		2 00
"	" Pembina Indian with message about trespass on Roseau Reserve		2 75
"	" M. St. John, account of salary		210 00
"	" Hudson's Bay Co's. account to date		256 18
"	" Rev. Jas. Setter, for stove for Indian School house at Brokenhead River		10 00
	Total		

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, 1872.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per Annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General.....	Hon. Joseph Howe	\$ cts.				..... Holds this office combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Deputy Superintendent	William Spragge....	2,150 00	March 17, 1862.....	Governor in Council ..	Jan. 1, 1829 ..	In Surveyor General's Department, of U. C.
Accountant	Chas. T. Walcot....	1,400 00	Dec. 1, 1859	Gov. General and O. C. 17th March, 1862....	October, 1854.	In Crown Lands Department.
Corresponding Clerk	L. Vankoughnet....	1,150 00	Feb. 13, 1861	Gov. General and O. C.	Feb. 13, 1861..	
Clerk's Draughtsman	J. P. M. Lecourt ...	1,000 00	April 10, 1862	Hon. A. Campbell	April 10, 1862.	
Clerk and Translator.....	J. V. de Boucherville	850 00	Jan. 1, 1869	Sir E. Taché	May, 1864....	In Registrar's Branch of Department of Secretary of State for Canada.
Clerk	Frederick Smith....	400 00	Oct. 13, 1870	Hon. Jos. Howe	Oct. 13, 1870..	O. C. of Oct. 13, 1871.
Assistant Accountant.....	J. Butler Butler	700 00	Oct. 30, 1871	Hon. Jos. Howe	June 12, 1869.	In P. O. Department, Halifax, N.S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, March 31, 1873.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian affairs.

Dr. Ph. Spohn.....	Physician	150 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	do do ..	do do ..
Miss A. B. McLean.	School teacher..	75 00	1st July, '71, to 31st March, '72	do do ..	do do ..
.....	.....	45 00	do do	Indian Schools.....	do do ..
T. Naningishkung ..	Chief	{ 7 54 } 1 29 }	1st April, to 19th July, '71.....	Chippewas of Rama ..	do do ..
J. B. Naningishkung	Chief and interp.	50 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Rev. W. Peake	For school teach.	50 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Dr. G. H. Corbett ..	Physician	100 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	do do ..	do do ..
John Kadahgegnon ..	Chief	100 00	do do	Chippewas of Saugeen.	do do ..
H. H. Madwayosh ..	do	100 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
John George.....	Sexton and wood	40 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Jos. K. James	Councillor.....	20 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Dr. Fickleton	Physician	200 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
H. S. Jones	School teacher..	116 67	do do	do do ..	do do ..
George Henry	Interpreter	200 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
David Root	Messenger.....	10 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Mary A. Jones	School teacher..	83 33	1st Nov., '71, to 31st March, '73	do do ..	do do ..
H. S. Jones	Interpreter	83 33	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Geo. A. Tabignon...	Chief	50 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	Chippewas of Nawash.	do do ..
W. McGregor	do	100 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
F. Lamorandière....	Interpreter	100 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
P. J. Kegedonce....	Chief	50 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
David Craddock....	School teacher..	100 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
John Rice.....	Secretary.....	20 00	do do	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	do do ..
Jos. Whetung	Chief.....	25 00	do do	do do ..	do do ..
Robert Pandansh ...	Messenger.....	5 00	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.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	Alf. McCue	Messenger	\$ 10 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.		
	Jno. Johnston	Chief	50 00	do do	Mississaguas of Skugog	do do		
	Jno. Sunday	do	112 00	do do	Mississaguas of Alnw'k	do do		
	Jno. Sunday, jr.	Secretary	48 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Dr. W. Noden	Physician	150 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Rev. J. A. Irwin ...	For Sexton and wood.	30 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Wm. Crow	Councillor	12 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Peter Crow	do	12 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Francis Beaver	do	12 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Mitchell Chubb	do	12 00	do do	do do	do do		
Western Superintendency	Robert Mackenzie ..	V. S. and Com'r.	960 00	do do	Indian Land Managt.	Supt. General	Feb. 10, '63	Stationed at Sarnia.
	Rev. A. Jamieson ..	Missionary	400 00	do do	do do	Governor in Council	June 5, '45	Stationed at Walpole Isl'd
	Rev. H. P. Chase ...	do	400 00	do do	do do	do do	Jan. 1, '45	Stationed at Caradoc.
	Jos. Wancansh	School teacher..	200 00	do do	Chippewas of Thames.	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.		
	Jos. Fisher	do	200 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Peter Brigham	Messenger	30 00	1st Oct., '70, to 30th Sept., '71.	do do	do do		
	S. Maskinonge	do	30 00	do do	do do	do do		
	John Week	do	7 50	1st Oct., '70, to 31st March, '71.	do do	do do		
W. Albert	do	7 50	1st April to 30th Sept., 1871.	do do	do do			

Grand River
Superintendency

John Henry.....	Councillor	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Jos. Wancanah	do	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Jos. Fisher.....	do	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
John Henry.....	Interpreter.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Wm. Marsden	School teacher..	250 00	1st April to 31st March, 1872.		Chippewas of Sarnia..	do	do	do	do	
Wm. Wawanosh....	Interpreter.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Joshua Wawanosh..	Chief	37 78	1st April to 25th May, 1871.		do	do	do	do	do	Dead. Paid to his widow.
Joshua G. Bird	School teacher..	200 00	1st March, '71, to 31st March, '72		do	do	do	do	do	
James Cameron	do	100 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72		Chippewas of Walpole Island.	do	do	do	do	
Wm. N. Fisher.....	Councillor and Interpreter.	70 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Charles Kyoshk	Councillor.....	20 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Alex. Johnson.....	do	20 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
J. G. Bryson	School teacher..	300 00	do	do	Moravians of Thames.	do	do	do	do	
Frederick Jacob....	Chief	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Joshua Jacob.....	Councillor.....	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
C. M. Stonefish....	do	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Jos. Pheasant	do	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
Jas. H. Crowley....	School teacher..	125 00	do	do	Wyandotts of Anderdon	do	do	do	do	
Dr. W. Lambert....	Physician	80 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
J. E. Maguire	School teacher..	125 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
J. T. Gilkison	V.S. & Comm'r.	1,344 00	do	do	Indian Land Managt..	Supt. General.....	May 1, '62	Stationed at Brantford.	do	
Henry Andrews ..	Clerk	792 00	do	do	do	Governor General ...	Jan. 1, '55	do	do	
Dr. R. H. Dee.....	Physician	1,500 00	do	do	Six Nations of G. R..	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.				
Dr. W. McCosgon..	do	280 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
G. H. M. Johnson..	Interpreter.....	400 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	

