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The Seigneury of Sault St. Louis

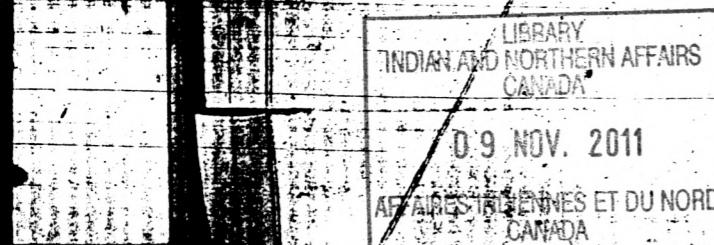
Volume 4, Part 2

[S.l. : s.n., 1995].

Claims and Historical Research Centre: I.321

A Statement for the Year 1828.

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~~Do not use this page~~

E99.M8 H646 1995 v.4 PT 2
C4 : T.321

W²
We the Undersigned, Enclosed Checks of the Amount
Indicated herewith, to have and to acknowledge the foregoing
Account of our Agent for the Year Ending 31st January 1829 to
be correct in every Particular.

Given Under our Hands at St. Louis
Saint Louis this 10th day of February 1829.

Attest to the same

as aforesaid

Attest to the same

Attest to the same

No signature in this space

B 30349

Certificate

Received Certified of the
Bank of St. Louis
At the Office of the Agent
for the year ending 31st January 1829

Attest to the same
Attest to the same

102

I have examined the additional material you submitted covering St James
179 and I have kept open the
books containing the original
information for the reference of someone
else if you like. His account ending
1st January 1798 is not in his
own handwriting, I was going to ask
the Government Banking with direction
to examine the addition. After
I had done so I returned it to
you and I have now given
it to Mr. J. P. Jones
and will let you know
when I receive his opinion.

103

Signings of Senate & House
have been undergone and
transmission in the Office
of Records. - *in Bulge*

Montreal 23 February 1829

101

Govt

In Conformity with the Instructions
Conveyed to me as President Agent, in a Letter
from the Military Secretary of the 18 March 1826,
and in the absence of the Chief Superintendent,
I consider it my duty to submit for the information
of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the
attached Account Current, in Duplicate, of my
Transactions with the Squamus Indians of the
Sault St. Louis, for the year commencing 1st February
1828 and ending 31 January 1829, with the
Original Checks for the Disbursements therein
described.

I take this Opportunity to observe,
that the Paper Terrier, or Real Roll, of the
Squamus of Sault St. Louis, for which Letters Patent
were issued by the late Governor in Chief in the
Early part of last Year, has not as yet been completed
by the Notary (McDonald of Montreal) employed for that purpose.

Since the time when

Sir, Your most obedient

Humble Servt

D. Papier
P. A. D. S. S.

Lient General Papier

Military Secretary

Head Quarters

P. J. Papier to return
the Duplicate Account
Dated of Approved: - 23.

To Japan
Agent, India, Sept.

Montreal 29th Feb 1829

Forwarded his Report
Concerning the condition
of the South Africa -
London, 1st Feb 1829.

4th Mar 1829.

Act approved 6th
March 1829 - Original
delivered to Mr. H. Parker

1045
101

Montreal 21 March 1829

161-264

915

respectfully to the Commandant of
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces
concerned to Her in your letters of the 19th and 25th
M^r. I have the honor to transmit the
Enclosed Returns of the General Amount

No 1. of Money paid to the Indians in Lower and
Upper Canada, stating the Tribes to which
it is payable — from what source the
Payments proceed — and the Mode in
which they are appropriated.

In reference to Statement No 1.

for Lower Canada, they have to explain,
that the lands belonging to the aborigines
Indians of Saint Francois consist of a part of
the Seignories of St. Francois and L'Assomption.

Asst Colonial Secy

Secy

Military Secretary

1829/03/21

Lieut

The extent of territory originally granted to it is the
beginning of the "Tangas" 100 miles back half a league.

In depth descending the River, by a league in breadth,
and in circumference, half a league and five miles in

depth, beginning from above by a league and a half
in breadth, the lower strand facing mostly

the South West, the upper strand facing South
and South East, the latter being the

Required at different periods in the beginning of
the transaction about a Miles' shore in front on the

left bank sides of the River, situated below
the horizon board, so the Master may be

sured when fit and the difference

signs & standards they will give

to them islands situated in front, part of two
River which takes their property, one of which

is of considerable size, containing probably one
hundred acres or more, and produces a quantity of

Hay, the others are small containing from one
to ten acres each of those islands are understood

conceded.

of whom the name of Augustus
Guerre, who resides at St. Domingo, has been appointed

Appointed by the Chief, under a Notary
Instrument of 2^d December 1824, to act as the

agent for their property. He sends an Agent
to his Agency to the Abenaki Chiefs once
every year, and is hence every reason to believe
he has acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of
these Indians.

The Abenakis Indians of Upper
Canada have been divided into
several districts mentioned. Lamoille, St. Albans,
in Vermont, and Upper Canada which were allotted
to them and kept by our late Mr. Frederick
Haldimand, soon after the peace of 1783.
The lands given them occupied by them
in Lower Canada, between the
Lac St. Jean and the St. Lawrence, and
in the St. Maurice River, in Lower
Canada as their hunting grounds.

The Indians of Lamoille and situated in their
district of Upper Canada, and lying between
the Eastern District of Upper Canada, and lying between
the Counties of St. Albans and St. Lawrence:
Finchills in the River St. Lawrence, in front of the
townships of Charltonburgh, Cornwall, Oxburgh,
and Edwardsburgh in Upper Canada:-

Eight Concessions in the Reservation called Dardie
from the mouth of the Salmon River and
Lower Canada, and between the Salmon River and
the townships of Gorhamchester: - also the
Reservation commonly denominated the
St. Regis, forming the tract of land between the

Salemongham and the Village of St. Regis in
the Province of Quebec to the French Indians.

M. Solomon, with Christy of Cromwell, was

appointed to this duty (for which he received a
Commission of 10 per cent) by the Earl of Athlone
in the year 1620, and he is required by his
Master to take a certain number of his

agents at the end of each year, to the head
of the Canadian Government, for the information
of the Commander in chief.

The object of M. de la Salle's mission
is to inquire of the Indians about
the navigation of the River Saguenay,
which is situated on the south
bank of the River St. Lawrence, at the point
called the Lake, so as between the
signments of La Prairie and Chatouaway,
from three leagues and a half upstream, to
two leagues in depth. This distance is
held by these Indians under two distinct heads
from the French Government. The first is a
concession from His M. C. Majesty, about the
fourteenth, dated at Fontainebleau 29th May 1680,
and consists of two leagues afront by two leagues

1165

in depth, terminating at a point opposite the mouth
of Lake St. Louis, and running at that date from
the boundary line of the Seigniory of L'Assomption
to the Magdalenas. The Second Acquisition, made
by the Comte de Frontenac, Comte of Laval, Canada,
and the Chevalier Jacques D'Udekem, Lieutenant
Governor on the 31st October 1680, comprised the
space between the first tract and the Seigniory
of Chateauguay being a league and a half, or
three miles, in front of the Lake by two leagues
in depth. It is stipulated in both Deeds
that the property is to revert to the Crown
whensoever the Indians shall abandon it.

At the First Agent for Indian Affairs
is given, quarterly, or every 3 months, to the Seigniory
of Chateauguay, &c. — He is directed by his Commission
to prepare an Annual Statement of the pecuniary
transactions of his Agency, and to satisfy the
Chiefs of the Communities of every item of
Receipt and Expenditure before the account
is submitted for Approval at Head
Quarter. — The Management of the Seigniory
will have been left exclusively in the hands of the
Chiefs, with the approbation of the Head of
the Indian Department, since the 1st February 1826.

Under

100

Under the present Circumstances of the Indians
in Lower Canada I do not think that the Revenue
arising from their Property, as detailed in
the accompanying Statement - Not, Can be
Applied to Any Objects to which they
Attach so much importance as the Support
of their Chiefs, the allowance to their
Missionaries and occasional Aid to the
Poor of their Villages: - Before any other
mode of Appropriating the income of these
Tribes is decided upon, I would respectfully
suggest, that the Wishes of the Chiefs
respecting such Appropriation may be
Previousy Ascertained. —

I have only this Morning
Received the Statement of
Annual Payments in Goods to Certain
Indian Tribes for Lands Purchased from them
by the Government of Upper Canada,
a Copy of which, and of Colonel Simms
Letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor

to transmit herewith: - Beg leave ^{to differ} 167th,

1. that these Payments are made under Special
Agreements entered into with the Chiefs of
the different Tribes and that it is optional
with the Government to issue such Articles,
other than the Ordinary Presents, as may
appear best calculated to meet the
wants of the Indians: - The Goods
intended for the payment of Lands are
issued at the periods fixed upon for the
Distribution of His Majesty's Annual
Bounty to the respective Tribes.

With reference to the
Communication just received from the
Superintendent at Fort L. I shall
consider it my duty to call upon
Mr. Claus for a Statement of the several
Payments made by him as trustee for the
Sale of Lands belonging to the Six
Nations Indians, (upon which point the
Records of the Indian Department do
not afford any information whatever) but

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I am unwilling to detain you. Answer to your
letter of the 19th ultim. until I have
had time to receive a reply from the letter gentleman.

Yours sincerely
J. W.

Very truly Obedient

Humble servant
John Parker
Post Master

J. W.
P.M.

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES

265

OF

*British
Parliamentary Papers*

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS
RELATING TO ABORIGINAL TRIBES
IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS

1834

*Anthropology
Aborigines*

3



SHANNON · IRELAND

1829/03/21

Enclosure, No. 12.—STATEMENT of ANNUAL PAYMENTS made to the Indian Tribes of Lower Canada.

PERIOD.		NAMES of the INDIAN TRIBES to whom annual Payments are made.	From what source the Payments proceed.	In what manner the Payments are appropriated.	Amount of Payments in Halifax Currency.
From	To				£. s. d.
January 1	1828. Dec. 31 -	Abenagois Indians	-- From rents and <i>lods et terres</i> received from the tenants upon the lands belonging to the tribe, in the seigniories of St. Francis and Pierreville, in Lower Canada.	-- The agent states that the whole of this sum has been applied towards the funds of the new church now building at the Indian village of St. François. The rents of this property are received in money only.	55 1 6
Ditto	- ditto -	Iroquois Indians of St. Regis.	-- Rents accruing from lands and islands belonging to these Indians, in Lower and Upper Canada, which have been leased out to settlers at different periods.	-- This sum includes the value of the wheat received in payment of rent, upon which the agent is entitled to his commission. The wheat is usually issued in kind to the Indians; the cash part of the rent is applied to the payment of the expenses of the church, and the allowance to the missionary. Any surplus that may remain, is appropriated to the relief of the distressed families among the Indians, particularly such as are recommended by the principal chiefs.	385 16 3
Ditto	- ditto -	Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga.	-- * Rents and <i>lods et terres</i> received from the tenants in the seigniory of Sault St. Louis, during the year 1828.	-- This money has been principally expended in repairs to the seigneurial mill, and in the payment of the missionary's account against the chiefs, for supplies furnished to the church, burial fees, &c. - - -	34 15 6
August 1 -	August 31	Iroquois Chiefs of Sault St. Louis.	-- Annuity payable by the State of New York, in virtue of the treaty of 31st May 1796, for the sale of certain lands belonging to the tribe in that State.	-- The chiefs have been accustomed to receive this money themselves from the American agent at Plattsburg, and the resident agent at Montreal has no instructions to interfere in the appropriation of the amount.	62 10 -
					£. 538 3 3
					Sterling - £. 466 8 1½

Amounting to £. 538. 3. 3. Halifax Currency, Dollars at 5s. each.

* The amount of rent received by the agent of the seigniory of Sault St. Louis, is supposed to be considerably short of the actual rental; the amount of which cannot be ascertained until the Livre Terrier, now in course of preparation by a Notary Public at Montreal, is completed.

Montreal, 21 March 1829.

(signed) D. C. Napier, R. A. & S. I. A.

Enclosure, No. 13.—EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, addressed to his Excellency Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.

Quebec, 22d April 1829.

The first step towards the improvement of the Indians is to settle them in villages; to make them stationary on the lands during part of the year, without which they cannot attend to agriculture, have any of the comforts or good habits of domestic life, or cultivate religion or education.

In Lower Canada they all profess the Roman Catholic religion. In Upper Canada, those within the province and the confines of it who are not heathen are Protestant, except a few near Sandwich. As I am but little acquainted with the Indians in the Lower Province, I shall for the most part confine my remarks to those of Upper Canada; in the general outline, however, they will evidently apply in

617.

Irish University Press Series of British
Parliamentary Papers, Correspondence and
Other Papers Relating to Aboriginal Tribes
in British Possessions, 1834. Anthropology
Aborigines 3, p. 51

1829/03/21

2 Pouxcription

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Ti neken chtalle iatkoasennaronnons et kahnasalle de
nathere, iatkoasennakkhon ne iatkoasenans nott kontakhe
ratkehte, iatkhirkonte, iatkinhahonori. Thomas Sonatsiosane et son
ver rotkoaho nott Thomas Saseenosane rokkenrothete kahnasalle
Sennatkehte, ti tenhaki niatarithalke, iatkorcentecorenne tsini Mo-
ra Kosa, akonosat katen onen tsini ionkionbent iatketardom
ne iatkinhahonori tsinale, nation sennuentahonori.
Dontkion ne raonha ne noriatahion si kontkabent, aconsaiat kahnasalle
ke. Iatkinhahonori asakkotiniatise nek tatinathere note-
kates, et iahatistarorolle ii aionkiorokse ne kenhah-
nathere, aconsaiat kahnaseronniate ne kahnasienens gattha-
norsato Kenti, aiakionni te orisellai atonsera aiontateri corde-
table onkalsatasokon, ne okasrixa arekho hetaiokkakwakwak-
ti tsisi ionkiontentahon. Iaonkion sentsi atketarontkaretsi.

Kahnasalle 15 Octobre 1829

Traduction Francaise

Thomas Sonatsiosane Grand Chef de la Tribu du Loup, et Thomas Saseenosane Chef de la Tribu de la Tortue, sont envoyés en Europe par nous soussignés Chefs et guerriers de la Nation. Progrès
de Cognavaga ou du Sault St. Louis dans le Bas Canada, pour
faire des reclamations contre un envahissement qui a été fait
d'une partie de notre terrains; et en même tems pour collecter des
pri's des amis de l'humanité quelque chose de leur superficie affirme
argent ou en effet, pour nous aider à réparer notre église qui est
be en ruine et en même tems à établir une Maison d'éduc-
cation dans notre village, ce que nous n'avons pu faire jusqu'à
présent faute de moyens, vu l'indigence à laquelle nous avons
l'empêtration ci-dessus citée. Sault St. Louis 15 Octobre 1829

English Translation

Thomas Sonatsiosane Grand Chief of the Tribe said the Loup

NAC MG 24 H64 VOL 1, FILE II

1829 Oct 15

— and Thomas Saseenmowane (chief of the Tribe) said de la Tortue, are sent to Europe by us the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Iroquois Nation of Cognawaga or Sault St. Louis, in Lower Canada, to present claims against an encroachment made on part of our lands, and to collect at same time among the friends of humanity, what little they (ould) spare in cash or otherwise, to help us in repairing our church, the walls of which are falling down; and to establish a school-house in our village, which until now, we could not effect, for want of means and through the poverty to which we were reduced by the fore-mentioned encroachment.

Sault St. Louis. 15 Oct - 1829

no x i x g a n o n h i g o o a
ti g h e x t a n e s e
no x i t i o e n o t
t i c k t a i e g a n n i t e

V a g i t t i o n g e g i l l o r s a y y a n i e u n u f a d
p u x u t i g f e n n u n i y o n

a t o n g a x a n i n t a n i o
g a n o x g a n g a n g e n o n
s a g f a n i e x g a f a g e t e
no x i x g a n n a g o e s e
n o x i x t a i e n t e

g a g t e g a n a t a n i y o n

em n i a s t e i s t e r u n r a i n g o t a s o s e s o m o t s l l e
g a g x h a i s t a n b
t i e s x t i o n i f e n
n o g i x a n i e n t p a
h a n o x i p o g i i i o

g o g e x t e n e s e
s a g f a n i e x g a n n a g o e n o s o a s o s s a g e n t o s a n e
z e n n i n g x t e n s e n g e
p e n n i n g x n i g a n n a t a g e n n u
n o n e n x t e g u n n g a n f e n e

a t o n g a x a n i n t a n i o
g o s x t a i e t g f e n n i t
g a g x t e n e s e
g a g x t e n e s e

so se x a ion to s Ties x gne vi au sse
so Sc. te nih tue no d' in u ro kte r a.
so se x te o t y en g e n t o n Ties x th a g e n o t o
tha g a t s x a f e n n i e n t o n so g i x a n n e e g.
Nous soussignes - Archiprêtre et prêtre Missionnaires
du Sault-S. Louis, Certifions la légitimité des signatures ci-dessous
ainsi que la vérité du préambule en trois langues.

Aut Sault St. Louis le 15 décembre 1829

Augustin F. Blanchet, prêtre missionnaire Troquois

Jos. Marcoux Am. Mifre des Troquois

Si Mr. Tiarks le juge à propos, et qu'il veut en avoir la complaisance, il ajoutera au mémoire, immédiatement après la date, la traduction anglaise de ce qui suit.

P. S. Depuis que ce mémoire est écrit, le gouvernement de cette province ayant obligé les Consitaires de la partie de la Conception sauvage, qui est encore entre les mains des Iroquois du Sault St. Louis, de prendre des titres nouvelles, le Procureur du Roi Mr. James Stuart, qui a dressé les titres, n'a fait aucune mention des Sauvages, quoiqu'ils figurent en tête des anciens titres. De plus il a fait signer aux dits Consitaires une déclaration par laquelle ils reconnaissent Sa Majesté Seule pour leur Seigneur. Quelqu'un ayant voulu lui faire des représentations à ce sujet, a été fort mal reçu.

Ne peut-on pas soupçonner que l'on ait dessiné de se servir par la suite de cette omission volontaire pour échapper entièrement les Sauvages du peu qu'il leur reste ?
Pauvres Indiens ! vous appartenerez à la morte à un gouvernement juste et généreux; Mais que les différents employés de ce Gouvernement sont loin d'avoir bon esprit ! Ils seraient mieux à Constantinople et à Isphahan —

Sault St. Louis 15. oct. 1829 —

PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 5, 1829, FROM JOSEPH MARCOUX, PRIEST AT SAULT ST. LOUIS, TO DR. TIARKS, LONDON, ENGLAND:

Depuis que tous leurs papiers sont écrits, le gouvernement a exigé, que tous les blancs censitaires de la partie qui leur reste de la Seigneurie du Sault dressent titres nouveaux & qu'ils signassent une déclaration par laquelle ils reconnoissent le Roi comme le seul Seigneur de leurs terres, sans qu'il soit faite aucune mention des sauvages. Cela n'est-il pas fait à dessein, pour un jour à venir, s'en prevaloir contre les reclamations des Sauvages que l'on paroît avoir envie, à l'exemple des Américains de releguer [sic] ailleurs. Vous pourrez peut-être faire usage de cette connoissance. C'est l'avocat general [sic] Stuart, qui de lui-même a dressé les nouveaux titres ainsi que la déclaration, malgré quelques representations [sic] que je lui fis faire par Mr. Doucet, qu'il ne voulut pas écouter. Il a cru, il a eu en vue de faire par là [sa?] cour au gouvernement. Il est vrai qu'il en a plus à esperer que des Sauvages.

...

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2

Having had the honor to submit to His Excellency
the Commander of the Forces; the claim of the proprietor
to the Superiority of La Prairie, I have it in command to inform
you will express to those gentlemen His Excellency's regret that we
cannot comply with their request for the reasons which have
been so fully explained by the communication from the
Secretary of His Excellency Sir James Craig sent by me from
the Military Secretary of the Earl of Dalhousie. Namely
that in the year 1787, the boundaries of this Superiority
were fixed in the presence of the principal founders of the
Gault de l'ouest and unanimously approved by them as ap-
pears by the certificate of Mr. Belliss, the Deputy Surveyor,
written on the original Survey of the Superiority.

2nd. The question of the boundary has it appears been twice legally disputed; first in the Court of King's Bench, and afterwards in the Court of Appeals, where judgment was in the former instance given and afterwards confirmed, against the claim of the Claimants; and however irregularly this decision may be alleged to have been obtained, it is to be apprehended that the Forest estate will now be considered entitled by prescription to the possession which they held of the land, or at least there is little hope if its being re-augmented in favor of the Prognos.

A true Extract

Dkt Napaia
Bt 85 at 8

Letter of Mr Marquis de Sillery, to Dr Franklin

Saint St Louis 65 Nov 16

However

Me pardonnerez. Nous le troublé que je vous
causerai. Les réps de mon village envoient des
députations en Angleterre & je vous addresserai des
députés qui sont extrêmement bons, deux chfs, fort honora

gens et leur interprète, George de Lormier, devraient faire du mieux moyen de lormier d'ofant es foies du fes
pilares de honneur, que vous avez ordre. La maladie
auvazife, sa propre langue est la langue sauvage
mais il entends apres le françois. Pour l'anglais, il n'ou-
sait que bien peu de chose. Il est incapable d'interpré-
ter dans cette dernière langue.

Après avoir vu leurs papiers, qu'ils vous commun-
iqueront, vous jugerez s'il y a lieu pour eux d'espérer
quelque chose. Ce qui préfera le plus à leur arrivée
sera de leur trouver un logement au meilleur marché
car ils ne sont pas en état de payer bien cher; ils
ont à peine trouvés de quoi faire le voyage & ils
espèrent que le Roi, leur père, les aidera pour s'en
renvoyer.

D'après ce que j'ai de la politique des
gouvernemens, je n'inquiète pas fort qu'ils obtiennent
ce qu'ils demandent, quoiqu'à mon avis leur droit
soit très bien établi auprès de tout expert des intérêts
de ce Gouvernement ici est tenu par la Gouvernance
pour l'agence des biens des Justices, il ne peut rien
faire par lui-même.

Depuis que tous leurs papiers sont écrits, le gouver-
nement a exigé, que tous les blancs certificaires
de la partie qui leur reste de la Seigneurie du
Sault disent leurs noms & qu'ils signifient
une déclaration par laquelle ils reconnaissent
le Roi comme le seul Seigneur de leurs terres, sans
qu'il soit fait aucune mention des sauvages.

Cela n'est-il pas fait à défaut, pour un jour à
venir, & en prévaloir contre les reclamations des
sauvages que l'on paroit avoir envie, à l'exemple
des Américains de reléguer ailleurs. Vous pourrez

peut-être faire usage de cette correspondance
l'avocat général Stuart, qui de l'avis même à des
des nouveaux titres avois qu'en la déclaration, fait
quelques représentations que je lui fis faire par
Mr. Doucet, qu'il ne voulut pas écouter. Il a
vu, il a vu en vue de faire par la cour du
gouvernement. Il est vrai qu'il n'a plus à exercer
que des sauvages.

J'en vous aurais pas donné une telle besogne, je
je n'espére connue vos sentiments pour les sauvages.
Je ne puis donc les mettre en aucun cas et je
quelqu'un peut quelques mots pour eux, ce sera voas,
elle est mon opinion. Veuillez donc bien m'excuser et
me croire avec les sentiments que vous me conçooppez.

Votre très dévoué & affectueux

Jos. Marceau, Esq

Si le second réquisitoire des Chfs, qui est en français
devait être mis en danger anglaise, aurez Vous le com-
plaisance de le faire vous-même, je n'ai pas de tra-
duiteur sous la main.

Letter to Mr. Play. London the 20th January. 1830

In compliance with the order contained in your letter of the
16th inst. I have communicated to the Indians the various
subjects with which Sir George Murray wished that they should
be acquainted. They feel themselves the property of receiving a
little expense in their visiting as possible and have no objection to
a long stay in London. Their own instruction, on the contrary,
is to return as speedily as possible to their own families who are
but their slaves, are but indifferently provided for. They have been
highly flattered by the reception they have met with from the
justly Secretary of State and have the most perfect reliance that
Sir George Murray will do for them whatever can be done
for on their behalf. If Sir George Murray should however
not feel disposed to give any specific promise in this

Copy] 9494
Lachapelle 17 November 1829.

Monsieurs,

J'ai eu l'honneur de votre Lettre, au
date du 2^e présent mois, pour laquelle vous
me demandez des informations concernant les
droits et prétentions que la Nation Suisse ou
la Ville Saint-Louis reclame de Son Excellence
Sir James Kempt, d'une partie de la Seigno-
rerie Lachapelle et du Moulin à eau de
cette Seigneurie.

Sur l'opinion de Commission du ministre ou
l'unité de leurs prétentions, je vous informe que
je peu vous informer que, quelques fois dans
les réclamations sur le Moulin, et sur la Seig-
niorerie Lachapelle, ces mêmes déclarations
sont soumises à l'opinion de l'Exécutif, et
à nos cours de Justice Civil, où elles sont
in toto.

Depuis la Congrégation de ce pays cette Nation
s'est adressé, alternativement, au châgeur
Gouverneur, soit par Requête, soit personnelle-
ment, par le Comité de leurs Oeufs, recus-
sant ces mêmes droits, mais, où elles étaient
pas rejettées, comme injustes et sans fondement.
Pouvoir leur manquer de succès auprès de

l'Exécutif

NAC RG1 U3L Vol. 11

1829/11/17

l'Occident, ils se sont adressé à nos Cours de Justice Civil, ils ont intenté une action devant la Cour du District de Montréal, pour les réintroduire dans ce qu'ils reconnaissent comme leurs Propriétés. et après de longs débats, nos Cours, après avoir le tout considéré, les ont déboutés de leurs demandes. Mr. Blonchard était alors l'Agent des Pêcheurs, délivrant l'environs des îles Sainte-Marguerite, et ignorait l'Amrit, mais, si vous le desirez, je peux me renseigner aux Prothonotaire de la Cour du District de Montréal, qui procèveront à l'jugement dans cette cause, et tous les documents nécessaires et vous les transmettre. Même depuis ce Jugement ils se sont adressé au Comté d'Alphonse, devant son Administrateur de cette Province, reclamant ces mêmes droits, mais, sans plus de succès jusqu'à présent.

Depuis la Conquête de ce Pays, cette Nation n'a cessé de faire terrible révoltes et révoltes, avec l'assentiment et avec Cours de Justice de cette Province, ils ont été rejetées, chargées d'abus, comme privilégiées et exomis, il existe des documents

documents authentiques de tout caractère de l'Executive, que de nos Cours Civiles, la chose est faite; que peuvent ils démontrer de plus? La ligne qui sépare la Signerme Lachaine d'avec le Sancte Saint Louis, dite ligne Collins, est la vraie ligne, la sancte qui a existé, et a été reconnue et approuvée par les Autorités militaires et civiles de cette Province depuis son conseil, et sonne à terminement.

C'est sur cette ligne que nos Cours de Justice ont appuyé leur Jugement, dans une certaine Action, intentée par le General Christie vs le Père Carot, en Bourgogne, dans celle Action les Cours de Justice ont approuvé ces lignes, dites les lignes tracées par Collins, et connues les trois lignes extrémités de la Signerme Lachaine, et au conseil ont remoyé la démarcation en Bourgogne du General Christie avec alégers.

Je voudrais que j'il put en mon pouvoir vous transmettre des plus amples informations sur ce sujet que celles que je reçois de vous donner. Si vous desirez avoir la

Citation

9497

Sentence rendue entre les Sauvages et le Père
Carot, dont Je vous fais mention d'assurer
mon informer.

Je suis honneur d'être

Avec respect

Morocine

Robuste humble et bri

Obedient serviteur

Josseul C. Morris.

a

To the honorable John Stewart
Deebee.

NAC K61 L3L Vol. 19.

9498

23
November
1829

Mr. Stewart's Committee
of Esau's Estates

Transmit copy of a letter
from the Agent for the
Esau's Estates at the present
respecting the claim of
the Indians to a part
of that Agency.

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NAC RG1 LAC Vol.19

1869/11/19

Ex 226

(19 novembre 1829)

FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DU SAULT SAINT-LOUIS

BOITE XXII

(29 mai 1680)

III-216; 218

V-268

Loc.
S.

269

19 Novembre 1829

DECLARATION

Par les Aujourd'hui dix neuf Novembre avant midi mil huit cent vingt
Iroquois neuf Par devant les Notaires Publics en la Province du Bas Canada
du Sault residens à Québec soussignés

S^t Louis Furent presents Thomas Thonatsiowane Grand Chef, Thomas Sha-
wennowane - Second Chef

Sauvages de la Nation Iroquoise demeurants au Sault S^t Louis
dans la Province du Bas Canada dans le District de Montreal.

Et le Sieur George de Lorimier - leur interprète, lequel nous
a déclaré après serment prêté par lui sur les Saints Evangiles,
d'interpreter fidelement les dits sauvages que ceux ci les dits
Sauvages, étant sur le point de passer en Europe pour y soutenir
leurs Droits à la Propriété de la Seigneurie du Sault St Louis, et
ne voulant pas s'exposer a perdre le papier, dont copie authentique
vidimée et Collationnée Par Nous dits Notaires, est ci après ecri-
te, qu'ils nous requerrent d'en prendre copie, pour être déposée
en l'Etude de M^{tre} Charles Denis Planté l'un des dits Notaires et
être mise au Rang de ses minutes et en delivrer copie à qui il ap-
partiendra ce a quoi les dits Notaires ont acquiescé et ont trans-
crit et copie le dit Papier, à leur dite requisition Dont acte
fait et passé à Quebec en l'etude de M^{tre} Charles Denis Planté l'
des Notaires soussignés, les jour et an susdits et Ont les parties
signé lecture faite.

atonrasonatsiorane

Tha haton8a8ha8enno8ane

George de Lorimier

R. G. Belleau C. D. Planté

ANQ Fief et Seigneurie du Sault Saint Louis

(29 mai 1680) Boite XXII

III - 216; 218

V. 268

-2-

Reponse aux Sauvages du Sault St Louis au sujet de la concession de la d^e Seigneurie dont ils prétendent la possession au préjudice des R. Peres Jesuites.

M. L'Intendant m'a envoyé mes enfans la copie des titres de concession qui ont été accordés par le Roy pour la terre du Sault St Louis.

Après avoir examiné ces titres je vous ai fait assembler pour vous dire ma pensée, la voici

J'ai vu avec peine mes enfans l'esprit d'aigreur et de mesintelligençe avec lequel vous m'avez parlé à cette occasion contre vos Missionnaires, je vous rends trop de justice pour penser que vous soyez les auteurs de ces discours qui ont été glissés dans votre village par des personnes jalouses de votre tranquilité et qui veulent l'interrompre -

Je suis convaincu mes enfans par un Nombre de preuves que vos missionnaires vous aiment et je vois avec peine que vous n'avez pas dans leur discours la confiance que vous devriez, et que je vous ai recommandé plusieurs fois -

Les Missionnaires predécesseurs de ceux que vous avez aujourd'hui ont sollicité auprès du Roy la concession du Sault pour former l'établissement de votre village, la dite concession à commencer à une pointe qui est vis à vis les rapides St Louis en montant le long du lac, le Roy la leur a accordée à leur nom mais à vostre considération pour former l'établissement des uns et des autres, afin qu'ils puissent vous instruire dans la religion et que vous soyez à portée de profiter de leurs instructions; pour que vous jouissiez ensemble des avantages que cette terre doit produire en la faisant valoir pour le bien et le profit de la mission et du village -

Pour vous expliquer ce discours plus nettement je vous diray mes enfans que vous devez tous jouir de cette terre. Premierement vos missionnaires comme vos Pères Spirituels, ils doivent y prendre leur besoin former leur établissement et avoir la direction

de la Seigneurie que vous n'êtes pas Capable de Gouverner, les Pères Jesuites prédecesseurs de ceux cy en ont concedé quelque terres de cette Seigneurie ce qui a été approuvé, mais ils doivent conserver tout le reste pour fournir à quelqu'un de vous la terre qui vous est nécessaire pour vos Plantations, votre bois le foin qui vous est utile et autres besoins indispensables, et vous devez leur demander ce qui peut vous être utile pour ces usages, Ils m'ont assuré ne vous avoir jamais refusé et vous observerés seulement que les R. Pères ny vous ne pouvez vendre aucune portion de cette terre dont le Roy s'est réservé la Propriété, vous devez penser comme moy mes enfans qu'aucun de vos Missionnaires n'est capable d'en imposer je vois avec peine que vous ne leur rendez pas la justice que je leurs rends et qu'ils mérittent. Je vous recommande d'abandonner tous ces Mauvais préjugés pour vivre dans un esprit de concorde qui puisse exciter vos Missionnaires à vous aimer comme ils ont toujours fait afin qu'ils aient l'agrement de vous conduire paisiblement dans un esprit de religion qui peut seul vous procurer la douceur de vivre en paix sur cette terre - /

Pour copie sur une expédition entre les mains de Monsieur le Général

(Signature illisible)

Nous Notaires Publics en la Province du Bas Canada résidens à Québec soussignés Certifions, que l'écrit ci-dessus a été copié par M^{tre} Planté l'un d'eux soussigné sur une copie à Nous présentée, par les personnes nommées en l'acte des autres part, laquelle copie, ils ont retirée par devers eux, ce dix-neuf Novembre mil huit cent vingt-neuf

R. G. Belleau C. D. Planté

A NQ Fief et Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis

(29 mai 1680)

Boite XXII

III - 216; 218

V - 268

9493

Office for the Management
of the Jesuits Estates
December 21st November 1829.

