

REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN BRANCH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:

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1872



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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Certified.*  
*WM. H. LEE,*  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*JOSEPH HOWE,*

17th April, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*OTTAWA, 28th April, 1871.*

SIR,

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

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

*I have, & c.,  
JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.*

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*OTTAWA, 5th May, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have & c.,  
JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State.*

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



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*OTTAWA, 6th May, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,*  
*JOSEPH HOWE,*  
*Secretary of State for the Provinces.*

W.M. Simpson, Esq.,  
S.J. Dawson, Esq.,  
Robert Pether, Esq.,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*OTTAWA, 6th May, 1871.*

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

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

*I have the honor to be, Sir,*  
*Your most obedient servant,*  
*JOSEPH HOWE,*  
*Secretary of State for the Provinces.*

The Honorable  
H.L. Langevin, C.B.,  
Minister of Public Works.



*OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.  
OTTAWA, 9th May, 1871.*

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

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

*I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
JOSEPH HOWE,  
Secretary of State for the Provinces.*

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

*SAULT ST. MARIE,  
6th June, 1871.*

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

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

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

*I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WEMYSS M. SIMPSON*

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

*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
SILVER HEIGHTS, May 28th, 1871.*

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

Indians.

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

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

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

*I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD*

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

*FORT FRANCIS,  
11th July, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,  
WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,  
S.J. DAWSON,  
ROBERT PETHER,  
Commissioners.*

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

*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
SILVER HEIGHTS, July 19th, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

warning parties not to intrude on their lands until a Treaty should be made.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,*  
*ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.*

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,  
Ottawa.  
*Land proposed to be included in the Indian Treaty.*

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



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

### **PROCLAMATION.**

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

*God Save the Queen.*  
*WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,*  
*Indian Commissioner.*

Winnipeg, July 18th, 1871.

### **PROCLAMATION.**

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

*God Save the Queen.*  
*WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,*  
*Commissioner.*

Fort Garry,  
July 18th, 1871.

*GOVERNMENT HOUSE,*  
*SILVER HEIGHTS, July 22nd, 1871.*

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,*  
**ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.**

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

**PROCLAMATION.**

**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA**

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

**ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.**  
*To all whom it may concern,*  
*Greeting.*

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

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

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

*THOMAS HOWARD,*  
*Provincial Secretary.*

By Command.  
Winnipeg, July 23rd, 1871.

*LOWER FORT GARRY,*  
*July 29th, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

I wished to correct this idea at the outset.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,*  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State  
for the Provinces.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the sun shall shine,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*LOWER FORT GARRY*  
*MANITOBA, July 30th, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State



for the Provinces,  
Ottawa.

(COPY)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Signed,*  
*WEMYSS M. SIMSON, [seal.]*  
*Indian Commissioner.*

(Signed,)  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,  
Lt. Governor of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.  
JAMES McKAY, P.L.C.  
A.G. IRVINE, Major.  
ABRAHAM COOLEY.  
DONALD GUNN, M.L.C.  
THOMAS HOWARD,  
HENRY COCHANE.  
JAMES McARRISTER.  
HUGH McARRISTER.  
E. ALICE ARCHIBALD,  
HENRY BOUTHILLIER.  
MIS-KOO-KE-NEW, or Red Eagle (Henry Prince,) his + mark.  
KA-KE-KA-PENAIS, or Bird forever (William Penefather), his + mark.  
NA-SHA-KE-PENAIS, or Flying down Bird, his + mark.  
NA-NA-WA-NANAN, or Centre of Bird's Tail, his + mark.  
KE-WE-TAY-ASH, or Flying Round, his + mark.  
WA-DO-WUSH, or Whippoorwill, his + mark.  
OZ-ZA-WE-KWUN, or Yellow Quill, his + mark.

*WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, August 27th, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



(COPY.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed,)  
WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,  
Indian Commissioner.

(Signed,)  
ADAMS, G. ARCHIBALD, *Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and the N.W. Territories.*  
JAMES McKAY, P.C.C.  
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN.  
E.A. ARCHIBALD.  
LILY ARCHIBALD.  
HENRI BOUTHILLIER.  
PAUL DE LARONDE.  
DONALD McDONALD.  
ELLIZA McDONALD.  
ALEXANDER MUIR, Sen.  
MEKIS his + mark.  
SON-SONSE his + mark.  
MA-SAH-KEE-YASH his + mark.  
FRANÇOIS his + mark.  
RICHARD WOODHOUSE his + mark.

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1871.

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

*I have, & c.,*



*WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,*  
*Indian Commissioner.*

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

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA & PORTIONS OF NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

Copy of Map accompanying Treaty No. 2 executed August 1871

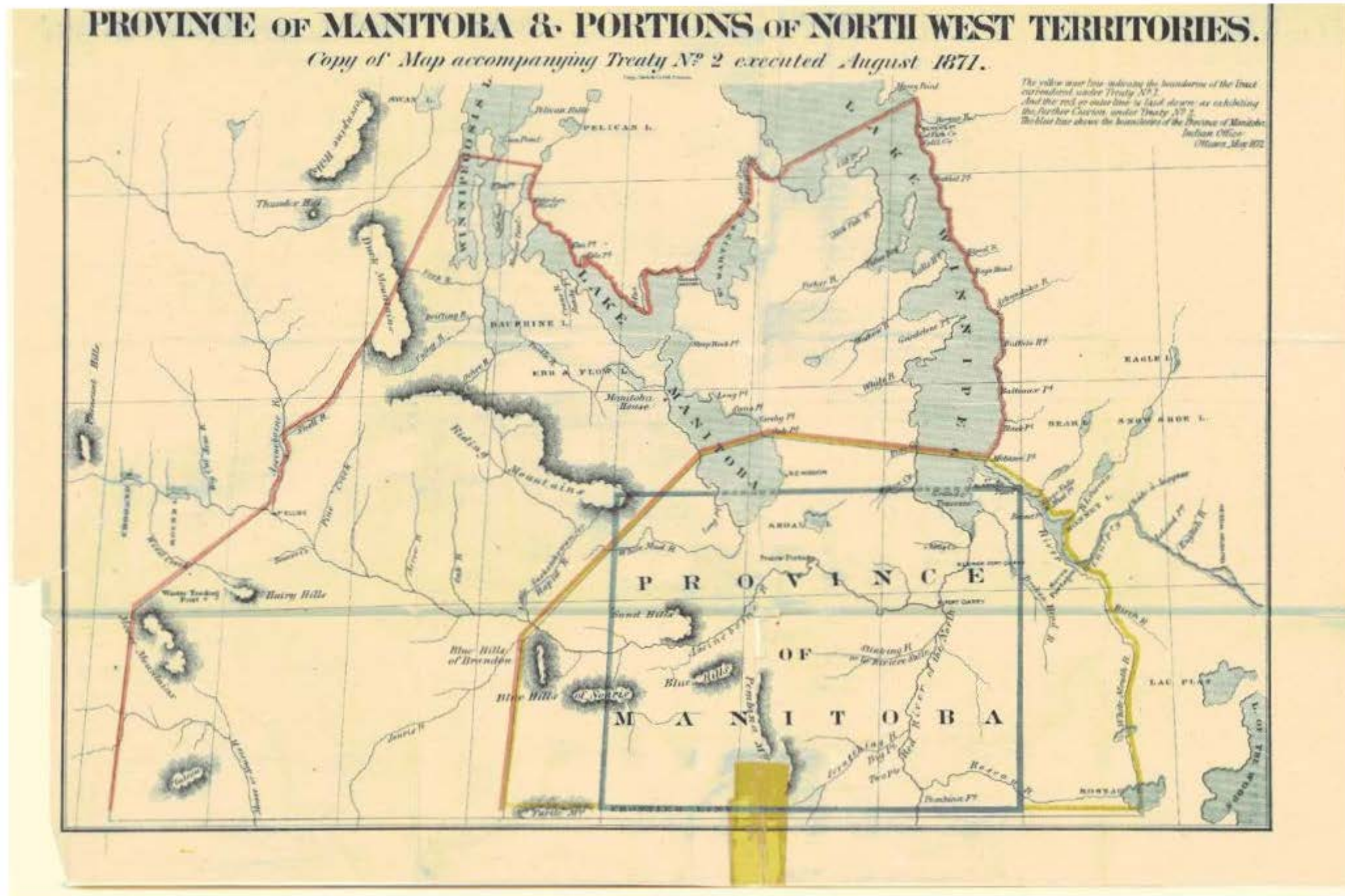
The yellow inner line indicates the boundaries of the Tract surrendered under Treaty No. 1.