RETURN B.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Grand River Superintendency	Jas. McLean	Warden	\$ cts. 200 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	Six Nations of G. R..	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.		
	David Hill	Caretaker	20 00	do do	do do	do do		
	George King	Chief	100 00	do do	Mississaguas of Credit.	do do		
	James Checock	Messenger	50 00	do do	do do	do do		
	Dr. Thomas Pyne	Physician	200 00	do do	do do	do do		
	James McLean	Warden	100 00	do do	do do	do do		
	James A. Wood	School teacher..	125 00	do to Sep. 30, '71	do do	do do		
	A. A. Jones	do ..	176 67	{ April 1, '71, to Sept. 30, '71, and Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871. }	do do	do do		
	Fred. Takwah	Sexton	14 53	April 1 to Nov. 1, 1871.	do do	do do		
	Jas. Tobicco	do	10 42	Nov. 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do do	do do		
Northern Superintendency	Alf. R. Pyne	School teacher..	100 00	Jan. 1 to March 31, 1872.	do do	do do		
	Wm. Plummer	V. S. & Comm'r	1,152 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	Indian Land Managt..	Superintendent Gen'l.	May 18, 1868	
	McGregor Ironside..	Clerk	702 72	do do	do do	do do	Aug. 5, 1863	
	Dr. Thos. Simpson..	Physician	1,000 00	do do	do do	do do	April 1, 1867	
	Rev. J. Jenneseau } & assistants ... }	School teachers .	300 00	do do	do do	Governor General ...	Oct. 22, 859	
	Rev. J. Sims and } Mrs. Birkett ... }	do ..	50 00	April 1, 1871, to June 30, '72.	do do	Superintendent Gen'l.		
	W. Stinson	do	150 00	July 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do do	do do		
	John Davidson ... }	{ Agt. for Indian Lands, Sault Ste. Marie.. }	250 00	April 1 to Sept. 30, 1871.	do do	do do	April 1, 1870	

Lower Canada..	Miss J. Martin.....	School teacher..	150 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	
	T. B. Reid	do ..	150 00	Oct. 1, 1870, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	
	Rev. F. Boucher....	R. C. Missionary	225 96	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	Lower Canada.....		Governor General ...		
	Rev. F. Marcoux ...	do ..	203 32	do do	do	.....	do do		
	Mrs. M. G. Powell..	School teacher..	200 00	do do	do	.....	Superintendent Gen'l.	May 8, 1865	
	Miss S. Fortin.....	do ..	83 34	do do	do	.....	do do		
	S. Annance.....	do ..	16 66	April 1 to May 31, 1871.	do	.....	do do		
	E. R. A. Fletcher...	do ..	212 50	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	.....	do do		
	Miss Connoly.....	do ..	150 00	do do	do	.....	do do		
	Jos. Laurent	do ..	120 00	do do	do	.....	do do		
	Dr. H. J. Martin....	Physician	100 00	do do	do	.....	do do		
	Dr. Wm. Wakeham.	do	80 00	do do	do	.....	do do		
	Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher	School teacher..	100 00	do do	do	.....	do do		
	Rev. L. Trahan.....	do ..	293 75	Jan. 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	.....	do do		
Rev. A. L. Fortin ..	do ..	175 00	do do	do	.....	do do			
Sisters Gertrude & } Margaret Mary. }	do ..	187 50	do do	do	.....	do do			
Rev. A. Audet, for..	do ..	150 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	.....	do do			
Rev. J. H. Leonard, for	do ..	150 00	do do	do	.....	do do			

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian affairs.

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, 1872, 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	Indian Land Management Fund.
	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor	400 00	
	Medicines	353 84	
	Advertising, printing, &c.	337 43	
	Sundries, rent, telegrams, &c.	346 47	
	Blankets	1,305 69	
	Travelling expenses	487 13	
	Contingencies	736 36	
	Services of Jos. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie	223 76	
	Advance of salary	200 00	
	Surveys, roads, inspections, &c.	2,767 09	
	Wharf, at Garden River	68 19	
	Transfers	234 72	
	Relief	100 00	
	Due from Government	523 71	
	Repairs to doctor's house, Manitowa- ning	165 75	
	Law costs	657 89	
	Percentage on receipts	575 02	
	Protection of timber	50 00	
	Improvements	654 26	
	Grant to Methodist chapel	100 00	
Western Superintendency	Law expenses	72 60	Chippewas of Sarnia.
	Medicines	144 43	
	Sundries	80 40	
	Grant	60 00	
	Allowance to chapel steward, &c.	35 00	
	Surrenders	267 72	
	Percentage on receipts	484 82	
	Pensions	262 50	
	Distribution	5,760 95	
	Surveys	61 97	
	Distribution	2,556 44	Chippewas of Walpole.
	Percentage on receipts	168 03	
	Pensions	40 00	Chippewas of Thames.
	Distribution	3,133 83	
	Coffins	61 00	
	Percentage on receipts	200 00	
	Distribution	135 58	Munsees of Thames.
	Graveyard fence	100 00	Moravians of Thames.
	Distribution	6,379 49	
	Percentage on receipts	147 64	
	Distribution	2,401 44	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
	Percentage on receipts	10 00	
	Interest on investments	101 92	Wm. Wabuck.
	do do	76 48	Jas. Manace.
	do do	127 39	Nancy Maiville
Central and Eastern Su- perintendency	Distribution	135 24	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.
	do	2,146 92	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
	Percentage on receipts	333 21	
	Musical instruments	256 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Roads and bridges	1,796 15	
	Expenses of Deputation	38 00	
	Pensions	30 00	
	Distribution	9,020 95	
	Percentage on receipts	652 46	