Sir:

I beg to transmit to you inclosed
for the information of His Excellency Sir
James M'Kintosh, copy of a letter I have this
afternoon received from Mr. Henry on the
subject of the claim of the Indians to a
part of the Province of Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your Most Obedt Servt

F. W. D.
Commissr

To,

Lieut. Colonel York
Civil Secretary
Genl Secy.

1829/11/21

NAC RG1 L3L Vol. 19

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES

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OF

*British
Parliamentary Papers*

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS
RELATING TO ABORIGINAL TRIBES
IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS

1834

*Anthropology
Aborigines*

3



SHANNON · IRELAND

1829/12/12

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE

necessary authority to the officer commanding the troops in Canada, to appropriate from time to time, by his warrant upon the military chest, such sums, not exceeding in the whole 20,000*l.* per annum, as may be required to enable the Governor of Canada to give effect to the proposed arrangements.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. R. Dawson.

— No. 16.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir George Murray to Sir J. Kempt.

SIR,
HAVING referred to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury your Despatches of the 16th May and the 22d June last, on the subject of the reductions which it is proposed to make in the Indian department in Canada, and suggesting, as the most effectual means of ameliorating the condition of the Indians, of promoting their religious improvement and education, and of eventually relieving His Majesty's Government from the expense of the Indian department, that it would be expedient to collect the Indians in considerable numbers, and to settle them in villages, with a due proportion of land for their cultivation and support, to make such provision for their religious improvement, education and instruction in husbandry as circumstances may from time to time require, and to afford them such assistance in building their houses, &c. as may be necessary, and in commuting, when practicable, a portion of their presents for agricultural implements, &c. I have now the honour to transmit to you the copy of a Letter from Mr. Dawson, conveying their Lordships' sanction to the reductions and improvements recommended to be made in the Indian department, according to the plan transmitted in your Despatch of the 16th May last.

You will also perceive that their Lordships are willing to sanction any proceedings which, under judicious arrangement, may appear likely to contribute to the settlement of the Indians; but they think it right to limit the total expense of the Indian department to the sum of 20,000*l.* per annum, in addition to the expense of rations, fuel and candles to the different officers of the establishment, and their Lordships also concur in my recommendation, that the Indian department in Upper and Lower Canada should be placed under the superintendence of the civil governor in each province.

You will, therefore, communicate with Sir John Colborne on the measures which it will be necessary for you respectively to adopt to give effect to the proposed arrangements.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. Murray.

— No. 17.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir James Kempt to Sir George Murray.

SIR,
Chateau St. Louis, Quebec, 12th Dec. 1829.
I REGRET to perceive, by the newspapers, that a deputation from the Iroquois Indians of Sault St. Louis has sailed for England, with a view to submit to His Majesty their pretensions to a portion of the Seigniory of La Prairie, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, a little above Montreal.

On learning, sometime ago, that those Indians had some measure of this kind in contemplation, I endeavoured to dissuade them from it, by directing its inutility to be fully and carefully explained to them by the secretary of the Indian department. I also particularly desired that they should be reminded that judgment has been given against their claims to the land in question in the Court of King's Bench, and confirmed in the Court of Appeals; and that on those claims being preferred to Sir James Craig and to the Earl of Dalhousie, they were, in both cases, declared to be unfounded.

I have directed that the grounds of the judgments in the Courts of King's Bench and of Appeals shall be immediately communicated to me, and I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity of transmitting them to you for your information.

I have, &c.
(signed) James Kempt.

PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER DATED DECEMBER 15, 1829, FROM JOSEPH MARCOUX, PRIEST AT SAULT ST. LOUIS:

Vous aurez sans doute vu mes Chefs lorsque la présente vous parviendra l'instrument que je vous envoie en trois langues pour la collecte qu'ils doivent faire à Londres chez les Ducs, Duchesses, Comtes, Barons, Bourgeois & c. (et à Paris si on leur permet d'y aller) ne sera peut-être d'aucun intérêt chez vous, alors vous voudrez bien en faire un autre. Je ne puis rien faire de mieux ici, je n'ai personne à qui m'adresser, il faut que je me suffise à moi-même pour tout. Il est bien probable aussi que dans tout ce que j'ai fait pour les sauvages, j'ai manqué beaucoup de formalités, faute d'instruction en matière de Chancellerie.

...
Les Chefs ont [sic] [anxieux?] et vous communiqueront une réponse de Sir James Kempt, dans laquelle il appuie son refus à leur voyage en Angleterre sur deux jugemens [sic], l'un de la Cour du banc du Roi, et l'autre de la Cour d'appel, rendus contre les sauvages du Sault S. Louis en faveur de la Commission pour les biens des Jésuites. Sans doute qu'il n'est pas facile de faire informer ces jugemens [sic], qui ont été rendus ainsi faute aux Sauvages d'avoir eu alors un défenseur [sic]. L'avocat, qui a obtenu ce jugement par son plaidoyer, a déclaré à l'agent des Sauvages alors, qu'il aurait gagné beaucoup plus facilement leur cause que la cause contraire. Il faudrait donc à présent que ce procès fut plaidé en appel à Londres, ce que les sauvages ne sont pas capables de faire, à moins qu'un ami de l'humanité ne voulût sacrifier pour eux beaucoup de tems [sic], de peines et d'argent, ce qui n'est pas facile à trouver dans ce monde. Ce sont trois choses qui se rencontrent rarement dans la même personne. Au reste il en arrivera ce que la providence voudra. C'est à elle que nous rapportons toutes choses: Si nous ne réussissons pas, nous ferons notre sacrifice. Seulement je vous prie de faire observer aux Ministres à qui les Chefs auront affaire, qu'avec les Sauvages, on ne doit pas exiger autant de formalités qu'avec des Blancs, parce qu'ils ne connaissent pas tous les détours de la politique; ils vont droit à leur but confidemment et de bonne foi et toujours par le plus court chemin; et c'est un grand scandale pour eux qu'un défaut de formes donne gain de cause à celui qui n'a pas de droit pour lui et l'ôte au contraire à celui qui devrait l'avoir. Ils méritent donc que l'on ait pour eux certains ménagemens [sic] que l'on n'aurait pas pour nous.

1829/12/15

Sault St Louis le 15 dec: 1829

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Monsieur

Vous aurez sans doute vu mes chiffres que les présentes vous prouveront l'instrument que je vous envoie en trois langues pour la collecte qu'il doit faire à Londres chez les Ducs, Barons, Comtes, Baronne, ~~pour vous~~ (et à Paris si on leur permet d'y aller) ne sera peut-être d'aucun intérêt (chez vous, alors vous voudrez bien en faire un autre). Je ne puis rien faire de mieux car je n'ai personne à qui me adresser, il faut que je me suffise à moi-même pour tout. Il est bien probable aussi que dans tout ce que j'ai fait pour les Sauvages, j'ai manqué beaucoup de formalités, faute d'instruction en matière de Chancellerie.

Comme j'offreens, par une lettre du Missionnaire de Lorette, que le Chef Huron est aussi chargé de faire collecte pour son village, je vous prie d'arranger vous même cela pour le mieux; S'ils doivent aller ensemble, sans ensuite à faire un partage; où S'ils doivent aller séparément. Dans le premier cas, comme la collecte du Chef Huron n'a qu'un objet qui est la réparation de Son église; et que celle de nos Sauvages deux, la réparation de Notre église et un établissement d'éducation dans le village ~~peut~~ alors je pense que, dans le partage, il conviendrait que nous eussions deux parts contraires une. Je crois que vous pourrez faire comprendre cela au Chef Huron. Le village de Lorette n'ayant qu'une trentaine de maisons habitées, n'est pas assez conséquent pour avoir un tel établissement; d'ailleurs tout autour du village, il y a des écoles et les Hurons comme vous savez ne parlent plus que français: au lieu qu'ici, grand village de près de 250 maisons, isolé tout autour de plusieurs lieux des établissements français et des maisons d'écoles, il est nécessaire d'en établir une dans le village même. Mais point d'argent, point de Jupe.

Les Chfs ont avec eux et vous communiqueront une réponse de Sir James Kempt, dans laquelle il appuiera nos réqs à leur voyage en Angleterre. Sur deux jugements, l'un de la Cour du Banc du Roi, et l'autre

de la Cour d'appel, rendus contre les Sauvages du Sault St. Louis en faveur de la Commission pour les biens des Jésuites. Sans doute qu'il n'est pas facile de faire informer les jugemens, qui ont été rendus ainsi faute aux Sauvages d'avoir eu alors un défenseur. L'avocat, qui a obtenu le jugement par son plaidoyer, a déclaré à l'agent des Sauvages alors, qu'il aurait gagné beaucoup plus facilement leur cause que la Cause Contraire. Il faudrait donc à présent que ce procès fut plaidé en appel à Londres, ce que les Sauvages ne sont pas capables de faire, à moins qu'un ami de l'humanité ne voulût sacrifier pour eux beaucoup de tems, de peines et d'argent, ce qui n'est pas facile à trouver dans le monde. Ce sont trois chose qui se rencontrent rarement dans la même personne. Au reste il viendrait de la Providence vouloir, C'est à elle que nous rapportons toutes choses! Si nous ne réuflissons pas, nous ferons notre sacrifice. Seulement je vous prie de faire observer aux Ministres à qui les chefs auront affaire, qu'avec les Sauvages, on ne doit pas exiger autant de formalités qu'avec des Blancs, par lesquels ne connaissent pas tous les détours de la politique; ils vont droit à leur but considérément et de bonne foi et toujours par le plus court chemin; et C'est un grand scandale pour eux qu'un défaut de formes donne gain de cause à celui qui n'a pas de droit pour lui et l'ôte au Contraire à celui qui devrait l'avoir. Je m'entends donc que l'on ait pour eux certains menagements que l'on n'aurait pas pour nous.

Dieux de peines et de fatigues je vais vous donner! Mais je me rappelle toujours le que vous m'avez dit à St. Régis, que vous seriez content de rencontrer des Sauvages à Londres, que vous feriez tout pour eux - Auprès regardé-je comme un bienfait de la Providence que vous soyiez là dans le moment, que vous me l'ayez écrit et m'ayez donné votre adresse au moment où mes chefs devaient partir. C'est ce qui m'encourage à vous charger de leurs affaires. Si vous pouvez quelque chose pour eux, le Monde de Géographie sera célèbre dans la nation Iroquoise et je pense aussi que tous les bons offices ne manqueront pas d'avoir leur récompense d'autre côté.

J'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur
avec toute la reconnaissance possible
votre tout dévoué et affectionné serviteur
Jof. Marceau ptte

Permettez moi à présent de vous parler de moi et de vous faire part d'une pensée qui m'est venue lorsque j'allais donner le présent paquet - Elle n'est qu'à vous voiez très réfléchi, mais N'importe, je n'y suis pas très attaché.

J'évoquais dans ma première que être Gouverneur de cette province m'interfus' une augmentation d'allouance. Je n'ai que £50 par an moi; £25 de plus suffisraient pour me mettre un peu plus à l'aise. Si nos Chefs députés demandaient pour moi cette augmentation, en mentionnant mes publications sur la langue françoise, grammaire, dictionnaires, Traduction du Nouveau Testament commencé de peut-être obtiendraient-ils là ce qui m'a été refusé ici. Mais j'imagine mieux qu'ils ne le demanderaient pas que de leur faire connaître que cette idée vient de moi. Voici donc (comme je vous pourriez vous y prendre).

Ils savent que l'évêque de Québec a décliné de me donner l'autonomie provinciale plus lucrative, et cela parce qu'il connaît le mauvais état de mes affaires. Vous pourriez donc leur dire qu'en obtenant une augmentation d'allouance, sans les spécifier, alors je n'aurais plus les mêmes raisons de les laisser et que je renoncerais avec eux pour finir tous les ouvrages que j'ai commencés et dont ils doivent seuls tirer les fruits; et que je pourrais enfin par la suite leur rendre service comme je l'ai fait dans cette occasion. Une petite requête drapée par vous et présentée par eux ne serait peut-être pas sans effet. Mais une fois une fois, il faut que je sois entièrement étranger à cela, et ce ne vient pas plus que leur interprète en ait connaissance qu'eux. Du reste c'est plus pour eux que pour moi que je demande cela, puisque l'on m'offre un bon bénéfice. Mais je serais content de n'avoir plus de raison pour les laisser, afin d'achever tous les ouvrages inachevés que j'ai commencés à la tout bien entendu que cela ne vous donne pas trop de trouble, car autrement ne feriez aucun compte de cette dernière page - et me croirez toujours.

Tout à vous

J. M. - p.



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Mon frère Louis Fricker, mon frère Pierre Fricker,
Pierre Matignon, Joseph St. John, François
Matthes et Pierre Sébastien, les témoins ont entendu le
mensage de Louis Matthes nous dire à nous et autre
Méfionnare appelle, "Si continue de me occuper de la
Brache même du général Carlton l'empêches, dans la
Maison du gouvernement à Montréal." Ils en furent logez
tranquilles sur cette promesse de faire au pire que le dénuo
troué mort, je vous le rendrai, je vous dirai alors, tenez mes
informations ce que vous attendez. Si j'en faire
serment de bala - Nous étions beaucoup à ce conseil que
vous également entendu, nous tous les autres sont mort, je
suis demeuré seul pour tenir témoignage à la vérité - au
Sault St. Louis le 21st Juil. 1829.

Signd/ Louis Fricker Pierre Fricker

Pierre Matignon Jno St. John

Joseph Matthes Pierre Sébastien

Pour une et fidelle traduction,

I Signd/ J. M. Murray Febre

Kings

Nous avons souffrîs de perte en la bataille de l'Amazone et
endeuxdifférentesoccasions, il échut à monsieur à faire la bataille contre le
 gouvernement, lorsque à Shalangay aux Andes et enfin à
 Longson, mais nous continuons les combats à nos voulances et la
 brûche de la jungle : pourtant, "Mon enfant, c'est à vous à com-
 mencer, si vous faites votre devoir dans la présente guerre, je
 jurerai le même aussi, si alors au sortir bataillement, je vous
 demanderai ce que vous réclamez, — Mais l'autre a commencé
 à se défendre contre les ennemis."

Mr. Smith de Louis le 21 Dec. 1829

Louis Tachakatekora — Son traducteur

Thomas Tchakatekom — Pierre Katenimbe

Signé Pierre Tachakatekate Lazar Tchitomvire

Thomas Issatario Joseph Tchakatenkara

Une très étendue traduction

Signe J. J. Marcey Jr.

Mr. G. L. Campbell
M. L. Dubree

Montreal 23 December 1829

Most Honourable the Right Honorable the
Minister of the Interior
in consequence of
the Great Fire, the accom-
plice of the Judgment ob-
ject has been executed in
the hope of withholding
from the Committee upon

final Prosecution alluded
although the Committee
time) that had adopted
the Attorney General for
nion Consented to me in
a Province like Canada
ment in the Indian Department
Major Genl. Duley of
Communication respecting
Excellency herewith.

I have the
D. G. D. D. A. S. I. A.

To you by the present opportunity -
D. G. D.

Montreal 26 December 1829

I have carefully examined the
the Office of the Indian Department
acquaint you that the Copy of
the Recitation to His

Majesty

Mr. G. L. Campbell
M. L. Dubree

Montreal 26 December 1829
intended
inquadrements

I have the honor to submit for Approval the Estimate for
which may be required for Indians in the Montreal District, from Existing documents
the 23rd December 1829 to the 26th March 1830 - accompanied by a statement of what
spent at the Post during the preceding winter. I beg leave also to submit there
an Estimate of the Probable Quantity of Gunpowder Required for Indians in the
Upper Canada from 25th December 1829 to 26th June 1830.

(Signed) D. G. D. D. A. S. I. A.

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Montreal 26 December 1829

Mr. G. L. Campbell
M. L. Dubree

Montreal N. 1

Montreal N. 2

Montreal N. 3

Montreal N. 4

With reference to my Communication of the 19th instant, I have the
honor to transmit enclosed, for your information, the following:
Copy, surely Documents received from Mr. Ross, on his Missionary at the
Sault St. Louis in explanation of the Breach of the Rogers Indians, which accompa-
nied my Letter of the 31st ultimo in 1825.
1^o. Résumé des Meuvres en faveur des Sauvages du Sault St. Louis, réclamé
-ment le Moulin appelle du Sault et le Sphynx de Terre sur lequel il est
construit.

2^o. Copie d'un Recouvrement au Sault St. Louis au sujet de la
Compensation du Sault.

3^o. Copie d'un Recouvrement Verbal. Certificat par Mr. Marcus.

4^o. Certified translation of the statements of certain Rogers Chief, describing
the promises made to their Tribe by the late Sir George Gourlay & when Genl. Bullock
and Sir George Prevost as referred to in the 16th & 18th Allegations contained in the Report.

In the 8th & 9th Article of the enclosed Résumé, or Recapitulation of Recou-
vermeuvres in favour of the Rogers claim Mr. Marcus cites a passage from the Historical
Journal of the celebrated Father Charlevoix to prove that the Rogers Indians were
located at the Rivière du Portage, & at a place called "They bat", situated
in the tract now claimed, for 32 years subsequent to the General peace of 1763
year 1810, and by the 11th Article of the Recapitulation above mentioned the Rogers
affirm states, that while the Sault Indians retained possession of the Land and part
whole of the Chippewa & Chibousket described in the Memorandum forming the
N. 1 & 15 Indians, & N. 17, specified in your Letter of the 19th instant and page

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Indian Affairs. Resident Agent And Secretary of Indian
Affairs Letter book, 1826 - 1841
(RG 10, Vol. 590)

1829 | 12 | 30

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Reuben X.

by them, and sent by the Indians. The Indians have made
Title or Patent for the Seigniory of Land to Louis de la Vérendrye
29th May 1813, a Copy of which is herewith transmitted for your
information, and Mr. Marcy has not entered into a list of the
principal points in the Memoir of said Title, but it is believed
he has taken some pains to show the Grounds on which the Indians make
Claim to the Land in question. — With particular reference to the
Letter of the 14th instant, I beg leave to observe that by the Recompence of the
Missionary at Caughnawaga, the Mohawk Indians appear to have been
Established upon the 30 Acres of the Seigniory of La Prairie, notwithstanding
their Petition from the Year 1680, to 1702, under the Authority of the Title just
named, to the King of France in the name of
Year, — *I have R.*

(Signed) D. F. Napier, R. R. S. A. D. S. A.

392.

Month 2^d. January 1830.

R. R. S. A. D. S. A.
Mt. St. L'Isle - 1
Quebec

Mr.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having been pleased
to approve of the Powers of Provincial Presidents to the Indians in Lower Canada being
made on the 13th July, I have the honor, in Reference to His Excellency's Commands
conveyed to me this by Mr. G. M. Secretary, to request you will be pleased to intimate
this Arrangement to the Indians under your Superintendence, & adopt the necessary
measures to give it effect, with all possible expedition. — *I have R.*

(Signed) D. F. Napier, R. R. S. A. D. S. A.

393.

Month 2^d. January 1830.

Three Rivers

Having submitted to His Excellency the Commander of the
Forces, your Letter of the 5th ulto, I am now to acquaint you in reply, that His
Excellency has no objection to the Portionment till lately made of the Assembly of
the Council of the Six Nations to investigate the Claim of the Abenaki Indians
of Three Rivers to certain Hunting Grounds on the North Bank of the St. Lawrence.
I have R.

(Signed) D. F. Napier, R. R. S. A. D. S. A.

394.

Month 2^d. January 1830.

R. R. S. A. D. S. A.
Montreal

Mr.

Anno 1812. Co. 25. S. 1. 25. Oct. 20th to Dec. 24th, 1823, inclusive.

RG 10 Vol. 590

(Signed) D. F. Napier, R. R. S. A. D. S. A.

At my Regt's office.

Dates 31 Dec 1829.

1st

I have the honor to transmit to you
Honourable Mr. Secretary of the War Department,
Sir John Johnson, to contain specimens

relating to the possessions of the Indians
of South U.S., to a portion of the
territory of La Prairie; and I have the
pleasure to inform His Excellency he
has accepted, together with your cable, his
will be reported, forthwith, to you from
the station which Sir John Johnson occupies
by General of His Regt, to have
transmitted in the Indian Department
whereunder his Superintendence of the
affairs.

You will be pleased to take
time to transmitting the specimens

Yours O. M. Apert.

from me

1829/12/31

25645

upon how good which you may
be enabled to afford.

I have the honor to be

Yrs

Your most obedient

Faithful Servt

Gasper
O M.

25661

Statistical Account of the Indian Village of Saint Louis.

Village	Population			Average Production of Crops by Indians in the Year		
	Men	Women	Children	Acreage of Land under Indian Cultivation	Bushels of Wheat	do. of Corn
Raghunaya	290	389	361	230	204	130

990

Cherry City
Michigan

1829/12/31

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of Saint Louis, for the Year ending 31st December 1829.

Bushels of Wheat	do - of oats	do - of Indian corn	do - of Corn & Beans -	do - of Potatoes.	do - of Hay -	do - of Indians.	do - men	do - horses -	do - sheep -	do - June -	do - Horses.	Cattle & Wagons in possession of Indians	Average of Inhabitants during the preceding 12 Months.
"	580	5015	496	1241	928	237	9	164	26	239	90	do -	65
"	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	15
"	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	25
"	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -	do -

I hereby Certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing Statement is just and true. —

Caughnawaga 31 December 1829

J. J. Macouy Jr.

George Macomb Jr. A.D.A.

122

Documents which the Chiefs
of the Iroquois of Sault St Louis have
brought with them to England.

1) Copy of the grant of the Seigniory
of Sault St. Louis to the Indians by
King Lewis the 11ⁱ. dated at
Fontainebleau 29. May 1680.

Description of the Seigniory in the
grant. La dite terre nommee
le Sault, contenant deux lieus
de pays de front, a - commercer.

à une pointe, qui est où il est
rapides et dous en montant le
long du lac, sur parille profon.

deux avec deux îles, & îlets,

8 Battures qui se trouvent en
devant et rejoignant aux terres
de la Prairie de la Sagadahic.

1^{er}) grant by Comte de Fontenat,
Lieutenant General and Jacques

Duchesnau, Intendant &c to the
Jesuits for the benefit of the Iroquois
et autres Sauvages &c

now... leurs... concédons

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par ces presents le dit restant
de terre, d'environ une lieue
et demie de longueur a prendre
depuis la dite terre nommee
le Sault, tournant vers la signature
de Chateau Gay avec deux lieus
de profondeur par enjour par
les dits Rv. Pines &c.

Dated 2nd Dec 31 Oct 1686.

2) Statement of Jean Peladeau,
Surveyor respecting the manner in
which the boundary of la Prairie
was fixed by him in 1752.

He states that beginning at the
boundary of long creek he measured
two leagues up the River (the
supposed length of the Signory
of a Prairie or the River) and
placed at the termination of this
line on the 31 July 1762 in the
presence of the Indians and others
a mark which was to decide
the boundary between the Signory
of the Prairie and Sault St Louis

By order of the Governor
however he changed the boundary

186

again and replaced the mark or

24. Left 1762, in the presence of

several Canadian inhabitants

to its former situation on the
bank of the river and ran therefore

a part of the line of separation between
the Sieurries of la Prairie and Sault
St Louis.

3) Reponse aux Sauvages de Sault
St Louis au sujet de la Commissari
de la dite Sieurrie dont ils
pretendaient la possession aux
prjudices de M. Perre Desnittres
(no date)

197

Il vous dirai mes enfans que vous
devez tous jouir de cette terre,
hormisement sous impunables,
comme vos pères spirituelles, ils
devront y prendre leurs besoins,
former leurs établissemens et
avoir la direction de la Sigournie
que vos aîtes pas capable de
gouverner. Les Pères Desautels
me déclaraient de ceux ci en ont
conue de quelque tems de celle
Sigournie, ce qui a été approuvé
mais ils devront consenser tout

le reste, pour fournir à chacun
de vous la terre, qui vous est
nécessaire pour vos plantations,
votre bois, le four qui vous est
utile et autres besoins indis-
pensables et voilà devery leur
demander ce que jeust vous dressé
utile pour ces usages.

4/ Copy of a letter from M.C. Parry
dated Quebec 1st March 1828
in answer to a petition of the
Provincials to the Commander of
the forces on the subject of the land

they state themselves to have
been advised by the courts and
desiring His Excellency's sanction
to their proceeding to England
for the purpose of laying their
complaints before His Majesty..

His Excellency desires that they
should be informed that a
journey to England would
cause unnecessary expense and
would have no beneficial effect.

The local government to whom
the case would be referred having

already informed them "that the
land in question under whatever
circumstances it may have been
divided, cannot be restored to
them." The want of success of the
Floris of Horotie in a similar
undertaking ought to be a warning
to them. Under these circumstances
his Excellency cannot sanction
an expensive voyage to England
from which no good result is
to be expected.

Addressed to Lt.-Col. Gaffin Indian Dep't.
Montreal

3) Extract of a letter from Mr.
Col. Cooper Military Secy to His
Majesty Sir J. Bentif G. C. B
addressed to Mr. Col. Harper
Resident Agent and Secretary
for Indian Affairs dated
Secretary
Military Office Quebec 18 Nov^o
1828.

Having had the honor to submit
to His Excellency the Commander
of the Forces the claim of the
Saguenay Indians to the beginning
of La Prairie, I have it in command
to request that you will cause to

13.

These Indians his Excellency regret
that he cannot comply with their
request for the reasons which
have been so fully explained by the
communication from the Civil
Secretary of his Excellency Sir James
Craig and by those of the
Military Secretary of the Earl of
Dalhousie 1st. That in the year
1769 the boundaries of this
Saginaw were fixed in the
presence of the principal Indians
of the Fault St Louis and

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unanimously approved by them, as
stated by the Certificate of Mr.
Collins the Deputy Surveyor,
written on the original Survey of
the Seignory.

2nd the question of the boundary line,
it appears has been twice legally
disputed. first in the Court of
King's Bench and afterwards in
the Court of Appeals whose
judgment was in the former
instance given and afterwards
confirmed against the claim of the

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Indians, and however irregularly
this decision may be alleged to
have been obtained, it is to be
apprehended, that the Jesuits
estate will now be considered
as entitled by prescription to the
possession which they held of the
land, or at least there is little
hope of its being relinquished in
favor of the Indians.

Report dated January 2, 1830, by J. Stewart, the Commissioner of the Jesuits Estates:

The extent of the Ground which the Indians pretend formerly formed part of the Seigniory of Sault Saint Louis is not precisely known but may be computed at from Thirty to Thirty Six arpents in front, by two Leagues in depth, the quality of the Soil is indifferent being dry & not very productive and the Seigniorial Rents may amount annually to about £25 curcy. The only building on this space appertaining to the Crown is the Banal Mill now under Lease at an annual Rent of 2025 Minots of Wheat, the value of which may be estimated on an average at five shillings per Minot, making the sum of £506.5.0 Currency as this Revenue derived from the Mill forms by far the most valuable part of the Seigniory I consider that it would be quite inexpedient to give it up to the Indians, whose claim to any part of LaPrairie will I trust be shewn to be without the smallest foundation, besides it would in my humble opinion be unjust to the Censitaires of the latter Seigniory to deprive them of the means of Grinding their Corn at a mill which they have frequented since the year 1750 or 1752 the time it may be concluded from an Old Lease in the office, it was built.

In confirmation of the Line of Mr Collins being the original boundary between the two Seigniories, I may mention that as early as the year 1720 the Jesuits conceded to Catherin Cusson, Widow of Jacques Thivierge Six Arpents of the Cote Saint Catherine (part of the portion of Lands claimed by the Indians) et de surplus de deux Lieux de la Seigneurie which was afterwards reunited to the Domaine by an Ordnance of Gilles Hocquart (10 January 1732) this affording a proof that the Jesuits were in possession and that the possession was legally authorized.

From the foregoing observations it would appear that the Indians could never have been in possession of the Land they claim but as another proof of it I beg to state that the Old Jesuits Mill stood about Twenty arpents to the Eastward of Collins Line and that the present mill is within one arpent of it. Now can it for a moment be supposed that these [Wily?] Fathers would commit so great a folly as to built two Mills in the course of a century without ascertaining the bounds of the property (Seigneurie of La Prairie) granted specially for their own use and benefit while the adjoining Seigniory (Sault Saint Louis) was granted to them in trust for the Indians and upon which there was also a Mill on the River La Tortue.

And it may here by remarked that as the Seigniory of La Prairie has four Leagues in depth while that of Sault Saint Louis has only two Leagues the adoption of any other Line than that of Collins would have affected the Lines of the adjoining Seignories of Longueil, Delery, and la Salle, which had been permanently fixed by the different Judgement rendered in favour of the claims of the Jesuits.

But the Indians are a perseverant Race and have not failed to reiterate their applications to every successive Governor since the Conquest notwithstanding that their pretensions have always been rejected as frivolous. The Oldest Inhabitants of La Prairie assert that they never known or heard of any other Proprietors than the Jesuits and it is known that the Canadians have their traditions too.

17th Jan'to Colles dated 17th
to Management of the South Bank

Decr 2 - January 1835

The subject of the house at which the sum
proposed previously for the back of the li-
quor of South Bank. It may be not pecuni-
ary to incur - but may be expected at from
Twenty to Thirty Six Pounds in post, by
two stages in depth, the quality of the
fort is in different being dry, & not very
good above that the Liquor will come
down at Reasonably to about £25 per cwt.
The only building on this space appears belong-
ing to the license, is the Small Hall in
the same at an account that of
3025 Marks of Wheat, the value of which
may be reckoned on an average at
from £1000/- per cwt, making the
sum of £500.5.0 currency. As this sum
derived from the Hall, gives by far the
most probable back of the Liquor, I
consider that it would be quite suffi-
cient to give it up to the Licensee who
claims to very justly claim with
I trust be shown to be without the
least

the effects of such a decision, besides it would seem
very hazardous to presume to be unjust to the
Indians of the Lake & Agency to determine
the cause of the increase of Indians during their time
at a time which they have apparently told since
the year 1750-1752 the time it may be con-
cluded, from an Old Indian in the Agency,
it was built.

In confirmation of the time of the
Indians being the original boundary be-
tween the two Agencies, I may mention
that as early as the year 1730, the French
conceded to Catherine Casson, widow of
Jacques Chambier, Sir Captain of the late
Assit Catherine, (part of the portion of
Land claimed by the Indians) at de
la Steppe de la Dene de la Region
which was afterwards annexed to the Town
since by an Orderance of Louis Philippe
on 10 January 1732 this affording a proof
that the French were in possession and
that the possession was legally authorized
From the foregoing observations it
would appear that the Indians can
and never have been in possession of the
land they claim, but as another

part

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proof of it I beg to state that the
Court of Appeal at Paris about Tuesday last
went to the ~~factory~~ of Coblis where
and that the present Mr. M. wrote one
Report of it. Now can it for a moment
be supposed that these ~~factory~~ ~~factories~~
would commit so great a folly as to
build too little in the course of a build-
ing, without retarding the business of
the factory, ~~factory~~ of La Prairie, par-
ticularly for their own use and benefit
while the adjoining ~~factory~~ of Saint
Louis, was forced to close in want of
the ~~factory~~, ~~factory~~ upon which there was
also a Mill on the River & a Trotter
and it may here be mentioned that as
the ~~factory~~ of La Prairie has four sugar
mills while that of Saint Louis
has only two & again the adoption
of any other plan than that of Coblis
would have affected the uses of the
adjoining ~~factory~~ of Longueill, ~~factory~~
and La Trotte, which had been ~~factory~~
nearly fixed by the different Judge
now to audience ~~factory~~ of the claims
of the ~~factory~~.

G. East

23
that the Indians are a permanent
race and have not failed to vindicate
their applications to my successive
Governments who ought not to
state that their petitions have
always been rejected in full.

The oldest inhabitants of La Plai-
sie assert that they never heard or
heard of any other Proprietor than
L'Assault, and it is known that
the Indians have their teadom

etc.

Signed, I Stewart
Commissioner

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in Conformity with the direction Commandant of the Forces of the 13th of January last, I give the honor to transmit to you the following Explanation of your Letter of the 19th instant, concerning the Indian Department, and your Letter of the 13th instant, to your Excellency, respecting the Indian Department, which appears to have been previously mentioned in the Autograph of the Letter from the King of France in the former. — I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Month, 2^d. January 1830.—

The Forces having been pleased to send a Commissioner to the Province of Lower Canada, under the command of His Excellency, General Sir John By, to ascertain the true state of the Affairs of the Indians of Lower Canada, & to take such measures as may be necessary to put them in a proper condition to receive the assistance of the Government, & to secure their safety & tranquillity. — I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Month, 2^d. January 1830.—

On the command of the Hon. Mr. G. Grey, to whom I enclose a copy of his Letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency, General Sir John By, has sent a Commissioner to the Province of Lower Canada, to ascertain the true state of the Affairs of the Indians of Lower Canada, & to take such measures as may be necessary to put them in a proper condition to receive the assistance of the Government, & to secure their safety & tranquillity. — I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Month, 2^d. January 1830.—

The enclosed account for the amount of the sum paid by the

I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

In Conformity with the direction Commandant of the Forces of the 13th of January last, I give the honor to transmit to you the following Explanation of your Letter of the 19th instant, concerning the Indian Department, and your Letter of the 13th instant, to your Excellency, respecting the Indian Department, which appears to have been previously mentioned in the Autograph of the Letter from the King of France in the former. — I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Signed, D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

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Month, 4^d. January 1830.—

To His Excellency
M. S. —
General Sir John By

I regret to find that the Reserves remain with you, although the 2^d letter does not afford the information required by the General in Command of the Forces, upon the several Allegations contained in the Memorandum which you have annexed to the original Address of General Sir John By, to the 1st letter, by Captain Hughes, and I have again to request that you will be pleased to transmit to me the necessary information which His Excellency wishes to obtain upon those points, separate & distinct from any of the other subjects detailed in the Memorandum. — I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Signed, D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Month, 5^d. January 1830.—

To His Excellency
M. S. —
General Sir John By

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of the Honourable Sir John Johnson, Bart., the late Honourable & truly respectable Member of the Indian Department in the Canadas. — This distressing event took place yesterday about noon, at Quebec, in the afternoon. — You will be pleased to communicate the melancholy intelligence to His Excellency the Commissioner of the Forces, as I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Signed, D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

Month, 6^d. January 1830.—

To His Excellency
M. S. —
General Sir John By

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 1st instant, transmitting the Reply of the Hon. Mr. John Brown to certain Questions relating to the Detention of the Indians of Lower Canada by a portion of the Indian Department, & requesting me to state how far the system which the General has adopted of their Detention to have prevalence in the Indian Department, & what evidence obtains at present, with any other information, upon the subject. — I have R.
D. D'Apres, R.A.S.L.S.