And the red or outer line is laid down as exhibiting the further Cession under Treaty No. 2.

The blue line shews the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.

Indian Office

Ottawa, May 1872



(Copy.)

**INDIAN DEPARTMENT, DOMINION OF CANADA.**

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

1871	...	Dr.	Cr.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 20	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson, Indian Commissioner	3,500.00	...
...	By paid S.J. Dawson, for Rainy Lake Indians (see receipt herewith)	...	3,500.00
Aug. 5	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	3,000.00	...
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	3,000.00	...
7	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	1,073.25	...
...	By paid Capt. Villiers, expenses of constables (account A)	...	1,073.25
12	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	4,000.00	...
30	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	2,000.00	...
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	778.67	...
...	By paid J.J. Hargrave, per R. Tait (account B)	...	778.67
Sept. 1	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	550.77	...
...	By paid A. Boyd, for tobacco (account C)	550.77	...
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	660.63	...
...	By paid John Schultz, for tea (account D)	...	669.63
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	28.00	...
...	By paid W. Harvey, for horse hire (account E)	...	28.00
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	316.05	...
...	By paid J. Romans, for teams (accounts F G)	...	316.05
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	87.96	...
...	By paid Bannatyne & Begg (accounts H I)	...	87.90
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	17.40	...
...	By paid J. Brennan, for her (account k)	...	17.40
Aug. 4	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	35.00	...
...	By paid J. Nesbit, for labor (account L)	...	35.00
5	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	109.00	...
...	By paid A.M. Brown & Co., for sundries (account M)	...	109.00
6	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	68.13	...
...	By paid A. McDermott, for teams (account N)	...	68.13
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	7.28	...
...	By paid W.H. Lyon (account O)	...	7.28
9	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	669.50	...
...	By paid J. McKay, for sundries (account P)	...	669.50
12	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	25.00	...
...	By paid G. Murdoch, for team (account Q)	...	25.00
Sept. 2	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	3.75	...

...	By paid Bannatyne & Begg (account R)	...	3.75
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	5,000.00	...
15	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	894.00	...
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	3,324.44	...
...	By paid Hudson Bay Company (account S)	...	3,324.44
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	3,150.00	...
...	By paid Major Peebles, Control Department, pork (account illegible text)	...	3,150.00
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	100.00	...
...	By paid M. St. John (account T)	...	100.00
...	To Cash paid W.M. Simpson	40.10	...
...	By paid Geo. Archibald (Account U)	...	40.00
...	See account furnished by Provincial Treasurer, Manitoba	\$32,438.93	...
...	By Cash paid Chief Yellow Quill \$50, and his brave Exetapetung \$40, per advice of Gov. Archibald and Hon. J. McKay. (See letter of 9th August, marked V)	...	90.00
...	By paid hire of a horse, 20th July (account W)	...	5.00
...	By paid Interpreters, 5th August (account X)	...	68.00
...	By paid Interpreters, 5th Sept. (account Y)	...	26.00
...	By paid W. Harvey's account, 4th Sept. (account Z)	...	35.00
...	H.B. Co.'s account, Oak Point (account No. 1)	...	20.60
...	By paid H.B. Co's account, Manitoba House (account No. 2)	...	66.13
...	By paid Butcher's account (account No. 3)	...	8.80
...	By paid expenses at Oak Point and Manitoba H. (acct. No. 4)	...	22.62
...	Carried forward	\$32,438. 93	\$14,887.08

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

1871	...	...	Dr.	Cr.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Amount brought forward	...	32,438.93	14,887.07
...	By paid Richard Woodhouse, \$40; and his spokesman, John Anderdon, \$20 (account No. 5)	...	...	60.00
...	By paid Masahkeeyash, \$40; and his spokesman, David Marsden, \$20 (account No. 6)	...	...	60.00
...	By paid Sousonse, \$40; and his spokesman, Naycanwaywaywetung, \$20 (account No. 7)	...	...	60.00
...	By paid Mekis, \$40; 2 councillors and 2 braves, at \$20 each, \$80 (account No. 8)	...	...	120.00
...	By paid Sousone, 3 braves, each \$20 (account No. 9)	...	...	60.00
...	By paid François or Broken Fingers, \$40 and his spokesman, \$20 (account No. 10)	...	...	60.00
...	By paid braves of Francis, each \$20 (account No. 11)	...	...	60.00
...	By paid John Nesbit's account (account No. 12)	...	...	10.00
...	By paid Wm. Drever's account (account No. 13)	...	...	15.00
...	By paid sundry expenses (account No. 14)	...	...	12.25
...	By paid A.M. Brown & Co's account (account No. 15)	...	...	8.75
...	By paid H.B. Co., for Pembina Indians (account No. 16)	...	...	648.00
...	By paid H.B. Co., for Fort Alexander Indians (account No. 17)	...	...	150.00
...	By paid N. McEachran's account (account No. 18)	...	...	98.50
...	August 22nd, 1871.	...	...	...
...	By Cash paid Riding McNataiut Indian, Treaty No. 2, at Manitoba House	\$444.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Fairford Indians	486.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Fairford Indians	552.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Waterhen and Crane Rivers	696.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Lake Manitoba	924.00	...	...
...	\$6 per head, 1st and 2nd payments, Treaty No. 2	...	...	3,102.00
...	Paid at Stone Fort, August 4th and 5th, 1871.	...	...	...
...	By Cash paid Henry Prince's Band, Treaty No. 1	\$2,010.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Fort Alexander Band	150.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Brokenhead River Band	129.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Pembina Band	1,092.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Portage la Prairie Band	963.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Fort Garry Band	426.00	...	...
...	\$3 per head, total 1st payment, and \$3 per head to American Indians who were at Treaty	\$5,670.00	...	5,670.00
...	By Cash paid Henry Prince's Band, Treaty No. 1.	\$4,221.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Fort Alexander Band, H.B. Company, No. 1 (\$150) account	...	...	...