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

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	
		\$ cts.		
Central and Eastern Su- perintendency	Wharf at Cape Croker	300 00	Chippewas of Nawash.	
	Improvements	78 00		
	Roads and bridges	2,517 83		
	Pensions	110 00	Chippewas of Rama.	
	Distribution	11,171 32		
	Percentage on receipts	791 32		
	Purchase of Cattle	150 00	Chippewas of Snake Island.	
	Distribution	2,183 29		
	Percentage on receipts	172 49		
	Distribution	1,057 50	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.	
	Percentage on receipts	60 39		
	do do	446 22		
	Distribution	7,443 38	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	
	Rents	2,623 55		
	Travelling expenses	43 75		
	Pensions	30 00		
	Allowances to Chiefs	377 50		
	Repairs of school-house, &c.	190 50		
	Medical services	22 00		
	Gratuities	30 00		
	Expenses of Mohawk church	904 00		
	Sundries for tribe	98 59		
	Insurance	39 40		
	Percentage on receipts	89 00		
	Distribution	3,233 39		
	Law costs	1,245 19		
	Distribution	493 24		Mississaguas of Skugog.
	Percentage on receipts	17 20		
	Distribution	2,537 48	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	
	Loans for church	148 00		
	Grand River Superinten- dency	Percentage on receipts	1,035 78	Six Nations of Grand River.
		Distribution	42,688 57	
		Fire losses	1,228 00	
Chiefs' board money		800 00		
House-rent		75 00		
Pensions		350 00		
Refund		366 67		
Contingencies		525 00		
Improvements		1,030 00		
Gratuity		10 00		
Medical comforts		57 88		
Percentage on receipts		7 31		
Distribution		5,561 34		
Pensions		225 00		
Contingencies		113 40		
Sundries	86 36			
Northern Superinten- dency	Distribution	203 20	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron Shawanega Band.	
	Refund	584 00		
	Transfer	14 44	Chief Dokis and Band.	
	Distribution	42 20		
	do	2,232 47	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.	
	do	1,961 47		
	do	383 92	Ojibbewas of Lake Su- perior.	
Percentage on receipts	47 70			
Cornwall Superinten- dency	Distribution	2,396 79	Batchewana Indians.	
	Fuel for school	22 00		
	Chiefs' allowances	100 00		
Lake of Two Mountains	Percentage on receipts	59 13	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.	

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

Station, Superintendency, or Division,	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
St. Francis	Percentage on receipts	76 68	Abenakis of St. Francis.
	Distribution	350 00	
	Transfer	1,533 51	
Isle Verte and Viger...	Percentage on receipts	37 19	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.
	Improvements	129 36	
General Fund, Provi- sional Account	Transfers	2,050 00	General Fund, Provisional Account.
	Refunds	738 81	
Garden River	Percentage on receipts	453 97	Garden River Indians.
	Distribution	461 17	
	Roads and bridges	125 00	
Caughnawaga, Eastern Division	Percentage on receipts	206 25	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
	Missionary services	238 26	
Western Superinten- dency	Grants	100 00	Indian Schools.
	Salaries, in part	110 00	
	Education and board	2,150 00	
Lake Huron, Mississagua River	Percentage on receipts	18 75	Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
Lake St. John	do do	44 14	Lake St. John Indians.
	Distribution	100 00	
	Improvements	125 00	
Lake Nipissing	Distribution	167 66	Lake Nipissing Indians.
	Refund	336 00	
Meganattewan and Nais- contyong Reserves	Percentage on receipts	20 70	Meganattewan and Nais- contyong Reserves.
Nishiquanga and band ..	Refund	152 00	Nishiquanga and Band.
Manitoulin Island	Percentage on receipts	539 73	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
	Distribution	628 50	
	Refunds	282 60	
	Improvements	108 00	
River Desett	Percentage on receipts	277 93	River Desert Indians.
	Distribution	995 21	
	Roads and bridges	50 00	
Spanish River	Percentage on receipts	104 00	Spanish River Indians.
	Distribution	22 64	
Thessalon River	Percentage on receipts	2 13	Thessalon River.
Whitefish River	do do	2 80	White Fish River Indians.
Fort William, Lake Su- perior	do do	2 49	Fort William Band, Lake Superior.
Chief Tetemonais and band	Distribution	100 00	Chief Tetomonais & Band.
Upper Ottawa	Percentage on receipts	12 00	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Ouataouais.
Parry Island	do do	2,892 70	Parry Island Indians.
	Distribution	200 00	
French River	Percentage on receipts	84 80	French River Indians.