1830.01.01

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Copy of the Seal General Letter Heads
Despatch No. 3 of 4 January 1830, (on the
subject of the pretensions advanced by the
Chiefs of the Sioux or Tribe of the Sault
St Louis to a portion of the Signory of
La Prairie,) Addressed to The Right Hon^{ble} Mr
Sir George Murray, His Majesty's Secretary
of State for the Colonial Department.

At His M

Mr George Murray

Minister of State

for the Colonies

Sir. — In the January 4th 1830
With reference to my Letter of No 122,
dated 12th ulto, in which I had the honor to report
the departure for England of a Deputation of the Sioux Indians,
of Sault St Louis, & La Prairie, to present to His Majesty
their pretensions to a portion of the adjoining Signories of
La Prairie de la Magdalene, belonging to the French
Estates & likewise my intention to transmit to you, a
Report upon those Pretensions so soon as I had acquired
the information necessary to enable me to do so; I have
now the honor to enclose a variety of Documents upon
this case, with the following Summary of their contents
and of the information which I have obtained from other
authentic sources upon the Subject:

The portion of La Prairie in dispute consists of a
front (upon the St Lawrence) of from 30 to 36 Amts.
(from 1900 to 2300 Yards) by the depth of the Signory
de Seignies (at 2 pms) — Its soil is dry and not
very productive. Its rents amount to about £25 a year

to the Baral
per annum.
was originally
(No 8 page
as containing
hunting)

established &
of the French
conceded to
contribute in
(No 4 page 11 &
Corn than La

the first confr
front of 122
depth of 2 Leys
to stand to St Lo
under the
until 170.
and a number
Indian Depart
opened at
Council House
of La Prairie
Boundaries.
by a short

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 659, pp. 181, 397-182, 452).

1830/01/04

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

General Sir John Knights
January 1830, (on the
terms demanded by the
Red Tribe of the Savoy
in the Signory of
the Saguenay -
to the Right of the
Sir Meay's Country
nearly Department C.

In due January 4th 1830
hence to my Letter of No 122,
which I had the honor to report
Representation of the Ojibways Indians
waga, to present to His Majesty
of the adjoining Signories
belonging to the French
towns to transmit to you, a
as soon as I had acquired
enable me to do so; I have
variety of Documents upon
Summary of their contents
I have obtained from other
Subject:

arie in dispute consists of
a) of from 30 to 31 arpents
1) by the depth of the Signory
Its soil is dry and its
amount to about £250 per

per annum. It appears that the Signory of la Prairie
was originally conceded to the French in 1647, by a Grant
(No 3. page 4) in which its disputed front is described
as containing about 2 Leagues (space qui contient environ
plusieurs lieues) its depth 4 lieues. -

In 1680 the Ojibways Indians, having
established Settlements on this Signory at the instance
of the French the present Signory of Sault St Louis was
conceded to them (the French) in two grants (one
certifying à la conversion, instruction et subsistence des Ojibways
(No 4 page 11 & 13) and as being better adapted to the culture of Indian
Corn than La Prairie.

This Concession was made by two grants,
the first confined a front of 2 Leagues; the second addition to this
front of $\frac{1}{2}$ League "or thereabouts" (environ) by a
depth of 3 Leagues. -

The Ojibways were accordingly removed
to Sault St Louis in 1680, but both Signories continued
under the Superintendence and Management of the French
until 1702, when that of Sault St Louis was entirely
and exclusively vested in the Ojibways under the direction of the
Indian Department, by the judgement of the Military Council
assembled at Montreal in that year (A.D. 1702. page 19). That
Council moreover directed a Survey to be made of the Signories
of La Prairie and Sault St Louis, & that their respective
Boundaries should be ascertained and established
by a sworn Surveyor.

181431

By the Procès verbal Mr Jean Peladeau sworn Surveyor (No 1 page 27) he states that he surveyed the boundaries of La Prairie, by order of His Excellency General Gay (President of the Military Council) in July 1782 and established thereon a front of 2 Leagues. But at the following September he was directed by His Excellency to replace those bounds where they had originally stood ("en les anciennes ont été placées"). — This alteration was accordingly made in the presence of the Agent of Indian Affairs (Mr Claus) and in that of several other witnesses & by no means fraudulently as the Proquois allege. — At the instance of one further Seigneur of La Salle situated at the extremities of the Signories of La Sault St Louis & Chateauguay and enclosed between those of Gilles Chauvin now Beauharnois and La Prairie (vide No 1. page 1) Brigadier General Burton issued an order in December 1783, directing that the boundaries of those Signories should be surveyed by two sworn Surveyors, one named by Cartier, the second by the other Signiors, ~~and~~ with a proviso, that in the event of those two Surveyors disagreeing with regard to the Boundaries of the Signories they were to select by mutual consent a third Surveyor to decide their difference. In 1785 Cartier accordingly named J. Raimond and the said J. Peladeau to perform this service, who disagreeing upon the boundaries of the Signory of L'Isle aux Grues was called in as umpire by Raimond in opposition to the opinion of Peladeau. — Agreeing coinciding in the views of Raimond, Peladeau declined to act with them, and the two former proceeded to

181432

establish the boundaries of the front of a Superior of the Jesuits carried into the judgement was court at Quebec Common Pleas (See page 37.) — surveyed the S Dorchester and confirmed by Agent for the Chiefs, who to (See page 35). — established by undisputed in Dorchester in decide their had ascertained after Lord Dor speech delivered General Prescott that the Indians took action against which the boy annoyed to

from Surveyor (See page 27) he
of La Prairie, by order of
the Military Council)
upon a front of 2 Leagues.
was directed by His Excellency
had originally stood
(at). — This alteration
was of the Agent of Indian
of several other witnesses &
the Roquais allege.—
out of La Salle situated at
Saint St Louis Chateaugay
the Chasse now Beauchareis
1) Brigadier General Burton
103, directing that the boundaries
surveyed by two sworn
men, the second by the other
that in the event of those two
go to the Boundaries of the
and consent a third
time. In 1783 (See
and the Jeants & Petadeau
agreeing upon the boundaries
settled in a umpire by Raymond
Petadeau. — However
only Petadeau declined
former proceeded to

181432
establish the Bounds of the several Seignories and restricted
the front of La Prairie to 2 Leagues. — In February 1788, the
Superior of the Jeants demurring to this restriction, the case was
carried into the Court of Common Pleas at Montreal, where
judgement was given against him; but on appeal to the Superior
Court at Quebec in August 1788, the judgement of the Court of
Common Pleas was "totally reversed" and the Jeants restored
to the possessions from which they had been thereby ejected (N.Y.
Page 37.) — In 1789 Mr Collins Deputy Surveyor General
surveyed the Seignory of La Prairie, by order of Lord
Dorchester and the existing limits of the Seignory were
confirmed by him, in presence of Mr Claus Deputy
Agent for Indian Affairs and of several of the Indian
chiefs, who testified their unanimous approval of them,
(N.Y. page 35.) — That the existing Boundaries are those
established by Mr Collins is a point, I believe,
undisputed even by the Indians. —

In 1794 it appears (See Page 39) that Lord
Dorchester informed the Roquais, that he could not
decide their claim upon the Jeants estates until he
had ascertained its merits. — In June 1794, a year
after Lord Dorchester's final departure from Canada in the
speech delivered to the Roquais by Sir John Johnson by order of
General Prescott (Governor General) (See page 43) it is stated
that the Solicitor General had been long instructed to institute
an action against the Jeants for the recovery of the lands
which the Roquais alleged to have been fraudulently
annexed to La Prairie, but that they had failed.

181433

to produce proof of their assertions which they were thence
urged to adduce. — In 1794 General Christie Seigneur of
De Lery instituted a suit in the Court of Common Pleas at
Montreal, to obtain from the Jesuits, the disputed portion of
La Prairie, contiguous to his Seigniory, which suit was
dismissed (No. 11 - page 47). — In March 1798 a suit
was instituted, by the Crown in behalf of the Indians, against
Jean Caron, the last of the Jesuits, for the recovery of the
disputed land, which, after a minute investigation, was
dismissed with costs in June 1799 (No. 12 Page 51). —
In 1807 a deputation from the Jesuits proceeded to London
and submitted their pretensions to this land to Lord Castlereagh,
who, by his Letter of the 19 July of that year directed Sir James Craig
to report upon those pretensions. — By Sir James Craig's
Reply (No. 34) of the 22nd October 1808, those pretensions
are pronounced to be altogether unfounded; an opinion on which
it appears by His Lordship's Letter No. 18 dated 18 April
1809, His Majesty's Government had acquiesced, and
by that acquiescence Sir James was most probably guided
in the decision which he gave in January 1809 on a
renewal of those pretensions, namely, that the Indians
must "clearly understand that he could not take
upon himself to alter the boundaries of a Seigniory
so long made & so formally established, to the mutual
satisfaction of all parties who were then concerned." (No. 15 p. 59).

From this period there is no record of
any further claim being preferred by the Indians to
this land other than it is little doubt that it was
envisaged on every charge in the heat of the

181434

Government under
gave a decision
in this affair
submitted to me
of Lord Dalhousie
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Lord Dorchester
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in which they were thereby
inval Christie, Sieur of
Court of Common Pleas about
the disputed portion of
LACHINE, which but was
in March 1798 a suit
behalf of the Indians, against
it, for the recovery of the
unjust investigation, was
9 (No 12 Page 51.).

It quois proceeded to London
to this Land to Sir Castlereagh,
but was directed Sir James Craig.

By Sir James Craig
Feb 1808, those petitions
couched; an opinion on which
letter No 18 dated 18 April
last had acquiesced, and
was most probably guided
in January 1809, on a
theory that he requires
that he could not take
a series of a Suprietary
established, to the mutual
were then concerned. (No 15 p. 59).
there is no record of
granted by the Indians to
be doubtful that it was
in the head of the

181434
Government until 1822 when it appears that Lord Dalhousie
gave a decision upon it similar to that of Sir James Craig.
In my opinion this Government, those claims were
submitted to me, and in my decision I was guided by that
of Lord Dalhousie and Sir James Craig. — The claims of
the Indians to the land in question rest on their tradition
and assertion, that it formerly belonged to them, and that
they have been fraudulently deprived of it by the intrigues
of the Jesuits — and upon the alleged promise of
Lord Dorchester No 14 page 83, to restore that land to
them, for no corroboration can be found of the promise
which they state to have been made to them by Sir
George Prevost, (No 14 page 84). — The first is
contested by the assertion and tradition of the
neighboring Canadians which declare that the Indians never
had possessed any part of that land (No 2 page 8). — With
respect to the second, the late Sir John Johnson, a few
days previous to his death, stated that he recollects Lord
Dorchester having promised to restore the land in
question to the Indians, but Sir John's memory was not at
that time much to be relied upon & it must be
borne in mind that he had always maintained
the right of the Indians to that land, by
documents in their possession, which documents
have been long since & repeatedly pronounced
by competent legal authority to convey no such
right. — The probability of this promise is
moreover shaken by the existing limits of
the Prairie

181436
La Prairie having been compromised by a Surveyor acting under
His Lordships immediate orders (No 8 page 35) and also by

This lordship having intimated to the Proquois in 1794
(No 9 page 39) that he could not decide upon their claims
on La Prairie, until their merits were ascertained;
for had he subsequently found reason to pronounce a
decision upon those claims it would doubtless have
been duly recorded. — But admitting that promise
to have been actually given, from the terms in which
it is stated to have been expressed (No 14 page 83) (i.e.
Reference ~~qui~~ now apparent) it is obvious that it
must have been made conditionally or under misappre-
hension of the true state of the case from the misrepresen-
tation of the Proquois that the Land had really belonged
to them & that they had been deprived of it by
fraud. — The argument that the River front of
La Prairie should be restricted to two leagues &
that the surplus, adjoining Sault St Louis belongs in
consequence to the seigniory cannot be maintained,
for in the grants of both seigneuries the limits
of their frontiers are qualified with the expression
"en envers"; an expression by no means
uncommon in old French Grants, which are
frequently couched in very loose and undefined
terms. — In other circumstance which strongly
militates against the pretensions of the Proquois
is the reunion to La Prairie, by an order to
Gilles Hocquart, Intendant of New France

181436
dated Quebec Janu-
ary 1770 and so al-

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Isles. From the fo-
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has been His
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decided by the
Courts of His
Majesty's Gov-

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Grants of wh-
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769 by a Surveyor acting under
No 8 page 35) and also by
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to decide upon their claims
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Bault St Louis belongs in-
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seen by no means.
such Grants, which are
very loose and undefined
circumstance which strongly
indicates of the Proquis
arie, by an order to
the of New France

181436
dated Quebec January 10th 1793 2 (No 15 page 64) of a portion
of the land now claimed by the Proquis which had been
conceded to Catherine Crofton in 1720 (No 2 page 4)
by the Jesuits, and likewise, the Division of 3 Miles at
different periods, upon this Land, at considerable
expense (No 2 page 5) a measure which it is not
probable the Jesuits would have adopted, had
they imagined the Land to have been held by a
doubtful title, more especially as there are other
sites on La Prairie equally eligible for Miles and
that the 3 Miles which existed in 1702 was built
on the disputed Land is declared by the judgment
of the Military Council (No 6 page 20). -

From the foregoing statement you will perceive
that the existing Boundaries of La Prairie
were established by a sworn Surveyor acting
by Lord Dorchester's orders, that their accuracy
has been pronounced by the opinion of His
Majesty's Attorney General (No 10 page 4),
decided by three several judgments of the Law
Courts of this Country, and admitted by His
Majesty's Government.

If those decisions are set aside, it
much, if necessary produce considerable confusion
in the boundaries of the adjoining Signories, the
Grants of which being of subsequent date to
that of La Prairie their boundaries have of
course been hitherto regulated by those of that
Signory (No 2 page 5).

81438

The expenses which the Rec'dt are stated, by the Bapquois
to have borne for their benefit, were not defrayed
from the funds of the Seminary of Sault St Louis which
were vested in them for that purpose, and by an
imposed arrangement in the management of
those Funds, which I have now in contemplation.
There is every reason to believe that they will be
rendered adequate to meet all those expenses
which are not already paid by its rent or by the
Crown under the established Regulations of the
Indian Department.

The Salary of the Missionary, a
Roman Catholic, is £50 Sterling a year and presents
to the amount of £10 paid by the Crown - 150 Bushels
of Wheat Half a Ton of Flay, the usual Tithes,
Fees and Firewood paid by the Seminary and
its Tenants. He is an active persevering
character and would doubly materially
benefit by the success of the deputation and
as he appears to have prepared many of
the papers, with which it was furnished, there
is reason to believe he is the principal instigate
of the measure. - The Conception of the ground
claimed by the Bapquois, considered abstractly
may be deemed a point of little importance
but the expediency of granting it to them under
existing circumstances, is extremely
questionable. It is clearly established that
their pretensions to this Land rest on no
just

just foundation
than it will
believe that by
appeal to the
unfounded a
Law Courts &
Representatives
It would be
desirous &
Deputations to
were found

It was stated, by the Provois
of Sault St. Louis which
that purpose, and by an
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and Regulations of the

any of the Missionaries
during a year and present
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and by the beginning and
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the principal investigator
conception of the ground
is, considered abstractly
of little importance
wanting it to have ended
is extremely
clearly established that
is land not in no
just

81438

just foundation, and if it be now conceded to
them it will naturally tend to confirm their
belief that by determined perseverance & an ultimate
appeal to the King, their pretensions, however
unfounded and however frequently rejected by the
Law Courts of the Country, & by His Majesty's
Representative, will be eventually recognized -
It would moreover encourage the prevailing
disposition amongst the Indians generally, to send
Deputations to England, from which many will
more readily find on a former occasion to proceed.

I have the

(Signed) James Kempf.

* Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 659, pp. 181,397-181,452)

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Chas. H. L.

Postscript to Jan 1830.

Enclosed is my best information to my letter of 12th Dec
of last 12th Ultmo, in which I sent the
honor to report her departure of England,
of a delegation of the Provinces, presided
of J. M. L. Goss (or Longfellow)
to present, to his Majesty, the petition
of a portion of the adjoining signature
of La Province de la Magdalene,
belonging to the Province of Quebec, and
became by resolution to transmit before
the first of next month. Postponing it so long
as shall afford all the information

To Right Honourable

To George Murray

J. C. B.

Recd by

before going to the other parts do we, I have made
the honor to make a summary of the documents
upon this subject with the following summary
of their contents, and of the information
which I have obtained from other
authentic sources upon the subject.

History of La Prairie on disputed
coast of Saguenay (upon the said Lower)

from 30 to 36 arpents, (from 400 to 2,300

yards) by the depth of the Saguenay 4 leagues

~~and 2 fathoms~~ - its soil is dry, & not very

productive. Its rents amount to about

Twenty five Pounds a year, & the Banquet

Mill, situated upon it, yields about

Five Hundred Pounds per annum.

At the beginning of La

Prairie was originally conceded to the

Savists in 1647, by a grant (APR 1647)

in which, the disputed frontier is described

as containing about 2 Leagues, (Espace

qui contient environ deux lieues) its

depth four leagues.

In 1630, the Sieur de Brion having

established settlements on the Saguenay,

at the instance of the Jesuits, the present

Saguenay

3

Borders [between] 2 Grants /

Contractor who has no right to do
what he does under his power as Superintendent
or controller of either and subject to the control
of his agent in the Province.

Boundary for town, bounded by
two grants; - first, composed of a part
of 2 Leagues - part 7th in a line to
be a part of 1st League, or thereabouts.
(extension) by a depth of 2 Leagues.

The Governor was, accordingly,
decreed to Sault-St-Louis in 1680,
but both Sieur de's contractor under the
Superintendence, and Management of
the grants until 1682, when that of Sault-
St-Louis was entirely & exclusively
vested in the Sieur de's, under the direction
of the Indian Department, by the judgment
of the M.L.I. of Montreal, appointed at
Montreal in that year. (See page 19.)

That Council has recommended
a Survey to be made of the Sieur de's
of La Plomine, and Sault St-Louis, and
that their respective Boundaries shall be
~~ascertained~~

and established by a decree
of the Government of the
French Republic.

It is stated that he has ranged the boundaries
of Lower Canada by order of His Excellency

President George (President of the Executive)

(now deceased) on July 1762, and established

them on the 27th of July 1762, the
following September he was dismissed.

His Excellency to replace those bounds
where they had originally stood (one
in successive or little plants).

This alteration was accordingly
made, in the presence of the Agent of
Indian Affairs (Mr. Grier) in that of
Colonel C. Heriot, & by his means
fraudulently, as the Indians allege.

At the instance of Rose Carter,
Signer of the State Treaty at the
extremities of the signatures of Sir. W.
de Laval and (Balneux), Colonel
Lambert, then of Ville Chauve (now Beau-
Séjour) and Lt. Prairie, (Victoria
Island.) Brigadier General Burton

is present

of the same date, he presents, I believe
to you from this source which also gives
up the boundaries of the Seguaceous
Le Geay or his called in, as Ampas, by
himself in opposition to the opinion of
M. de la

Montauban, Polydore de la Barre,
with him, and it has since passed him
to establish the limits of the Seguaceous
Le Geay, and has sent the party
of the Prince to D. Geay.

In February 1766, he informed me
that he was going to the latter
Le Geay

~~1793~~ ~~1794~~ ~~1795~~ ~~1796~~ ~~1797~~ ~~1798~~ ~~1799~~ ~~1800~~ ~~1801~~ ~~1802~~ ~~1803~~ ~~1804~~ ~~1805~~ ~~1806~~ ~~1807~~ ~~1808~~ ~~1809~~ ~~1810~~ ~~1811~~ ~~1812~~ ~~1813~~ ~~1814~~ ~~1815~~ ~~1816~~ ~~1817~~ ~~1818~~ ~~1819~~ ~~1820~~ ~~1821~~ ~~1822~~ ~~1823~~ ~~1824~~ ~~1825~~ ~~1826~~ ~~1827~~ ~~1828~~ ~~1829~~ ~~1830~~ ~~1831~~ ~~1832~~ ~~1833~~ ~~1834~~ ~~1835~~ ~~1836~~ ~~1837~~ ~~1838~~ ~~1839~~ ~~1840~~ ~~1841~~ ~~1842~~ ~~1843~~ ~~1844~~ ~~1845~~ ~~1846~~ ~~1847~~ ~~1848~~ ~~1849~~ ~~1850~~ ~~1851~~ ~~1852~~ ~~1853~~ ~~1854~~ ~~1855~~ ~~1856~~ ~~1857~~ ~~1858~~ ~~1859~~ ~~1860~~ ~~1861~~ ~~1862~~ ~~1863~~ ~~1864~~ ~~1865~~ ~~1866~~ ~~1867~~ ~~1868~~ ~~1869~~ ~~1870~~ ~~1871~~ ~~1872~~ ~~1873~~ ~~1874~~ ~~1875~~ ~~1876~~ ~~1877~~ ~~1878~~ ~~1879~~ ~~1880~~ ~~1881~~ ~~1882~~ ~~1883~~ ~~1884~~ ~~1885~~ ~~1886~~ ~~1887~~ ~~1888~~ ~~1889~~ ~~1890~~ ~~1891~~ ~~1892~~ ~~1893~~ ~~1894~~ ~~1895~~ ~~1896~~ ~~1897~~ ~~1898~~ ~~1899~~ ~~1900~~ ~~1901~~ ~~1902~~ ~~1903~~ 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the following are the points for the
theory of first and which they
alleged to have been founded by
him in the Province, but that they
had no other evidence from of his
statements, which they are kindly urged
to adduce.

In 1797, General Christie,
Governor of Delagoa, instituted a suit
in the Court of Common Pleas at Mombasa,
between, plaintiff & defendants, the disaffected
portion of the Kikuyu, contiguous to his
residence, which suit was dismissed.

In March 1795, a suit was instituted, by the Crown, in behalf of the Indian, against the Captain of the

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The case was sent to the Court of Common
Plains at Liverpool, where judgment
was given against them. but on appeal
to the Supreme Court, at Quebec, in August
1763, the judgment of the Court of Common
Plains was totally reversed - and the
prisoners released to the profession from
which they had been thereby ejected except
~~the 31st~~

In 1774, Mr. Collins, the attorney
general, issued a warrant for the seizure of
La Prairie, by Order of Lord Dorchester,
and the ~~existing~~ ^{existing} ~~limits~~ ^{limits} of the seigniorage
were confirmed by him in pursuance of
Mr. Plains Deputy Agent for His Majestys
Affairs; and of several of the inhabitants
there, who testified that he was a man
of ~~high~~ ^{high} character and reputation
and of great influence.

In 1794, it appears (log page 39)
that Lord Dorchester informed the
seignior, that he intended to decide
the question upon the fees on Estates,

in the

until he had ascertained its merits.

Before 1797, a year after General
Dorchester's final despatch upon Canada,

in the speech delivered to the Legislature
by his John Johnson, by order of General
Percyall (Governor General) (see page 10)
it is stated that the Governor General
had been long endeavoring to institute
an action against the Jesuits, for the
recovey of the Land which the Jesuits
alleged to have been fraudulently
conveyed to La Prairie, but that they
had failed to produce proof of their
statements, which they are hasty urged
to evidence.

In 1797, General Christie,
Lieutenant of Quebec, instituted a suit,
in the Court of Common Pleas at Montreal,
to obtain, from the Jesuits, the disputed
portion of La Prairie, contiguous to his
Saguenay, which suit was dismissed
(See page 10)

In about 1798, a suit was
instituted, by the Crown, on behalf of the
Indians, against Jean Lagot, the last
of the

~~of the 1st of October 1808, by which it was agreed
that the boundaries of the territories of
the King of France and the King of Spain
should be established in the following manner~~

~~(Article first)~~

~~that the King of France should have the
right to establish his frontier in the following manner~~

~~which, by the 1st of October 1808, he had
agreed to establish in the following manner~~

~~which, by the 1st of October 1808, he had
agreed to establish in the following manner~~

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agreed to establish in the following manner~~

~~which, by the 1st of October 1808, he had
agreed to establish in the following manner~~

Concluded

concerned. (Xerox copy)

From his time, there is no record of any such claim being professed by the Indians, to their Land; altho' there is little doubt, that, it was known, or even
thought in the head of the Government,
until 1822, when it appears, that, Lord
Johnstone gave a decision upon it,

similar to that of the Indian Agents

in the appearance of the Government,
those claims were submitted to me; and
in my decision I was guided by that of
Lord Johnstone, & of his successor George.

The claims of the Indians to the
Land, a question, rest on their own tradition
and report; that, it formerly belonged
to them; and, that they have been peace-
ably deprived of it, by the intrigues of
the Jesuits. — and, upon the allegation

of ^{Mr. B. T. G.} Lord Chorlton's to restore

that land to them; first, a communication
can be found of the premises, which
they state, to have been made to them,
by Sir George Prevost. (Xerox copy).

The first, is contradicted by the
affection

a portion, and translation of the neighbouring
 documents, which declare, that the Indians
have lost their rights and are not entitled

~~(to a X page)~~

In respect to the second, he
 tells his son Johnson, a few days previous
 to his death, stated, that he recollects

that President, having previously
 told him that his suggestion to the Indians
 that, his son Johnson was right, that
 soon, he would speak up and it must
 be known in the world, that he had always
 given turned to the right of the Provinces
 to that Land, by documents in those
provinces, which documents, have been
 long since, and repeatedly pronounced,
 as complete legal authority, leaving no
 such right.

The probability of this opinion,
 is, moreover, that as, by the existing
 limits of La Plata, having been
 confirmed in 1769, by a Spanish writer
 under His Excellency's immediate direction
 (See page 35) and, also, by the Lordship
 having taken back the Provinces in 1794.

(Sieglered) but, however, did not descend upon these claims on La Prairie, until
these claims were contested, for he had to
subsequently find cause to prosecute
a decision upon these claims, it is conceded,
that he had been dealt with.

But, according to the process used to have
been actually given, from the time in
which it is stated to have been expressed,

(Kothgärd) expressing no objection
opposition to it as obnoxious it must have
been made, condemnable, or wrong
in approbation of the true state of the
case, from the misrepresentation of the
Proponents, that, the land had really
belonged to them; that they had been
deprived of it, by fraud.

The argument, that, the upper part
of La Prairie, should be restricted to
two leagues, and, that, the people,
adjoining Mount P. Louis, belong, in
consequence, to that signiorie, cannot
be contested: for, under grants of
both signiories, the land, of the parts
un qualified with the exp. of a one

division

invasion on capricious, by the same
uncommon, in old French grants,
which are frequently for long periods
long, and undefined terms.

Another circumstance, which
strongly facilitates against the pecuniary
of the Provinces, is, the cession by La Plaine
by an Order from Gouverneur, to the
of New France, dated, Quebec, January
10th 1732 (see page 67) of a portion of the
land now claimed by the Provinces,
which had been conceded to Cattaneo
Capon in 1720 (see page 67) by the
Treaty, and, likewise, the erection of
two Mills, at different periods, upon this
land, at considerable expense (see page 67)
a measure, though, it is not probable
the present would have adopted, had
they imagined the land to have been
held by a doubtful title, more especially
as there are other sister La Plaine,
equally eligible for mills; and, that the
mill established in 1762, was built on
the disputed land, is declared by the
Maj. General of the Militia, (see page 67)

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~~Copy Received~~

This is the foregoing Statement, for the information, that the existing boundaries of La Prairie, were established, by a Royal Decree, acting, by Lord Dorchester's Proclamations — that this decree has been promulgated by the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General (Secretary) of the Council of Justice of the Law Courts of this Country, & adopted by the Majesty's Government.

If those decisions are set aside, or annulled, of necessity, two other considerations will affect the boundaries of the adjoining Signories, the grants of which, being of subsequent date, to that of La Prairie, have more advanced now, of course, than hitherto regulated, by those, of that Signory. (R. p. 5)

The expenses, which, the Agents are stated by the Proclamation, have been for their benefit, were doubtless defrayed from the funds of the Signory of Sainte-Hélène, which were destined for that purpose, and to no purpose.

Consequently

25.

recommendation on the arrangement of
those funds, which I have now in consider-
ation, there is every reason to believe
that, they will be disbursed according to
meet all those expenses, & costs, without
any loss of funds by its Agents, or by the Com-
mission, the established regulation of the
Indian Department.

The salary of the Missionary
in Roman Catholic is fifty Pounds
sterling a year, and, prior to, to the
journal of Don Francisco, possibly the
fee, — 150 Bushels of wheat, half an
Ton of flour, the usual Tickets, Pass, and
Fees, levied, possibly by the Government,
its tenants. — He is an autochthonous
Chamorro, and, treated, doubtless, materially
benefit by the service of the department, &
who he appears to have performed the duty of
the Paper, with which it was furnished;
there is reason to believe, he is the principal
investigator of the Mission.

The composition of the general, chancery
in the paper, is, in almost abstractly
not be deemed a point of little importance

but

that the ~~expediency~~ of granting all the
existing taxes, is extremely
~~dangerous~~
that their protection is to his Lord, & to one
the first foundation, and if it be now
rescinded to the royal will to finally
tend to confirm their ~~harm~~, that by detrac-
tion, Openness, and, an ultimate
Appeal to the King, their protection
however unprovided, or however frequently
objected by the inhabitants of the Country,
and by His Majesty's Representation,
to be ~~extremely~~ recognized — It would
however encourage the prevailing disposition
amongst the Indians, generally, to send
deputations to England, from which many
such can be found, on a given occasion
to present.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient

Heritable Diseases

James Smith

left wing of desert, won't force wind & the
Indians being very determined and ~~the~~ the Indians
being situated in the desert, won't force wind -

Schedule of Proofs to be used to corroborate

No. 1 - Page 28 of the Copy of the Signing of the Peace and
of truce at Montreal.

- 2 - Page 2 Extract from the Report of the Committee
of the French Estates dated October 2nd 1713

- 3 - Page 1 Extract from the Grant of La Prairie
dated 1st April 1687

- 4 - Page 16 Extract from the Grant of Saint-J^r
Louis dated 29th May 1680. & 3rd October 1680.

- 5 - Page 4 Extract from the Proceedings of the
Military Council at Montreal dated 22nd
March 1713

- 6 - Page 27 - Procès Verbal of Jean Belanger known
Surveyor dated 24th September 1762.

- 7 - Page 31 - Judgement of the Court of Common
Pleas at Montreal in 1788 in favour of 4 of the
Inhabitants of Montreal in 1763 against the
Claim of the Indians of La Prairie to a portion of
La Prairie.

- 8 - Page 35 - Memoirs on Cotton's Survey of the boundaries
of La Prairie dated 15th September 1769.

- 9 - Page 39 - Extract from Lord Dorcheson's speech
to the Indians of Saint-J^r Louis on 22nd and 23rd
August 1794.

- 10 - Page 43 - Extract from the John Johnson's speech
delivered to the Indians of Saint-J^r Louis by order
of General Prescott on 5th June 1797.

~~11. - Page 47 Judgment of the Court of King's Bench
at Montreal against General Abbott's protestation
to a portion of the signature of a Peace Treaty.~~

~~17 August 1797~~

~~12. - Page 57 Judgment of the Court of King's Bench
at Montreal against the protestations of the Saguenay
Savages to a portion of the signature of the
Treaty dated 17 June 1795.~~

~~13. - Page 57 of the statutory Hydrographical Survey of Canada
dated 1802 conveying the James Craig's decision re
the protestations of the Saguenay Savages to
a portion of the signature of the
Treaty dated 17 June 1795.~~

~~14. - Page 63 Alleged promise of Lord Dorchester
to George Brown to cede the disputed Land
to the Saguenay.~~

~~15. - Page 67 of a land grant from the Cadastre of
the Saguenay Lieutenant of the Seigneurie of
St. Maurice dated 1 January 1792 confirming a portion of the disputed
Land to the Saguenay.~~

~~16. - Page 47 Opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General
upon the claims of the Indians upon the River
dated 22 June 1803.~~

TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER DATED JANUARY 5, 1830, FROM F. PRIMROSE,
"I.G.D.R.", QUÉBEC, TO LT. COL. COUPER, MILITARY SECRETARY:

In reply to your letter of the 14th Ult. requesting information respecting a claim preferred by the Iroquois Indians of Sault St Louis to a portion of the Seigneurie of La Prairie de la Magdeleine, I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency Sir James Kempt that from the Records & Documents in my office, there is no ground to suppose that the Indians were ever in possession of the disputed ground.

The Seigniory of LaPrairie was originally conceded to the Jesuits [sic] by M^r de Lauzon on the 1st April 1647.

M^r de Lauzon having obtained himself the grant of this Seigniory with many others from the Company of New France with all the rights & privileges which that Company possessed under the Crown of France, it occasioned a doubt under what conditions the Jesuits [sic] should be considered as holding it and it became necessary to determine them. These conditions were accordingly settled by the Intendant M^r Duchesneau in 1676, on the making of the Papier Terrier of the Royal Domain & were inserted in the Declaration made by the Jesuits [sic] at that time.