	No. 17)			
...	By Cash paid Brokenhead River Band	447.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Pembina Band, \$648, H.B. Co. (acct. 16)	300.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Portage la Prairie Band	1,749.00	...	...
...	By Cash paid Fort Garry Band	645.00	...	...
...	\$3 per head, total 2nd payment	\$7362.00	...	7,362.00
...	By paid Wasusququn for advising Indians to collect	...	...	3.00
...	By paid John Lovell, for printing and postage (account No. 19)	...	...	5.53
...	To Balance due Commissioner	...	13.18	...
...	...	...	\$32,452.11	\$32,452.11
...	...	...	\$13.18	...
...	Omitted travelling expenses due W.M. Simpson	...	208.90	...
...	...	...	...	\$222.08

(Signed,  
WEMYSS M. SIMPSON  
Indian Commissioner

*OTTAWA, November 3rd, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

people from a distance, and then leave them to starve at our doors, or, in search of food, to plunder the neighborhood into which they had been introduced. At that season of the year the Indians were not engaged in fishing or hunting, and consequently large numbers of men, women and children attended at the place of meeting, for all of whom food was provided. The price of provisions, even at the lowest price for which they could be obtained was high, pork being fifty dollars a barrel, and flour twenty shillings stg. per hundred, and such cattle as I was able to purchase £16 per head, so that the expense of keeping the Indians during the negotiation of Treaty and payment of the gratuity, which lasted eleven days, forms no small share of the total expenditure. In addition to this expense, it was thought necessary by the Lieutenant Governor that Major Irvine, commanding the troops at Fort Garry should be requested to furnish a guard at the Stone Fort during the negotiations, and that there should be at hand, also, a force of constabulary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of liquor amongst the Indian encampments; other expenses of a somewhat similar nature were incurred which would be totally unnecessary upon any future occasion of payment being made to the Indians of Manitoba. I may here refer to the apparently prolonged duration of the first negotiation, and explain, in reference thereto, the causes, or some of them, that entailed the 1955 of time and attendant expense. For some time, a doubt has existed whether the Chief, nominally at the head of the Indians of the Indian settlement, possessed the good will and confidence of that Band, and I thought it advisable to require that the several bands of Indians should select such Chief's as they thought proper, and present these men as their authorized chiefs, before anything was said as to the terms of a Treaty. The Indians having acquiesced in this proposal, forthwith proceeded to such election; but the proceeding apparently involved discussion and consideration amongst themselves, and two days elapsed before the men chosen were presented for recognition, and the business of the meeting commenced.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,  
WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,  
Indian Commissioner.  
EDMONTON HOUSE,  
13th April, 1871.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### MEMORANDA:

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

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

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

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

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

*Messages from the Cree Chiefs of the Plains, Saskatchewan, to His Excellency Governor Archibald, our Great Mother's Representative at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement. 1. The Chief SWEET GRASS, The Chief of the Country,*

GREAT FATHER,-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. "The LITTLE HUNTER,"

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

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

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

#### **NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*JOSEPH HOWE.*

## **APPENDIX.**

*INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA.*

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

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

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

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

## **PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

The expenditure in the construction of roads of that description in the Saugeen Peninsula, and the Manitoulin Island, was \$6,240 11/100, and the work performed was supplementary, and in continuation of that of former years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

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





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

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

### **NEW BRUNSWICK.**

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

### **NOVA SCOTIA.**

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

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

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

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **POPULATIONS.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

*I have the honor to be, Sir,*  
*Your obedient servant,*  
WM. SPRAGGE,  
D.S.G.A.

**RETURN A.**

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

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

*C.T. WALCOT,*  
*Accountant, Indian Affairs*

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

## RETURN B.

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

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

...	John Assance	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71	Chippewas of Beausolve	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	David Assance	Interpreter	25 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71	Chippewas of Beausolve	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Thos. Naningishkung	Chief	25 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71	Chippewas of Rama	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	J.B. Naningishkung	Chief and Interp	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71	Chippewas of Rama	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Rev. J.L. Saunders.	For Se'l Teacher	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71	Chippewas of Rama	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Dr. H. Corbett	Medical Attd't	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71	Chippewas of Rama	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...

Local Superintendency of Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office of Service.	Amount Paid \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency	John Kadahgegwon	Chief	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Henry H. Madwaosh	Chief	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Jos. K. James	Councillor	10 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	John George	Church Sexton	40 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Cephas Kahbego	Interpreter	12 50	1st April, '70, to 30th June, '70.	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Geo. Hall	School Teacher	200 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Doctor Frickleton	Surgeon	152 05	27th June to 31st March, 1871	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Henry S. Jones	Interpreter	150 00	1st July, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Geo. A. Tabigwon	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Nawash	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Wm. McGregor	Chief	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Nawash	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	F. Lamorandere	Interpreter	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Nawash	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
	David	School		1st April, '70, to	Chippewas	Nominated by	1st April,	



...	Craddock	Teacher	200 00	31st May, '71	of Nawash	Band and app'd by Dept	'70	...
...	John Rice	Secretary	20 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Miss. of Rice & Mud L	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Joe. Whetung	Chief	25 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Miss. of Rice & Mud L	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	R. Pandaush	Messenger	5 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	Miss. of Rice & Mud L	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Jacob Jacobs	Messenger	5 00	1st April, '70 to 30th Sept., '70	Miss. of Rice & Mud L	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Alfred McCue	Messenger	5 00	1st Oct., '70, to 31st May, '71	Miss. of Rice & Mud L	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	John Johnson	Chief	50 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Skugog	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Dr. W. Noden	Medical Attdt	150 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	John Sunday, Senr	Chief	112 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...

Local Superintendency of Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office of Service.	Amount Paid \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
...	Geo. Baker	Councillor	12 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Peter Crow	Councillor	12 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Thos. Marsden	Councillor	12 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	William Crow	Councillor	12 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	John Sunday, Jr	Secretary	48 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
...	Rev. J.A. Iveson	Forsexton & wood	30 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Alnwick	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	...
Western Superintendency	Robert McKenzie	V.S. and Comr.	980 00	1st April, '70 to 31st March, 71	Ind. Land Manag't	Supt. General	10th Feb. '65	Stat'd at Sarnia.
...	Rev. A. Jamieson	Missionary	400 00	1st April, '70 to 31st March, 71	Ind. Land Manag't	Governor in Council	5th June, '45	Stat'd at Walpole I.
...	Rev. H.P. Chase	Missionary	400 00	1st April, '70 to 31st March, 71	Ind. Land Manag't	Governor in Council	1st Jan., '65	Stat'd at Carradoc.
...	Joshua Wancaush	School Teacher	200 00	1st April, '70 e 31st March, 71	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Jos. Fisher	School Teacher	200 00	1st April, '70 e 31st March, 71	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	John Henry	Interpreter	100 00	1st April, '70 to 31st March, 71	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Peter Brigham	Messenger	30 00	1st Oct., '69, to 30th Sep., '70	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
				1st Oct.,		Nominated by		

...	S. Maskinonge	Messenger	30 00	'69, to 30th Sep., '70	Chippewas of Thames	the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	John Week	Messenger, Bear Creek	7 00	1st April, '70 to 30th Sep., '70	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	John Henry	Councillor	1200	1st Oct., '69, to 30th Sep., '70	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Joseph Wancash	Councillor	12 00	1st Oct., '69, to 30th Sep., '70	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Joseph Fisher	Councillor	12 00	1st Oct., '69, to 30th Sep., '70	Chippewas of Thames	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Joshua Wawanosh	Chief	250 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Sarnia	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Wm. Wawanosh	School Teacher and Interpreter	225 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Sarnia	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	James Cameron	School Teacher	100 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Walpole	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	W.N. Fisher	Councillor and Interpreter	70 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Walpole	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Jno. Natawosh	Councillor	10 00	1st April, '70 to 30th Sept., '70	Chippewas of Walpole	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Thos. Buckwheat	Councillor	10 00	1st April, '70 to 30th Sept., '70	Chippewas of Walpole	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...
...	Joshua Greenbird	Councillor	20 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Chippewas of Walpole	Nominated by the Band and app'd by Department	...	...