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the year ended 30th June, 1872.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount.
Lower Canada.....	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries.....	\$ cts. 464 64
	Tribal expenses	32 10
	Travelling expenses	307 60
	School grant.....	150 00
	Advertising	107 52
	Salaries and services of medical attendants.....	225 50
	Investigation of claims at Chicoutimi.....	49 00
	Compensation to Z. Duhamel.....	100 00
	Salaries to school teachers.....	2,233 39
	Roads and bridges	50 00
	Grants to relieve distress.....	1,962 50
	Fishing nets.....	300 00
	Prosecution of Indians for selling liquor	60 00
	Seed grain	1,855 00
	Grant to build school-house at Cornwall Island.....	150 00
Vaccination	27 00	
Inspection of Viger lands	20 00	
		8,094 25

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN 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 ended 30th June, 1872, out of the Nova Scotia Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
Nova Scotia	Vaccination.....	\$ cts.	Nova Scotia Indians.
	Medical relief.....	19 50	
	Salaries.....	613 45	
	Building barn.....	1,325 00	
	Blankets and relief (Districts 1 to 7).....	25 00	
	do do do.....	700 00	
	Ploughing, clearing interval, &c.....	100 72	
	Agricultural implements, oxen, &c.....	81 50	
	Seed grain (Districts 1, 2 and 3).....	145 00	
	do do 4, 5, 6 and 7).....	350 00	
School grant.....	700 00		
	100 00		
		4,160 17.	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1871.

RETURN E (1).

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, 1872, out of the New Brunswick Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
New Brunswick	Vaccination	\$ 299 00	New Brunswick Indians.
	Medical relief	108 00	
	Grant	20 00	
	Salaries	346 50	
	Gratuity	200 00	
	Relief, &c., Charlotte Co.	100 00	
	Travelling expenses	40 00	
	Distribution	1,770 00	
		2,883 50	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN E (2).

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1872, out of the funds of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
Manitoba & North West Territory.	Salaries and services.....	\$ cts.	Indians of Manitoba and North West.
	Travelling expenses	1,758 40	
	Medals, flags, &c.....	966 90	
	Wagons	427 21	
	Clothing, boots, hose, &c.....	2,820 00	
	Provisions, supplies, &c.....	131 63	
	Lithographed maps.....	3,331 62	
	Payments in connection with treaties, Ft. Francis	50 00 6,000 00 <hr/> 15,485 76	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN E (3.)

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1872, out of British Columbia Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
British Columbia	Entertainment of Indians on Her Majesty's Birth-day.....	\$ cts. 500 00	British Columbia In- dians.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

DR.

Indians of Manitoba and North West in account current with the Indian Department.

CR.

1872.		\$ cts.	1872.		\$ cts.
June 30th ..	To amount of payments made from Indian Office, between 1st January and 30th June, 1872, as per statement herewith.....	15,485 76	January 1st.	By Robert Pither, amount of balance apparently in his hands and not yet accounted for...	429 37
		15,485 76	June 30th ..	Amount of Balance debited to Government, 30th June, 1872.....	15,056 39
					15,485 76

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

F.—STATEMENT and Condition of the Indian Fund, shewing the Balance at the Credit thereof on the 1st July, 1871, the Receipts and Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1872, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances 1st July, 1871.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Credit Balances 30th June, 1872
		Land, Timber, &c.	Interest, Grants, &c.	Transfers.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	541 13	1,533 51	37 59	76 68	1,647 78	426 68	1,533 51	1,960 19	228 72
Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger	816 09	1,093 47	64 47	.....	1,157 94	129 36	37 19	166 55	1,807 48
Batchewana Indians.....	7,521 23	548 50	388 16	.....	936 66	383 92	47 70	431 62	8,026 27
Bausoliel Indians.....	45,799 09	3,228 24	2,445 81	104 06	5,778 11	2,467 39	333 21	2,800 60	48,776 60
Chippewas of Snake Island.....	21,949 46	663 93	1,150 44	49 90	1,864 27	1,145 00	60 39	1,205 39	22,608 34
Chief Dokis and his band.....	569 44	.....	29 00	.....	29 00	584 00	14 44	598 44	Nil.
Durham Indians.....	677 61	.....	37 47	.....	37 47	.....	.....	.....	715 08
General Fund, Provisional Account	3,635 12	1,395 00	122 32	.....	1,517 32	738 81	2,050 00	2,788 81	2,363 63
Garden River Indians.....	3,532 91	4,539 82	238 39	.....	4,778 21	586 17	453 97	1,040 14	7,270 98
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	31,009 53	1,835 23	1,840 49	.....	3,675 72	2,518 79	.....	2,518 79	32,166 46
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,445 48	1,010 20	114 64	1,042 34	2,167 18	326 24	118 27	444 51	3,168 15
Lake of Two Mountains Indians..	520 63	70 20	41 83	521 17	633 20	.....	59 13	59 13	1,094 70
Lake Huron Indians on Mississaga River.....	730 05	187 50	39 30	.....	226 80	.....	18 75	18 75	938 10
Lake St. John Indians.....	889 62	441 45	50 82	.....	492 27	225 00	44 14	269 14	1,112 75
Lake Nipissing Indians.....	1,820 02	.....	92 72	.....	92 72	523 66	.....	523 66	1,389 08
Mississaguas of Skugog.....	10,007 51	230 00	504 83	.....	734 83	543 24	.....	543 24	10,199 10
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	54,106 76	172 00	2,725 67	.....	2,897 67	2,745 48	17 20	2,762 68	54,241 75
Munsees of the Thames.....	2,694 54	.....	135 55	.....	135 55	135 58	.....	135 58	2,694 51
Manace, James.....	1,519 23	.....	76 47	.....	76 47	76 48	.....	76 48	1,519 22
Mailville, Nancy.....	2,532 04	.....	127 39	.....	127 39	127 39	.....	127 39	2,532 04
Manitoulin Island, unceded	37 38	.....	1 89	.....	1 89	.....	.....	.....	39 27
Megannattewan and Naiscutyong Indian Reserves.....	393 72	207 00	24 74	.....	231 74	.....	20 70	20 70	604 76
Nishiguanga and his band.....	145 28	.....	1 79	4 93	6 72	*152 00	.....	152 00	Nil.
Ojibwas of Lake Huron.....	48,631 31	.....	2,477 56	.....	2,477 56	2,477 87	.....	2,477 87	48,631 00
Ojibwas of Lake Superior.....	38,470 71	.....	1,959 90	.....	1,959 90	1,961 47	.....	1,961 47	38,469 14
Ojibwas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	9,310 92	5,897 30	602 67	100 00	6,599 97	1,019 10	689 73	1,708 83	14,202 06
Six Nations of the Grand River....	832,033 46	13,898 63	48,370 19	.....	62,268 82	49,098 62	1,284 07	50,382 69	843,919 59
Lower Canada Indian Fund.....	117,686 24	150 00	6,387 03	.....	6,537 03	8,094 25	.....	8,094 25	116,129 02

* Includes a Transfer to Government of \$523 71.