The Seigniory of La Prairie was then stated to consist of "deux lieues de terre de front sur quatre lieues de profondeur et dependances avec droit de pesche [sic] dans le Fleuve S^t Laurent, les isles Bocquet & Foquet, [les] Islets de Jones Battures et Carrières qui sont au devant des dites lieues de front."

The Papier Terrier of that date does not appear to be in existence but a copy of their declaration is to be found in my office, & the above is recited in a subsequent Declaration made by the Peres Jesuites [sic] to the Papier Terrier of the King's Domain on the 4 March 1733. In this last Declaration the general description of the Seigniory of La Prairie is as follows "Deux lieues de terre de front situées dans la ressort du Gouvernement de Montreal [sic] le long du Fleuve S^t Laurent du Coté [sic] du Sud à commencer depuis L'Isle S^t Helene [sic] jusqu'à un quart de lieue au dela [sic] d'une prairie dite la Magdeleine vis avis [sic] des Isles qui sont proches du Sault de L'Isle de Montreal [sic] ensemble les Bois prairies lacs Rivieres Etangs et Carrières qui se trouveront dans les dites Terres"; and in the Aveu and Denombrement [sic] of the said Seigniory furnished in that Declaration the last habitation in the Seigniory ("du premier rang du Coté [sic] du Sud Ouest") & which was among the concessions of the Cote S^t Catherine is stated to be possessed by "Catherin Cusson epouse [sic] du S. Jacques Thibierge, laquelle possede [sic] six arpens [sic] de terre de front sur la d^e profondeur (i.e. trente arpens [sic]) chargés de neuf livres et quatre d'Indes de rente et deux sols marquées de cens laquelle a Maison Grange Etable et douze arpens [sic] de terre labourable".

It appears by the same declaration that behind the land of Catherine Cusson & in the second range, Louis Gagnier dit Belavance possessed also the six arpens of Land in front by Twenty in depth, "chargés de six livres & trois minots de Bled [sic] de rente et de deux Sols marquées de cens & sur laquelle terre le dit Belavance [sic] n'a encore aucuns batimens [sic] mais seulement deux arpens [sic] de terre labourable."

In a subsequent Aveu & Denombrement made by the Jesuits [sic] on the 12 Dec. 1781 the last concession in the Seigniory of La Prairie of the Côte S^t Catherine is stated to be possessed by the Heirs Bourdeau.

From communication with the Honorable John Stewart, Commissioner for the Management of the Jesuits Estates, I understand that the disputed Ground upon which the Mill is placed forms part of the Land formerly possessed by Catherine Cusson & afterwards by a person named Bourdeau; if so, it appears that as far back as 1733 it was considered as forming part of the Seigniory of LaPrairie.

"tenant dans leur totalité du Coté [sic] du Nord est à la terre et Seigneurie de la Prairie de la Magdeleine et du Coté [sic] du Sud Ouest à la Seigneurie de Chateauguay."

In this Declaration there is no specific enumeration of the concessions, as is usual but it is stated generally thus; "sur laquelle terre les d. Iroquois sont établis [sic] en conformité du d. don et peuvent avoir environ deux cent [sic] cinquante arpens [sic] en superficie de terre défrichée servant à cultiver leur bled [sic] d'Inde. Sur lequel terrain [sic] les d. R.P. Jesuistes [sic] ont fait construire en pierre une Eglise de 100 pieds de front sur 35 pieds de large, une maison aussi construite en pierre de 40 pieds de Long sur 30 de profondeur à l'usage des Missionnaires, une Ecurie Cour et Jardin."

It is to be remarked that the grants of the Seigniory of Sault St. Louis are both subsequent to that of La Prairie de la Magdeleine and that altho' in the Declarations above alluded to the front of the latter is stated to be two leagues, yet in the grant itself of which a copy remains in my office, the ground conceded is stated to contain "une espace de deux lieues ou environ" which may mean more or less.

It is also to be remarked that previous to the conquest both Seigniories were in the possession of the Jesuits [sic], although granted for different purposes. From what fund the expenses of Building maintaining & serving the Churches & other Buildings were defrayed does not appear, nor whether any revenue was derived by the Jesuits [sic] from Sault St Louis, wherewith they could defray these and the other expences alluded to in the memoir of the Indians. From all that can be found in my office it would seem that the Jesuits [sic] having the administration of both Seigniories necessarily defrayed the expences of both, but possessing the one (La Prairie) by one Title and for their own use, they could never be considered as bound after the separation which was made in 1762, to defray any expences incurred in respect to the other (Sault St. Louis) which being granted to them for the "conversion Instruction & subsistence of the Iroquois" must be considered as furnishing in itself the means for that purpose.

Quebec 5 January 1830

5 282

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 14th ult.
requesting information respecting a claim
preferred by the Saguenay Indians of South
Labrador to a portion of the Seigniory of
La Prairie de la Magdeleine, I have the
honor to report to you for the information
of His Excellency Sir James Kempton
that from the records & documents in
my office, there is no ground to suppose
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The Seigniory of La Prairie was originally
Conceded to the Jesuits by M. de Lajon
on the 1st April 1649.

M. de Lajon having obtained himself
the grant of this Seigniory with many others
from the Company of New France with
all the rights & privileges which that
Company possessed under the Crown of
France, it occasioned a doubt under
what conditions the Jesuits should be
considered as holding it, and it became

necessary

necessary to determine them. These conditions were accordingly settled by the Intendant et le Lieutenant General in 1676, on the making of the Papier Terrier of the Royal Domain & were inserted in the Declaration made by the Jesuits at that time.

The Seigniory of La Prairie was then stated to consist of "deux lieues de terre à flanc sur quatre lieues de profondeur et à dépendances avec droit de pêche dans le Fleuve St Laurent, les îles Boquet et les îlets de l'île Batture et Carrures qui sont au devant des dites lieues de front."

The Papier Terrier of that date does not appear to be in existence but a copy of this declaration is to be found in the office, & the above is recited in a catalog.

Declaration made by the Pères Jésuites to the Papier Terrier of the Régis Domain on the 4. March 1733. In this last Declaration the general description of the Seigniory of La Prairie is as follows "Deux lieues de terre de front situées dans le territoire du Gouvernement de Montréal le long du Fleuve St Laurent du côté du Sud. à

"Commencé

& Commence depuis l' Isle St. Helene jusqu'à
 a un quart de lieue au delà d'une prairie
 & dite la clagdeleine vis à vis des îles qui
 sont proches du Sault de l'île de Montreal
 & contiennent les trois prairies last dites
 & rangs et carriers qui se trouvent
 dans les dites terres"; And on the Account
 and Dénombrément of the said Seigniory
 furnished in that Declaration, the last
 habitation in the Seigniory ("du premier rang
 "du Côté du Sud ouest") which was among
 the Concessions of the Côte St. Catherine is
 stated to be possessed by, "Catherine Cusson
 épouse du J. Jacques Thibault, laquelle
 a possédé six arpents de terre de front sur
 & la 2^e profondeur, (i.e. trente arpents) chargée
 de neuf livres et quatre d'ides de venté et
 deux sols marquées de Cent laquelle a
 & maison grange étable et douze arpents de
 terre labourable"

It appears by the same declaration
 that behind the land of Catherine Cusson
 in the second range, Louis Gagnier
 dit Belavance possessed also six arpents
 of land in front, by Twenty in depth,
 "chargés de six livres & trois minots de blé
 & de vingt et deux sols marquées de Cent

(X)

" & sur laquelle terre le dit Belavance n'a
encore aucun bâtiment mais seulement
6 deus arpens de terre labourable."

In a subsequent Aven d'Enombrer
made by the Jesuits on the 12 Decr 1701
the last Concession in the Seigniory of La Prairie
of the Côte St Catherine is stated to be
possessed by the Heir Bourdeau.

From Communication with Mr. John
Stewart, Commissioner for the
Management of the Jesuits Estates.
I understand that the disputed Ground
upon which the Mill is placed forms
part of the Land formerly possessed
Catherine Cupon & afterwards by a person
named Bourdeau; if so, it appears that
as far back as 1733. it was Considered
as forming part of the Seigniory of
La Prairie.

The Seigniory of Sainte Sabine was
Conceded to the Jesuits by two Grants,
one by the King of France of the 27 May
of two leagues in front by two in Depth
(pour contribuer à la Conversion instruire
et Subsistance des Indigènes & à la Chay
que la dite Terre appartenira à la Maje

et toute

"toute defrisee lorsque les dits Iroquois en
l'abandonneront") & another of the 31 October
1680 by M. de Frontenac & Duchesneau
of one & a half League in front or therabouts
by the same depth upon the same conditions.

These Concessions were Contiguous & by a
Declaration made by the Jesuits to the Papier
Terrier of the King's Domain for this Seigniory
on the 20 April 1733. are described as,

"tenant dans leur totalité du Côté du Nord
& Est à la terre et Seigneurie de la Prairie
& de la Magdelaine & du Côté du Sud ouest
à la Seigneurie de Chateauguay"

In this Declaration there is no specified
enumeration of the Concessions, as is usual
but it is stated generally thus; "Sur laquelle
& terre les d. Iroquois sont établis en Conformité
& du d. don espèrent avoir environ deux Cent
& Cinquante arpents en superficie de terre défrichée
& servant à cultiver leur bled d'hde. Sur
& lequel terrains les d. R. P. Jesuites ont fait
& Construire en pierre une Eglise de 100 pieds
& de front sur 35. pieds de large, une maison
& aussi construite en pierre de 50. pieds de
& long sur 30. de profondeur à l'usage
& des Missionnaires, une Lépine Cour et
& Jardin."

10 /

It is to be remarked that the Grants of the
Seigniory of Sault St Louis are both subject
to that of La Prairie dela May de laine and
that altho' in the Declarations above
alluded to, the front of the latter is stated
to be two leagues, yet in the Grant it is
of which a copy remains in my office,
Ground Conceded is stated to contain
"Une Ligne de deux lieues ou Environs"
which may mean more or less.

It is also to be remarked that previous
to the Conquest both Seigniores were in
the possession of the Jesuits, although given
for different purposes. From what from
the Expenses of Building Maintaining,
Serving the Churches & other Buildings
were defrayed does not appear, nor
whether any Revenue was derived
by the Jesuits from Sault St Louis,
wherewith they could defray these and
the other expenses alluded to in the
Memoir of the Indians - From all this
can be found in my office it would seem
that the Jesuits having the Administration
of both Seigniores keeparily defrayed

the expenses of both, but proposing the
one (La Prairie) by one Tute and for
their own use they could never be
considered as bound after the separation
which was made in 1762, to defray
any expenses incurred in respect to
the other (Sainte-Louis) which being
granted to them for the "Concussion,
Instruction & Subsistence of the Indians
must be considered as furnishing -
in itself the means for that purpose

The whole nevertheless humbly
submitted by -

Your Obedient & faithful Servt
E.Premier

To
Lieut Colonel Souper

Military Secretary

He He He

31905

The Hon. Mr. Prime Minister
St. L.

March 5th January 1830

Report upon the claim of
the Provois Indians of
Saint Louis to a part
of the territory of the
Province de la Magdelaine.

Mem: of ObservationsRemarks.

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Indians who could do nothing. 1. - In my Letter of 25th November 1828, I
cannot force remained subject to
some charges which the Indians
had defrayed, although deprived of
the property for defraying them -
which charges are -

~~Subsistence of the Missionaries for
a 1st Government quarterly allowance~~

I have the honor to state the amount of
Pay, Presents & other advantages attach-
ed to the situation of Missionary at
Laughnawaga. 2. -

Pay £57. Being since Reduced to £46.8.7.

Possess of the probable value of 40 Dollars
with 150 Bushels Wheat, 600 Bushels

Hay & 100 bushels Food, and a tuber
of Indian Corn, Beans, & other grain, bear-
ing on the average 4 Barrels.

"Repairing in good condition the Church
which is falling in ruins from want
of means for repairing it."

2. It is expected when the Paper Town
is completed, & the Revenue of the Bay
are fully ascertained, that there will
be ample funds at the disposal of the
Chief to enable them to repair the
Church, which is very much out of repair.

Indispensable Expenses for Divine
service, Light, ornaments &c.

3. The same business as the preceding

of pieces of Interment all sup-
ported by the Chiefs.

4. - Cloth & other articles required
to dress for the purpose especially
Cotton

13

Observations. Continued. No. 4. - Resonable - Contd.

application to the Resident Agent
Montreal - The Expenses allowed
to are probably the charges made
the Missionary for the several items
in the Church Accounting is of
\$100 & \$15 for a Detached Service which
are now paid by the Chiefs.

5. Preparation of the Treaty by which is
very old, and requires almost Constant
travel expenses, with its dependencies.

5. The Answer to No. 2 applies equal
to this Observation.

6. - Public Roads from one end to the other - 6. - I entirely concur in the
of the Concession. Johnson's reply to this Observation.

7. Public Fences more than two
miles in length. - 7. The same Answer as the preceding

8. Protection of the Borders at each end
of the Concession. 8. The Answer to No. 2 applies to the
Observation.

9. Tax for Indian Nations who flock
in every direction to the Chief Place.
It who often pays Considerable time
there." 9. Advertising to my Letters of the 3,
20th July last, I have to observe that
present Reduced Estimate of the
one does not provide for if ever of the
nature upon extraordinary Occasion
such as a General Council of

Observations, Continued.

9th Remarks, Continued.

6th - Six stations, or for the relief of distressed Indians, it is customary to submit a Registration for special approval for the number of Rations actually required. Extra Rations are issued under the same Regulations to the same extent as formerly.

10th - Source of the Election of Chiefs. - The foregoing answer also applies which cannot be done, except in the first place to the Observation.

Assembly of Chiefs & Members of Other

Villages, with their Wives & Children,

All at the Charge of the Village.

The support of the Mille de la Tortue 11th - Some of opinion that there can not which only goes in certain seasons of any grounds for this opinion, as the Champlain and which regimes continual have frequently acknowledged that the Mille de la Tortue (since the management of it has been left exclusively with themselves) is a source of profit to them.

12th - Expenses of Numberless Proceres

for the Good Order of the Village, etc.

the Civil authority having been taken from

the Chiefs.

12th - The solicitor general has invariably attended to applications of this nature when applied to by the Officer in Charge of the Indian Department at Montreal.

Continual expenses for Journeys

in the Affairs of the Village, the greatest part.

15 / Observations, Continued. Remarks, Continued.

15th Part of the Expenses were defrayed by the Jesuits, under an agreement with the Indians, because they disposed of the Revenues of the Conceded part of the Sovereignty.

14th - The Fund which produced the Revenue has been taken from the Indians, without reference to their foreign enemies & all the charges have been left on them, so the Observation is, as it is said without an exception, a certain means of turning them in debt, & reducing them to subjection.

15th - From Canada was deducted in fact, 15th - The President of the French Board, certain tracts, continuing to perform instructions to afford advice & assistance to the Indians in the District upon my secret consent, perhaps by a little force, application, & has evinced the utmost from the said Indians, the Revenues of the city in attending to my Regiments for Contested piece of land, because they were too poor. — This Gentleman has been as before said, exclusively charged with a small supply of Medicines, with the subsistence of Missionaries that support Reciproq. obligations, on charge of the Church, the relief of the Poor & sick, Missionary, or Resident Officer at each Preparation of the Presbyterian Dependencies, Indian Station. — In my Letter of 1st Oct. last, I have stated that the French but always with the understanding that the Indians. — Vide quarterly Estimates of Revenues on how France belonged to the former Nation, and that almost wholly confined to the relief of the Indians. With respect to a statement from the King of France.

I beg leave to refer to my Answer to N. G. —

Observations. — Continued

Remarks. — Contd.

16

However this agrees with nothing 16th. Enclosure No 4 in my Letter
about inquiries respecting what might of 30th ultimo, refers to the observations
then from such an arrangement demand.
and audience of general solicitor, then
wishes of the Provinces, they were told
however, to fear nothing on the subject, as
many Chiefs who were then present,
still living at the death of the last
and they would receive their price of
as with the charge belonging to it.

The Society, with the approbation of 17th Mr. Scamouys Explanation
King of France, whose Agents they were, No 1. transmitted with my Letter
to the Indians, had received more 30 of 30th ultimo, refers to this observation.
cents which they have conceded to
the Canadians, & upon which they had
left a Bill for the purpose of raising
fifteen cent for the subsistence of the
economy, who were always in
number, & for the repairs of a church, & Baingmanagan. — The answer
of the Pont Sich. — The Indians, even to No 2 475 refer to this part
done the conquest as if though present. of the Observation. as
part of what was to happen, had claimed
Restitution from the Intendant of the
Province of what appeared to them an
alienation of that part of their Territory.

Observations. — Contd.

Remarks — Contd.

18th " Sir George Prevost along with whom they fought in the last War, & whom he misused twice; Once at Kingston, & again at Chateaugay, to make them his Resolution in Peace, but the time never came."

19th " At the Lake of the Two Mountains, the Peopple here are discharged by the Missionaries, who are the Proprietors of the Land. — At St. Regis those professed being paid, the distribution of the Missionaries, & Clergy of the Church delayed, then still remains a surplus; Out of which to make a considerable distribution to each individual of the Village every year, — Here only are the means sufficient, and the Head Place of the Indians remains in poverty, and wants every thing, although there was a sufficiency for their maintenance provided by the King of France."

Montreal 6th January 1808.

D. Laffier
R. A. S. J.

Montreal 6th January 1830

18

III

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I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your Letter of the 31st ulto: transmitting
the copies of the Honorable Mr John Johnston to certain
queries relating to the provisions of the Indians of
Sault St. Louis to a portion of the Regiment of
La Prairie, and requesting you to state how
far the system which Mr John Johnston reports,
by several of those replies, to have proceeded in
the Indian Department when under his
superintendance, obtained at present, with any
other information upon those queries which may
be enabled to afford:—

My basis in reply, is to enclose
some remarks upon the queries alluded to, and to
report, that, with the exception of certain alterations
in the form of the Authority required for extra Rations,
Lieut. Colonel Cooper

Military Secretary

Cubics

the same system which existed in the Indian
Department, when under the direction of Mr.
John Johnson, prevails at the present period. —

Referring to my letter of the 30th
ultimo, with enclosures & telegrams from the Missionary
of Apuknawaga, I deem it my duty to acquaint
you, that Mr. Marrow has not afforded any further
Explanation of the Grounds for the Allegations
which he has introduced into the Power of the
Sagamore Medans, and that I have addressed a
Second Application to him for the information required.

Yours very truly to be,

J. J.
Your most Obedient
Humble Servt

D. Miller
P. T. S. S. S.

P. S. The enclosure in your letter of 31 ulto.
is returned herewith. —

000004
Sant Léonard
Montreal, Quebec

Montreal, 6th Jan 31 1880.

Transmitting herewith upon
the reply of Mr. J. Johnson
to the Queen's projected law
now, on the franchises
of the Indians of Canada
and to a portion of
the oligarchy of La Prairie

1064

Hastings 10 January 1830

82

285

In obedience to the directions of
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Conveyed
to me in your letter of the 8th instant, I have the honor
to report: —

1st How the land of the Legion of Saint John is occupied? — It is supposed, that the
land, Conceded to Canadian Farmers, amounts to about
three fifths of the Legionary; but the extent of the Concessions
cannot be determined with
accuracy until the Paper
Survey is completed: — The
remainder of the land is in the
possession of the Indians: —

2^d Whether any and what portion of it
is Cultivated by the Indians: —

2^d The Historical Return of
the Indian Settlements in Lower
Canada for the Year 1828,

Genl Coloul Cooper
Military Secretary
Quebec

handsome

(Answer to No 2 Continued.)

83

handwritten with my Report of 2 March last, the Quantity of Land Cultivated by the Indians in the Caughnawaga is stated to amount to 1714 Acres. — The Return for is not yet made out.

3^d "What portion of it is fit for Cultivation and remains in a "Wildernes State?"

3^d Nearly the whole of the land part of the Reservation is reported to be fit for Cultivation. — The Residue (about two fifths) which has been reserved for the use of the Indians of an inferior Quality and swampy several places. — a large portion of this land is in a Wildernes State where the Indians cut Wood for Fuel.

4th "Whether the Rent of the land is £34. 15. 0 mentioned in the Return of 21 March in the Return enclosed in my letter of 1829 (£34. 15. 0) is its average 21 March 1829, is the amount of rate?"

Payments made to the Indians with respect to the Year from 1 January to 31 December 1828. — The Rent and doles or rates received from the Tenants of the Sicipio in the Years 1826 — 1827

828 (Answer to No 4, Continued.)

and 1828 as explained in my

Accounts Current for those Years.

Amount as follows:-

	Wheat	Mony
In 1826	161. 1. 1	to 25. 7. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

1827	161. 0. 1	60. 12. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
------	-----------	-------------------------

1828	116. 2. 1	49. 2. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
------	-----------	------------------------

being an Average Income of 146 Bushels
of Wheat and $\frac{1}{2}$ 55 Currency: - The Wheat
is transferred to the Chiefs for the use
of the Tribe, at the time of Collection: -

"The Village Annual produce 5th The Chiefs acknowledge a. Average
of the Saginaw Hill: ? profit of 300 bushels of Wheat, of
which one third is allowed to the
Miller for his trouble: !

"Whether Reated or Managed by 6th It is managed by the Chiefs, with
the Indians themselves: ? the permission of the late Superintendent
General, as reported in my letter of
the 21 March last: !

"Who Grind their Corn at 7th The Canadian Indians
if: ? on the Conceded portion of
the Saginaw: !

8th Whether Indians ⁸⁵耕 any part of these. Appear disinclination to cultivate any part to cultivate as much land as of the wilderness lands of the supply the immediate wants of their Families; - But a large proportion of the able bodied Indians are employed during the summer season in felling and conducting Rafts of timber from the Lakes to Montreal, which is a serious evil to the Tribe, as the money received in this way is squandered in an unprofitable manner and many inducements given to
Consequence presented from attending to Agricultural pursuits.

9th If they desire any Rent or Encumbrance 9th With reference to my Answer from any source credible that stated in the 1st Query, I do not recollect the Return before mentioned with the produce of the Mill?

If you have the power to do so,
Your most obedient
Humble Servt
L. J. Taffee
P. A. G. M.

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1830|01|12

Cette lettre est le résultat de la présente - mon premier émissaire
dans la ville d'Angleterre, lorsque j'y suis parti pour Dame et Ville d'Angleterre, de recevoir des
communications avec les hommes politiques, et pour faire des négociations que je puis pour votre hon-
neur à tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique.
J'espérai que mon émissaire Mme. Gouverneur en Cornouaille au Canada aurait envoyé des
réponses en Angleterre, et j'aurai occupé de leur communication et m'a fait environ plusieurs fois pour avoir
des renseignements ultérieurs. L'Amérique. C. Contre est une des meilleures pièces que j'ai envoyées
à Québec. J'ai fait imprimer pour pouvoir en détailler des copies à tous les intérêts. Nous av-
ons été envoiés plusieurs exemplaires. Si j'avais une occasion. Mais le succès sera pour la partie
et le succès de trop grande force. Malgré que je passe à Montréal tout ce qui peut se passer; il ren-
tera encore peut-être beaucoup à payer pour vous, mais que le fait avec l'argent des Chiffres; c'est à eux
à payer le port de tous les papiers qui les concernent, et des conventions qui les ont
lorsqu'ils viennent dans le préambule de la Société. C'est qu'il partira de l'argent collecte, si me Chiffres
suffisent ou pas. Tant leur quête sera importante à faire imprimer les quatre évangiles et les autres des
églises en droguis. Il y a déjà longtemps que j'ai commencé cette traduction, mais nous n'avons pas eu
le moyens de payer l'impression de ces livres. mes ministres. Ils jurent sur une de nos églises un petit
pays concernant nos chœurs députés. Il y a longtemps que ces députés ne sont pas portés malgrés
le gouvernement; qu'il ne leur a fait aucune défense d'aller en Angleterre pour leurs affaires, qu'il
leur a laissé pleine liberté là-dessus. J'en fait cela pour refuser un apôtre d'ande nos propres églises
qui s'était mêlé de gloser sur le départ des Chiffres, sans connaitre leurs affaires. Je n'ai point été Content,
j'ai au contraire fait, sans quoi j'aurais replié que chose. J'ai donné à cette affaire toute la pa-
tiente possible, et j'ai bien de croire que c'est ça qui a engagé son bâtonnier à la prendre en
considération. Je prie Dieu tous les jours pour qu'elle reçoive au moins sauvage, cette expul-
sion de leurs revenus, si elle a lieu, influira beaucoup sur leurs mœurs et leur civilisation;
qu'ils auront les moyens de se donner, pour la une certaine éducation, laquelle on n'a pas faite jusqu'à
présent de leur pays. C'est un mal que j'espere pour eux, que les recommandations
que je vous prie de me faire, avec l'affection la plus sincère voter tout de suite. Profitez bien

Toralisodane, Sado no san, ororihata te ha. Saito Haru o rora tori. Sada Shokoro - Hamet Kuro no
Tora ritoron te totebi oto ne Horakko - oto oto tori oto ne Kento, iahol hennu te ionkateki-
ararene. J-Henren te eahionshen, ororihata te ha iahia te ha. Tora ritoron - ronbaa
"Sipanconwottha & son Haikatoni amensha, olla oto tontaiasent - gotokatorerion
Haikatotkaa ne ratikosanens, Horakko saborata te koton te koton te koton, ne nasa koton
naka. oto tontaiasent ne iahionshen Kento - iahionshen, tota nakan. Tchiches - na Hse-
si ronkottha ronkottha, Horakko ne haikatoni nasa Kento, ne nasa tontaiasent
Kento. o.a.m. ronkottha Kento. Taron ritoron te nallusine ne Hairee Hosa, n.8 anordson
Kento - ronkottha, oto tontaiasent ne Hairee Hosa, oto ronkottha, ne nennen ne Hairee Kento
ronkottha ronkottha. Tadokharon ronkottha - oton han koto iahol tontaiasent ne ron-
kottha iahol hennu te ionkateki, ne oton han koto iahol tontaiasent ne ronkottha iahol hennu te
ionkateki, ne ionkateki. Pintu seahroni taharone Oini Haikatoni ritoron ne Kento, oto iahol
Seaharone ronkottha te ha, iahol tontaiasent ne ronkottha iahol hennu te ionkateki. Saito Haru oto
ionkateki. Itt oto tontaiasent ne Hairee Hosa - iah tontai Kento ionkateki te iah tontai
ricta. Widai iah Saito Haru oto, 2182 seaharone ritoron te ronkottha ronkottha, iah tontai ne ronkottha -
te seaharone ronkottha iah tontai ritoron. Tion han 108 seaharone ronkottha ronkottha ne ronkottha te iah tontai
ronkottha. Ne seaharone ronkottha ne ronkottha iah tontai ritoron ne ronkottha iah tontai, iah tontai
ne ronkottha te iah tontai ritoron ne ronkottha iah tontai, iah tontai ritoron ne ronkottha -
Tharomia karo

Sault St. Louis le 12 juan - 1830

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Monsieur

J'ai reçu qu'aujourd'hui votre lettre
du 4 courant et j'y réponds immédiatement.

Je crois que mon résumé était exactement ce que demandait son Excellence, et cela d'après ce que m'avait dit le Capitaine Hugues, qu'il s'agissait d'établir un fait, "si les Sauvages" "avaient ou non en aucun temps demeuré sur le territoire de leur "région". Je crois avoir établi ce fait sur d'assez bonnes autorités dans le dit résumé, dont je vous ai envoyé hier un exemplaire imprimé, plus clair que le premier.

La liste que le Capt. Hugues m'a présentée n'était, à ce que j'ai pu voir, qu'un extrait de mon résumé, contenant les accusations des Sauvages, dont la plupart étaient portées attribuées par les Séminaires, lorsqu'ils jouissaient du pouvoir du Malin. Je n'y ai vu aucune question qui demandait une réponse.

Comme la question demandée son Excellence doit être clair et précis, je me ferai un plaisir d'y répondre, parmi que l'on m'empêche exact et précis, par questions distinctes et séparées, les différents points que l'on veut que j'éclaircisse. alors je ne serai pas long à faire ma réponse.

Le Colonel Cooper doit avoir reçu à présent quelques exemplaires imprimés du Résumé, que j'ai pris la liberté de lui envoyer. J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur

M. Napier

avec une haute considération

Votre très humble et obéissant serviteur, M. Napier, 1830.

*Copy - Memorandum of a Conference between Sir George Murray,
the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and the Deputies of the
Iroquois Nation, with an Interpreter of that Tribe, held in Downing Street,
on the 15th. of January 1830.*

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The Iroquois Deputies having stated that they had come over to England to represent their case to their Great Father, the King of Great Britain; and having referred to the Papers which they had previously given over to the Colonial Department, were told by Sir George Murray that he was glad to see them, that their Memorial would be laid before the King, who would be most anxious that justice should be done to them; but that as His Majesty was at present in the Country, living a retired life, no expectation could be held out to the Deputies that the King would be able to receive them in person. — The Deputies wished, on the part, to have a personal opportunity of laying their Case before the King, was repeated, and the Secretary of State expressed his conviction that the King would be very glad to see them, if he were in Town, or sufficiently at leisure before their departure from England.

The Circumstances of the Case, of which the Iroquois Tribe, inhabiting the Village of St. Louis, had to complain, were then briefly alluded to by the Deputies. — They dwelt on the value to them of the Strip of Land, of which, as they contended, they had been unjustly deprived, and of the unkindness shown towards them by the Agents, who might be considered as placed in relation to them in the light of Guardians and Masters.

Sir George Murray then stated in reply, that as far as he could discern from an examination into the Papers which related to the claim brought forward by the Deputies, a legal decision had already been given against them; and that, such being the case, he could do nothing to them, no hope that he should be able to do so.

1830 Jan / 15

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 659, pp. 181,397-182,452)

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CANADA

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liberty or induce him to attempt to distract that which has already been decided by the Law, but that into this Matter he would direct inquiry to be made by the Governor, and that as he was very anxious to do all in his power for the welfare of the Indians, it would be a satisfactory plan, if any Mode of Compensation could be discovered, - He at the same time distinctly explained that he could promise nothing, nor have but any hope, in regard to the Restoration of the Strip of Land in Question.

The Deputies then adverted to the subject of Compensation and intimated a wish to have the tent of the Land placed at their disposal, which might enable them to defray the expense of Caparing their Church, (now in ruins) their Presbyterian and Other charges, which had fallen upon them, since the funds have ceased to be in the possession of the Secuits.

In reply to this Application the Secretary of State observed, that he could have no objection in offering the Deputies that he was quite disposed to admit that they should be entitled to such advantages, in regard to the Means of Caparing their Church, &c. &c. as they enjoyed when the Indians had possession and that he would take care to send instructions to the Government of Lower Canada accordingly.

This in the same degree as he had obtained from promising that, of the practicability of which he was by no means certain, (viz. the Restitution of the Strip of Land,) the Deputies might rely that he promised, that they should have an advantage, of which he had made mention, should be practically given them. Sir George Murray avoided minute of the Opportunity, which was offered, to endeavor to impress upon the Friends of the Deputies, how much it would be to the advantage of the Indian Nations generally, that they should adapt gradually from their old habits of life, and bring up their Children in a manner more in Conformity with the habits of life of the White People. He Expected, to them, that the White Population, by the habits of Cultivation, were spreading every where over the Country like a flowing Water, and that only the Indians would

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would form themselves to occupy Towns and Countries, but they would be gradually lost, but that by acceptable gradually increase, their Country, in which they had a very fine one.

The Deputies, after Conference with, if I may upon which subject he is to have some Power wh. result, of their negotiations, that such a Plan from Murray that he would they withdraw.

trust that which he already
made he would direct inquiry
I was very anxious to do all in
I would afford him first place
to be discovered. He at the
time promised to bring in here
the strip of land in question as
object of compensation and
land placed at their disposal
use of leaving the Church (now
which had fallen upon them
despair of the Seminaries
of little concern, that he could
see that he was quite disposed
such advantage in regard to
as they enjoyed when the Seminaries
were to send instructions to
Ingleby.

Stansfield promising that
means certain of the East.
Right only that his promise
which had made mention
of George Murray could
"now be induced to impress
it would be for the advantage
of himself gradually from
Elgin in a manner more in
the people. He expected
habits of cultivation were spread
over Water and that with the Indians
would be

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would conform themselves to their habits of life and way of life of the Indians
to occupy farms and cultivate the ground with some measure of the White People
that they would be gradually swept away by this process and would be altogether
lost, but that by accepting grants of land, and cultivating farms, they would
gradually increase their numbers, and their wealth, and retain their station in
a country in which they are as well entitled to remain there, and in which, he
had a very sincere wish to see them prosperous and happy.

The Deputies after having expressed some doubt of their Powers being
sufficient, if given left to the Local Government to manage matters
(upon which subject the Secretary of State again referred to Mr. Murray) requested
to have some Paper which might be shown to their tribe as containing the
result of their negotiations with the Government at home, were informed
that such a Paper should be given them, and being advised by Mr. George
Murray that he would see them again before they Quitted England,
they withdrew.

Signature: George Murray

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Powning Shanty
16 January 1830.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Murray to address this communication to you respecting the Deputies from the Hodenosaunee and Huron Tribes who have lately arrived from Canada. Sir George Murray has preferred making you the channel of explaining what are his wishes in regard to those people, it having been understood from them that they considered you as their Agent in this Country.