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office of Service.	Amount Paid \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
Western Superintendency	Chas. Kujoshk	Councillor	10 00	1st Oct., '70 to 31st May, '71	Chippewas of Walpole	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	John C. Bryson	School Teacher	300 00	1st April, '70 to 31st March, '71	Moravians of Thames.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Representatives of late Philip Jacob	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 30th Sept., '70.	Moravians of Thames.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Frederick Jacob	Chief	50 00	1st Oct., '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Moravians of Thames.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Joshua Jacob	Councillor	6 00	1st Oct., '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Moravians of Thames.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	C.M. Stonefish	Councillor	6 00	1st Oct., '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Moravians of Thames.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Josh. Pheasant	Councillor	6 00	1st Oct., '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Moravians of Thames.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Jos. H. Crowley	SchoolTeacher	250 00	1st April, '70, to 31st	Wyandotts of Anderdon	Nominated by Band and app'd by the	...	...

				Mar., '71.		Department.		
...	Dr. W. Lambert	Medical Att'd	80 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar., '71.	Wyandotts of Anderdon	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
Grand River Superintendency	J.T. Gilkison	V.S. and Comr.	1372 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Six Nations of G.R. & Ind. L. Mangt. Fund	Supt. General	1st May, '62	...
...	Henry Andrews	Clerk	784 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Ind. L. Mangt. Fund	Gov. General	1st Jan., '55	...
...	R.H. Dee, M.D	Medical Att'd	1500 00	1st April. '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Six Nations G.R.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	W. McCargo, M.D.	Medical Att'd	280 00	1st April. '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Six Nations G.R.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	G.H. Johnson	Interpreter	400 00	1st April. '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Six Nations G.R.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Jas. McLean	Warden	200 00	1st April. '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Six Nations G.R.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	David Hill	Caretaker	20 00	1st April. '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Six Nations G.R.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
				1st				

...	Geo. King	Chief	100 00	April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Jas. Chechock	Messenger	50 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Thos. Pyne, M.D	Medical Att'd	200 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	James McLean	Warden	100 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...

Local Superintendency of Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office of Service.	Amount Paid \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
...	James A. Wood	School Teacher	250 00	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Alfred A. Jones	School Teacher	229 17	1st May, '70, to 31st May, '71.	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
...	Fred Takwah	Sexton	25 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Mississaguas of Credit.	Nominated by Band and app'd by the Department.	...	...
Northern Superintendency	W. Plummer	V.S. and Comr	1176 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Indian Land Mangt.	Supt. General	18 May, '68	...
...	McGregor Ironsides	Clerk	715 44	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Indian Land Mangt	Supt. General	5 Aug., '63.	...
...	Thos. Simpson, M.D.	Medical Attd	1000 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Indian Land Mangt	Supt. General	1 April, '67.	...
...	Rev. Jos. Jennesseaux and Assist	School Teachers.	300 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Indian Land Managt	Governor General	22 Oct., '59	...
...	Rev. J. Sims and Mr. Birkett	School Teacher	200 00	1st April, '70 to 31st	Indian Land Managt	Governor General	22 Oct., '59	...

				May, '71				
...	John Davidson	Agent for Indian Land, Sault St. Marie	500 00	1st April, '70 to 31st May, '71	Indian Land Mangt	Supt. General	1 April, '70	...
Lower Canada	Rev. F. Boucher	R.C. Missionary	225 96	1st April, '70 to 30th June, '70	L. Canada Ind. Fund	Governor General.	...	...
...	Rev. F. Marcoux	R.C. Missionary	50 83	1st April, '70 to 31st Mar., '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Governor General	...	...
...	Rev. Jos. Maurault	R.C. Missionary	225 96	1st April, '70 to 30th June, '70	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Governor General	...	Dead.
...	Thos. White	School Teacher	37 50	1st July, to 30th Sept., '70	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	1 April, '67	River Desert Indians, Mr. White having left the school, this Quarter's salary was paid to these ladies, they having performed Mr. White's duties.
...	Sisters Gertrude & Margaret Mary	School Teacher	37 50	1st April, '70. to 31st May, '71.	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	1 April, '67	...
...	Mrs. M.J. Powell	School Teacher	200 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	8 May, '65	...
	Simon	School		1st April, '70, to	L. Canada			



...	Assance	Teacher	100 00	31st May, '71	Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	8 May, '65	...
...	E.R.A. Fletcher	School Teacher	200 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	10 Jan., '70	...
...	Mrs. E.R.A. Fletcher	School Teacher	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	10 Jan., '70	...
...	H.J. Martin, M.D.	Medical Attd	100 00	1st May, '70 to 3rd May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Governor General	O.C., Dec.,	...
...	Dr. Wm. Wakeham.	Medical Attd	73 77	1st April, '71, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	O.C. 22 Ap 70	...
...	Miss Connelly	School Teacher	150 00	1st April, '71, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	O.C., Ap 70	Golden Lake Indians.
...	Rev. Jos. H. Leonard	for School Teacher	150 00	1st April, '71, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	O.C., Ap 70	Mission Point Indians.
...	Rev. A. Audet	for School Teacher	150 00	1st April, '71, to 31st May, '71	L. Canada Ind. Fund.	Supt. General	O.C., Ap 70	Indians of Maria.

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

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

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
...	...	\$ cts.	...
Head Quarters	F. Talfourd, retired Allowance	400 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	H. Bernard, Salary as Solicitor	400 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Travelling Expenses	1,060 29	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Percentage on Receipts	101 06	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Purchase of Oxen	270 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Grand Chief Oshaweenoo	25 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Medicines	333 33	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Advertising	144 39	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Stationery, Printing, &c	61 93	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Wharf, Manitowaning	473 36	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Sundries, Rent, Telegrams, Postages, & c., &c	1,529 37	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Surveys, Roads	7,019 90	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Transfers to other Accounts	151 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Gratuities	90 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Salaries, Extra Services	402 08	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
...	Improvements on lot in Anderdon Blankets	1,300 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
Western Superintendency	Medicines, Attendance, Funerals. Coffins, & c., per Registration of Tribe	556 60	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Schools Books	7 09	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Allowances to Chapel Steward and Messenger	70 00	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Pensions	200 00	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Surrender paid to the two Wawanoshes	525 00	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Improvements paid to Abram Oamahsono	500 00	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Distribution	5,787 09	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	719 88	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Road Work, and Bridges	713 27	Chippewas of Sarnia.
...	Expenses re-Collection of Timber	40 00	Chippewas of Walpole.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	227 00	Chippewas of Walpole.
...	Distribution	2,611 30	Chippewas of Walpole.
...	Pensions	40 00	Chippewas of Thames.
...	Coffins	71 00	Chippewas of Thames.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	46 58	Chippewas of Thames.
...	Distribution	2,669 88	Chippewas of Thames.

...	Distribution	136 54	Munsees of Thames.
...	Refunds	66 68	Moravians of Thames.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	1,049 31	Moravians of Thames.
...	Distribution	5,721 29	Moravians of Thames.
...	Percentage on land receipts	143 67	Wyandots of Anderdon.
...	Distribution	2,576 30	Wyandots of Anderdon.
...	Interest on Investment	101 91	Wm. Wabbuck.
...	Interest on Investment	76 43	James Menace.
...	Interest on Investment	127 38	Nancy Maiville.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	4 89	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
...	Distribution	100 95	...
Central and Eastern Superintendency	Vaccination	31 00	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
...	Transfer	62 82	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	144 65	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
...	Distribution	1,949 72	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
...	Pensions	40 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Roads, Inspection of	2,498 65	Chippewas of Saugeen.