F.—STATEMENT and condition of the Indian Fund, shewing the Balance at the Credit thereof on the 1st July, 1871, the Receipts and Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1872, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.—Continued.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances 1st July, 1871.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Credit Balances 30th June, 1872
		Land, Timber, &c.	Interest, Grants, &c.	Transfers.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indian Land Management Fund...	192,766 18	319 11	13,442 52	9,693 54	23,457 17	20,845 28	705 80	21,551 08	194,670 27
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Clench's deficits.....	890 22		45 34		45 34				935 56
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	2,689 01		135 28		135 28	135 24		135 24	2,689 05
River Desert Indians.....	19,705 69	2,851 36	1,066 20		3,917 56	1,045 21	277 93	1,323 14	22,300 11
Serpent River Reserve.....	159 97	808 00	24 45		832 45		80 80	80 80	911 62
Spanish River Indians.....		1,040 00	23 11	1 41	1,064 52	22 64	104 00	126 64	937 87
Tetomonais, Chief, and his band.....	1,048 67		62 60		62 60	100 00		100 00	1,011 27
Thessalon River Reserve.....	585 57	77 00	29 82		106 82		2 13	2 13	690 26
Wyendotts of Anderdon.....	51,401 28	4,644 47	2,797 50		7,441 97	2,731 44	10 00	2,741 44	56,101 81
Wabbuch, William.....	2,025 64		101 92		101 92	101 92		101 92	2,025 64
White Fish River Reserve.....	218 22	28 10	11 13		39 23		2 81	2 81	254 64
Fort William Band, L. S.....	252 10	24 90	13 17		38 07		2 49	2 49	287 68
Nipissingues, Algonquins, &c.....	283 98	120 00	18 56		138 56		12 00	12 00	410 54
Hurons of Lorette.....	331 38		16 98		16 98				348 26
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	186,519 64	5,967 25	10,022 37	557 38	16,547 00	12,737 77	652 46	13,390 23	189,676 41
Chippewas of Nawash.....	223,352 93	6,703 39	11,908 03	1,209 89	19,821 31	14,577 17	791 32	15,368 49	227,805 75
New Brunswick Indians.....	245 38		3,350 22		3,350 22	2,883 50		2,883 50	712 10
Chippewas of the Thames.....	69,281 36	2,005 00	3,679 66		5,684 66	3,845 83	200 00	4,045 83	70,920 19
Moravians of the Thames.....	132,396 48	3,865 04	6,865 48		10,730 52	6,915 49	386 50	7,301 99	135,825 01
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	116,613 59	103 73	6,515 92		6,619 65	6,853 27	7 31	6,860 58	116,372 66
Chippewas of Rama.....	48,339 31	1,619 81	2,533 82	105 24	4,258 87	2,540 83	172 49	2,713 32	49,884 86
Nova Scotia Indians.....	1,398 52	1,010 49	3,473 35		4,483 84	4,160 17		4,160 17	1,722 19
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	96,202 11	7,217 76	5,254 21		12,471 97	12,585 96	371 22	12,957 18	95,716 90
Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	54,958 08	1,680 31	2,842 23		4,522 54	2,766 44	168 03	2,934 47	56,546 15
Indian Schools.....	41,528 86	844 68	2,316 58	92 60	3,253 86	2,360 00		2,360 00	42,422 72
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	137,721 58	4,848 31	7,382 32		12,231 13	7,793 35	484 82	8,278 17	141,674 54
Parry Sound Indians.....	Nil.	26,927 00	604 60		27,531 60	400 00	2,692 70	3,092 70	24,438 90
Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	75,038 04	1,050 04	3,970 70		5,020 74	4,866 58	89 00	4,955 58	75,103 20
French River Reserves.....	Nil.	848 00	19 20		867 20		84 80	84 80	782 40
	2,694,980 30	111,705 73	158,616 80	13,559 14	283,881 67	186,754 59	14,081 01	200,835 60	2,778,026 37

25

Deduct Transfer from Indian Land Management Fund to Government for ----- allowed for Interest....	523 71	
	<u>13,557 30</u>	
Add Transfer to Nishiguanga and his band--Credited to Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 84	
	<u>13,559 14</u>	
Deduct (R. Pither, debtor balance).....		429 37
		<u>2,777,597 00</u>

† Includes a Transfer of \$1.84 from Indian Land Management Fund for Interest.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

25-8

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RETURN G.

Dr.

GOVERNMENT in account Current with the Indian Department.

Cr.

1871.		\$	cts.	1871.		\$	cts.
July 1....	To Amount of Balance	2,694,980	30	Sept. 30....	By Amount of payments, quarter to 30th Sept., 1871	15,576	33
Sept. 30....	do of sums deposited and interest, quarter to 30th Sept., 1871	56,135	68	Dec. 31....	do of difference in interest allowed by the Finance Dept., and that charged by the Indian Office half year to 31st December, 1871	523	71
„ 30....	do of annual grants, year to 30th June, 1872	8,100	00	do 31....	do of payments, quarter to 31st Dec., 1871	73,364	45
Dec. 31....	do of sums deposited, quarter to 31st Dec. 1872	49,319	46				
„ 31....	do of interest, quarter to 31st Dec., 1871, allowed by Finance Department, 2 yrs. interest on adjustment account to 30th June, 1871	37,262	98				
„ 31....		1,057	71				
1872.				1872.			
Mar. 31....	To Amount of sums deposited, quarter to 31st March, 1872	26,148	52	Mar. 30....	By Amount of payments, quarter to 31st March, 1872	15,325	98
„ 31....	do of interest, quarter to 31st March, 1872	37,434	87	June 30....	do do do 30th June, 1872	98,426	93
June 30....	do of sums deposited, quarter to 30th June, 1872	16,756	98	do 30....	do of Balance	2,778,026	37
„ 30....	do of interest, quarter to 30th June, 1872	38,061	51				
„ 30....	do of payment of grant to Manitoba and North West Indians	15,485	76				
„ 30....	do of payment of grant to British Columbia Indians	500	00				
		2,981,243	77			2,981,243	77
July 1....	do of Balance brought down	2,778,026	37				

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C. T. WALCOT
Accountant Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1872.