Sir George Murray had been glad to receive the Deputies at the Colonial Office, he has heard their complaints, and he will do all in his power to

Dr. Thanks

comply with the prayer of their
Memorial; For this purpose
the Governor of Lower Canada
will be furnished with the
necessary instructions for
carrying into effect the
measures which Sir George
Murray considers best cal-
culated to afford them relief.
^{however,}

We think, it might be
observed that he cannot save
from the payment of any
large sum for the expenses
of their stay in this Country,
although he trusts that they
are comfortably accommodated,
and it will, therefore, be
suggested to you the propriety
of securing a Passage for them
to New York at an early
day, the expense of which, if
fixed at a reasonable rate,
His Majesty's Government
will be disposed to defray.

I have only further to
observe, that the Secretary
of State is not disposed to
allow the Deputies to depart
without taking with them

some small present as a
mark of their favor;
and he would be
glad, therefore, if you would
suggest to him what
would be likely to be most
acceptable to each individual
of the Party.

I am,

Yrs.

Your most Obedt Servt

Abel Chapman

peut-être faire usage de cette correspondance.
L'avocat général Smart, qui de lui-même a donné
des nouveaux titres à nos amis qu'en la déclaration, a fait
quelques représentations que je leur fis faire par
Mr. Doucet, qu'il ne voulut pas l'écouter. Il a
vu, il a vu en vue de faire partie du conseil du
gouvernement. Il est vrai qu'il n'a plus à espérer
que des faveurs.

J'en vous aurais pas donné une telle besogne, si
je n'eust connue vos sentiments pour les sachezages.
J'en pris donc les meilleures en meilleur manier et si
quelqu'un peut quelques chose pour eux, ce sera vous,
telle est mon opinion. Veuillez donc bien me dire ce
que croire avec les sentiments que vous me correspondez

Votre très dévoué & affectueux

Jos. Marcoat

Si le second réquisitoire des Chfs, qui est en français
devrait être mis en langue anglaise, pourrez-vous le donner
plaisance de le faire pour nous; je n'ai pas le trans-
lateur sous la main.

Letter to Mr Flay. London the 20th January. 1830

In compliance with the order contained in your letter of the
16th inst. I have communicated to the Indians the various
subjects with which Sir George Murray wished that they should
be acquainted. They feel themselves the property of receiving a
little expense in their visiting as possible and have no wish to make
a long stay in London. Their own instruction, on the contrary,
is to return as speedily as possible to their own families who are
left there alone, are but indifferently provided for. They have been
highly flattered by the reception they have met with from the Secy
of State and have the most perfect reliance in
Sir George Murray will do for them whatever can be done
for on their behalf. If Sir George Murray should however
not feel disposed to give any specific promise without

Ms. A. 1. 1 Vol. 1 Folio 7

country and they have duly received the money and will be
soon here extracted.
Having found upon inquiry that an excellent dinner ship will
leave London on the 15th or 16th instant for New York with the
fifteen weeks with such arrangements to forward on board of the
ship its crew and their ideas of comfort for the passage
including board I have proposed to them to avail themselves
of that opportunity to return to their homes and may have 20 days
themselves graciously pleased with my proposal. They have agreed
not to incur the expense of providing for their further journey from New
York to Canada. This journey is more expensive in winter than in
summer and if Sir G. Murray should come in the proximity of
this province I entreat that for his purpose the sum of 300
Spanish Dollars be paid at New York to each of the 3 Indians and
the sum of Forty Dollars to the person who has to travel the addi-
tional distance of 100 miles from Montreal to Quebec.

I am not yet able to state the exact amount of their expenditure in
London but I know that their expenses have been very moderate.
The Indians have requested me to communicate to you for the
information of Sir G. Murray, their grateful thanks for the
attention in a manner in which Sir G. Murray has been pleased to ex-
press his approbation of their visit to the country of their Great Father
by the provision of a guide to each individual out of his delegation.
The present Indians beg to lay before the Majority's Committee of Safety
the prayer of their tribe that it will be pleased to order that a
bell be purchased for their church and be sent out as a present from
The Government of their Great Father to the whole tribe.

The said present Indians of both St. Louis or Canavas and to
communicate to Sir G. Murray their apprehension that the unfor-
tunately advised by the M'cormick Journal of Lower Canada with respect
to that part of their territory which is now and has always been
acknowledged as their property may eventually lead to a dispute
of their lawful title to this possession and they beg to trust
the Majority's Government may take such steps of dis-
covery and investigation as will put it out of the power of
Provincial Government at any future period to call in

have right to have portion of the information of
I am of course, entirely unacquainted with the subject
so that the Right Hon. Mr. Harcourt, whom better to consult?
The liberty of addressing to you contains no冒犯的
matter and that he seems partially to share the views which
the Indians entertain on this subject. I am, Sir,
R. W. May. B.C.
Colonial Office

Young and Lenthwaite and Son
Street, St. James's

Delivered by myself to Mr. May. Decr. 20th. January - 1830.

NAC MG 24 H64 Vol. I File II

Doubling Street.
21st Jan. 1830.

Sir,

Having had before me Sir George Murray your letter of the 20. inst. - I am directed, in reply, to express Sir George Murray's satisfaction at the trouble which you have taken in attending to the interests of the Indian Deputation, and his approbation of the arrangements which you have made in regard to their present accommodation, their passage to New York, & also the sum to be granted to them to facilitate their journey from thence to their own homes.

With reference to presents Sir George Murray is desirous that each individual of the Deputation should take home with him a handsome dress, and he has directed that the

Dr. Franks

NAC M624 H64 V.1 GKT

remuneration of the sum of £25
(which has been fixed as that
to be disbursed to each for their
private advantage, & as a
mark of the favor of His
~~Majesty's~~ Government) should
be transmitted to them in
Montreal for the use of their
families.

Sir George Murray has
been pleased to accede to
their request for a Bell for
the use of their Church, but
it is necessary that the size
of the Church should be as-
certained, in order to judge
of the dimensions of the Bell
which is required.

I have only furthered
to add that Sir George Murray
will see the Deputies again
before their departure, and
will then deliver to them the
Paper which they desire.

I am, Sir,
Yours obedt Servt
Allibay

Notes Explicatives

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du Mémoire pour les Sauvages du Sault St Louis

(Selon l'ordre des Numéros Gravonnés sur la traduction anglaise)

1. Subsistance du Missionnaire de On pense bien que £ 50 que donne le Gouvernement au Missionnaire du Sault St. Louis ne suffisent pas à ses besoins, il faut que les Sauvages fournissent le Surplus, par accord fait avec l'évêque de Québec, à la mort du dernier Missionnaire Jésuite, auquel, ainsi qu'à ses prédécesseurs, ils ne donnaient rien, - par la raison qu'ils avaient la jouissance du Moulin du Sault et des trente arpents, ce qui suffisait pour leur subsistance.

2. Intretien de l'Eglise de

3. Frais indispensables de

4. Frais des Enterremens de

5. Préparation du Presbytère de Du temps des P. P. J. P. Les Sauvages n'avaient aucun argent à donner pour les réparations de l'église et du presbytère, pas plus que pour l'achat des ornements, du linge et du luminaires nécessaires; les Jésuites prenaient toutes ces dépenses sur le moulin et les rentes dont ils avaient la jouissance. Les prières que les Sauvages donnaient à l'église au retour de leurs chasses étaient volontaires; ils n'étaient tenus à rien qu'à la dîme de leurs grains.

6. Chemins publics de

7. Clotures publiques de On ignore peut-être que les Sauvages sont obligés à entretenir un chemin public tout le long de leur seigneurie et à leurs propres frais. Chaque été, tout le temps que les guerriers, au nombre quelquefois de 50, 60 et même 100, travaillent à l'amélioration de ce chemin, ils sont nourris par les chefs, qui sont obligés d'acheter alors quantité de pain, de viande et de rum pour cette fonction. Du temps des Jésuites, les Sauvages n'avaient qu'elles que la main-d'œuvre ou du temps des Jésuites, les Sauvages n'avaient qu'elles que la main-d'œuvre à fournir, les P. P. J. P. donnaient le bled et la viande nécessaires.

On doit dire la même chose pour la clôture de la Commune ou milieu de la grille patte de chemin public les champs ou déserts. Les Sauvages ne sont pas chez eux comme chez les Blancs, - ils ne sont séparés que par des piquets plantés en terre. La clôture est sur le front de ces champs et les sépare ainsi de la Commune où sont constamment les animaux et cette clôture est toute aux frais des chefs et doit être réparée tous

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les printemps, étant ouverte en beaucoup d'endroits dès la fin de l'automne pour les chemins d'hiver.

8°. Gardiens des barrières de Les Chefs sont encore obligés de payer ouvertement deux gardiens pour ouvrir et fermer les barrières sur le chemin public, au besoin des passans, aux deux extrémités de la Commune, sans que les animaux se répandraient dans les champs en semence et détruisent toutes les récoltes avant maturité.

9°. Nourriture des Nations sauvages de Presque tous les îtes il est true ici, comme au chef-lieu, des sauvages du Golphe par vingtaine par trentaine, lesquels passent des dix et quinze jours à boire et à manger. Or les dépenses sont prises sur l'argent du village.

10°. Frais des Élections de Lors qu'il meurt un Chef, alors tous le Chef des autres villages, de St. Regis, du Lac, de Lorette, de St. Francois se rendent ici avec leurs femmes et leurs enfants, pour pleurer le mort et procéder à l'élection de son successeur. Tout ce monde est nourri sur l'argent de la Seigneurie.

11°. Intretien du Moulin de la Tortue de Les Sauvages ont fait un moulin, qui leur a coûté beaucoup, pour se faire un revenu, mais attendent qu'ils puissent recouvrer le moulin du ciuit. Etant sollicité par une femme qui mangiait souvent d'eau, il ne donne qu'un modique revenu, qui est presque tout absorbé par les réparations.

12°. Frais des Procès de Je suis témoin que depuis plus de dix ans, les Sauvages ont dépensé beaucoup d'argent pour empêcher les Blancs de vendre des liqueurs frôts dans le village et pour les en empêcher, ils ont souvent fait de faux procès pour cela, le moindre manque de forme de leur part, occasionnant la perte de ces procès. Lors qu'on a soumis les Sauvages à la loi et à toutes les formes, ^{par la} maître toute autorité aux chefs de leur village et de là sont venus tous les déordres qui l'ont gâté. Il n'est pas attendre d'ordre là où il n'y a pas de subordination; et point de subordination sans autorité. Les Michans se prévalent des formes de la loi, lesquelles sont toujours coutumées à employer, pour se soustraire à l'autorité des Chefs.

13°. Frais continuels des voyages de Les Chefs n'étant pas payés, obligent aux dépens de la bourse publique, lesquels sortent pour les affaires du village, ce qui arrive très souvent. Il est impossible par exemple d'embarquer tout l'argent qui a été dépensé depuis plus de quarante ans pour

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Pour le reconnaissment du terrains du Sault. Je n'ai pas dit d'autre chose
que lorsque les Jésuites ont fait la mouture, ils en ont demandé
la permission aux chefs, lesquels y ont consenti après avoir stipulé qu'il
leur reviendrait par la suite, ce qui était de la part des Pères une recon-
nissance formelle que le terrains appartenait aux sauvages. Pour de-
truire cette tradition des chefs, il faudrait des preuves positives du con-
traire. Les traditions sauvages, quoiqu'elles n'aient jamais été écrites,
ont leur degré de respectabilité comme celles des autres peuples, et il ne
suffit pas de les nier gratuitement.

14. La plus grande partie de ces charges se réfutent suffisamment expliquée par ce qui précède. Si l'on fait attention à la
modicité des revenus des sauvages et à toutes les dépenses qu'ils sont obligés
de faire, on sera surpris qu'ils puissent se soutenir et on sera moins éton-
né de leur persévérance à poursuivre leurs reclamations.

15. Lorsque les Commissaires de l'apres la réponse de l'Intendant
aux sauvages, dans laquelle il reconnoît seulement un droit de jouissen-
ce dans les Terres Mississagiennes, relativement au Moulin de Sault et au
Morceau de terre reclamé, les P. P. P. R. ne prouvaient nullement
le droit des sauvages à cette partie de la Seigneurie, ce n'a donc peut-être pas
comme Pasteurs et agents qu'ils en ont retenu la puissance à la conquête
après l'être sans doute fait autoriser à cela par quelques unes des nou-
velles autorités, Comme ayant une certaine prescription de cette puissance

16. Pendant les Provois de... j'ai donné les témoignages des
chefs relatifs à cette promesse du Général Carleton. Il est bien clair
d'après toutes les preuves que les sauvages ont fourni en faveur de leurs re-
clamations, que le Gouverneur, qui a confondu le morceau de terre avec
les propriétés des Sauvages, la fait, peut-être de bonne foi, mais assu-
mément sans informations suffisantes. Il n'est pas défendu de soupçonner
qu'il l'a pu faire arbitrairement, se prévalant de son autorité sur
tous de pauvres sauvages sans force et sans défense.

17. Les Jésuites avec l'approbation de la Réponse de l'Inten-
dant explique suffisamment ce papage.

18. Sir George Prevost avec qui je... Les témoins de la triple pro-
messe de Sir George Prevost en ont donné leur certificat qui a dû
être envoyé à Québec par le Col. Napier. Les chefs députés ne de-
raient pas parti pour l'Angleterre si l'on excellente leur entretien.

défense d'y aller. Des ayant laissé leurs biens là depuis, quoique sans aucune recommandation de sa part, ils se sont décidés à le voyage dans l'espérance qu'il provoquera au moins un examen sérieux de leur droit et peut-être l'information des jugemens qui ont été rendus contre eux suffisante.

19. Au Lac des deux Montagnes les Sauvages du Lac des deux Montagnes n'ont rien à payer pour l'entretien et les réparations de l'église et du presbytère, ni pour l'achat d'aucun ornement. Ce sont les Messieurs de St Sulpice qui fournissent tout, comme faisaient les Jésuites, parce que, comme eux, ils jouissent des revenus de la partie lucrative de la seigneurie.

Les revenus de St Régis sont beaucoup plus forts que ceux du lac des deux Montagnes. Là le parti royaliste tient chaque année entre six et sept cent mille francs, ce qui est en deçà de la ligne provinciale. Le Parti Américain en tire l'avantage de l'autre côté de la ligne. Les dépenses de l'église et du Missionnaire commun sont également réparties entre les deux parties, chacun fournissant sa moitié. Or il s'en faut que les charges paroissiales soient aussi multipliées là qu'elles le sont dans le lac. Col. Napierville peut mal dire à l'assassin de mortifier les revenus du lac St Louis.

Fault St Louis le 25 Janv. 1830.

A. Marquis p'te Mifflin

24.

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1 Downing Street
London 25th Jan'y. 1830.

No. 93.

31st July 1830

I have the honor to transmit
to your copies of various documents
which have been presented to
this Department by a Deputation
of Indians from the ~~Providence~~
~~Tribe of Saint Louis & from~~
~~the Indians of Donde~~
Individuals have proceeded to
this Country for the purpose of
representing to His Majesty's
Government certain claims &
grievances which have for a
considerable time been a source
of complaint with their Tribes.

It would be unavailing at
present for me to express regret
that these people should, for
such a purpose, have under-
taken so long a voyage.

Your Excellency appears to
have been fully impressed with
the inexpediency of such a step

H. General

Sir James Kempton G.C.B.

Jr. Hk. Hk.

1830/01/25

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by your having withheld your
agent to it, and you must
have felt that by making you
the medium of communication
with His Majesty's Government,
their views would have been
as completely answered as by
a personal representation of
them. I have, nevertheless,
considered that no persons
themselves to this Department,
these people have acted with
a very excusable anxiety to
forward their claims, & I have,
therefore, felt myself called
upon to pay every attention to
their representations.

In order to put you in
full possession of all that has
passed between the Colonial
Department, & these Indians,
I enclose a Memorandum of a
Conference which I have had
with them, & which will in-
struct you as to my views in
regard to these people, & serve
for your guidance in carrying

D.

my wishes into effect.

The case of the Huron Tribe of Dorence has already been brought before this Department upon several occasions, and as this, altogether unconnected with that of the Osgoouis, I shall make it the subject of a separate despatch.

The claim of the Osgoouis, as far as I can learn, has not already been under the consideration of this Department, although it appears to have been twice legally decided in the Province, and in both instances unfavorably for their objects. Whatever might have been the nature of the evidence upon which those decisions were founded, I have been unable, from the documents which have been submitted to me by the Indians, to form any conclusive opinion as to the justice of their title. But, however inclined I might feel

27.

To give a favorable interpretation to their own statement of their case, I apprehend that the legal investigation to be made, which it has already undergone, cannot be now over, and otherwise than final.

It does not appear to me probable, therefore, that it will be proper to give up to them the stock of ground to which they lay claim; nor, indeed, does it seem that the land itself is so much an object with them as the Rents which accrue from it. But I think it just that they should be relieved from the charges which have fallen upon them since the Board has ceased to be in the possession of the Dennis, provided their statements be correct on this part of the subject. These expenses are represented by them to arise chiefly from the repair of the Church & Presbyterian, & other Farms, enumerated in the

Memorials,

18.

Memorial; and I am desirous
that an annual sum of small
amount should henceforth be
allotted from the proceeds of
the Crown Lands; and which
should be appropriated by the
Indian Department, to defray
these charges.

I decidedly think that the
claims which the Indians
have advanced to certain
advantages which they would
have enjoyed had the Jesuit
retained possession of the
property held by that Order
in Canada, merit a favorable
consideration; but I am also
of opinion, that whatever
it may be proper to grant
to these Indians, should be
given upon the footing of a
loan from the Crown, rather
than be conceded in virtue
of any supposed right; and
you will bear this in mind
when you frame the measure
which you will adopt for
their relief.

I shall be glad to hear

D.G.

furnished with a full Report
on the question which has been
brought forward by the Iro-
quois respecting the claim to
the tribe of land to which
allusion has been made;
although I consider that it
will be found incidentally
in the general Report which
I expect to receive from you
on the subject of the Seneca
Estates. I am unwilling,
however, that the relief,
which I cannot but think
it just to extend to the Iro-
quois, should be deferred
any longer than is absolutely
necessary, and you will,
therefore, proceed to a settle-
ment on their claim, with
out reference to your Report
on the Seneca Estates, unless
this should be absolutely ne-
cessary, taking care, however,
that no concession or boon
which may be granted to
the particular Tribe should

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become an improvement -
precedent in other instances
(if there should be any) of
a similar description.

I have the honor to be

Chrt,

Yours most obedt
humble servant

G. Stevans

100

Montreal 2nd February 1830

29th

JJ

In Reference to my letters of
the 30th December 1829, and 3rd January, I have
the honor to transmit the enclosed explanation
of my movements from the Missioning at the Sault St Louis, of
the grounds of certain Allegations contained
in the Memoir of the Rogers, which you will
be pleased to lay before His Excellency
The Commander of the Forces.

I am the man to be

JJ

Your most Obedient

S. J. St. L. Cooper

Humble Servt

Military Secretary

D. H. Tabier

Quebec

R. A. M. S.

To Mr. B. Doucet

Montreal, 15th February 1830

I promise to deliver the
Papier Peint of Saint Louis
Complete in the course of the
Subseqⁿ month. —

25792

Copy to Phil^s Le^t 19th February
1830 with my best regards

NAC

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Pp. 25792 -

25793

Montreal 19 February 1830

Sir (Colonel & Captain)

Sir

In answer to the desire of
our note of this date I have to inform you that —
that yesterday I received from Mr. Blancey my
Colleague today Thirty Eight deeds of Concessions
declaration of which purfilsate the
whole of them with the exception of a few
to be given by persons who are absent —
which have been prepared & are at your command
to the course of the ^{month} I will deliver
you the books & papers connected —

I am sir Respectfully

Your obt Servt

N. A. Doucet

NAC

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To
The Military Secretary

25802

Quebec 26th February 1830.

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Returns my Accts. & Account
of the said Town's Agency for
1829 Approved : —

His Ex: expects M^r Doucet
will not disappoint him in his
promise to complete the Paper
Ferrier in the course of the ensuing
Month. —

Paid, with diff. account
Approved 1 March 1830

Extract to Mr. D. 13th March

25803

Mississippi Office
January 26th 1830

To the Examination of your Letter I
concur, with the signature thereto of Mr. H.
H. Lewis, which accompanied your letter
of the 19th instant, and so far appear to be
good. Total which is stated, to be £10 11 0
instead of £6 11 0

as you state, I have cause to complain
against a man with whom I had the
opportunity of this examining the
affairs of the Province.

This examining however does not
satisfy me, but, Mr. Donisthorpe will be
here, so his power will be given him
to examine the books of the Province
in the course of his tour.

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29;

Montreal 3^d March 1830

Sir /

I have been honored by the
receipt of your Letter of the 21st ulto: Stating;
that you have received the directions of His
Excellency the Commander of the Forces to -
request I will submit for His Excellency's
consideration, such arrangements as may
seem fit for the discharge of the duties of
agent for the signature ofaults, &c.
Consequent upon my removal to Headquarters:
Referring to the late Sir John Monkhouse Report
to His Excellency the late Sir J. P. Martland, (when
Commanding the Forces in Canada in the absence
of the Earl of Dalhousie,) of the 9th August 1824,
respecting the Complaints of the Indians.

First, I have to report
to the Secretary
of State

Against

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Against my predecessor in the capacity of the
Agent I do not, and to the letter to the Military
Secretary on the same subject of the 29th April
1824, Extracts of which are herewith
transcribed, I beg leave to observe, that
the present system of dividing the duties of
Agent with those of the Officer in Charge of
the Indian Department at Montreal, appears
to have originated in the suggestions of the
Superintendent General, and having been acted
upon for some years past with manifest Advantage
to the Saguenay Tribe, I feel warranted in
recommending the continuance of this very
judicious Arrangement for the service in question.
The ordinary Duties of the Department at this
Post are very trifling, and the Officer in Charge
is certainly enabled to perform the duty of Agent
with greater facility, and more to the satisfaction
of the Indians, than any other Person, particularly
as he can be affisted on all occasions by the

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Interpreters at Montreal and Languedoc.

The Arrangement ordered by the late Commander
of the Forces upon my nomination to the Duties
performed by the late decd. Colonel de Chambault
in the Indian Department, and explained in the
Military Secretary's letter of 31 January 1826,
having been communicated to the Saguenay Chiefs
by Order of the late Sir John Colborne, they will
probably expect that the same gratuitous Assistance
which they have experienced from my Appointment
to the Agency of their Superiority, should be
continued to them by my Successor in the Charge of the
Department at Montreal. — Under the Circumstances
represented I take the liberty to submit these
Observations for the Consideration of His Excellency.

It will be your Honor to see

J. J. H.

Your most Obedient

Humble Servt

A. J. Abies

Robt W. S.

IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS SERIES
OF
British
Parliamentary Papers

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS
RELATING TO ABORIGINAL TRIBES
IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS

1834

Anthropology
Aborigines

3



1830/03/21

persons in the several tribes, as tending to withdraw the people from under their authority, and it may be obstructed by a feeling amongst the people themselves, that it has a tendency to do away the nationality of each separate tribe, and to amalgamate it with the general mass of the population. To overcome these and other difficulties, however, I have no doubt that your own experience and discretion will suggest various means; and amongst others, the allotting to the chiefs, and to the other leading individuals, more extensive grants than to other persons, may perhaps have some effect. Such an arrangement in the distribution of land would also tend to lay the foundation of a certain gradation in the scale of property, and of perpetuating that influence which should be maintained by the chiefs, and which will not be without its use in maintaining good order in that society.

I shall abstain, however, from entering into any further details at present, the object of this Despatch being rather to open the subject generally for your consideration, and to elicit such observations as may offer themselves to you upon the subject, than to lay down a complete plan for your adoption.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. Murray.

— No. 24. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir George Murray to Sir James Kempt.

SIR,

Downing-street, 21st March 1830.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 4th of January last, transmitting various documents relative to the claim of the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, to a portion of the Seigneurie of La Prairie. I have to acquaint you in reply, that I perfectly agree in the inexpediency of conceding to the Indians, as the reward of their perseverance in coming over to this country, that to which it has been formally decided that they have no just claim; but in conformity with the expectations held out in my Despatch of the 25th January last, I trust that you will be able to satisfy the demands of the Indians, by providing for the repair of their church, and some other small expenses of this description, which are more particularly specified in their memorial.

I have, &c.

(signed) G. Murray.

— No. 25. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir James Kempt to Sir George Murray.

SIR,

Castle of St. Louis, Quebec, 27th January 1830.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch dated 1st December 1829, in which you are pleased to signify your approval of the arrangement for remodelling the Indian department, and for settling and improving the Indians, proposed, in obedience to your instructions, by my Letters dated May 16th, and 22d June 1829, and to direct that the same may be carried into operation, at an expense not exceeding, in the first instance, 20,000*l.* sterling per annum, in addition to the rations, fuel and candles of the different officers of the establishment.

In reply, I beg to acquaint you, that I shall lose no time in carrying those arrangements into effect; but I doubt the possibility of doing so, in all their details, before the 24th of June.

In the estimate of the Indian presents (included in No. 6), transmitted with my Despatch, 16th May 1829, their prices are calculated at a high estimate of the several articles, as sold at Montreal.

The rate at which those presents may be supplied by Government I have no grounds to ascertain; but there can be no doubt but that a considerable reduction may be reasonably made from their estimated amount, for the profits of the retail merchant at Montreal.

Since my Letter was written, the expense of the Indian department has been
in.

4

25824

Extract of a letter from
the Military Secretary to
the President Agent and
Secretary for Indian Affairs,
relating to the Squaw
Claims on the Steppes of
Lorraine, dated
3rd April 1830

RGID Vol.24

25227

Extract of a Letter from the Military
Secretary to the President Agent and
Secretary for Indian Affairs, dated
Military Secretary's Office Quebec 3 April 1830.

With respect to the Claims
of the Indians on the Beginning of Prairie
Please it is Command I request you
will be pleased to intimate to them,
that it is the Attribute of His Excellency,
a disposition to dispense or withhold from
them any just Right, they do him great
injustice, His Excellency being on the
Contrary on all Occasions, most anxious
to promote the Welfare and happiness
of those poor People; that His Excellency

(Count)

RG10 Vol. 24

Cannot set aside the three decisions of the
highest law courts, and the opinion of the Chief
Justice (when His Majesty's Attorney General)
of this Country, formed on a minute and
thorough examination of the various Claims
upon La Prairie, all which have
distinctly pronounced those Claims to
be unfounded: —

Even Extract

J. J. Abbott
J. J. B.

Mém. pour Mons^t Hermain pour Ans^t M^t Dufresne 1861

Questions

Réponses

1^{re}: Pour Savoir le temps que
l'Eglise et le Presbytère au
Sault à été bâti. —

1720

2nd: Par quelle Moyen
ont été bâti. —

2^d: probablement par
les Jésuites avec
les secours de la Société
des récollets de la Vierge
de la prairie de
Magdelaine —

3rd: de quelle fond, que la
réparations avant 1762 ont
été payez? —

3^a: de la même ma
que cy-Dépou-

ans une

3rd: de quelle foud, que la
réparations avant 1762 ont
été payez? —

4th: Si les réparations de l'Eglise
et Presbytère depuis 1762 ont
été payez par les Sauvages

5th: Si aucun part des Reutes
du fault ont été payez au
leuils apres 1762? —

Secours de la Societe
les revenus de la Ve
rie de la prairie de
Magdeleine —

3rd: de le même man
que cy-dessus —

4th: affirmativerons
autant que l'on a p
l'apprendre. Depuis
épo que, il y a eu très
de réparations, et les
mens ont été en mau
ordre —

PL 610 Vol 24

Montreal 11th April 1830

367

Upon the receipt of your letter of
the 3rd instant, I apprize the Members of
the Provincial Deputation lately arrived from
England, that the necessary authority had
been given for the issue of £15 Shilling to be made to
each of them, towards their Expenses, and they have
in consequence obtained the payment at the
Post-millery Post-Office in this Garrison.

According to your directions,
that I should ascertain and report the amount for
which the necessary repairs to the Church and Presbytery
at Baughnawaga may be performed, I beg leave to
observe, that those Buildings, being almost in a
state of delapidation, require very extensive repairs.
And I am informed, that the expense cannot be
estimated at much less than £400; But as
it is very difficult to obtain disinterested or
correct information on this point, I respectfully

Sir. Colonel Souper
Military Secretary
Quebec

suggest
it

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suggested, that the Church and Presbytare should be inspected by the Doctor of Works of the Royal Engineers Department in this District, and his Report transmitted thro' this Office for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

The Church and Presbytare were so understood created by the Jesuit Missionaries in the Year 1720, out of the Province of the Superiority of La Prairie, with some assistance from the Elizit Society, and the repairs of those ^{Buildings} were defrayed from Mission funds until the Year 1762, when the Jesuits ceased to exercise any control whatever over the temporal concerns of the Indians, and the latter were put in full possession of their Property by the sentence of a Board of Officers appointed by General Gage for the trial of the disputes between the Sioux Tribe and the P'sts.

Having minutely examined the Records of Indian Transactions at the period referred to, I am enabled to transmit for the information of His Excellency, a copy of the decision of the Board, in which it is expressly ordered, that the Indians shall keep the Church and other Buildings at the Sault of Louis in repair at their own expence, it is therefore probable, that His Excellency

1829

Marconi was not aware of the existence of this Document
when he drew up the Memorandum and Letter which
Accompanied my letter of the 30 November 1829 —

It does not appear, that any of the Expenses described
in the Memorandum were defrayed by the Senate
subsequently to 1762, or, that any portion of the
Rewards or other Proceeds of that Legislature were
paid to them since that time, and you will be
pleased to observe, that the Board of Officers
ordered a similar system of Reward to that which
exists at this day. —

I am of opinion, that the beginning of
Land it stands is sufficient to afford Farms or Settlements
(in the proportion of not less than One Hundred Acres to each
Family) to the Indians who reside in it, if they were
disposed to cultivate the soil as Farmers, I shall however
endeavour to procure correct information upon this point
from the Surveyor employed to lay out the Conceded portion
of the Reserve. — In reply to your inquiries
respecting the Paper Terrier, I beg leave to assure you,
that I have repeatedly requested Mr. Doucet to
expedite its completion as much as possible, and
I have been induced to delay this communication for a
few days at his request, in order to transact with it
the accompanying explanation and abstract of proceedings
to be laid before His Excellency: — Mr. Doucet promises to
his date furnish

joined the Canoe, or Rent Roll, in the course of 15 days and I
trust he will not again disappoint His Excellency. —

I am fully inclined to the Chief, but if they
attribute to His Excellency a disposition to deprive or withhold
from them any just right, they do him great injustice,
His Excellency being on the contrary, on all occasions
most desirous to promote the welfare and happiness of
the Indians. But, that His Excellency cannot set aside the
true decisions of the highest Law Courts and the opinion of the
Chief Justice (who has His Majesty's Attorney General) of this
Country, formed on a minute and laborious examination
of the Squatters Claims upon La Prairie, all which
have distinctly pronounced those Claims to be
unfounded. I have also explained to the Squatters
that His Excellency deplored extremely, that they should
have been induced to build a Deputation upon so
long and expensive a voyage for an object which
would have been equally promoted by transmitting
to His Excellency, the documents which they delivered
to His Majesty's Secretary of State. —

I remain dear to the

J.W.

Yours most Obedient
Humble servant

L. J. Tabier

P. S. Should His Excellency desire to see the Plan of the
Surveyor I will forward it by Steam Boat. — Jeff

Montreal 14th April 1830.

357

Pierre Coll. Napier

302

Monsieur

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre le
Tableau ci-joint que vous m'avez demandé; j'espere qu'il
pourra étre utile. Après cinq ans de voyages et de procès j'ai
terminé en Mars comme je vous l'avais promis les Déclarations
qu'il a été possible d'obtenir. J'emploie une personne consta-
ment à faire la Copie du Papier Terrier et nous ne perdrons
pas un instant pour la confidetter, mais je ne puis vous
dire au juste le jour qui cette Copie sera faite, le Volume est
si gros, vous pourrez avoir le Censier sous quinze jours.

Pour l'information de son Excellence en explication du
Tableau que je transmet: la Copie du Plan que j'ai fait de la
Seigneurie, pourroit étre utile, Je vous la transmettrai si
elle est requise. J'ai fait ce Tableau aussi bien qu'il m'a été
possible, mais dont Je se puis attester la scrupuleuse exacti-
tude en ce que plusieurs terres sont abandonnées, d'autres
occupées par des personnes qui n'ont pas fait leur
Déclarations et qu'il est presque impossible de contraindre
n'ayant pas assez avec leur terres pour payer les frais du
procès.

Je suis, Monsieur

Avec Respect

D. P. Dorey A.P.

B. 1
H. 2

Mr. Dooley, Esq.

Montgomery April 14, 1830

Respecting the Return Time of
the small Boxes: I promise to
furnish the Carrier or Post-Roll
in the course of today - Includes
Tableau of the Commissaries

Yours affec

John M. D.

John M. D.

346

Cabéau Approximatif

303

la superficie des terres concedées dans la Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis et des centaines quelle paient.

La seigneurie est divisée en six côtes ou Concessions, en un lopin irrégulier, entre les Concessions de St. Pierre et la Tortue, et en continuations.

1^o La Côte Sainte Catherine de trente deux terres formant ensemble une superficie de quatre cent vingt trois arpents que payent un sol de cens et un minot et demi de Blé par quatre-vingt six arpents en superficie (cependant dans cette côte le sol de cens est payé tout diminué et remplacé en partie par trois chapons, ou vingt sols par chaque chapon au choix du Seigneur qui reçoit cette somme au lieu des chapons, qui sont le équivalent d'un livre et demi)

2^o La Côte Nord-Ouest de St. Regis, quarante un terres ou deux mille huit cent quarante trois arpents en superficie, celle Concession ainsi que les suivantes payent un minot de blé, trois livres Argent de France & deux sols de cens par soixante arpents en superficie.