Station Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
...	...	\$ cts.	...
Central and Eastern Division	Improvements	12 50	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Refunds	25 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Transfer	682 58	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Fishery License	10 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Percentage on land receipts	705 77	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Distribution	8,559 05	Chippewas of Saugeen.
...	Pensions	102 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Roads, inspection of	2,498 66	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Improvements	12 50	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Refund	25 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Transfer	777 94	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Percentage on land receipts	1,177 47	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Distribution	10,273 30	Chippewas of Nawash.
...	Ploughs	80 00	Chippewas of Rama.
...	Transfer	64 75	Chippewas of Rama.
...	Percentage on land receipts	109 03	Chippewas of Rama.
...	Distribution	2,042 83	Chippewas of Rama.
...	Transfer	30 57	Chippewas of Snake Island.
...	Percentage on land receipts	28 18	Chippewas of Snake Island.
...	Distribution	923 38	Chippewas of Snake Island.
...	Rents paid to individual Indians	2,488 50	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Expenses leasing lands	101 50	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Expenses Forest Bailiff	40 00	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Expenses Synod	60 00	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Transfer	54 85	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Services of Sexton	26 00	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Travelling Expenses, S. Green and others	52 50	...
...	Insurance	39 40	...
...	Gratuity, C. Smart	10 00	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Percentage paid F. McAnnany and W. Frizzell	341 08	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Percentage on land receipts	311 36	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Distribution	6,935 16	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
...	Repairs of School House	45 60	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
...	W.H. Eyre, for Searches	18 45	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
...	Refund	5 00	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
...	Percentage on land receipt	83 95	Mississaguas of Alnwick.

...	Distribution	3,800 31	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
...	Percentage on land receipts	1 65	Mississaguas of Scugog.
...	Distribution	451 96	Mississaguas of Scugog.
...	Account repayment of loan to build Church	62 00	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
...	Distribution	2,640 48	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Grand River Superintendency	Travelling expenses, Simcoe Kerr	36 25	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	House Rent	125 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Pensions	350 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Expenses Queen's Birthday	66 49	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Repairs to bridges	332 35	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Fire losses	185 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Repairs to Mohawk Church	100 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.

Station Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
...	...	\$ cts.	...
Central and Eastern Division	Improvements	12 50	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Grand River Superintendency	Contingencies	249 80	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Boy Peters	99 72	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Transfers	1,017 81	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Presentation of Royal Portraits	154 39	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Stationery	41 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Law costs, Fagan vs. McLean and re trial of Steward	350 80	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Expenses re Timber	725 02	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Improvements Winterbottam and Anthony	350 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Insurance	12 50	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Chiefs' board money	800 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Burial Expenses	20 00	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Expenses of Delegates	494 57	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Percentage en land Receipts	1,698 05	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Distribution	40,628 63	Six Nations of the Grand River.
...	Pensions	225 00	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Sundries for Tribe	280 27	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Paints and Painting Parsonage	87 30	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Contingencies	33 76	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Gratuities	50 00	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Account loan, Jas. McLean	100 00	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Percentage on land Receipts	64 47	Mississaguas of the Credit.
...	Distribution	4,537 67	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Northern Superintendency	Distribution	203 20	Ojibewas of Lake Huron Shawanega Band.
...	Distribution	42 20	Ojibewas Chief Dokis & his Band.
...	Distribution	2,259 87	Ojibewas of Lake Huron.
...	Distribution	2,086 51	Ojibewas of Lake Superior.
Cornwall Superintendency	Chief's yearly Allowance	50 00	Iroquois of St. Regis.
...	Fuel wood for school	24 00	Iroquois of St. Regis.
...	Distribution	2,728 65	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Northern Superintendency	Percentage on land Receipts	271 42	Batchewana Indians.
...	Transfer	101 50	Batchewana Indians.
...	Refunds	19 00	Batchewana Indians.
...	Distribution	202 47	Batchewana Indians.

Lake Two Mountains Superintendency	Percentage on land Receipts	6 00	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
...	Transfers	330 00	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
...	Distribution	117 63	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
Albert Anthony	Balance of Account	654 87	Albert Anthony.
St. Francis	T. Plamondon Percentage	27 52	Abenakis of St. Francis.
St. Francis	Distribution	264 83	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Isle Verte and Vigio	Distribution	453 50	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Vigio.
...	Transfer	450 02	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Vigio.
Peach Island	Refund	300 00	General Fund, P.A.
Manitoulin Island	Refund	130 00	Genl. Fund, Prov. Acc.
...	Transfer	7 00	Genl. Fund, Prov. Acc.
Garden River	Percentage on land Receipts	127 91	Garden River Indians.
...	Distribution	131 86	Garden River Indians.
Caughnawaga Eastern Division	Services of Missionary	217 35	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
...	Distribution	1,787 15	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
...	Transfers	38 60	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
...	Repairs to roads, &c	200 00	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Western Superintendency	Education and Board	2,346 25	Indians Schools.
...	Work Shops	250 00	Indians Schools.

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



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

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

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

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

Station, Superintendency of Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount Paid.	Out of what fund payable.
...	...	\$ cts.	...
New Brunswick	Salary, Rev. J.J. O'Leary	100 00	New Brunswick, Ind. \$2,325.38
New Brunswick	Salary, Rev. J.C. McDevitt	250 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Salary, Chas. Meahan	112 50	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Sundry accts., Supplies, Seeds, and Medicines, G. Thompson	252 88	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Medical Bills	40 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Plans & c., Dep. Surveyor General Inches	40 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Travelling Expenses	20 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Statistics, Indians, Co. Victoria	25 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Victoria	255 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Carlton	100 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Kent	190 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. York	160 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Westmoreland	230 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Northumberland	230 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Restigouche	100 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Gloucester	80 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. Charlotte	30 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
New Brunswick	Relief & c., for Indians, Co. St. John city	110 70	New Brunswick, Ind.
Nova Scotia	Seed Grain	600 00	Nova Scotia, Indian. \$3,826.60.
Nova Scotia	Relief Sick Indians	76 90	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Blankets	700 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Sick and Indigent	450 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Medical Services	167 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Vaccination	19 50	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Salaries	100 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Travelling Expenses	128 50	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Grant; Merigomishe Indians	80 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No.1	196 80	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No. 2	213 20	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No. 3	274 70	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No. 4	159 90	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No. 5	229 60	Nova Scotia, Indian.

Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No. 6	278 80	Nova Scotia, Indian.
Nova Scotia	Relief & c., Indians, District No. 7	151 70	Nova Scotia, Indian.
...	...	\$6,151 98	...

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

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

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances, 1st July, 1870.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Credit Balances, Constituting Invested Funds and Commuted Annuities, & c., & c.
...	...	Land, Timber, & c.	Interest on Invested Funds: Commutation of Annuities, Grants, & c.	Transfers.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	...
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Albert Anthony	7 54	...	...	647 33	647 33	654 87	...	654 87	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	303 01	520 17	10 30	...	530 47	292 35	...	292 35	541 13
Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger	59 35	726 15	30 59	...	756 74	...	...	...	816 09
Batchewana Indians	3,041 62	2,714 27	253 62	2,106 11	5,074 00	221 47	372 92	594 39	7,521 23
Beausoliel Indians	43,891 92	1,446 52	2,761 02	...	4,207 54	2,155 72	144 65	2,300 37	45,799 09
Chippewas of the Thames	68,048 27	480 85	4,183 20	...	4,664 05	3,384 38	46 58	3,430 96	69,281 36
Chippewas of Saugeen	181,902 10	6,791 13	10,441 93	...	17,233 06	11,909 75	705 77	12,615 52	186,519 64
Chippewas of Sarnia	132,114 87	7,484 49	7,780 15	...	15,264 64	8,938 05	719 88	9,657 93	137,721 58
Chippewas of Nawash	214,235 70	11,408 14	12,548 50	...	23,656 64	13,361 94	1,177 47	14,539 41	223,352 93
Chippewas of Walpole	52,605 53	2,270 00	3,190 85	...	5,460 85	2,881 30	227 00	3,108 30	54,958 08
Chippewas of Rama	46,792 46	1,090 49	2,913 22	...	4,003 71	2,347 83	109 03	2,456 86	48,339 31
Chippewas of Snake Island	21,445 06	281 77	1,334 19	...	1,615 96	1,033 38	28 18	1,111 56	21,949 46
Chief Dookis and his Band	541 82	...	27 62	...	27 62	...	...	...	569 44
Durham Indians	641 97	...	35 64	...	35 64	...	...	...	677 61