RETURN H.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Acres of Indian lands sold during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

No of Acres.	To what Tribe belonging.	Amount of Principal.	Average rate per acre.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,295	Chippewas of Saugeen and Nawash	6,750 75	1 57
72	do Nawash exclusively	432 00	6 00
813	Batchewana Bay Reserve	813 00	1 00
11,374	Manitoulin Indians	5,318 50	47
200	Wyendotts of Anderdon	1,300 00	6 50
[Town Lots.	Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe and Orillia.....	2,330 00	.....
21½	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	434 00	20 66
Town Lots.	Sarnia	1,101 00	.....
350	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	328 00	0 94
100	Medonte	400 00	4 00
8½	Oneida Six Nations	33 00	4 12
17,234		19,240 25	

J. P. M. LECOURT.

Draughtsman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th March, 1873.

RETURN I.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on the 30th June, 1872.

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
			\$ cts.
Albemarle	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound.....	16,158 Acres.	2 50
Amabel	" "	5,898½ "	2 50
Keppel	" "	101 "	2 50
Do	" "		
Half Mile Strip.....	" "	406 "	2 50
Sarawak	" "	84 "	2 50
Eastnor	" "	46,380 "	1 00
Lindsay	" "	66,951 "	1 00
St. Edmund.....	" "	65,592 "	1 00
Bidwell	Manitoulin Island (Lake Huron).....	22,996 "	} Agricultural lands 50 cents per acre. Mineral lands \$1 per acre.
Howland	" "	15,326½ "	
Sheguiandah.....	" "	24,445 "	
Billings	" "	22,179 "	
Assiginack	" "	20,707 "	
Campbell.....	" "	38,959 "	
Carnarvon.....	" "	35,421 "	
Allan	" "	22,075 "	
Tehkummah.....	" "	17,786 "	
Sandfield	" "	24,067 "	
Gordon	" "	24,173 "	
Macdonald.....	Garden River (North Shore of Lake Huron)	18,401 "	
Aweres	Batchewaning Bay.....	21,544 "	
Ferwick	" "	16,994 "	
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	6,829 "	2 50
Orford	County of Kent.....	215 "	4 68
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	705 "	4 00
	Total.....	631,871½ Acres	

J. P. M. LECOURT.

Draughtsman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 28th, 1873.

RETURN K.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Band, in 1871 and 1872.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Oneidas of the Thames	633	633	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames ..	611	609	.....	2	
Moravians of the Thames	275	278	3	.....
Wyandotts of Anderson	73	72	.....	1	
Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	804	817	13	.....
Chippewas of Sarnia	547	548	1	.....
do Snake Island	130	126	.....	4	
do Rama	264	261	.....	3	
do Christian Island	185	183	.....	2	
Odahwahs and Pottawatamies, of Chris- tian Island	39	38	.....	1	
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scougog Lakes	311	313	2	.....
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	735	757	22	.....
Mississaguas of Alnwick	205	194	.....	11	Decreased by Emigration.
Ojibways of Sandy Island	198	184	.....	14	do Death.
Chippewas of Saugeen	306	331	25	.....	Increased by births and Im- migration.
do Cape Croker	364	360	.....	4	
Christian Island Band, on Manitoulin Island	84	84	.....	.....
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,916	2,952	36	.....
Mississaguas of the Credit	210	208	.....	2	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,453	1,312	.....	141	Many of these Indians are understood to have been absent on Government Works, and thus the de- crease in their number this year.
do Lake Huron	1,072	1,072	.....	.....
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,566	1,566	.....	.....
Carleton County Indians	21	21	.....	.....
Indians of South Lanark	17	17	.....	.....
do North do	13	13	.....	.....
do South Renfrew	79	79	.....	.....
do North do	94	94	.....	.....
do South Nipissing	75	75	.....	.....
do North do	312	312	.....	.....
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do St. Regis	896	.....	.....	.....
Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains	416	.....	.....	.....
River Desert Indians	113	185	72	.....
do Temiscaming Indians	198	.....	.....	.....
Indians of South Pontiac	68	.....	.....	.....
do North do	520	.....	.....	.....
do Hull Township	66	.....	.....	.....
do Picanock	21	.....	.....	.....
do Hincks	15	.....	.....	.....
do Eagle River	22	.....	.....	.....
do Kensington	1	.....	.....	.....
do Bouchette	9	.....	.....	.....