3^o La Côte sud-est de St. Regis de soixante terres ou trois mille deux cent huit arpents en superficie.

4^o La Côte Sainte Rose trente une terres ou treize cent quatre-vingt dix arpents en superficie mêmes remboursés.

5^o un lopin terre enclos entre la concession St. Pierre & La Tortue deux cent vingt huit arpents en superficie.

6^o Côte Nord-Ouest de la Rivière la Tortue vingt deux terres ou quinze cent quatre-vingt seize arpents en superficie.

7^o Côte sud-est de la Rivière La Tortue onze terres de sept cent vingt neuf arpents en superficie.

8^o Côte St. André douze terres ou cent quatre-vingt douze arpents en superficie.

9^o Continuations des terres de Sainte Catherine et Saint Pierre mille vingt cinq arpents en superficie, ces continuations payent Trois Livres de vingt sols Argent de France par soixante Arpents en superficie, une pinte de Blé par arpent en superficie et trois sols de cens.

Moulin à vent le 24 Avril 1830

J. J. L'Amour

1623	237							16	16
2843	477	168	10	14	13				
3208	532	160	10	5	7				
1387	233	47		2	16				
228	3	9			6				
1596	212	79	10	2	13				
719	72	36		2	14				
192	3	9			6				
4025	209	51		2	11				
1257	201	556	10	28	14				

316

Cableau Approximatif

La superficie des terres concedées dans la Seigneurie du Sault St Louis et des cens
rents quelle produit.

La seigneurie est divisée en 10 cotes ou concessions, en un terrain irrégulier, entre
les concessions de St. Louis et la Tortue, et ses continuations.

1. La Côte Sainte Catherine de trente deux terres formant ensemble une superficie de
quatorze cent vingt trois arpents qui payent un sol de cens et un minot et demi
de blé par quarante sept arpents en superficie (cependant dans cette côte le
blé et l'argent sont diminués et remplacés en partie par trois chafons, ou vingt
sol par chaque chafon au choix du Seigneur qui reçoit cette somme au lieu des
chafons, qui sont le équivalent 300 gringues terre).

2. La Côte Nord-Ouest de St. Regis, cinquante un arpents ou deux mille huit cent
quarante trois arpents en superficie, cette concession ainsi que les suivantes payent
un minot de blé trois Livres Argent de France & deux Sols de cens par soixante arpents en
superficie.

3. La Côte sud-est de Saint Regis de soixante terres ou trois mille deux cent huit
arpents en superficie.

4. Côte Saint Pierre trente uno terres ou treize cent quarante et six arpents en
superficie même acrées.

5. une Lopin terre incluse entre la concession St. Pierre et La Tortue deux cent
vingt huit arpents en superficie.

6. Côte Nord-ouest de la Rivière la Tortue vingt deux terres ou quinze cent
quatre-vingt seize arpents en superficie.

7. Côte sud-est de la Rivière La Tortue onze terres de Sept cent vingt neuf arpents
en superficie.

8. Côte St. André douze terres ou cent quatre-vingt douze arpents en superficie.

9. Continuations des terres de Sainte Catherine et Saint Pierre mille neuf cent cinq
arpents en superficie, ces continuations payent Trois Livres de vingt sols
Argent de France par soixante arpents en superficie, une pinte de Blé par
soixante arpents en superficie et trois sols de cens.

Marsilia le 16 Avril 1830

N. J. Doucet

25!

From
The Military Secretary

London 20th April 1830

Request ^{to} Report whether the Church
of Scotland or the Salt was actually
erected for the Service of France
alone, or from that of the Legislature
Cognitio — do you not think it best
every man in my power to expedite the
Completion of the Papine Tower. —

Received 22 April 1830

Answered 22 April 1830
Visiting here and in Dublin

Chas Chancery

P.G.O. W.

1830-04-20

My Regs off.
Tunbridge Wells April 21 1830.

Sir!

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant,
I am directed by His Excellency, Sir James
Kempt, to inform you, that, the Commanding
Royal Engineers has been requested, to
order a competent person, of that Department
to examine the Church, & Parsonage of Camp-
benga, and, to report the outlay, which may
be absolutely necessary, to place those buildings
in a habitable condition.

It is unnecessary to add, that the
expenses must be incurred, upon
of the strictest economy.

It seems doubtful, whether the
house, originally, erected, from the plan
Le Prairie, or, whether at the time
the present building was erected,

it was intended for the use of
the Garrison, or, for the use of
the Royal Engineers.

The present building is in a
bad state of repair, and, it is
desirable to have it repaired
as soon as possible.

It is proposed to have the
present building repaired, and
converted, into a suitable residence
for the Commandant Royal Engineers.

R610 Vol 24
C Series

To, friends - I have it, therefore, on good
authority, to request you will report whether
our authority states, that those buildings
are, actually, erected, from the Revenue of
Russia, alone, or, from that of the two
signing, conjointly:

I am, however, to request, that, you will
left every means, in your power, to expedite
completion of the Paper Mill, of Saint
Louis.

I have the honor to be
Yrs,

Your most obedient
Humble servant

Gasper
- ad

RGIO Vol 24
C Series

25960

Chateauguay 23^{me} Avril 1830

35
Napier Esq;

Monsieur,

La Seigneurie du Sault St Louis est située au côté Sud-Est du fleuve St Laurent, dans le district de Montreal, elle est borée à l'ouest par ledit fleuve, en profondeur par la seigneurie Lasalle, au côté N.E. par celle de L'apprairie Lamagdelaine, au côté S.O. par celle de Chateauguay.

Elle a deux lieues de front sur deux de profondeur, formant en superficie Neuf-vingt-sept mille-deux-cent-neuf-quatre arpents, mesuré française, dont environ Moitié est occupée et habitée par des blancs, et l'autre moitié est non concédée, et occupée par les sauvages du village en cette seigneurie.

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1830-04-23

25961

Cette moitié non concédée est en grande partie
toute en bois de haute futaie, cependant
les Sauvages y ont des prairies et des champs
défrichés où ils sement leur blé inde et
autres végétaux, ils y paissent leurs
taffes et chevaux.
Le sol en est fertile dans toute son étendue.

Je suis,
Monsieur,

avec un profond respect,
Votre très humble serviteur
Ch. Archambeault
Aapt: J.

RG 10 Vol. 24

Potatoe

Montreal 28 April 1830

379

In reply to your letter of the
20 instant, I have the honor to report that
my information respecting the means by which
the Church and Presbytery of the said Louis
were erected, was obtained from the late
Missionary of Laprairie, Mr. M. Dufresne
of the Montreal Seminary. For reasons
which must be obvious, I had abstained from
 troubling Mr. Macomber with any inquiry on the
 subject; but upon the receipt of your letter
 I deemed it advisable to apply them; and
 he has replied to my question in the following
 words - viz - "a la connaissance du Missionnaire,
 une partie des frais et dépenses pour la construction
 de l'Eglise et du Presbytère devant le Louis a été
 supportée"

Lient: Colone C. Souper

Military Secretary

Dubuc

1830-04-28

~~380~~

"Supportee" par les Sauvages qui donnaient par
"Chaque Famille un Lot de Poteterie — L'autre
partie a été supportée par les R. R. P.
"Iscrits." — Upon the whole Face of opinion,
that the Question can only be decided by a
reference to the Records of the Jesuit Society
which are supposed to be in the possession of
the Curate of the Montreal Seminary.

Yours & I have the honor to be

Very Obedient
Humble Servants

J. Fabre
P. J. M.

307

28 Apr 1830

25980

pour savoir par quelle moyen
l'Eglise et le Presbytère du Sault
louis ont été bâti. —

À la Connaissance du Missionnaire une partie des frais
dépensés pour la construction de l'Eglise et du Presbytère du Sault
louis a été supporté par les Sauvages qui donnaient par chae
tre famille un lot de pelleterie - L'autre partie a été sup
portée par les Fr. B. P. P. Jésuites, comme le dit le Général
Tayg dans son Jugement ou Plaidoyer. Ils avaient (les Jésuites)
permis d'exploiter une partie de la Seigneurie pour sub
venir aux frais de l'Eglise et du Presbytère -

Sault St. Louis 28 April 1830

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 24, pp. 25,671 - 28,157)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
DOCUMENTS BIBLIOTHEQUE

1830/04/28

No. 48.

Dated 10th May 1830,

308

Sir,

I had the Honor to receive on the 29th March Your despatch (N^o. 1) dated 25 January 1830, on various claims preferred by the Iroquois Indians of Sault St. Louis upon the Signory of Lapevrie, and the necessary measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the amount of repairs required by their Church and Presbytery (a Priests' House), which you express a desire to defray from the proceeds of the Crown Lands. —

I have now the honor to transmit a Report Plan and Estimate of these Repairs (N^o. 2 page 5) submitted to me by Captain Paper of the Royal Engineers in compliance with the instructions contained in the annexed letter, N^o. 1 page 1 to the Commanding Royal Engineer, whereby you will perceive, that the utmost economy in the formation of the Estimate was strictly enjoined; but as its Amount £ 1023. 0. 2 Currency, greatly exceeds my expectations, I shall refrain from authorizing these Repairs to be undertaken, until I receive further instructions upon the subject from you; it is proper however, that you should be aware of a belief generally prevalent amongst the Indians, that, a promise was made to their Delegates at the Colonial Office, not only, that, these Repairs should be performed; but, that a perpetual annuity of 5 or 600 Dollars should be paid to them by Government as an indemnity for the loss they have sustained by the transfer of the Desult Estates to the Crown (N^o. 3 page 15). — It is proper that I should observe to you that the proceeds of the Crown Lands are insufficient to meet the charges already directed by His Majesty's Government to be defraged from that Fund, and I am not aware of any other Fund at His Majesty's disposal at present, from whence such Expenses can be paid. —

19 April 1830

The Right Honble
Sir George Murray, G.C.B.

It appears

RCM Vol. 24.

1830-05-10

It appears that the Church ~~that the French~~ and Presbytery of Sault St. Louis were erected by the Jesuits in 1720, when the entire management of that Seigniory was vested in them, and its proceeds were blended with those of the Jesuits Estates. The Repairs of those Buildings, were, in like manner, defrayed by the Jesuits until 1762, when, by the decision of the Military Council convened at Montreal, the Jesuits were dispossessed of the Management of that Seigniory (as reported by My Dispatch N^o.3 dated 4th January 1830) and the Seigniory was placed at the entire disposal of the Iroquois, with the Proviso, that its Rents were to be appropriated towards the Repair of the Church and other Buildings, and the surplus paid to the Indians. N^o.4 page 19. -

*January 1830
N^o.3 page 158.-*

The other points adverted to in your letter have been already so fully reported upon by My Letter N^o.3, that it is unnecessary to revert to them upon this occasion. I am however, decidedly of opinion, that, whatever assistance may be afforded to those Indians, should be expressly confined as a Bonus, not as a right; for, it seems by no means established that the Jesuits contributed in any way to the assistance of the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis subsequently to their being deprived of the Management of that Seigniory in a greater degree than their charity might have disposed them to contribute towards the relief of any other indigent persons professing the Roman Catholic creed. -

Yours &c

(Signed) James Kemp Jr.

True Copy
W. L. Mohr

26086

Montreal 23rd May 1830

309

Supt (Colonel) Napier

Sir

Being obliged to be absent for a few days Mr. Sleath my Clerk, will deliver to you on Saturday afternoon and the following morning and noon of the beginning of next Saint Louis, as far advanced as it has been in my power to do. Notwithstanding all the trouble taken to obtain the declarations, the blanks left in the tenures will show you the number of the tenants who have not yet appeared; these persons are much more difficult to manage than the Indians themselves.

Threatening notices have again and from the last four weeks been made at the church door Mr. Lessland the other Commissioner, against court record to all the defaulters, that measure had as farred and the effect of bringing a few, who have exhibited their titles and whose declarations are about completing. All those who still keep back surely merit punishment, but I heartily conceive that the result of such would be attended with little advantage as those we have

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1830-05-23

have instituted: on no time past; one of the persons was obliged, to sell his land to pay the Posts; the others have not yet paid them, the badness of the Posts for a few years past, has ruined the most part of the Residencies so much, that they have not been able to pay even the 10/- Shillings for the letters or declarations sent; patience and perseverance would be my mode of proceeding; if no redressive measures are ordered, I will follow such orders instantly.

In looking at this Register you will perceive that the first Column of it, contains the number of the land in each range or concession, corresponding (most) (excepted) with the number in the plan and other papers herein.

The second Column, contains the names of those who now or very lately held the lands.

The third the page of the terrier.

The next following column the rent in produce and the three last ones the rent in money stated in old currency regarding to nois or 5/6 to the dollar.

In receiving the rents the agent will only have to state after the name in the second Column, paid for 1830. 1831 & so on.

I beg of you sir to have the goodness when you will present the books to this Esquire to state the causes why so much delay has occurred, the Indians have had, the voyages (many in Company with you) are made

26088

made. Notwithstanding all that I am ready and
desirous to complete the work to the satisfaction of His
Excellency. As until the whole of the declarations and
wishes, mistakes may occur will happen which I will have
to correct; and it is possible that some improvements may
be ordered, I will sign the books only when completed.

I now Sir with respect

Your O^r most obedient servant

A. J. D. (Dawson)

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Luttrell 14th June 1830

Sir,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor in Chief to request, that you will be pleased to intimate to the Indians of Sault St. Louis, that His Excellency has received a despatch from Sir George Murray, His Majesty's Secretary of State of the Colonial Department, in which Sir George Murray expresses his opinion, that on mature consideration of the claim of those Indians to a portion of the territory of Lachine de la Magdelaine, he does not deem it expedient to interfere.

Ch. McKay

J. J. D.

M. T. J.

with

RGIC Vol 24

1830-06-14

26101

with the formal decisions which have
been already given against the justice of
that claim: —

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servt
Chapman
Post

Mr. J. B. Doucet

Montreal August 1830

Acknowledges his receipt of the letter
addressed to him on the 27th May last relative
to the paper currency of the Company of
South & St. Louis and requests that the
Officer of the Crown at Montreal may be
instructed to prosecute ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{any} ~~who~~ ^{officer} who
refuse to exhibit them before them. —

Received 12 August 1830 —

Reid letter to Mr. D. 28 September —

This business should have
been referred to a Committee
in order to the arrangement
for the payment of
the officers allowed to

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 25)

PUBLIC AR

1830/08/12
circ'd, date
rec'd

A Mons. Le Gouvernement.

Monsieur

Je fais distinctement entendre mon autorisation qu'il
différendait de 1710; les recommandations contenues dans cette
lettre du 21 Mai dernier, se relâchement au profit de la
Maison Saint-Sauveur.

En la nécessité, ainsi que avec M. le Gouverneur
l'autorisation, à chaque Maître de corps qui n'aurait pas
encore pris leurs titres, faire faire cette épitaphe, lors que
dans moins d'un mois il sera promis de venir faire leur
déléguations; plusieurs ont remis leurs titres, mais non nombre
à signifier de la partie.

Il présente tout ce qui a pu être fait pour —
respecter des personnes particulières et diverses de la cause plus ou moins
différentes l'ordre, a été fait à huit heures de sollicitation
troublés, et de voyages, justifiant je crois pleinement, les
demandes que nous avons voulus émettre.

Je sollicite que mon ordre pour servir
puise les Maîtres de l'Ordre du Roi les marques de leur

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les refractaires; cette lecture suggère bien un moyen plus doux.
Mais ne sera-t-il pas difficile de nous observer que ce moyen est
très doux; nous avons l'impression que, dans l'assassinat, dont il s'agit
on mène vers qui n'étais pas les objets; n'a pas été une leçon
suffisante pour les autres; défilés, que ces quelques —
assassinats, devraient être des accrocs, et serviront peut-être
l'effet d'assurance de la sécurité que nous devons faire croire, il
faudrait nécessairement avec les autres.

Surchois que je sollicite, si je le receois, seroit un honneur.
Mais entre les meubles du Pausel du Poer, dont les belles assises
avoient pratiqué telles chaises que toutes mes necessaires, il vous
soumettront immédiatement une opinion qui sera sans doute de suffisance
me fait envie rasserte -.

Vim illas monitione acceptis lafficeremus
dei profund respectumque legum et Iusti-
tiae iuris de sua Strictiori.

Nolle Prosser's *Defective and Descriptive Catalogue*

S. B. Vincent

26435

1913

Montreal 2^d October 1830.*M.W.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the
Receipt of your Letters of the 28^d, 29^d & 30^d ultimo, to
which I now beg leave to reply.

On Receipt of your first, I applied to Mr. Donet,
for a List of the Tenants of the Seigniory of Sault
St. Louis, who refuse to exhibit their Papers to him,
which he has promised to furnish me, in a few
days hence, when I shall give the necessary di-
rections to Mr. Macomber, and endeavour to
procure the names of such of the Tenants, as we may
deem most fit to prosecute; as

In your letter of the 29^d, I am called upon
to report what steps have adopted upon the
Military Secretary's letter of the 4^d May last. On a
reference to your letter of the 1st May last transmitting
Copies of sundry letters from the Military Secretary, I
find one of the 3^d of May 1830 - directing that the
issue of Rum to the Indians be ^{fully} ~~totally~~ abolished;
If this is the letter to which you allude, (for I can
find none of the 4^d) I beg to report, for the in-
formation of His Excellency the Governor in Chief

John Napier

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1830-10-02

that I have strictly adhered to His Excellency's directions on that head. as

The Commissions for the Chiefs of the Indian Tribes in this District are come and will be distributed to them, as directed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief as soon as Circumstances will permit. as

The Commissioners still make some difficulty in complying with my Requisition for Village Flags - there are small Flags in store, but no Bunting to make one of the size required, (say 100 yards in each,) so that an Authority to purchase the Bunting, must be had, before my Requisition is complied with. — The Authority sent to be sent to D.C. G. Forbes on 10th July, is not to be found at the Commissariat Office here. —

I find, by the return of the Pay Lists, from William Henry, that a Mr. Jno. Belcourt succeeds the Revd. A. P. Amiot as Missionary at St. Francis, by a General Order of the 21st August last, to take effect from the 1st July last. — You would confer a favour on me, by giving me the earliest information, in your power, of any changes in the Department, in this District. — From the home to L.

John Brant
William Belcourt

TRANSCRIPT OF LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1830, FROM JOSEPH MARCOUX, PRIEST
AT SAULT ST. LOUIS TO DR. TIARKS, LONDON:

Monsieur, Vous allez trouver que j'ai beaucoup tardé à vous écrire, nos Chefs ayant été de retour ici le 24 mars. J'ai toujours attendu depuis ce temps pour avoir de bonnes nouvelles à Vous donner, mais je suis faché [sic] de vous dire que nous ne sommes pas plus avancés dans nos affaires que nous ne l'étions l'année dernière à pareil pour tems [sic] du départ [sic] des Chefs pour l'Angleterre. Nous n'avons pas même reçu notre cloche, qui devoit sans faute être envoyé au Printemps.

Aussitôt [leur?] retour ici nous avons envoyé à Quebec les dépâches [sic] dont ils [doivent?] chargés pour son Excellence Sir James Kempt Pour gagner en faveur des Sauvages l'opinion publique, que je croyais pouvoir influencer un peu la conduite du gouvernement dans cette affaire, j'ai aussitôt publié sur les gazettes en anglais & en français [sic] le memoire [sic] de Sir George Murray, en [ferent?] quelques reflexions sur la justice de leurs reclamations. Qu'est il arrivé de tout cela? Sir James en a été un peu de mauvaise humeur; dans sa réponse aux Chefs il leur dit qu'il auroit fait pour eux tout autant que Sir George Murray s'ils lui avoient donné de troubles pour mes sauvages. Qu'il est heureux de sympathiser avec Vous & qu'il merite [sic] d'être heureux avec tous. Je voudrois avoir autre chose que des saluts à lui donner ainsi qu'à vous; je ne vous [illegible letters]arirai pas ni vos épouses [sic] dans les souhaits & les prières que je ferai constamment pour Votre bonheur individuel et commun.

Vous avez du [sic] recevoir plusieurs [depâches] d'ici apres [sic] qui les Chefs on [sic] été repartis de Londres. Plusieurs dispositions d'icelles sont à présent parfaitement inutiles, mais il en est quelques [amis?] qui peuvent peut être encore servir et pour les Sauvages & pour le Missionnaire [sic] qui ne peut pas se resoudre [sic] à les abandonner et qui partage encore leur pauvreté plutot [sic] que leur mediocrité [sic].

Je n'ai pas besoin de Vous aviser à ce que Vous avez à faire pour nos sauvages, vous le savez mieux que moi, et je suis persuadé que vous ferez réussir quelques [avis?] des trois choses qu'on leur a promises cloches, reparations [sic], & et [sic] indemnité et peut être aussi les trois. J'ai encore assez de place pour Vous dire que les Chefs voudroient pouvoir reconnoître les services que Vous leur avez rendus et Vous indemnisée un peu surtout de l'argent que Vous avez dépensé [sic] pour eux. Mais ils n'ont que leurs coeurs, pour le moment. Adieu, Cher Monsieur.

Sainte-Hélène le 24 mars 1830

Honoré. — Vous allez trouver que je
me suis trop tardé à vous écrire, nous
étions de retour ici le 24 mars. J'ai toujours
dépêché ce temps pour avoir de bonnes nouvelles
à vous donner, mais je suis fatigué de vous dire
que nous ne sommes pas plus avancés dans nos affaires
qui nous ne l'étions l'année dernière à part que
l'avis du départ des Chefs pour l'Angleterre. Nous
n'avons pas mieux que notre cloche, qui devait sans
doute être envoyée au Printemps.

Très-bien hier retour ici, nous avons envoyé
Barbier les dépêches dont ils étaient chargés pour
son Excellence Sir James Kempt. Pour gagner en force
des sénateurs l'opinion publique, que je voyais pouvoir
influencer un peu la conduite du gouvernement dans cette
affaire, j'ai aussitôt publié sur les gazettes de Londres
et en France le mea culpa de Sir George Murray, en faisant
quelques réflexions sur la justice de leurs relations.
C'est d'arriver de tout cela. Sir James en a été très
peu de mauvaise humeur; dans sa réponse aux
Chefs il leur dit qu'il a arrêté fait pour eux tout
autant que Sir George Murray & les autres avocats.

deuxième de l'ordre. C'est une situation à laquelle
est nécessaire de s'ajuster. Il est à ce sujet à signaler le
membre de l'Assemblée nationale, M. le député Léon Lévy,
qui a fait une étude de ces deux dernières années pour
l'Office national d'énergie et qui a proposé que
les sociétés S.E.C. prennent leur caractère administratif
comme une branche de l'Etat, et que l'Etat
soit le seul à détenir les actions de ces sociétés.
C'est une mesure qui devrait être appliquée dans un sens
qui les libère en elle-même de l'autonomie. Mais nous
dispositions, dans cette mesure, pour faire tout ce
qu'il est possible pour empêcher que l'Etat
n'ait à faire avec ces sociétés qu'en tant qu'il y ait
nécessité d'assurer leur survie, ou au contraire
le rétablissement d'un équilibre entre les deux
autonomie et un partage entre les deux
juliot et leur indépendance.

Ensuite, il faut que l'Etat devienne à son tour un organisme
à faire fonctionner sans préjudice à ses propres intérêts
que tout ce qu'il peut faire pour assurer l'équilibre
entre les deux sociétés, et pour faire pour
l'Etat une exploitation de l'ordre et de la justice
qui lui permette de faire ce qu'il a à faire pour
l'Etat dans ce qu'il a à faire pour assurer l'équilibre

N

ministre les services que vous leur avez rendus
et leurs demandes. un peu surtout de bargent
que vous avez dépensé pour eux. Mais ils n'ont
que leurs vœux pour le moment présent. Chambord
Vous soumet une ligne de caractère ptre

To Dr Trasks London

NAC MG 24 H61 Vol 1 Entry

Dafforn

20548

314

122.

Cromarty Sheet
2 Dec 1830

My dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your two before dispatches offering
to lay east, transmitting a Report, Plan
and Estimate of the expense of repairing
the Church and Presbytery of Langhaugh
belonging to the Synodical Session, and
amounting to £1029, one shill.

In the conference which Sir
George Murray held with the Deputies,
he offered them this disposition to
enable to them such advantages as
the general

Lord Alymer & C. B.

RG 10 Vol 25

1830-12-2

2656

they would have enjoyed had the lands
claimed by them continued in the
possession of the Society. With this his
George Murray led them to expect
that a small annual sum would be
granted to them to enable them to
keep their Church & Presbytery in
repair " provided their statements
were correct in this part of the subject."

It appears by your Predection
dispatch to be by no means established
that the Society contributed to the
expenses of the Magazine of Saint Louis,
subsequently to their being dis-
posed of the management of that Magazine
in a greater degree, than their charity
might have disposed them to contribute.

26542

towards the relief of any other indigent persons professing the Roman Catholic
faith.

With every disposition to extend
the Bounty to the Brethren and to
grant them some assistance in the
repair of the Church, it never was
in Sir George Murray's contemplation,
nor had their statements been strictly
accurate, to sanction an expence
of the magnitude required in the
Estimates transmitted in your
Precedious despatch.

It had been understood
that the charge of erecting a church
such as is generally built for the accom-
modation of the English settlers in

26543

North America did not often exceed £100 and the repair of the Indian Church was, therefore, estimated at a moderate sum -

The utmost expenditure, therefore, which I can at present authorize for this purpose is £250 which must be appropriated to such repairs as are indispensable.

You will explain to the Indians that this is the extent to which assistance can be afforded them, and it must be received not at any rate which they profess, but at the Bounty of His Majesty -

With regard to the repair of the Indian Church at Dorsette, I

R610 Vol.25

regret that it is equally out of my power to sanction the expenditure of £346 stated to be required for that purpose. The amount must be limited to £150 or £200 on such repairs as are indispensable.

The expenses for the repair of the Church must be charged as contingent to the Indian Deptt. must.

I have the honor to be
My Lord
Your Lordship's
most obdt
humble Servt
Fosterby

RGD VOL. 25

S. 37

26528

N. L. Duplicate

Downing Street, 25 Oct 1851

Lord Goderich

Sanction the expenditure of
£250. for the repair of the In-
dian Church & Wesleyan at
Longnauya, £115 or £115.
for the repair of the church at
Londale.

Dec 17 January 1851
Warrants issued 15 July 1851.
A 144, in favor of H. H. Hayes
Esq. Capt. S. D. Montreal
District, for £250 \$13-8
A 145, in favor of L. Stevenson
Gatineau Esq. Capt. S. D.
District, for £100
Shipping.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 25, pp.26,158 - 26,574)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

315

2.

Rev J. M. Harrow, Missionary

1825/01

Sault St. Louis 30th Decem^r. 1831

Refers to certain documents in the
Military Department office relating
to the application of the various
Indians to Sir George Troubridge
the Month of January 1831, and in
support of a statement to file, the
Govt. in chief on the same subject
written handwritten. —

N.B. The following appears in the
P.S. of this letter, a variance with
Col Mackay's Statement of Decem^r
1831. —

1st and 2d. 1831

1831/11/30.

182502

Sault St Louis 30 Nov. 1831

Honoré

Ci-joint est une requête des Chefs

de ce village, qu'ils vous prient de présenter à Son Excellence.
Ils espèrent que la partie aux mœurs. Mais les épouses qu'ils
ont quitté veille au village, pour la séparation de leur époux, les ont
mis hors l'état de faire le voyage, et demandent que Son Excellence
ne fasse ni plus, ni moins que celle-ci au sujet de ces personnes.

Les requêtes allèrent en 1828, postulées par Son Excellence
du Prince Régent pour le même objet. Ils lui remirent avec
leur requête, plusieurs pièces importantes, dont ils désiraient
beaucoup que Sir Presente Excellence prenne (paroissons),
pour à l'avenir servir à la légitimité de leurs revendications,
ces pièces doivent se trouver dans les archives du Bureau
de Sault. Elles sont au nombre de six.

1. Pièce de la Commission du Sault de 1800
2. Procès-verbal de l'Assemblée législative de 1792
3. Requête de l'Intendant de Québec aux Sauvages de
l'an 11 "Sic."
4. Un mémoire relatif à leurs revendications
5. Une feuille imprimée intitulée "Analyse d'un
Mémoire intitulé"
6. Un Plan de la seigneurie du Sault.

Sur cela, les chefs députés en ample forme, remirent
à leur retour au même gouverneur, un mémoire de
Sir George Murray, alors Secrétaire d'Etat.

Si quelques-unes de ces pièces ne se trouvent plus,
les Sauvages pourront en fournir des copies à votre de-

Mande

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 625, pp. 182,238-182,555) o

182503

maîdes, par elles sont toutes épuisées à la preuve de leur droit au Morceau de terre qu'ils revendent.

Jusqu'à présent, Monsieur, c'est toujours par le conseil du Secrétaire Militaire que les Sauvages ont communiqué avec les Gouverneurs de la Province. Ces Messieurs ont toujours pris à cœur le bien-être de cette pauvre Nation et ont fait tout ce qu'ils pouvoient pour les servir auprès du Chef du gouvernement. Mais jusqu'à présent pas l'horror. Je vous connais; ils espèrent que vous voudrez bien vous occuper de leurs affaires, surtout que les autres ne se soucient le moins.

Le moment venu où l'on s'entendra de prendre tout ce qui sera nécessaire pour accorder immédiatement à guérison, mais ils espèrent que si elle doit ramener dans l'état les biens des Sauvages au contrôle de la Chambre, elle voudra bien en déguster le morceau qu'ils revendent, jusqu'à ce que le bon plaisir de la Majesté soit connu. Sir George Murray leur a donné sa parole écrite que, s'il ne trouvait pas le moyen de leur vendre le morceau de terre, il pourraient emporter les indemnités de quelques-uns des planteurs qui auront été préjudiciables. Ils veulent même une autre offre de ces Sauvages. Mais ils espèrent et espèrent toujours. Tant que quelque chose qui arrive, ils n'abandonneront leur prétention. Tel est le caractère des Sauvages. Ils attendent de la Justice de ce pays de juger, dont ils ont entendu parler la popularité et la bienveillance, quelle va les traiter par la Couronne que les autres jugeront.

Sur l'avenir cette, Monsieur,

avec une haute considération

votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

Colonel Flegg
Secrétaire Militaire -

Col. Murray R.A.M.P.
C.J.D.D.

182504

P.S. - à l'agent que j'ai en l'assurance de vous en-
voyer dorénavant establement à la rente de \$ 250
que le louage du said village immédiatement dit
Métis soit rendue par les plafonds au dit Louage
de deux, pour que soit obtenu au moins 1000\$ de
pouvoir en ma présence / que l'agent donne que, servira
moi-même directement, en cas d'engagement de dict plafond.
Mais pourquoi il n'est pas payé chez lui.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 625, pp. 182,238-182,555) o

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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316

to be pleased
formation in your
at the Boundary.
Saguenay Chief of
the Years 1811 & 1827
in proportion of the
amount received

1831-12-08
have the Chiefs
payments will be
Annuity? —
referable to the
Wardrobe, that you
to transmit
& letter from

D'Estaples J. F. A.

RG 10 Vol 540
7 November 1831
nor to submit to
you in Chief
with a communication
representing the
Huron Chief
ing your assistance
I directed to acquaint
records of an audience
of the Indians

Superintendent of
Montreal

(Copy of Papers)

Quebec 8th December 1831

I have had in Command from His Excellency
The Governor in Chief to request which
will Acquaint the Saguenay Chief of
Health & others, in reply to their Petition transmitted with
Your letter of the 3^d instant, relative to their Claim to a
portion of the Allegany of La Prairie, that His Excellency
Opposed interferes, as it is the decision of His Majesty's
Government on this subject, as conveyed to you for the
information of the Petitioners, in Command of His Excellency's
Providence in the Government on the 14th June 1830.

(Signed) D'Estaples J. F. A.

6/1

Quebec 8th December 1831

Re Joseph Marceau { Sir /
Petition to the Saguenay {
& Caughnawaga }
from the Indians Chief, respecting their

Claim to a portion of the Allegany of La Prairie, and the
several documents therin referred to having been submitted
to the Consideration of His Excellency The Governor in Chief, I am

Commanded to Acquaint you that His Excellency cannot interfere with
the decision of His Majesty's Government upon the subject of this
Claim, which Appeals to have been duly Communicated to the
Superintendent at Montreal for the information of the Petitioners,
in a letter addressed to that Officer by Command of His
Excellency's Providence in the Government on the 14th June 1830,
a copy of which I am directed to transmit enclosed for
your information. —

(Signed) D'Estaples J. F. A.

A. Charles Cadet
Military Board
Quebec 1830
11 Nov

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

THE PROVINCE

LOWER CANADA.

BY JOSEPH BOUCHETTE, ESQ.

H. M.'S SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOWER CANADA, LIEUT. COL. C. M.,
V. P. OF THE LIT. AND HIST. SOC. OF QUEBEC, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOC. OF ARTS
AND SCIENCES, LONDON.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1832.

Maple Leaf

J E S U I T S' E S T A T E S.

cessors as a seigniory.—Motives and considerations.—This island was given to the religious order of Jesuits and their successors for ever for the purpose of feeding cattle for their houses, in considereration of their exposing their persons to the greatest dangers that can be encountered among the savages, in endeavouring to bring them to a knowledge of the true God and to lead a civilized life, and on this sole condition, that the Jesuits should acknowledge to hold the same under the New France Company and report the state of the culture and improvement of this island at the end of every twenty years.