General Fund Provisional Acc'nt.	1,902 96	2,070 00	109 16	...	2,179 16	430 00	17 00	447 00	3,635 12
Garden River Indians	2,390 44	1,279 16	123 08	...	1,402 24	131 86	127 91	259 77	3,532 91
Iroquois of St. Regis	30,790 89	2,947 71	1,822 52	...	4,770 23	4,551 59	...	4,551 59	31,009 53
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,420 01	1,833 54	104 43	330 00	2,267 97	2,204 50	38 00	2,242 50	1,445 48
Indian Schools	41,992 24	33 50	2,307 97	...	2,341 47	2,804 85	...	2,804 85	41,528 86
Indian Land Management Fund	195,225 82	241 44	12,215 31	7,752 88	20,209 63	22,518 27	151 00	22,669 27	192,766 18
Lower Canada Indians	120,841 93	326 00	6,478 26	...	6,804 26	9,959 95	...	9,959 95	117,688 24
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	843 17	00 00	38 09	33 00	131 09	117 63	336 00	453 63	520 63
Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River	477 28	247 58	29 94	...	277 52	...	24 75	24 75	730 05
Lake St. John Indians	846 50	...	43 12	...	43 12	...	...	...	889 62
Lake Nipissing Indians	1,810 42	229 00	91 00	...	320 00	287 50	22 90	310 40	1,820 02
Moravians of the Thames	122,644 65	10,346 85	6,660 26	...	17,007 11	6,205 97	1,049 31	7,255 28	132,396 48
Mississaguas of the Credit	115,163 08	812 57	6,983 40	...	7,795 97	6,268 17	77 29	6,345 46	116,613 59
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	94,010 38	7,643 53	5,693 70	...	13,337 23	10,834 14	311 36	11,145 50	96,202 11
Mississaguas of Alnwick	73,783 70	999 50	4,596 15	...	5,595 15	4,257 36	83 95	4,341 31	75,038 04
Mississaguas of Skugog	9,885 01	16 50	599 61	...	616 12	501 96	1 65	503 61	10,007 51



J.B. Clench's deficits	847 05	...	43 17	...	43 17	...	...	...	890 22
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	2,660 98	...	133 87	...	133 87	100 95	4 89	105 84	2,689 01
River Desert Indians	16,796 17	3,692 97	954 51	...	4,647 48	1,429 06	308 90	1,737 96	19,705 69
Six Nations of the Grand River	818,215 79	17,029 43	47,580 14	150 00	64,759 57	48,596 52	2,345 38	50,941 00	832,033 46
Serpent River Reserve	152 21	...	7 76	...	7 76	...	...	...	159 97
Spanish River Indians	1 35	...	0 06	...	0 06	...	1 41	1 41	...
Tetomonais (Chief) and his band.	989 11	...	59 56	...	59 56	...	...	...	1,048 67
Thessalon River Reserve	508 76	56 13	26 29	...	82 42	...	5 61	5 61	585 57
Wyendotts of Anderdon	49,834 22	1,931 50	2,685 53	...	4,617 03	2,906 30	143 67	3,049 97	51,401 28
Wabuck, William	2,205 63	...	101 92	...	101 92	101 91	...	101 91	2,025 64
White Fish River Reserve	158 60	56 20	9 04	...	65 24	...	5 62	5 62	218 22
(Fort) William Band	170 82	77 99	11 09	...	89 08	...	7 80	7 80	252 10
Nipissingues, Algonguins, and Opatouais of the Upper Ottawa	...	304 00	10 38	...	314 38	...	30 40	30 40	283 98
Hurons of Lorette	...	324 71	6 67	...	331 38	...	...	...	331 38
Total	\$2,629,899 25	92,007 17	159,086 00	11,289 41	262,382 58	186,012 12	11,289 12	197,301 53	2,694,980 30

*C.T. WALCOT,*  
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

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

Dr.	<b>G. - GOVERNMENT in account with the Indian Department.</b>				Cr.
1870	...	\$ cts.	1871	...	\$ cts.
July 1st	To amount of Balance	2,629,899 25	June 30th	By amount of payments between 1st July, 1870, and 30th June, 1871	197,301 53
1871	...	...	...	...	...
June 30th	To amount of Receipts from 1st July, 1870, to 30th June, 1871	262,382 58	June 30th	By amount of Balance	2,694,980 30
...	...	\$2,892,281 83	...	...	\$2,892,281 83

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

*C.T. WALCOT,*  
*Acct. Indian Affairs.*



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

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

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

*C.T. WALCOT,*  
*Accountant Indian Affairs.*

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

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
...	...	...	\$ cts.
Albemarle	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	17,756 Acres.	2 50
Amabel	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	6,724 1/2 Acres.	2 50
Kepple	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	267 Acres.	2 50
Kepple	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	267 Acres.	2 50
Half-Mile strip	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	406 Acres.	2 50
Sarawak	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	85 Acres.	2 50
Eastnor	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	48,260 Acres.	1 00
Lindsay	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	67,310 Acres.	1 00
St. Edmund	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	65,872 Acres.	1 00
Bidwell	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	24,616 Acres.	Agricultural lands 50 cents per acre. Mineral lands \$1.00 per acre.
Howland	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	17,570 1/2 Acres.	...
Sheguiandah	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	25,612 Acres.	...
Billings	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	24,099 Acres.	...
Assiginack	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	23,167 Acres.	...
Campbell	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	38,959 Acres.	^
Carnarvon	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	36,172 Acres.	^
Allan	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	22,075 Acres.	^
Tehkummah	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	17,888 Acres.	^
Sandfield	Manitouland Island (Lake Huron	24,067 Acres.	^
Macdonald	Garden River (North Short of Lake Huron	18,401 Acres.	...

Aweres	Batchewaning Bay	21,544 Acres.	...
Fenwick	Batchewaning Bay	21,544 Acres.	...
Kars	Batchewaning Bay	10,328 1/2 Acres	...
Pennefather	Batchewaning Bay	17,894 Acres.	...
Dennis	Batchewaning Bay	3,518 Acres.	...
Herrick	Batchewaning Bay	7,205 Acres.	...
Fisher	Batchewaning Bay	12,241 Acres.	...
Tilley	Batchewaning Bay	13,261 Acres.	...
Haviland	Batchewaning Bay	3,821 Acres.	...
Vankoughnet	Batchewaning Bay	2,800 Acres.	...
Tupper	Batchewaning Bay	2,800 Acres.	...
Archibald	Batchewaning Bay	2,980 Acres.	...
Neebing	Fort William (Lake Superior)	20,660 Acres.	...
Tyendinaga	Bay of Quinte	6,929 Acres.	2 50
Orford	Counts of Kent	215 Acres.	4 68
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe	705 Acres.	4 00
...	Total	623,371 1/2 Acres.	...