RETURN K.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Quebec.—Continued.</i>					
Indians of Tomassine.....	196				
do Kakebougá.....	92				
do Bowman.....	8				
do Lieures West.....	54				
do Mulgrave.....	20				
do St. Angelique.....	3				
do Petite Nation.....	1				
do Ripon.....	4				
do North Nation.....	44				
do North Rouge.....	75				
do Argenteuil.....	6				
do Doncaster.....	8				
do Montcalm.....	12				
do Joliette.....	5				
do Berthier.....	6				
do Richelieu.....	3				
do Iberville.....	7				
do Mississquoi.....	3				
do Shefford.....	1				
do Maskinongé.....	20				
do South St. Maurice.....	9				
do North do.....	175				
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	273	294	21		
do Becancour.....	68				
Indians of Stanstead.....	2				
do Compton.....	5				
do Portneuf.....	3				
Hurons of Lorette.....	235	264	29		
Montagnais of Point Bleu, Chicoutimi, Roberval, &c.....	423				
Montagnais of the Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamitz and Mingan.....	1,309				
Amalecites formerly of Viger.....	79				
Micmacs of Maria and Restigouche.....	1,000				
Indians of Gaspé Basin.....	84				
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860				
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>					
Indians of Annapolis.....	63	63			
do Colchester.....	31				
do Cumberland.....	44				
do Digby.....	224	224			
do Guysborough.....	48				
do Halifax.....	115				
do Hants.....	168				
do Lunenburg.....	50				
do Kings.....	61				
do Pictou.....	125				
do Queen's.....	83				
do Shelburne.....	28	28			
do Antigonish.....	93				
do Cape Breton.....	188				
do Inverness.....	138				
do Richmond.....	78				
do Victoria.....	69				

Number of Indians at Restigouche stated at 730, June, 30th, 1872.

RETURN K.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Indians of Restigouche	74	20	.....	54	
do Queen's	37	30	.....	7	
do Sunbury	26	20	.....	6	
do Northumberland ..	436	435	.....	1	
do Westmoreland	93	105	12	.....
do Gloucester	54	32	.....	22	
do Charlotte	49	52	3	.....
do Kent	248	309	61	.....
do Victoria	112	148	36	.....
do St. John	23	19	.....	4	
do Kings	76	50	.....	16	
do Carleton	21	30	19	.....
do York	159	112	.....	47	
<i>Province of Manitoba and the North West.</i>					
Lake Manitoba Indians	154	160	6	.....
Pembina Band	309	312	3	.....
Fort Garry Indians	181	233	52	.....
Waterhen and Crane River Indians	116	176	60	.....
Portage La Prairie Band	321	447	126	.....
Riding Mountain and Dauphin Lake Indians	74	113	39	.....
Fairford Band (No. 1)	81	107	26	.....
do (No. 2)	92	192	100	.....
Brokenhead River Indians	95	93	.....	2	
Fort Alexander Indians	50	320	270	.....
St. Peter's Band	1,168	1,493	325	.....
Indians of Rainy Lake	386	.....	.....	.....
do Lake of the Woods	346	.....	.....	.....
do do	115	.....	.....	.....
do Shoal Lake	111	.....	.....	.....
do Fort Francis	49	.....	.....	.....
Salteaux Indians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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 do	225	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Indians do .....	.....	600	.....	.....
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>					
Cowichan .....	.....	7,000	.....	.....
Comox .....	.....	120	.....	.....
Aht .....	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Quackewelths, with sub-tribes .....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Euclataws .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Millbanks—Bella Coolas .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Tsimsheans .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Hydahs .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Tahelies .....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Siccannies .....	.....	500	.....	.....
Shushwhaps .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Kootemays .....	.....	400	.....	.....
Information received last year apparently not re- liable.					

RETURN K.—*Concluded.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Rupert's Land.</i>					
Indians of Rupert's House	400	.....	.....	.....	Rupert's River.
do Fort George, Great Whale River	450	.....	.....	.....	Eastmain.
do Little Whale River	50	.....	.....	.....	do
do Nitchequon	180	.....	.....	.....	do
do Osnaburgh	350	.....	.....	.....	Albany River.
do Martin's Falls	300	.....	.....	.....	do
do Long Lake	250	.....	.....	.....	do
do Albany	700	.....	.....	.....	do
do New Brunswick	150	.....	.....	.....	Moose River.
do Mattamagamingue	120	.....	.....	.....	do
do Flying Post	100	.....	.....	.....	do
do Mettatchewan	50	.....	.....	.....	do
do Abitibi	450	.....	.....	.....	do
do Long Portage Post	50	.....	.....	.....	do
do Moose Factory	420	.....	.....	.....	do
do Waswanapee	200	.....	.....	.....	Rupert's River.
do Mistasine	150	.....	.....	.....	do

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

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

23—9	Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		\$ cts.					
	Mount Elgin Industrial School.....	Rev. Jas. Gray.....	Not known.	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and Indian Funds.....	23	13	36	This is a boarding school for Indian children; towards the support of 30 of whom \$60 per annum for each are contributed from Indian Funds.
	Moravians of the Thames.....	J. G. Bryson.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....	31	17	48	
	Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	James Crowley.....	250 00	.....	6	7	13
	Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wm. Marsden.....	300 00	\$250, Indian Funds; \$50, Wesleyan Methodist Society.....	23	20	43	
	do Walpole Island.....	Jas. Cameron.....	300 00	\$200, Church of England; \$100, Indian Funds.....	35	11	46	
	do Kettle Point.....	J. Greenbird.....	300 00	\$150, Church of England; \$150, Indian Funds.....	6	7	13	
	do & Munsees of the Thames	{ Jos. Fisher.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	24	26	50	
		{ Jos. Wancansh.....	200 00	do.....	22	18	40	
	Oneidas of the Thames.....	Miss Delong.....	200 00	Wesleyan Methodist Society.....	10	6	16	
	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	Mary Ann Jones.....	200 00	Funds of the band.....	21	17	38	
	do do.....	S. J. Dowling.....	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	25	21	46	
	Mississaguas of Scugog.....	No school in 1872.....						
	do Mud Lake.....	George Crook.....	400 00	New England Company.....	32	22	54	
	do do.....	Miss Sanderson.....	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	16	9	25	
	do Alnwick.....	John Sunday, Jun.....	200 00	do do do.....	26	20	46	
	Chippewas of Cape Croker.....	D. Craddock.....	250 00	Funds of band and Church of England Missionary Society.....	21	24	45	
	do do.....	Peter Kezhiok.....	150 00	Funds of band.....	8	8	16	
	do Rama.....	Miss Delong.....	200 00	Funds of band and Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	32	15	47	
	do Snake Island.....	Wm. Lane.....	300 00	do do do.....	13	6	19	
	do Georgina Island.....	Chas. Grylls.....	200 00	do do do.....	16	12	28	
	do Christian Island.....	Anna B. McLean.....	260 00	do do do.....	16	14	30	
	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	Win. P. deRoche.....	185 00	do do do.....	15	20	35	
	do do.....	Sarah Green.....	166 00	Funds of band and New England Company.....	21	22	43	
	do do.....	C. Irwin.....	200 00	New England Company.....	18	19	37	
	Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	250 00	Indian Funds.....	19	13	32	
	do do do.....	James A. Wood.....	250 00	do.....	20	5	25	
	do do do.....	Albert A. Pyne.....	400 00	do.....	41	14	55	