Laprairie de la Madeleine.—By deed April 1st, 1647, Francis de Lauzon, king's counsellor in the court of parliament of Bordeaux, gave and granted this seigniory to the religious order of the Company of Jesus.—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory, including the islands of Bouquet and Fouquet and the small islands called Islettes au Jones, was given and granted to the religious order of the Jesuits, on condition that they should send such persons as they might think proper to cultivate the lands, and that the donor should be a partaker of the benefit of their prayers and holy sacrifices, and in consideration of the assistance given by that religious order to the inhabitants of New France, and of the dangers to which they daily exposed themselves in bringing the savages of that country to a knowledge of the true God.

Notre Dame des Anges.—By deed, Mar. 10, 1626, Henry de Levis, duke of Ventadour, viceroy of New France, granted this fief and seigniory to the religious order called Jesuits.

By an edict of the French king for the establishment of the New France Company, all gifts and grants made prior thereunto were revoked.

By deed Jan. 15, 1637, the same lands under the same description given of them in that by the Duke of Ventadour, were given by the said company to the said religious order with this exception, "the river of Notre Dame de Beauport excluded;" but adding such meadows, lakes, rivers, ponds and quarries as may be found within the said lands."

By deed Jan. 17, 1652, John de Lauzon, governor of New France, granted to the said religious order, the same lands specified in the pre-

ceding deeds to be held *en Franc aleu*, with all the seigniorial and feudal rights, and with these conditions; "The right of fishing on the rivers opposite to their said grant, to the exclusion of all other persons, and granting also to them the meadows that were covered and uncovered by the tides."—*Motives and considerations.*—This seigniory was granted to the fathers of the Company of Jesus and their successors, to be by them enjoyed for ever as their property *en Franc aleu*, with all the seigniorial and feudal rights, on condition, that in appeals from the decision of the judges by them to be established in said seigniory, resort shall be had to the grand senechal of New France, or his lieutenant at Quebec, in consideration of the services they rendered as well to the French as to the savage inhabitants of the country.

Isle St. Christopher.—By deed October 20, 1654, John de Lauzon, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, gave this island to the reverend fathers of the Company of Jesus, in Franc Almoine.—*Motives and considerations.*—This island was given to the reverend fathers, by them to be held in Franc Almoine for ever as a fief, with power to concede the same or such parts thereof as they may think proper, to tenants subject to *cens et rentes*, but without being themselves subject to any charge or condition whatever, in consideration of the zeal manifested and the care taken by the said reverend fathers, and the benefit that religion receives from them in the conversion and instruction of the savages, which could not be sufficiently acknowledged.

St. Gabriel, or the Two Lorettes.—By deed November 2, 1667, Robert Gifford and Mary Renouard, his wife, gave to the reverend fathers Jesuits the seigniory of St. Gabriel, with the benefits and prerogatives thereunto belonging, excepting half a league in front by the whole depth of this seigniory, which they had on the same day given and granted to the hospital of nuns settled in the city of Quebec, and now composes the fief called St. Ignatius.—*Motives and considerations.*—It was given to the reverend fathers, in consideration of the great friendship that subsisted between them and the donors, and in order to reward the said fathers for the many good and agreeable services they had rendered to the donors.

LAPRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE.

Statistics.

Population 16,621	Saw-mills 4	Distilleries 1
Churches, R. C. 5	Carding-mills 3	Just. of Peace 5
Curts 5	Fulling-mills 3	Medical men 2
Presbyteries 5	Tanneries 2	Notaries 3
Convents 2	Potteries 2	Shopkeepers 17
Schools 3	Potasheries 4	Taverns 22
Villages 3	Pearlasheries 3	Artisans 75
Corn-mills 7		

Annual Agricultural Produce.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat 151,800	Peas 38,200	Mixed grain 4,910	
Oats 111,600	Rye 21,000	Maple sug.	
Barley 9,000	Buckwht. 1,000	cwt.	1,051
Potatoes 133,500	Ind. corn 20,910	Hay, tons	34,567

Live Stock.

Horses 5,963	Cows 12,329	Swine 9,639
Oxen 6,902	Sheep 40,369	

LAPRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, is bounded n. e. by Longueuil; s. w. by Sault St. Louis; in the rear by the barony of Longueuil; in front by the St. Lawrence — 2 leagues in breadth by 4 in depth. Granted, 1st April, 1617, to the order of Jesuits, whose possessions were once so large and valuable in this province. On the demise of the last of the order settled in Canada, it devolved to the crown, to whom it now belongs.—This grant is a fine level of rich soil, with some of the best pasture and meadow lands in the whole district, always yielding most abundant crops of good hay. The arable part is also of a superior class, upon which the harvests, generally speaking, exceed a medium produce. In Cote St. Catherine there is an extensive bed of limestone. The ranges of concessions contain about 300 lots of the usual dimensions, in general settled and in a very favourable state of cultivation, almost entirely cleared of wood, and possessing very little timber of good dimensions. Numerous rivulets cross this S. in every direction, and it is watered by the three rivers La Tortue, St. Lambert and La Rivière du Portage, all of which traverse it diagonally from s. w. to n. e., and have bridges over them; neither of them is navigable for boats to a greater distance than half a league from its mouth, and that only during the spring freshes; they afford, however, always sufficient water to work several corn and saw mills. There is a bridge at Mouillepied which separates the parishes of Laprairie and Longuenil.

The position of this S. is extremely favourable on account of the numerous roads that pass through it in several directions, and particularly from

being the point where an established ferry from Montreal communicates with the main road leading to St. John's, and thence by Lake Champlain into the American States: the general route for travellers between the capital of Lower Canada and the city of New York. In the point of view before alluded to, viz. encouraging the transit of produce from the countries bordering on the frontiers to the ports of the St. Lawrence, the seigniories adjoining this line of communication are most eligibly situated; and if measures having that object in contemplation should be encouraged, they would indubitably attain some eminence in commercial importance. These objects have attracted the attention of the colonial legislature, and during the last year commissioners were appointed to manage and superintend the expenditure of two thousand pounds currency, appropriated by a provincial act of the 10th George IV. to be employed in repairing and improving the road between St. John's and Laprairie; but considering the inadequacy of that sum to repair the road in its whole extent, it ought to be applied in repairing the parts in the worst state and those that are at the charge of the public, called by-roads (*chemins de montée et de descente*), which are not front roads. The sum so voted is notoriously insufficient to make that road solid, hard and of permanent utility. The length of the road from Laprairie to St. John's is six leagues; and about 180 arpents are by-roads at the charge of inhabitants residing in a distance of one to five leagues; these by-roads are no more than 15 to 25 ft. wide, not being front roads.—There is another part of about 80 arpents, called *Chemin de la Savanne*, which, though a front road, is not more than 18 to 24 ft. in width, and is edged on each side by water-courses of 7 to 8 ft. in width by 4 to 5 ft. in depth, which renders it dangerous to travellers, especially in very dark nights; and it is almost impossible, or at least it would be very expensive, to widen it, on account of those water-courses on each side, unless such ditches were filled up, and new ones opened at a greater distance from the road, for the water-courses undermine the road every year, and make it narrower. The sum of 2000L currency will scarcely suffice to make partial repairs in the parts that are in the worst state, and which repairs cannot be of any durability on account of the remoteness of the residence

y

of the posts bound to keep them in good order, the great traffic on the road, and the quality of the soil. To render the road of permanent utility and durability, it should be macadamized from end to end, widened at some places and turned in its direction at other places, which would cost at least 15,000l.; or it should be converted into a turnpike road, either at the expense of the province, or by granting that privilege to private individuals; otherwise it will ever be bad and dangerous; for there is not in the province a road more frequented by carriages and travellers, and at the same time more necessary. As long as this road is to be kept up by the inhabitants, it will be bad and dangerous.—The n. and s. parts of the parish of St. Phillip are in this S., the w. part is in La Salle, the s. part is in the r. of Sherrington. The lands or farms in this parish, conceded prior to 1759, were each 3 arpents in front by 30 in depth, and at first were charged with the payment of two-thirds of a quart of wheat and n sol tournois per arpent, or 1 bushel of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols, old currency, for a farm of 90 superficial arpents: afterwards the rates were a quart of wheat and 1 sol tournois per arpent, or 2 bushels of wheat and 4 livres 10 sols tournois for a farm of 90 arpents. The quit rent was in proportion to the extent of the farms. In Laprairie, 30 sols were exacted for the privilege of turning cattle on the common called the Commune de Laprairie de la Madeleine. There are two roads, St. Phillip and St. Barthélémy, which communicate with the townships. Many persons in this parish are desirous and able to form new settlements, but the parts of the parish that lie in the seignories are already conceded, and these persons object to settle in the townships. In the Parish of Laprairie, or La Pinière, all the lands were conceded prior to 1759, with the exception of two concessions, one of which, La Pinière, forms part of the line s. s. w. of the n. of Longueuil, and the other, l'Ange Gardien, belonging to the S. of Laprairie. The usual size of the farms was 3 arpents by 30, with the exception of some continuations whose depths were irregular; the usual rent was a capon, valued at 20 sols, for each front arpent by 30, and 2 bushels of wheat for every 90 square arpents. Many persons in this r. would make new settlements if there were any non-conceded lands very

near them, but a few leave the parish to settle in the townships. In this parish and in front of the seigniory is the Village of *La Nativité de Notre Dame*, or *Laprairie*, formerly called Fort de la Prairie, from having once had a rude defence, honoured with that name, thrown up to protect its few inhabitants from the surprises or open attacks of the five native tribes of Iroquois, who possessed the country in its vicinity. Such posts were established at many places in the early periods of the colony, while the Indians remained sufficiently powerful to resist and often repel the encroachments of the settlers, although at present none of them retain a vestige of their ancient form, and very few even the name by which they were originally known. Laprairie is now a flourishing handsome village of 200 well-built houses; some of them are two stories high and built with stone, in a very good style and covered with tin, giving an air of neatness and respectability to the whole. This village has the advantage of any other in the province in trade and population; its streets are more defined and its buildings more contiguous. Tradesmen of every order, mechanics and shopkeepers are to be seen in every direction, and all appear to be thriving. The constant arrival and departure of steam-boats and stages contribute to enliven the place and produce an almost ceaseless bustle and novelty of scene. Here is a catholic church and also a convent of the sisters of Notre Dame, missionaries from the community formerly founded at Montreal by Madame Bourgeois, where all the necessary and some ornamental branches of female education are conducted upon a very good system with a success highly creditable. This village is the principal thoroughfare between Montreal and St. John's and the landing-place for the northern trade of Lake Champlain. Its population is about 1800, including about 30 artisans, 2 notaries, 4 merchants and 4 justices of peace. This v. is distant from

	Leagues.
The churches of Blairfindie and Chambly	5
The presbytery of St. Luc, and the little hill des Hétres	4
The churches of Longueuil and Sault St. Louis	3
The churches of St. Phillip and St. Constant	2
Montreal	2½

—Isles Fouquet and Bouquet with Islettes aux Jones, lying in the St. Lawrence opposite, were given to the Jesuits along with this seigniory, April 1, 1647.

Statistics.

Parishes.	Population.	Churches Rec.	Cures.	Prestices.	Schols.	Villages.	Commons.	Gardening-fields.	Fishing-fields.	Saw-mills.	Tanneries.	Hat manufac.	Potteries.	Bowlders.	Porphyrites.	Breweries.	Medical men.	Shopkeepers.	Taverns.	Arthans.	Ker-boats.
Laprairie	3068	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	9	35	2
St. Phillip	1073	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	1	1
	7141	1	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	14	45	2	

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural products.							Live Stock.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Pots.	Rye.	Indian corn.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
Laprairie	20800	16800	2000	37000	4160	100	2010	1600	700	1665	3996	999
St. Phillip	34200	19800	4000	60100	19000	8000	5900	1750	2200	3268	9010	2800
	55000	36600	6000	67100	23160	8100	7910	2750	2900	4933	13006	3799

Title.—“Concession du 1er Avril, 1647, faite par le Sieur de Lanuz aux révérands pères Jésuites, de deux lieues de terre le long du fleuve St. Laurent, du côté du Sud, à commencer depuis l'île St. Hélène jusqu'à un quart de lieue au delà d'une prairie dite de la Madelaine, vis-à-vis des îles qui sont proches du Sault de l'île de Montréal, espace qui contient environ deux lieues le long de la dite rivière St. Laurent, sur quatre lieues de profondeur dans les terres, tirant vers le Sud.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 2 à 9, folio 125.

LARGE, ISLE DU (F.), in the St. Lawrence, off the S. of Ste. Anne in the co. of Champlain. These isles lying at the mouth of the r. Ste. Anne were granted, Apr. 6, 1697, to the widow of Sieur de Lanaudière.

Title.—“Concession du 6me Avril, 1697, faite par Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, Gouverneur, et Jean Bochart, Intendant, à la veuve du Sieur de Lanaudière des îles qui se trouvent devant sa terre de St. Anne et à l'entrée de la rivière et entr' autres celle où est son moulin, appelle l'Isle du Large.”—*Régistre d'Intendance*, No. 5, folio 12.

LA SALLE, seigniory, in the co. of Laprairie, consists of two portions of land adjoining the rear boundaries of Chateauguay and Sault St. Louis, enclosed between the lateral lines of Beauharnois or Villechauve and Laprairie de la Madeleine; both pieces extend 1½ league in depth, bounded in the rear by the r. of Sherrington.—Granted, Apr. 20th, 1750, to Jean Baptiste Le Ber de Senneville, and is now the property of Ambroise Sanguinet, esq.—Very little difference is perceptible between this S. and that of Chateauguay and the lower part of Sault St. Louis, with respect to the quality of the land. The river La Tortue, La Petite Rivière and Ruisseau St. Jacques run through both divisions of the S.—The road called

the Black Cattle Road is only a winter road for timber-carriages, and it is impossible for any wheel carriage to pass on it in the spring, not even over that part which lies in this S. If this road was put into proper repair, it would not only materially benefit the adjacent farms, but prove generally useful.—The church of the Parish of St. Constant is near the r. La Tortue in the n. e. division of this S. At least one-half of the lands of this parish were conceded before 1759 on the following terms, viz. each farm, measuring 3 arpents by 30 or thereabouts, was rented at 1, 1½ or at most 2 bushels of wheat, with 40, 50, 60, or 80 sols tournois, according to the length, breadth or even the situation of the conceded lands.

Many inhabitants of the parish are desirous and able to erect new settlements, provided they could obtain lands near their relatives and friends or not far distant from them; the greater part of these young persons, instead of travelling in the spring to other countries, and living during the winter like vagabonds, spending the produce of their travels at public-houses in default of better occupation, would prefer taking farms in the seigniories and would zealously attach themselves to the cultivation of their lands; and there are certainly excellent lands fit for the purpose in the vicinity, for the S. of Beauharnois and the townships of Godmanchester, Hinchingbrooke, Hemmingsford and Sherrington do not yield in quality of soil to any other places in the district.

More than 100 families belonging to this parish have settled in the r. of Sherrington,

S A N

gusy road. It is divided into streets of about 60 feet in breadth, laid out at right angles, several of which are named after the American officers who served during the late war. The two bridges over this r. are substantial and well constructed; the largest over the east branch (situated a short distance above the mills) is 185 feet in length, and the other over the west branch 135 ft. The chief part of the town is on the east side of the r. and contains a handsome church, a court-house, a gaol and 2 or 3 taverns, forming altogether about 40 edifices, chiefly of wood, tastefully built, and generally painted white. The large corn-mill from which this place was originally named is situated on the west side of the r., and opposite to it is a saw-mill. The bank of the r. in front of the town is rather steep, and from 15 to 20 feet high; the depth of water just below the mills is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at which place General Wilkinson's gun-bouts were sunk in 1813. The population of this town is computed at 200 souls, and it is only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of the small village of Dundee, which is within the province line, communicating with it by a most excellent road. Coxington perfectly commands that village by means of its high grounds and military reserves. To the Americans this town is of the more importance, as it communicates by good roads, on which there are some flourishing settlements, with the town of Malone, the Four Corners, Champlain Town, Plattsburg, St. Regis and Massina.

SAULT A LA PUEZ, river, is a small stream descending from the high lands in the rear of the parish of Chateau Richer, in the S. of Côte de Beaupré. It winds through a mountainous and woody country, and is entitled to notice for its very romantic falls, where its stream is precipitated from 3 declivities in succession; and for the beautiful and truly sylvan scenery that decorates its banks, especially when the autumnal foliage displays its multiplied variety of beauteous tints. It waters the r. of Chateau Richer, and falls into the St. Lawrence about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a league E. from the eburgh, and at a little distance N. w. from the public road.

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SET

S E T

Statistics

Parish.	Population.
Village of Cogna- wana	1050
Parish of St. Con- stant	4120
	5170

Parishes.	Annual Agricultural Produce, in Bushels.								Live Stock.			
	Wheat	Oats	Bairns	Potatoes	Barley	Rye	Buck-wheat	Indian corn	Horses	Cattle	Cook	Sheep
Village of Coghnawuga	.	100	.	4500	1200	.	60	150	29	13	30	50
Parish of St. Constant	31200	27000	8000	80000	16500	200	3400	8000	2550	1600	3000	9200
	31200	27100	8000	84500	17700	200	3400	8150	2570	1610	3006	9250

Title.—“Concession du 29e Mai, 1680, faite par sa Majesté aux révérands pères Jésuites, de la terre nommée le Sault, contenant deux lieues de puës de front; à commencer à une pointe qui est vis-à-vis le rapide St. Louis, en montant le long du lac, sur parcellle profondeur, avec deux îles, islets et battures qui se trouvent au devant et joignent aux terres de la Prairie de la Magdelaine.”—Ré-gistre d’Intendance, No. 9, à 9. 6. 1680.

"Augmentation du dit fief d'une lieue et demie vers la Seigneurie de Chateauguay." — *Le même Recensee*, folio 121.

SAUREL, & SONS

SCIBOUST (R.), v. CHIBOURG

SEMINAC, river, is a small stream that runs into the N. w. side of Kistirouché bay.

SETTLEMENTS. The following information is derived from the evidence given by John Neilson, Esq. to a committee of the House of Assembly, and is likely to prove beneficial to land companies, and even to individuals who are desirous of knowing the most advantageous mode of exploring tracts of wild lands, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of forming new settlements.—New settlements can only be successfully formed where there is a certain degree of facility in communicating with the old—the wants of an agricultural population are so extensive and the means and support that they require from external sources, before they can derive them from the soil which they occupy, are so considerable, that no successful agricultural settlement has ever been made in America without such facility of communication. The ocean and navigation may be considered as the great channels of communication; but there are many others, from existing settlements or navigable waters. No new settlement can support itself far from the beforementioned aids; to attempt them is a disadvantageous waste of means which ought to be more usefully employed — It is necessary now to explore a country, to a considerable extent beyond the immediate site of an intended settlement, in order to ascertain whether it possesses those prospects of future prosperity, which in no small degree depend upon its situation in respect to adjacent tracts of land.—The inhabitants of a small tract of the most fertile soil are never so thriving as those even of an inferior soil, when surrounded by extensive tracts of fertile land, particularly if the roads of communication of the latter to their markets lie through the lesser tract.—The general geographical knowledge of Lower Canada, showing the existing settlements and the courses of the rivers towards their mouths, is sufficient to point

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Answered to Requestant you shall be pleased
Myself of the earliest opportunity in my power to submit
to His Consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Chief
with the whole of the Correspondence connected with
the Claim of the Iroquois Tribe on the Prairies of the
Prairie: — His Excellency after a minute examination
of the Documents relating to this Claim has commanded
me to refer you to the former decisions thereon, particularly
those conveyed to you on the 8th December last, and
to request you will be pleased to intimate to these
Indians, that His Excellency does not feel justified
in preserving the subject with His Majesty's
Government. — I have &c — J. (signed) D' Laffaye

Durke 12th January 1832

Superintendent, Mr.

Montreal} I am directed to acquaint you in reply
to your letter of the 3rd instant,
transmitting for Approval an Estimate of
Presents that may be required for Indians in the
Montreal District from the 1st January to the 31 March
1832, that it has been ^{deemed} expedient to discontinue
the issue of extra Presents at Montreal and Quebec,
as the Indian Goods in store at those Posts,
with the exception of a few Articles not included
in the Schedule of Equipments, are reserved for
the Annual distribution of His Majesty's Bounty to
the Tribes in Lower Canada, in the Month of
July next. — I have the pleasure to sign
(Signed) D. Lapierre.

~~(sign) Shao~~ ~~for T~~
~~(sign) Dhabier~~

P.S. I take this opportunity to inform you,
that you have not as yet transmitted
the account of the fault of your Agency
requested by my letter of the 1st October
last! — aff.

Province du
Bas Canada
District de
Montreal.

Chateauguay
Finances
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Cour du Banc du Roi.

Le seizième jour de février 1832.

Present - L'Économe James Reid, Juge en Chef,
l'Honorable Mr le Juge Dyke, l'Honorable Mr le
Juge Uniacke, l'Honorable Mr le Juge Rolland.

Ex part. Sur Requête de Dames Marguerite
Lemarie, Supérieure de la Communauté des Soeurs
de la Charité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal,
Elizabeth Forbes dite Mc Mullin, économe des biens
de la dite Communauté, et les Soeurs de la Cha-
rité du dit Hôpital Général de Montréal, Ad-
ministratrices des biens des pauvres du dit Hô-
pital Général, Propriétaires et Seigneuresses du
Fief et Seigneurie de Chateauguay, située dans
le dit District de Montréal, de l'Île St.
Bernard, située à l'Embouchure de la Rivière
du Loup, dans le dit District de Montréal, de
l'Île St. Nicolas, située à environ quinze arpents
au-dessus de la dite Île St. Bernard, des Îles
à la Gaie, situées au-dessus et vis-à-vis la dite
Seigneurie de Chateauguay dans le Lac St.
Louis, dans le District de Montréal, et de diverses
Îles, îlets et Battures au-dessus du Lac St.
Pierre, et vis-à-vis William Henry, dans le
District de Montréal, et généralement connues
sous le nom de l'Île Platte, l'Île à la Marche,
l'Île à la Pierre, l'Île à l'Orme, l'Île aux
Noyers et l'Île à l'Aigle.

La Cour ayant vu la Requête présentée par
les dites Dames Marguerite Lemarie, Elizabeth
Forbes dite Mc Mullin, et les Soeurs de la Charité
de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal en leursdits
qualités et capacités, exprasant que des Lettres Pa-
tentés en forme de Terrier, datées au Château St. Louis,



dans la Ville du Quebec, le troisième jour de
Janvier, mil huit cent trente-deux dernièrement
scellées et signées, leur ont été accordées pour
la confection d'un Papier Feuille pour le dit
Fief et Seigneurie de Châteauguay, pour la
dite Isle St. Bernard, pour la dite Isle St. Ni-
cholas, et pour les dites Isles, Isles et Battures au
dessus du Lac St. Pierre, généralement connues
sous le nom de l'Isle Platte, l'Isle à la Marche,
l'Isle à la Pierre, l'Isle à l'Orme, l'Isle aux
Noyers, et l'Isle à l'Aigle, à eux appartenant
en leurs dites qualités et capacités, lesquelles
lettres Patentées ont été produites avec leur Requête
demandant qu'il plaise à cette Cour ordonner
l'exécution et entérinement des Lettres Patentées,
afin qu'elles puissent jouir du bénéfice et avantage
d'icelles, donne Acte aux dites Dames Marguerite
Lemarie, Elizabeth Forbes dite Mc Mullin et aux
dites Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital Général
de Montreal, en leurs dites qualités et capacités,
de la production par elles faites des dites Lettres
Patentées, et ordonne qu'elles soient enregistrées
aux Registres de cette Cour, pour être exécutées
selon leur forme et sens, et en conséquence
que Maître Léphirin Joseph Trudeau, Notaire
Public à Montreal, nommé et commis à la Cour
à cet effet, et son co-pair Notaire Public ou deux
ambassins, procèdent à passer et recevoir les
Actes de Foi et Hommage, Avis et Nom
bruyants. Déclarations et Reconnaissances,
et tous actes de Renouvellement des titres et
droits de terre dans les dites Seignuries, Isles, Isles
et Battures sus mentionnées, appartenant aux
dites Dames Marguerite Lemarie, Elizabeth Forbes

dite Mr Mullin, et aux dites Soeurs de la Charité du
dit Hôpital Général de Montréal, en leurs dites
qualités et capacités. Et à cet effet il est en
ouvre ordonné et enjoint à tous cassaux, censitai-
res, tenanciers, emphytistes et détenteurs de ter-
res ou héritages dans le dit Fief et Seigneurie
de Châteauguay, et dans la dite Isle St. Ber-
nard, dans la dite Isle St. Nicolas, et dans les
dites Isles, Islets et Battures au dessus du Lac
St. Pierre généralement connues sous le nom
de l'Isle Platte, l'Isle à la Marche, l'Isle à
la Pierre, l'Isle à l'Orme, l'Isle aux Noyers
et l'Isle à l'Aigle, de comparaître devant
le dit Notaire, sous quinze jours de la publi-
cation des dites Lettres Patentées et de la présente
sentence, au lieu qui sera mentionné dans les
dites publications, dans le dit Fief et Seigneurie
et dans les dites Isles, Islets et Battures, et d'y
apporter, exhiber et communiquer des titres de leurs
terres et propriétés respectives, et d'y passer leurs
actes de Foi et Hommage, et faire le rendre leurs
Aieux et Dénombremens, Déclarations et Reconnaiss-
sance de toutes les terres et propriétés par eux
tenues et possédées dans le dit Fief et Seigneurie
et dans les dites Isles, Islets et Battures, tant en
Fief qu'en roture, chargées ou soumises à des
cens et rentes ou autres droits Seigneuriaux dont
elles peuvent être chargées; d'en faire une re-
connaissance et de livrer, dans la forme requise
par la loi, une vraie et fidèle déclaration
de l'étendue, des bornes, tenants et aboutissons,
rentes, charges, droits et detours des dites terres et pro-
priétés sous les peines imposées par lois de cette
Province, à être par eux encourus à leur refus

de ce faire, et enfin de se conformer en tout au contenu des dites Lettres Patentes, les quelles seront à cette fin publiées et affichées à la diligence des dites requérantes pendant trois Dimanches consécutifs tant par publications à l'issue du service divin du matin aux portes des Eglises des différentes paroisses et places dans l'étendue desquelles sont situées les dites terres et propriétés trouvant en la censive du Fief et Seigneurie de Châteauguay, et dans les dites Isles, îlets et Battures, qu'en affichant les dites Publications et Lettres Patentes aux portes des dites Eglises des différentes paroisses et autres lieux ordinaires dans la juridiction du dit Fief et Seigneurie de Châteauguay et des dites Isles, îlets et Battures. Et finallement, la Cour ordonne à tous Hussiers et à tous autres Officiers de Justice, quand ils seront requis d'exécuter les dites Lettres Patentes et la dite sentence, de faire tous les plis requis et nécessaires.

Pour vraie copie (Signé) Monk & Monrogh, P.B.R.
Et les dites Lettres ont été à l'instant enregistrées
de la manière suivante Savoir:

Province du Bas
Canada
Lettres Patentes
de Février en faveur
des Soeurs de la Charité
de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal

Fait Enregistré au
Bureau des Archives de
Québec le troisième jour
de février, 1832 dans le
civile No. 13, des Lettres Pa-
tentés et Commissions.

Signé D. Daly
Regr

(Signé) Aylmer

Guillaume Quatre, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi du Royaume
Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur
de la Foi.

Au juge en Chef et aux autres juges de notre Cour
du Banc du Roi pour le District de Montréal, dans
notre Province du Bas Canada :

Salut.

Vu qu'il Nous a été humblement représenté par
nos pieux et bien-aimés sujets Dames Marguerite
Lemarie de la Communauté des Soeurs de la Charité

Présidez à Grey Nuns Chateauguay Financé 92.

Sont saisies et en possession comme sus dit, par les
vassaux, tenanciers, censitaires, et occupants de terres
et héritages en vicinie, et entre autres la Fief et Héritage,
Droit de Quint, cens et rentes, lods et vendees,
et autres droits, redevances et dîvoirs, à raison desquels
elles sont exposées à des pertes à une diminution
et à des dommages par le manque d'un Papier
Tenir pour la dite Seigneurie de Châteauguay
et les dites Isles, Islets et Battures ci-dessous men-
tionnées, dont elles sont saisies et en possession comme
sus dit; Et que les dites Dames Marguerite Lemaire
Supérieure de la communauté des Soeurs de la Charité
de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal, et Elizabeth Forbes
dite Mc Nullin, Économie des biens de la dite commu-
nauté, et les Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital Gé-
néral de Montréal, Administratrices des biens des pau-
vres du dit Hôpital Général nous ont en conséquence
prié, par leur dite requête, de vouloir bien leur accor-
der nos Lettres Patentées qui sont nécessaires pour
cet objet: Tachez donc qu'en considération de ce
que dessus et àfin de maintenir les dites Dames
Marguerite Lemaire, Supérieure de la communauté
des Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital Général
et Elizabeth Forbes de Montréal, Administratrices des biens des pauvres
dite Mc Nullin, Économie des biens
de la dite Commu-
nauté et les Soeurs
de la Charité du
dit Hôpital Gé-
néral de Montréal
que elles peuvent avoir ou prétendre, en vertu de la
loi, dans, sur et à même le dit Fief et Seigneurie
de Châteauguay, et les dits Isles, Islets et Battures
tels que ci-dessus mentionnés, de notre grâce spé-
ciale, connaissance certaine et propre enouement
Nous, avons assignés, autorisés et requis et par ces
présentes nous assignons, autorisons et requirons,
vous ou deux de vous, d'enjoindre et ordonner, à la
demande des dites Dames Marguerite Lemaire,

de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal, et Elizabeth Forbes dites Mc Mullin, Econome des biens de la dite communauté, et les Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital Général de Montréal, administratrices des biens des pauvres du dit Hôpital Général, Propriétaires et Seigneuries du Fief et Seigneurie de Chateauguay, situé dans le dit District de Montréal, et de l'Île St. Bernard, située à l'embouchure de la Rivière du Loup, dans le dit District de Montréal, de l'Île St. Nicolas située à environ quinze arpents au-dessous de la dite Île St. Bernard, des îles de la Paix situées au-dessus et vis-à-vis de la dite Seigneurie de Chateauguay dans le Lac St. Louis; et de diverses îles, îlets et Battures au-dessus du Lac St. Pierre, et vis-à-vis William Henry dans le dit District de Montréal et généralement connues sous les noms de l'Île Platte, l'Île à la Marche, l'Île à la Rose, l'Île à l'Orme, l'Île aux Noyers, et l'Île à l'Aigle, qui à raison du dit Fief et Seigneurie de Chateauguay, et des dites îles, îlets et Battures sus que ci-dessus mentionnés, dont elles sont légalement saisies et en possession, elles, les dites Dames Marguerite Lemire, Supérieure de la Communauté des Soeurs de la Charité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal, administratrices des biens des pauvres du dit Hôpital Général, sont légalement investies du droit pourvoir d'exiger divers droits fiduciaux et Seigneuriaux, services, redevances et deniers garantis, dus et payables sur et à même la dite Seigneurie de Chateauguay, et les îles, îlets et Battures ci-devant mentionnées, dont elles

Provided by Grey Nun. Chateauguay Diaries 91

Supérieure de la communauté des Soeurs de la Charité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal,
Elizabeth Forbes dite Mc Mullin, Économie des Biens de la dite communauté, et Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital Général de Montréal, Administratrices des biens des pauvres du dit Hôpital Général, en telle manière et forme qui peut être accoutumée et peut suffire pour notifier duement les personnes intéressées, à tous et chacun les Vassaux, occupants, emphyticiques, tenanciers, censitaires, et personnes qui sont détenteurs saisis et en possession, comme propriétaires, de Terres et héritages dans le dit Fief et Seigneurie de Chateauguay et les dites Îles, îlots et Battures tels que ci-dessous mentionnés, soumis et sujets à tels droits féodaux et Seignuriaux, redevances et devours comme susdit, de compréhension devant tel Notaire Public qui, pour cette fin, sera appointé par vous ou deux de vous, à quelque temps et lieu certains dans les dits Fiefs et Seigneurie et îles et îlots, et de rendre devant tel Notaire, foi et hommage pour et à raison des Fiefs par eux tenus des dits Fiefs et Seigneurie de Chateauguay, et îles ou îlots et Battures, tels que ci-dessous mentionnés, et de faire délivrer

^{et} soumission susjets, un aveu et dénombrément, contenant une description exacte faire la reconnaissance détaillée des dits Fiefs avec leurs noms Tenants et aboutissants, et faire délivrer dans la forme requise, qui sera signé par eux et par le dit Notaire et aussi par les se par la loi une Vassaux, détenteurs, tenanciers, censitaires et personnes sus-crie et fidèle déclarant et déclarer, désigner et indiquer les Terres et ration de l'étendue héritages par eux tenus dans le dit Fief et Seigneurie et dans lesdits îles, îlots et Battures à titre de cens, et tous et chacun charges, redevances et autres droits Seignuriaux auxquels les dits terres et héritages dont ils sont tenus peuvent étre respectivement saisis, et de payer et de satisfaire à tous les droits féodaux et Seignuriaux, redevances et devours accusés par ceux, et d'enterrer les titres par lesquels ils tiennent respectivement les dits Fiefs, terres et héritages, afin qu'il en puisse étre fait un Papernotrier en la maniere ordinaire et accoutumée :

et dans tous les cas de refus ou négligence de se conformer
à ce que dessus, nous voulons et ordonnons que toutes prérogatives
Royale et nos justes droits soient respectés, et que la personne
et les personnes refusant et négligeant ainsi soient assignées
devant vous ou deux de vous suivant la fin aux fins que vous
puissiez ordonner la dessus ce que de droit et justice. Et de plus
commandons, voulons et requérons que vous ou deux de vous fas-
siez et exécutez, et fassiez faire et exécuter toutes autres choses et
ouatrices, appartenant à cette charge de Juges de la Cour du Bas-
du Roi pour notre dit District de Montréal, qui peuvent lé-
galement se faire pour la meilleure et la plus parfaite con-
fection et complétement d'un Papier-Titre vrai et exact
du dit Lieu et Seigneurie et des îles, îlots et Battures telles que
ci-devant mentionnées, desquels les dites Dames Marguerite Lemire, Su-
périeure de la communauté des Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital
Général de Montréal, et Elizabeth Forbes dite Mc Mullin, Économe des
biens de la dite communauté, et les Soeurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital
Général de Montréal, administratrices des biens des pauvres du
dit Hôpital Général, sont saisies et en possession comme sus-dit
dans la forme requise par la loi. En foi de quoi nous avons fait
inancer les présentes nos Lettres Patentes et fait apposer à icelles
le Grand Sceau de notre dite Province du Bas-Canada.