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

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

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

*C.T. WALCOT,*  
*Accountant of Indian Affairs.*

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

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

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Province of Ontario.	...	...	...	...	...
Oneidas of the Thames	628	633	5	...	...
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	612	611	...	1	...
Moravians of the Thames	273	275	2	...	...
Wyandotts of Anderdon	73	73	...	...	...
Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	798	804	6	...	...
Chippewas of Sarnia	552	547	...	5	...
Chippewas of Snake Island	128	130	2	...	...
Chippewas of Rama	270	264	...	6	By death.
Chippewas of Christian Island	191	185	...	6	By emigration.
Odabwahs and Pottawataimes, of Christian Island	39	39	...	...	...
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scugog Lakes	310	311	1	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	725	735	10	...	...
Mississaguas of Alnwick	203	205	2	...	...
Ojibeways of Sandy Island	195	198	3	...	...
Chippewas of Saugeen	296	306	10	...	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	342	364	22	...	12 births; 10 immigrant
Christian Island Band, on Manitoulin Island	76	84	8	...	...
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,869	2,916	47	...	...
Mississaguas of the Credit	192	210	18	...	...
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,502	1,453	...	49	...
Chippewas of Lake Huron	no retu's	1,072	...	...	...
Manitoulin Island Indians	no retu's	1,566	...	...	...
Carleton County Indians	...	21	...	...	...
Indians of South Lanark	...	17	...	...	...
Indians of North Lanark	...	13	...	...	...
Indians of South Renfrew	...	79	...	...	...
Indians of North Renfrew	...	94	...	...	...
Indians of South Nipissing	...	75	...	...	...
Indians of North Nipissing	...	312	...	...	...
Province of Quebec.	...	...	...	...	...
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,650	no retu's	...	...	...
Iroquois of St. Regis	843	896	53	...	...
Nipissings, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of					

Two Mountains	395	416	11	...	...
River Desert Indians	109	113	4	...	...
River Temiscaming Indians	...	198	...	...	...
Indians of South Pontiac	...	68	...	...	...
Indians of North Pontiac	...	520	...	...	...
Indians of Hull Township	...	66	...	...	...
Indians of Picanok	...	21	...	...	...
Indians of Hincks	...	15	...	...	...
Indians of Eagle River	...	22	...	...	...
Indians of Kensington	...	1	...	...	...
Indians of Bouchette	...	9	...	...	...
Indians of Tomasine	...	196	...	...	...
Indians of Kakebougua	...	92	...	...	...
Indians of Bowman	...	8	...	...	...
Indians of Lièvres West	...	54	...	...	...
Indians of Mulgrave	...	20	...	...	...
Indians of St. Angelique	...	3	...	...	...
Indians of Petite Nation	...	1	...	...	...
Indians of Ripon	...	4	...	...	...
Indians of North Nation	...	44	...	...	...
Indians of North Rouge	...	75	...	...	...
Indians Argenteuil	...	6	...	...	...

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Province of Quebec.	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Doncaster	...	8	...	...	...
Indians of Montcalm	...	12	...	...	...
Indians of Joliette	...	5	...	...	...
Indians of Berthier	...	6	...	...	...
Indians of Richelieu	...	3	...	...	...
Indians of Iberville	...	7	...	...	...
Indians of Mississquoi	...	8	...	...	...
Indians of Shefford	...	1	...	...	...
Indians of Maskinonge	...	20	...	...	...
Indians of South St. Maurice	...	9	...	...	...
Indians of North St. Maurice	...	175	...	...	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	264	273	9	...	...
Abenakis of Bécancour	72	68	...	4	...
Indians of Stanstead	...	2	...	...	...
Indians of Compton	...	5	...	...	...
Indians of Portneuf	...	3	...	...	...
Hurons of Lorette	329	235	...	...	...
Montagnais of Point Blew, Chicoutimi, Roberval, &c	...	423	...	...	...
Montagnais of the Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan	...	1,309	...	...	...
Amalecites of Viger	91	79	...	12	...
Micmacs of Maria and Restigouche	1,000	no retu's	...	...	...
Indians of Gaspè Basin	...	84	...	...	...
Province of Nova Scotia.	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Annapolis	...	63	...	...	...
Indians of Colchester	...	31	...	...	...
Indians of Cumberland	...	44	...	...	...
Indians of Digby	...	224	...	...	...
Indians of Guysborough	...	48	...	...	...
Indians of Halifax	...	115	...	...	...
Indians of Hants	...	168	...	...	...
Indians of Kings	...	61	...	...	...
Indians of Lunenburg	...	50	...	...	...
Indians of Picton	...	125	...	...	...
Indians of Queens	...	83	...	...	...
Indians of Shelburne	...	28	...	...	...
Indians of Antigonish	...	93	...	...	...

Indians of Yarmouth	...	20	...	...	...
Indians of Cape Breton	...	188	...	...	...
Indians of Inverness	...	138	...	...	...
Indians of Richmond	...	78	...	...	...
Indians of Victoria	...	69	...	...	...
Province of New Brunswick.	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Restigouche	...	74	...	...	...
Indians of Queens	...	37	...	...	...
Indians of Sunbury	...	26	...	...	...
Indians of Northumberland	...	436	...	...	...
Indians of Westmoreland	...	93	...	...	...
Indians of Gloucester	...	54	...	...	...
Indians of Charlotte	...	49	...	...	...
Indians of Kent	...	248	...	...	...
Indians of Victoria	...	112	...	...	...
Indians of St. John	...	23	...	...	...
Indians of Kings	...	76	...	...	...
Indians of Gloucester	...	54	...	...	...
Indians of Carleton	...	21	...	...	...
Indians of York	...	159	...	...	...
Province of Manitoba.	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Rainy Lake	...	386	...	...	...
Indians of Lake of the Woods	...	346	...	...	...
Indians of Lake of the Woods	...	115	...	...	...



Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Province of Manitoba.	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Shoal Lake	...	111	...	...	...
Indians of Fort Francis	...	49	...	...	...
Salteaux Indians	...	not giv'n	...	...	...
Cree Indians estimated at	...	7,000	...	...	...
Blackfeet Indians estimated at	...	4,000	...	...	...
Blood Indians estimated at	...	2,000	...	...	...
Peagin Indians estimated at	...	3,000	...	...	...
Lurcees Indians estimated at	...	200	...	...	...
Assiniboine Indians estimated at	...	500	...	...	...
Wood Crees estimated at	...	425	...	...	...
R.M. Assiniboine Indians estimated at	...	225	...	...	...
Province of British Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...
Flathead Indians estimated at	...	7,300	...	...	...
Thompson Indians estimated at	...	2,050	...	...	...
Similkameen Indians estimated at	...	500	...	...	...
Shushwap Indians estimated at	...	1,250	...	...	...
Lillset Indians estimated at	...	1,300	...	...	...
Fraser Lake Indians estimated at	...	not giv'n	...	...	...
Williams Lake Indians Carriboo	...	not giv'n	...	...	...
Peace River Indians estimated at	...	not giv'n	...	...	...
Kootemay Indians estimated at	...	not giv'n	...	...	...
Comux Indians estimated at	...	100	...	...	...
Yuklatan Indians estimated at	...	1,500	...	...	...
Quackwell Indians estimated at	...	2,000	...	...	...
Chimseau and Nap Indians estimated at	...	4,000	...	...	...
Sougas and Sticksen Indians estimated at	...	400	...	...	...
Hydah Indians estimated at	...	3,000	...	...	...
Nootka Sound Indians estimated at	...	2,000	...	...	...
Clayequot and Barclay Sound Indians	...	2,000	...	...	...
Nitinal Indians estimated at	...	1,500	...	...	...
Rupert's Land.	...	...	...	...	...
Albany River Indians of Osnabugh	...	350	...	...	...
Indians of Martin's Falls	...	300	...	...	...
Indians of Long Lake	...	250	...	...	...
Indians of Albany	...	700	...	...	...
Moose River Indians of New Brunswick	...	150	...	...	...
Indians of Mattamagamingue	...	120	...	...	...