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

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.		\$ cts.				926	
Six Nations Indians, No. 1	Thos. Griffith	320 00	New England Company	50	45	95	
do do 2	Isaac Barefoot	300 00	do do				
do do 2	George Martin	200 00	do do	25	27	52	
do do 3	Moses Martin	200 00	do do	15	19	34	
do do 4	George Powles	200 00	do do	31	14	45	
do do 5	Chas. Jackson	200 00	do do	14	19	33	
do do 6	John Gusick	200 00	do do	29	24	53	
do do 7	Miss Diamond	200 00	do do	14	11	25	
do do 8	Miss Crombie	200 00	do do	49	45	94	
do do 9	Mrs. Beaver	200 00	do do	13	12	25	
do do 10	Susan Hill	200 00	do do	15	24	39	
do do 11	Miss M. Diamond	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	11	9	20	
Wikwikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. J. Jenneaux and Miss Andreont	300 00	Indian Funds	85	55	140	
Shesheguaning do	Wm. Barril	300 00	Congregational Society	14	16	30	
Shegwensah do	Wm. Stinson	300 00	\$50, Indian Funds; \$250, New England Society	32	25	57	
Garden River Indians	Miss E. Penny	200 00	Indian Funds and Ch. Mission S'ty	22	22	44	
Fort William do	Miss J. Martin	150 00	do	20	25	45	
Golden Lake do	Miss Ann Connelly	170 00	\$150, Indian Funds; \$20 by Indians	17	13	30	
Manitoulin Indians, Little Current	T. B. Reid	100 00	Indian Funds				
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.						1,170	
Micmacs of Restigouche	Miss Isabella McTomney	150 00	do	16	14	30	
do Maria	Miss G. Lefebvre	150 00	do	8	6	14	
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	Brother Philip	Not known	Seminary of St. Sulpice	26		44	
do do	Scurs Ste. Dorothee and Ste. Eleonore		do do		18		
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher	350 00	Indian Funds	40	12	52	
Abenakis of St. Francis	Jos. Laurent	273 00	\$120, Indian Funds; \$153 from Bureau of Education	13	24	37	

do do	Miss Fortin	200 00	\$100, Indian Funds; \$100 from the				
River Desert Indians	Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary...	150 00	Sabrevois Committee.....	18	9	27	
Betsiamits Indians			do do	49	60	109	
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	Mrs. Powell.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	18	22	40	
Hurons of Lorette.....	Miss L. Dubuc	140 00	Bureau of Education of Quebec.....	20	28	48	
Indians of Moisie and Seven Islands.....							No school at Betsiamits.
						401	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Indians of Annapolis County, near Bear River	Miss R. McLaughlan	Not known		24	23	47	

RETURN M:

STATEMENT.

Number of Letters received in 1871-72.....	2,236
do do 1870-71.....	2,114
Increase in 1871-72	122
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1871-72....	1,752
do do do 1870-71.....	1,182
Increase in 1871-72	570
Extra Entries on account of Letters in 1870-71	1,274
do do do 1871-72.....	1,196
Decrease in 1871-72	78
Total number of Entries in Letter Register for 1871-72.....	5,262
do do do 1870-71.....	4,570
Increase in 1871-72	692
Number of Letters written and entered in 1871-72.....	1,882
do do do 1870-71.....	1,577
Increase in 1871-72	305
Number of Reports entered as made in 1871-72.....	93
do do do 1870-71.....	69
Increase in 1871-72.....	24
Number of Assignments registered under Act 23 Vic. Cap. 2, during the year 1871-72.....	139
do do do do do 1870-71.....	84
Increase in 1870-71	55

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1873.

RETURN B.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was applied and the purposes for which it was incurred.

Table with columns: Where Expenditure was Incurred, Names of the Persons Paid, Retiring Allowances, Salaries and Annuities, Pensions, Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes, Erection or Repairs to School Houses or other Public Buildings, Distribution of Interest, Percentage on Monies Collected, Insurance, Construction or Repairs of Wharves, Boats and Bridges, Legal Expenses, Surveyors, Inspectors, &c., Blankets Purchased, Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle, Travelling Expenses, Relief to Destitute, Medical Services and Medicines, Refunds, Contingencies, &c., Transfers to other Accounts, Total, To what Tribe or Fund Charged.

Carried forward

RETURN B.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Expenditure from India Fe is during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

Table with columns: Where Expenditure was incurred, Names of the Persons, Retirement, Salaries and Annuities, Pensions, Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes, Erection or Repair to School Houses or other Public Buildings, Distribution of Interest, Percentage on Moneys Collected, Insurance, Construction or Repair of Wharves, Roads and Bridges, Legal Expenses, Survey, Inspections, &c., Blankets Purchased, Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle, Travelling Expenses, Relief to Destitute, Medical Services and Medicines, Refunds, Contingencies, &c., Transfers to other Accounts, Total, To what Tribe or Fund Charged.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE,

1872.

.....
SUBMITTED BY LAW TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
.....



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 BIDEAU STREET.

1873.