Indians of Flying Post	...	100	...	...	...
Indians of Mettatchewan	...	50	...	...	...
Indians of Abittibi	...	450	...	...	...
Indians of Long Portage Post	...	50	...	...	...
Indians of Moose Factory	...	420	...	...	...
Eastmain, Rupert's River Indians of Waswanapee	...	200	...	...	...
Indians of Mistasine	...	150	...	...	...
Indians of Rupert's House	...	400	...	...	...
Indians of Fort George, Great Whale River	...	450	...	...	...
Indians of Little Whale River	...	50	...	...	...
Indians of Nitchequon	...	180	...	...	...

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

**L. - STATEMENT of the Condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion of Canada.**

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
<b>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.</b>	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Elgin Industrial School	Rev'd. James Gray	Not known	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and Indian Friends.	27	13	40	Thirty Indian children are paid for from Indian Funds at the rate of \$60 per annum each; the boys being taught trades and farming the girls housewifery, tailoring, & c.
Moravians of the Thames	J.G. Bryson	300 00	Indian Friends	31	17	48	...
Wyandotts of Anderdon	James Crowley	250 00	Indian Friends	6	7	13	...
Chippewas of Sarnia	Wm. Marsden	300 00	\$250 Indian Funds, and \$50 Wesleyan M. Fund	23	20	43	...
Chippewas of Walpole Island	James Cameron	300 00	\$200 Church of England \$100 Indian Funds	35	11	46	...
Chippewas of Kettle Point	J. Greenbird	300 00	\$150 Indian Funds, \$150 Church of England	6	7	13	...
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Indian Funds	24	26	50	...
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Joseph Wancansh	200 00	Indian Funds	22	18	40	...
Oneidas and Munsees of the Thames	Miss Delong	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	10	6	16	...
Chippewas of Saugeen	Miss M.A. Jones	200 00	Indian Funds	18	15	33	...
Chippewas of Saugeen	Miss S.J. Dowling	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	26	25	51	...
Mississaguas of Scugog	Miss Cathy	160 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	8	6	14	...

Mississaguas of Mud Lake	George Crook	400 00	New England Company	26	20	46	...
Mississaguas of Alnwick	Miss Barry	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	26	20	46	...
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	L. Sanderson	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	17	14	31	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	David Craddock	250 00	\$200 Indian Funds, \$50 Church of England.	33	30	63	...
Chippewas of Rama	Miss E.A. Barrett	200 00	\$100 Indian funds, \$100 Wesleyan Mission Society	29	18	47	...
Chippewas of Snake Island	Wm. Law	250 00	\$200 Indian Funds, \$50	...	...	...	...

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
<b>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. - Continued.</b>	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Wesleyan Mission Society	15	10	25	...
Chippewas of Georgina Island	Chas, Grylls	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	15	11	26	...
Chippewas of Christian Island	Miss A, McLean	200 00	\$100 Indian Funds, \$100 Wesleyan Mission Society	22	26	48	...
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	Alexr. Hewitt	185 00	Indian Funds	17	14	31	...
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	Chas, Irvine	200 00	New England Company	3	4	7	...
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	Miss L. Hill	166 00	\$100 Indian Funds, \$66 New England Company	13	17	30	...
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River	Alfred A. Jones	250 00	Indian Funds	19	13	32	...
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River	James A. Wood	250 00	Indian Funds	20	5	25	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 1	Thomas Griffith	320 00	New England Company	50	45	95	Boarding school, educated, clothed, and fed at the expense of the Company.
Six Nation Indians, No. 2	Issac Barefoot	300 00	New England Company	50	45	95	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 3	George Martin	200 00	New England Company	25	27	52	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 4	George Powles	200 00	New England Company	31	14	45	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 5	Charles Jackson	200 00	New England Company	14	19	33	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 6	John Cusick	200 00	New England Company	29	24	53	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 7	Miss Diamond	200 00	New England Company	14	11	25	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 8	Miss Crombie	200 00	New England Company	49	45	94	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 9	Mrs. Beaver	200 00	New England Company	13	12	25	...
Six Nation Indians,			New England				

No. 10	Susan Hill	200 00	Company	15	24	39	...
Six Nation Indians, No. 11	Miss M. Diamond	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Sc'y.	11	9	20	...
Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. Jos. Jennesseaux	300 00	Indian Funds	85	...	140	...
...	Miss Andreont	...	...	...	55	...	...
Shesheguaning, Manitoulin Island	Wm. Barril	300 00	Congregational Society	14	16	30	...
Sheguiendah, Manitoulin Island	William Stinson	300 00	\$50 Indian Funds, \$250 New England S'city.	32	25	57	...
Garden River Indians	Mrs. Chance	200 00	Colonial and Continental Church Society	Not stated	...	20	...
Fort William Indians of Lake Superior	Miss J. Martin	150 00	Indian Funds	20	25	45	...

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake Indians of the County of Renfrew	Miss Ann Connelly	170 00	\$150 Indian Funds, \$20 by the Indians	17	13	30	...
<b>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Restigouche	Miss Victoria Lepage	160 00	\$150 Indian fund, \$10 from Bureau of Education	24	20	44	...
Micmacs of Maria	Helen Pritchard	150 00	Indian Funds	20	11	31	...
Lake of Two Mountain Indians	Frere Philip	189 80	Roman Catholic Church	42	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountain Indians	Soeurs Stes. Mathilde and Elzear	341 24	Roman Catholic Church	...	54	...	...
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher	300 00	Indian Funds	107	75	182	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	Jos. Laurent	276 00	\$120 Indian Funds, and \$156 Bureau of Education	16	23	39	...
River Desert Indians	Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary	150 00	Indian Funds	49	60	109	...
Betsiamits Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iroquois of St. Regis	Mrs. M.J. Powell	200 00	Indian Funds	21	25	46	...
Hurons of Lorrette	Miss L. Dubuc and	170 00	Bureau of Education	27	23	50	...
Indians of Moisie and Seven Islands	J.G. Vincent	124 00	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not heard from.
School No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not heard from.
School No. 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not heard from.
<b>PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Tobique	Charles Meahan	150 00	Indian Funds	...	...	...	Not heard

							from.
Indians of Shediac	Frank Bernard	...	...	...	...	...	Not heard from.

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



**RETURN M.****STATEMENT.**

Number of Letters received in 1870 - 71	2,114
Number of Letters received in 1869 - 70	2,023
Increase in 1870 - 71	91
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1870 - 71	1,182
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1869 - 70	1,15
Increase in 1870 71	27
Extra Entries on account of Letters in 1870 - 71	1,274
Extra Entries on account of Letters in 1869 - 70	1,172
Increase in 1870 - 71	102
Total number of Entries in Letter Register for 1870 - 71	4,570
Total number of Entries in Letter Register for 1869 -70	4,350
Increase in 1870 -71	220
Number of Letters written and entered in 1869 - 70	1,731
Number of Letters written and entered in 1870 - 71	1,577
Decrease in 1870 - 71	154
Number of Reports entered as made in 1869 - 70	130
Number of Reports entered as made in 1870 - 71	69
Decrease in 1870 - 71	61
Number of Assignments registered under the Act 23 Vic. Cap. 2, during the year 1870 - 71	84
Number of Assignments registered under the Act 23 Vic. Cap. 2, during the year 1869-70	75
Increase in 1870 - 71	9

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

MAP SHEWING DOMINION LANDS surveyed or explored in the PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, AND NORTH WEST TERRITORY. Also Lands that it is desirable to Survey in the Season of 1873.