Nous, notre très-hiéral et bien aimé Matthew Lord Aylmer, Che-
valier Commandant du Très Honnable Ordre Militaire du Bain,
Notre Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef dans et pour nos
Provinces du Bas-Canada et du Haut-Canada, Vice Amiral
d'icelles, &c. &c. à notre Château de Saint Louis, dans notre cité
de Québec, dans notre dite Province du Bas Canada, le
troisième jour de Février, dans l'année de Notre Se-
igneur mil huit cent trente-deux, et dans la
Seconde de notre Règne.

(Signé) D. Daly, Sec.
Monk & Monroff, - P.B.R.

(True Copy.)

ON FAIT SAVOIR à tous les Vassaux, Tenanciers, Censitaires, Emphytéotes et Justiciables de la Seigneurie de Chateauguay, et de l'Isle St. Bernard, située à l'embouchure de la Rivière du Loup, de l'Isle St. Nicolas, située à environ quinze arpens au dessus de la dite Isle St. Bernard, et des Isles à la Paix, situées au dessus et vis-à-vis de la dite Seigneurie de Chateauguay dans le Lac St. Louis, que Dames Marguerite Lemaire, Supérieure de la Communauté des Sœurs de la Charité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal, et Elizabeth Forbes dite M'Mullin, Econôme des biens de la dite Communauté, et les Sœurs de la Charité du dit Hôpital Général de Montréal, Administratrices des biens des Pauvres du dit Hôpital Général, Propriétaires et Seigneuries du dit Fief et Seigneurie de Chateauguay et des dites Isles, ont obtenu de Sa Majesté des Lettres Patentées en forme de Terrier, le trois Février dernier enrégistrées au Greffe de la Cour du Banc du Roi du District de Montréal par sentence du seize Février dernier ; par lesquelles il leur est ordonné et expressément enjoint de comparoître et venir devant Mtres. Zéphirin Joseph Truteau, Commissaire aux droits Seigneuriaux et son confrère Notaires et en cette partie, dans la quinzaine de la dernière Publication des présentes qui se fera Dimanche le jour de Juillet courant à peine de commise, de saisie et autrement, pour y représenter et communiquer les titres de leurs propriétés respectives, et ensuite y faire et passer leurs Actes de Foi et Hommage, Aveux et Denombrements, Declarations et Reconnoissances de tous les fonds, maisons, jardins, bâtimens et autres héritages tenus et mouvants des dites Seigneuries de la Seigneurie de Chateauguay et des dites Isles, tant en fief qu'en roture, chargés envers les dites Seigneuries de droits ou redevances, et les déclarer et reconnoître par consistances, tenants et aboutissants, et se faire par les dits Tenanciers inscrire au Terrier nouveau des dites Seigneuries, le tout sous les peines susdites. Et par ces mêmes présentes on fait savoir aux dits Vassaux, Tenanciers, Censitaires, Emphytéotes et Justiciables de la dite Seigneurie de Chateauguay et des dites Isles, que le dit Mtre. Zéphirin Joseph Truteau, Commissaire sus-mentionné, assisté de son confrère Notaire, se trouvera chaque jour de la dite quinzaine, depuis sept heures du matin jusqu'à six heures du soir, en la maison Seigneuriale des dites Seigneuries, dans l'Isle St. Bernard ci-devant mentionnée, à l'effet de recevoir les dits Aveux et Denombrements, Reconnoissances et Déclarations, et exécuter la dite Commission.

IT IS NOTIFIED to all Vassals, Tenants, *Censitaires*, Emphytotic Lessees, (*Emphytotes*) and under the Jurisdiction (*Justiciables*) of the Seigniory of Chateauguay, and of the Isle St. Bernard situated at the mouth of the *Rivière du Loup*, of the Isle St. Nicolas situated at about fifteen arpents above the said Isle St. Bernard, and of the *Isles à la Paix* situated above and opposite to the said Seigniory of Chateauguay in the Lake St. Louis, that Dames Marguerite Lemaire, Superior of the Community of the *Sœuuss de la Charité* of the *Hopital Général* of Montreal, and Elizabeth Forbes dite M'Mullin, *Econôme des biens* of the said Community, and the *Sœurs de la Charité* of the said Hopital Général of Montreal, *Administratrices des biens des Pauvres* of the said Hopital Général, Proprietors and Seigneurs of the Fief and Seigniory of Chateauguay and of the said Isles, have obtained from His Majesty Letters Patent in form of Land Roll (*Terrier*) the third February last, registered in the Registers of the Prothonotaries' Office of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal by sentence of the sixteenth day of February last; by which it is ordered and expressly enjoined to them to come and appear before Zéphirin Joseph Truteau, Commissioner for Seigniorial rights, (*Commissaire aux droits Seigneuriaux*) and his colleague Notaries and in that behalf, within the fortnight from the last publication of these presents, which will take place on the Sunday the _____ day of July instant under the pain of forfeit, or seizure, and otherwise, (*à peine de commise, de saisie et autrement*,) in order there to represent and communicate the titles of their respective properties, and after that there to make and pass their deeds (*actes*) of fealty and homage, *aveux et dénombremens*, declarations and acknowledgments of all the *fonds*, houses, gardens, buildings and other tenements depending and holding of the said Seigneurs of the Seigniory of Chateauguay and of the said Isles, as well in fief as in *roture*, charged towards the said Seigneurs with rights or dues, and to make a declaration and acknowledgment thereof by extent and boundaries, (par consistances, tenants, et aboutissants,) and to cause their names (of the said tenants) to be entered in the new Land Roll *Terrier* of the said Seigneurs, the whole under such pain and penalties as aforesaid. And, by these presents, it is notified to the said vassals, tenants, *censitaires*, emphytotic lessees (*emphytotes*) and under the Jurisdiction (*Justiciables*) of the said Seigniory of Chateauguay, and of the said Isles, that the said Zéphirin Joseph Truteau, the before mentioned Commissioner, assisted by his colleague Notary, will be present on each day of the said fortnight, from seven o'clock in the morning up to six o'clock in the afternoon, in the Seigneurial house (*maison Seigneuriale*) of the said Seigneurs in the aforesaid Isle St. Bernard, for the purpose of receiving the said *aveux et dénombremens*, acknowledgments and declarations, and of executing the said Commission.



34574

Statement of Credit Notes
received from 15th January
to 10th April 1833.

NAGRC10 Vol 87

1833/0/04.C.

320

5-6-10

Vol. 87

microfilm c-15466

34575

in Wheat

in money

Date:

Tenants of Jamed

Brought forward

March 15 Pierre Louis Gaudreault

✓ 213 1 4837 11

120 ✓ 8 " " "

121 ✓ 1 " " 2 22

122 ✓ 1 15 1 3 13

123 ✓ 3 7 3 8 12

124 ✓ 3 " " "

125 ✓ 1 10 " 4 16

126 ✓ 8 " " 72 "

127 ✓ 1 13 " 5 1

30 Joseph Barbeau (fils Wright)

128 ✓ 1 " 57 "

" Joseph Joyette

129 ✓ 4 " " 13 "

April 1. J. Baptiste Boyer

130 ✓ 2 10 " 1 12

" Joseph Roman

131 ✓ 3 " " 1 12

" Ignace Caillé

132 ✓ 1 2 1 " 5

" François Bourrel

133 ✓ 1 6 " 2 14

" J. Baptiste Lemire (sic)

134 ✓ 1 " " 3 2

" Joseph Letourneau

135 ✓ 1 " " 1 4

" Félix Cardinal

136 ✓ 2 11 1 5 8

" Alphonse Léveillé

137 ✓ 1 3 1/4 3 15

" Antoine Larivière

138 ✓ 1 15 " 5 10

2 Joseph Dupuis (fils Dampierre)

139 ✓ 2 5 " 4 18

" Charles Forgas

140 ✓ 1 15 1/2 2 12

" Michel & J. Baptiste Longtin

141 ✓ 3 11 2 11 5

" Etienne Longtin

142 ✓ 1 10 " 3 3

" Aimable Cusson

143 ✓ 1 11 1/2 2 18

" Clovis Patenaude

144 ✓ 1 " " 5 5

" Aaron Walker

145 ✓ 1 " " 27 "

" Louis Lanctot

146 ✓ 3 " " "

11 François Bourrel

147 ✓ 1 " " 30 "

✓ 269 11 150137 10

equal to

✓ 47 8 21

Grand Macomb
Agust.

Statement of Bonded Goods received by Bertrand Macombayd
to the signature of Sainte-Floris from 15 January to 31 May 1833.

Date	Name of Inventor	In Wheat				Total
		Wheat	Cold	Yeast	Per cent	
1833						
January 15	Pierre Bourbard fils	1	1	0	"	4 12
"	Pierre Bourdeau	2	1	1	1/2	3 13
"	Sulpice Perron	3	1	0	"	3 2
"	François Gervais père	4	1	17	1	2 14
"	Pierre Bourdeau	5	2	15	"	1 3
"	Augustin Desnord	6	14	"	"	10 4
18	Pierre Gervais	7	1	16	"	5 12
"	Bapt. Lemire	8	1	10	1	4 8
"	Antoine Cormier	9	2	5	"	5 9
"	Bazil Barrette	10	1	1	1/2	1 8
"	François Lamargue	11	10	15	"	1 13
"	Pierre Cormier père	12	3	8	"	1 14
19	Alexis Menard	13	1	1	"	3 3
21	Joseph Facette	14	2	2	1/2	6 8
"	Louis Quintal	15	2	10	"	7 5
"	Augustin Bourdeau	16	2	4	"	5 15
"	François Hébut	17	1	2	1/2	3 16
"	Regis Apolin	18	2	18	1/2	7 2
"	Antoine Longtin	19	2	16	1/4	7 13
"	Antoine Brunet	20	1	10	"	4 12
"	Pierre Boiselle	21	3	"	"	9 10
22	Gabriel Courroux	22	2	2	1	5 14
"	Louis Léger Delaplante père	23	1	"	"	2 16
23	Bernard Dufres	24	1	10	"	3 4
"	André Barbeau	25	10	10	"	14
"	Raphael Broffain	26	"	"	"	2 1
	Cashed forward	27	44	8	1/4	25 8

Date

Familiés Names

January	23	Brought Forward								
"	"	Joseph Frost								
"	"	Louis Barbeau père								
24		Louis Tedilo								
25		Hypolite Avelin								
"	"	Joseph Pavaud								
"	"	Joseph Létourneau								
"	"	François Boyer								
"	"	François Bonaparte								
"	"	François Guérin								
26		François Bisalton								
"	"	Aurand Bisalton								
"	"	Joseph Robidoux fils								
"	"	Pierre Brocard père								
"	"	Louis Corvais								
28		Amable Langlois								
"	"	J. Raft Hilding								
"	"	Jacques Gibaud père								
"	"	Jacques Gibaud fils, f. Paul Chapron								
"	"	Louis Vane								
29		Louis Barette								
"	"	Louis Payant								
"	"	Jacques Patenaude								
"	"	André Leferve								
31		François Montigny								
		Barel Bandow								
		Etienne Lamargue								
February	2	Leonard Cardinal								
4		Pierre Cardinal								
5		J. Demers								
15		Nicolas Butreau								
16		Alexis Henry								
		Brought forward								
			✓	94	14	14	14	260	17	

Date

Ferants Names

February	18	Brought Forwards								
"		Joseph Page	✓	94	17	1 1/4	260	17		
"		Antoine Page	58	v 1	"	3	2			
"		Rene' Barbeau	59	v 1	17	"	3	10		
"		Pierre Pion	60	v 2	5	"	6	10		
"		Rene' Dugot	61	"	"	1	"	3		
"		Nicolas Poissant	62	v 1	"	"	3	2		
"		Francois Guerin added to N. 55. x	63	v "	11	"	2	11		
19		Charles Gorrain fil	64	v "	17	1	2	15		
20		Richard Boyet	65	v 8	"	"	18	10		
21		Augustin Pichot	66	v 1	"	"	3	2		
22		Yves Laverdiere Gagné	67	v 3	3	3/4	5	11		
"		Hyacinthe Monchamps	68	v "	14	1/2	2	1		
"		Abraham Charley	69	v 4	3	"	14	10		
23		Francois Bourdeau	70	v 1	"	1/4	2	7		
"		Joseph LePage	71	v 1	5	"	2	15		
"		Louis Gorrain	72	"	8	1	"	18		
27		Joseph Lamelot	73	v 4	"	"	11	8		
"		Etienne Langton fil	74	v 2	"	"	4	2		
"		Julien Langton	75	v 1	11	1	3	5		
"		Xavier Page	76	v "	"	"	2	14		
"		Joseph Vian	77	v 4	11	1 1/4	1	17		
28		Pierre Emaud fil	78	v 0	17	1/2	2	13		
"		Joseph Dore	79	v 1	11	1	3	15		
"		Denis Laplante	80	v 5	"	"	13	14		
"		Etienne Frichette	81	v "	10	"	"	"		
"		Francois Stoyan	82	v "	11	4	"	"		
March	1	J-Bapt Fourneau	83	v 1	17	"	1	15		
"		Ignace Langton	84	v "	11	"	1	13		
"		Dominique Monchamps	85	v 4	13	"	17	19		
"		J-Bapt Leferre	86	v "	"	"	3	3		
"		Constant Monchamps	87	v 1	2	"	2	6		
		Leased forward			145	9	17427	12		

Saints Name

March	1	Brought Forward	✓ 145	9	18427	12
"	1	Thomas Belle	88	v 2	10	1 5 5
2	due Bourdieu		89	v 4	15	" 12 .
"	St Bap't Dupuis		90	v 2	3	1 1/4 6 ,
"	Antoine Lefevre		91	v 1	"	3 2
"	Marie Lefevre		92	v 3	13	" 7 10
"	Francois Bourdieu		93	v "	"	48 1/4
"	St Bap't Lemire fils		94	v "	"	3 12
4	Eli Bouchard		95	v 2	10	" "
"	Joseph Pinsonant (Cadet)		96	v 7	"	33 2
"	Joseph Dupuis (Richard)		97	v 3	"	9 4
5	James Fife		98	v "	"	60 2
6	Joseph Cudon		99	v 1	"	3 4
"	Toussaint Depage		100	v 6	10	" 18
"	Joseph Cappon		101	v 1	15	1 3/4 3 4
"	Antoine Cappon		102	v "	17	1/4 4 2
"	Pierre Cappon		103	v "	17	1/4 4 2
7	Charles Denecau		104	v "	"	24 3
8	Rene Lorrain		105	v 3	"	12 12
"	St Bap't Blain		106	v 4	"	12 2
9	Toussaint Bourdeau		107	v 1	8	" 3 17
"	Frs Suprenant		108	v 2	15	" 2 6
"	Pierre Leveigne		109	v 1	"	3 2
"	Denoe Pierre Belourne		110	v "	"	63 10
"	Toussaint Depage		111	v 8	"	25 4
"	Amatie Lemire		112	v "	13	3/4 2 25
"	Pierre Caillé		113	v "	15	" 2 6
11	Augustin Chabot		114	v "	15	" 2 8
"	St Bap't Chenail		115	v 1	"	3 2
13	Joseph Robidoux		116	v 1	2	1 2 5
14	Pierre Poineau		117	v 2	"	" .
"	Joseph Monboeau		118	v "	9	1/2 1 as
15	Michel Marcell		119	v 6	"	27 8
		Brought forward	✓ 213	1	18837	11

34368

Montreal July 9th 1833

321

Having enclosed a small book which I
 had called the last sum of money I have received for the undersigned
 I applied to Mr. Palmer to give me all information he could get to
 rectify any errors I might have committed in sending him an
 copy of my account, I was sorry he did not think proper to do
 so, it would have prevented the trouble now given to you & lot.
 However, you would have admitted instantly, as I now
 do, the receipt of the sums mentioned in your memorandum
 specially that received from Montreal which I now recollect,
 that of £1000 is entered in my books & I believe to have rendered
 an account of it. all other errors on both side of the account
 I may have committed, I am ready & willing to admit as
 far as provided out.

I am for your oft demand

J. M. French
C. Q. B.

* April 1831.

34367

Montreal 8th July 1833.

To N.B. Bond Esq. N.Y.

admitting certain errors in
his Accounts with the Indians
of Sault St. Louis. &c

John McCulloch
Indian Department
Montreal

Copied by W.M. Webb
12 December 1833

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4. Mon Excellence le tres Honorable Lord
Aylmer H.C.B., Gouverneur General du Canada
&c &c &c &c.

322

Mon Pere,

Tous les Joquid des Enfants Rouge
du Sault Saint Louis Prenons la liberte de te
faire des Representations sur la Reduction que
nous avons eprouve cette Annee a la distribu-
tion des Poissons Annuel, les Papiers Mon
Pere qui viennent de l'autre bord du Grand
lac Salle. nous disent que notre bon Pere
et Grand Roi a sanctionne pour nous la
meme somme de Vingt Millies livres
que les Annees precedentes nous avions reue.
Mon Pere savut par nos Papiers que nous
comptais de maniere a morir une telle
Reduction.

Mon Pere depuis le Gouvernement du
General Carleton (Lord Dorchester) jusqu'a
celui de Sir James Kempton, tous les Gouverneurs
de ce Pays nous ont toujours assurés que nos
equipement Annuels nous seroient condonnes
tant que nous existions. Et comme une
Reconnaissance de nos services passés et en
meme tems comme une Garantie pour nos
services

34841

34841
à venir, lorsque ils seront déclamés par notre Poëte
le Roi,

Nous te supplices donc mon Père de
l'intercesser pour nous tous les Enfants Rouges dans
un temps ou nous devons de nouveau étre plus
paupiers et plus misérables. Outre cela depuis
plusieurs années notre Recolte a manqué complé-
tement. La Chasse qui étoit notre ressource
autrefois, nous est interdite aujardhui; en
contravention directe à la Proclamation Royale
de 1753, qui nous garantissait nos terres de
Chasse. Ces terres n'en ont pas moins été
données et vendues aux Comprants, et Mon
Père nous ne savons plus ou donner la tête.
Un grand nombre d'entre nous vont étre
obligés d'aller passer l'hiver dans les bois,
à demi Nus, et s'abandonnant à la Providence
pour la vie. Les deviendront nous perdus
si notre bon Père le Roi Cesse de nous habiller
comme il avoit coutume de le faire.

Ecoute Mon Fr^r en ce que nous avions
perdu au commencement de la dernière Guerre
une rente de deux cents et quelques £^s annuels
qui nous étaient payées annuellement par le
Gouvernement Américain, pour des terres
de Chaddix que nous avions été obligé de lui
laisser en 1796 plutôt quin de les perdre Et
bien

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ayant déclaré cette Rente en 1820 nous l'avons reconnue; Comment donc se fait-il mon Dieu, que nous obtenions Justice d'un Gouvernement, Brant et Simoni, contre lequel nous avons combattu, et que nous ne puissions l'obtenir de notre propre Gouvernement pour lequel nous avons versé notre sang et auquel nous avons sacrifié notre vie.

Mon Père nous pourrions en dire bien plus long, mais nous craignons de trop prendre sur ton temps qui n'est point seulement à nous. Excuse donc la liberté avec laquelle nous te parlons, nous ne savons pas flatter ce que nous demandons. Tant qu'on rendra Justice et qu'on ne cessera de prier pour tout notre bon père le Roi.

Vive le Roi! Guerriers

Guerriers
Guerriers

Bar tangani son de emias x Kanedation	Alonba x Tiohaletben emias x Akennontonha
Sise x Misalorhenra nosi tioyagisien	Sise x Sarenhese tiohomatario
Saro x Kihirakon atou ga gah-ege no gac	alonba x Jakkadetka Tobon x Tekarenhonte
Talar x Tekotkavarion nosi x Tioherote Ch-	uijona x omialario Sisi x Kaiowhate
emias x Akentonho emias x Kanerahere	emias x Ari Sakonha tiom sagaron qyab

34843
on 3rd of April 1843 by disbandment.

A. Verdict of trial sent from the savages to you as
and it appears at your own signature on the
preceding, on 2nd of April 1843.

Gervais Masson
Tobias J. Daff
Robert M. Chatto
George de Lorimier

Colonel of the Corps of
the Choctaw Indians at
the Saubh. St. Louis.

27th March 1843

Address to the Merchant
Collector of their debts for
this year, and their claims for
compliance with the Magistrate's
Circular, which has
been presented to them by the
local Government forwarded
for consideration.

Wickie.

NAC RG 10

Vol. 87

Pp. 34840 - 34843

34853

1833/11/30

Superintendent Montreal

to
30 November 1833

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Mr. Jeffabb, Agent at
the Sainte-Louis requests
the Plan of the Survey;

Inclodes Copy of the
Gatineau's Rail Road.

R610 Vol. 87

Montreal Nov^r 20. 1833.

Sir,

Mr. M'Nabb the Agent
for the Seignory of St. Paul & St. Louis has
been here yesterday, and begs of me to
request that you will be pleased to send him
the Plan of the said Seignory, which he
absolutely requires. It will be well taken
care of and returned as soon as possible.

He also would be obliged to you to write
him officially, appointing him to the
Seignory — As he has no Document to show
should any dispute take place between him &
any of the Tenants, That he was sent there
situation — Herewith I beg leave to
transmit a true Copy of a Bond of Security
The Original remains in this Office —

I have the honor to be
Your Servt Col. Major Sir

J. S. Affairs.

Your very Obedient Servt

James Hughes S. S. Dept

1833/11/30

NAC RG10

Vol. 87

Copy of a letter from Mr. G. D. Brewster Esq. dated 12th December 1833

34861

To Sir
In obedience to your orders in your
letter to me of the 1st inst. which I had the
honor to receive, I this day assembled the
principal Chiefs of the Bagnois of the
Village, in the presence of Mr. Interpreter
Macomber, who interpreted to them the
6th and 7th paragraphs of their petition of
the 12th April last to which they gave the
following answers.

Answer to paragraph 6th.

That three years ago, they were informed
by the Reverend Mr. Macomber, that the Indians
of the Saginaw & Saint Louis were
taking new titles for their lands, and that
in said new titles no mention whatever
was made of the Bagnois of Sault St. Louis,
and at same time, suggested to them the
expediency of writing to England, to ascertain

the

1833/12/03.

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in carrying their names, in order to
which they acceded. They have since
been informed by Mr Marcony, that he
had received letters from England saying,
that no such instructions were given by the
Government in England, to make any
alterations in the New Letters. —

Answer to paragraph 4th

That in the month of March last (1833),
they were desirous, that I should be appointed
Agent for the Management of the affairs of
the Kingdom — They begged of Mr Marcony,
to have the goodness to draw up a Memorial
to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.
Praying that he might be pleased to appoint
of their choice, and inform me their opinion.
They say that Mr Marcony told them that
in the meantime it would be well to make mention
of the New Letters. They of course took it
for

34863

Montreal, 21st January, 1863.

fraternal, which was interpreted to them by Mr.
George De Lorimer, and afterwards signed
by them. — I have the Honor to be
Yours Most Obedient & Humble Servt
Robert H. North
Agent to Brig^r of Militia
Quebec

Capt Hugh J.
H. P. Corp
Montreal.

Mr Robert McHall
Agent to the Iroquois Tribe
of the Sault St Louis. -

Cayuga 3 December 1833

Report upon the 6th and 7th
paragraphs of the Iroquois'
Petition of the 12 April 1833.

NAC RG 10
Vol. 87
p. 34860

1833/12/19

Agent at the fault & townsCayphawaya 19 December 1833

Reports that Mr. Doucet
has promised to pay his
Debt to the St. Regis Chiefs
as soon as the Paper Service
of the Agency of Sac-
he agrees, shall be completed,
which he expects, will be
about the 10th or 15th of the
Indueing Month.

325

As above 23 December 1833

microfilm
C-11, 466

Consignments on 19 December 1833.

Yours
 I had the honor to receive a letter from the Military Secretary dated Quebec 12th December directing me to make application to Mr. Doncet for the payment of certain sums of money due by him to the Saguenay Chief. In obedience thereto I beg leave to inform you that yesterday accompanied by Mr. Interpreter of Gormain waited on Mr. Doncet and made a demand of payment; his reply to me was that so soon as he had completed the Paper ^{the} Ferrier, (which would be about the 10th or 15th of next month) he would then pay to the last copper what might be due to the Chief.

I have the honor to be

Yours

St. L'Isle, Quebec 3rd your most obedient Servt,
 Sec'y Int'd Affairs Robert H. Chabot
 Agent to Jdg'g of St. L'Isle & com

~~list of names of families of Auguauaga, who are in Detr. as~~

326

Names	Men	Women	Children	Total
Sekawasen	2	1	5	8
Sarinaone	1	1	3	4
Kanatarikon	2	1	3	6
Chatoishi	1	2	2	5
5. Kavivon	1	1	1	3
Sokawane	1	2	4	7
c. Sekiwonat	1	1	3	5
Kanekton	1	2	1	4
c. Gatenka	1	1	2	3
10. Ronoatiense	1	2	1	3
Sonhatowanie	1	1	2	4
Kor	1	1	1	1
Crashpoton	1	1	1	2
Saladon	1	1	2	3
15. Cowen Sacaris.	1	5	2	7
Awensaratic	1	1	2	3
Kanawiosta	1	1	2	3
Tewasentha	1	2	2	4
Gisint	1	1	3	4
20. Sontariakon	1	1	4	6
Karenbaes	1	1	2	3
Sonataus.	1	1	2	4
Sekakwen	1	1	1	1
Therese	1	1	0	1
25. Crisave	1	2	2	4
Anonoiatha	1	1	1	3
Kanationtonha	1	1	3	4
Sobahio	1	1	0	2
Sekanasontie	1	1	5	7
30. Karorat.	1	2	1	4
Recapitulation, Prot. over -				17. 41. 59 117.

List of aquatic families, continued—

		Spec.	Mon.	Fishes	Total.
30.	Bambu Paro Pan	17.	41.	59	117.
	Arenace	1	1	5	7
	Luvicò	1	3	4	7
	Pionioniæ	1	1	1	3
	Thlaspiaceæ	1	1	3	5
35.	Saxuenthaæ, & Paroate	1	1	4	8
	Kakastochikwas	1	2	4	8
	Pratwinæ	1	4	4	9
	Vieuse, Laniætome	1	1	2	3
	Kroen	1	1	4	5
40.	Nikarison	1	2	2	4
	Thalimvico	1	—	5	8
	Umon	1	1	1	2
	Cosare	1	1	4	8
	Cauventhen	1	1	1	2
45.	Pravora	1	2	5	8
	Citanehorens	1	2	4	8
	otterinorhon	1	1	2	4
	Brachotekwas	1	1	3	5
	Catocatensa	1	1	1	3
50.	Mere de Matnias	1	1	1	1
	Nanoutha	1	1	1	2
52.	Exteisten	1	1	"	1
	Total	29.	70.	119.	218.

Tangmawaga 27th February 1834.

Signed: George Braeconha
Capt. of Indian Dept.

At the City
of

List of Indian Families
who are in Distress
at St. Louis.

8 March - 1834

1835/11/07 (7 novembre 1835)
 BOITE XXVIII
 IV-260
 District de Montréal

FIEF ET SEIGNEURIE DE LERY
 (6 novembre 1733)
 Du Sept de novembre Mil
 huit cent trente cinq

William Plenderleath Christie Ecuyer, Seigneur et Proprietaire
 des Fiefs et Seigneuries de Delery, Beaujeu ou LaColle, Noyan,
 de Bleuri, Sabrevois & Repentigny

En procedant à la confection du Papier Terrier du Domair
 du Roi dans la Province du Bas Canada est comparu au Chateau S^t.
 Louis de Quebec et par devant Nous Archibald Comte de Gosford Bar
 Worlingham de Beccles dans le comté de Suffolk Capitaine General
 et Gouverneur en Chef dans et sur les Provinces du Haut Canada
 et du Bas Canada, Vice Amiral d'icelles et Un des Très Honorables
 Conseillers Privés de Sa Majesté etc etc etc William Plenderleath
 Christie dela Cité de Montreal Ecuier Seigneur et Proprietaire
 des Fiefs et Seigneuries de Delery, Beaujeu ou LaColle, Noyan,
 de Bleuri, Sabrevois et Repentigny, tous situés dans le District
 de Montreal et Province du Bas Canada Lequel Comparant Nous a dit
 qu'il vient par devant Nous pour rendre et porter au Roi au Chate
 St Louis de Quebec la Foi et Hommage lige qu'il est tenu de rendr
 et porter à sa très Excellente Majesté Guillaume Quatre à cause à
 dits Fiefs et Seigneuries cyaprès expliqués et Nous a représenté
 pour Titres de sa propriété, savoir

Premièrement quant à la Seigneurie de Delery;
 -Primo, une Copie authentique d'une concession en date du
 - sixieme d'avril Mil sept cent trente trois par laquelle Mes-

ANQ
 Fief et Seigneurie De Lery
 (6 novembre 1733)
 Boite XXVIII
 IV - 260

- sieurs le Marquis de Beauharnois Gouverneur, et Gilles Hocquart In-
- tendant en ce pays, ont donné et concédé au Sieur Chaussegros Delery
- l'étendue de deux lieues de terre de front le long de la riviere de
- Chambly sur trois lieues de profondeur, les dites deux lieues de
- front à prendre depuis la borne dela Seigneurie du Sieur de Lon-
- gueil qui va au Nord Ouest en remontant vers le Lac Champlain bor-
née du coté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur de Longueil et sur
la même ligne, du coté du Sud à deux lieues dela dite Seigneurie
par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde, sur le devant par la
Riviere de Chambly, et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant les
terres non concedées; pour en jouir par lui ses hoirs et ayans cause
à perpetuité à titre de Fief et Seigneurie haute moyenne et basse
Justice avec droit de pesche chasse et traite avec les Sauvages dans
toute l'Etendue dela dite concession à la charge de porter Foi et
Hommage au Chateau S^t Louis de Quebec duquel il relevera aux droits
et redevances accoutumés suivant la coutume de Paris suivie en ce pays
de conserver et faire conserver par ses tenanciers les bois de chesne
propres pour la construction des Vaisseaux du Roy de donner avis à Sa
Majesté des mines minieres ou mineraux si aucun se trouvent dans
l'Etendue de la dite Concession, que les appellations du Juge qui y
sera établi ressortiront en la Justice Royale de Montreal d'y tenir
feu et lieu et le faire tenir par ses tenanciers, de deserter et

faire deserter la dite terre, laisser les chemins du Roy et autres jugés nécessaires pour l'utilité publique, et de faire insérer pareil-les conditions dans les concessions qu'il fera à ses tenanciers aux Cens Rentes et Redevances accoutumés par arpent de terre de front sur quarante de profondeur, laisser les grèves libres à tous pecheurs à l'exception de celles dont il aura besoin pour sa peche, et en cas que Sa Majesté ait besoin dans la suite d'aucune partie du dit ter-
rein pour y faire construire des forts batteries places d'armes maga-zins ou autres ouvrages publis Sa Majesté pourra les prendre aussi bien que les arbres nécessaires pour les dits ouvrages, et le bois de chauffage pour la garnison des forts sans etre tenu d'aucun dé-dommagement.

Secundo- Un acte passé sous seing privé devant temoin en date du deuxième d'avril mil sept cent soixante six signé "Lery Repentigny" portant vente par Mary Magdeleine Chaussegros Delery epouse et pro-curatrice de M. le Chevalier de Repentigny et chargée de pouvoir de Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros Delery son pere à Monsieur Gabriel Christi Ecuier Lieutenant Colonel et Quartier Maître General des Armes du Roy demeurant à Montreal dela Seigneurie du dit Sieur Delery située long dela Riviere Chambly de deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, joignant d'un côté à la Seigneurie de Longueuil et d'autre côté à mon dit Sieur Christie moyennant la somme de mille

piastres et de deux cents piastres pour Epingle -

Secondement quant à la Seigneurie de Beaujeu ou La Colle

1^o Une copie authentique d'une concession en date du vingt deuxieme mars mil sept cent quarante trois par laquelle Messieurs le Marquis de Beauharnois Gouverneur et, Gilles Hocquart Intendant, en ce pays, ont donné et concédé au Sieur Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu fils, l'étendue de deux lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur Chaussegros de Lery et sur la même ligne; et au sud par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde, sur le devant par la Riviere Chambly et sur le derrière à trois lieues joignant aux terres non concédées, et en outre la petite Isle qui est au-dessus de l'Isle aux Têtes; la dite concession faite aux mêmes charges clauses et conditions que celles portées au titre de concession de la Seigneurie Delery cydessus énoncées.

2^o Deux Titres originaux de Lease et Release en langue et forme Anglaise le premier en date du treize d'août mil sept cent soixante cinq et le dernier en date du quatorze du même mois et an, par lesquels Dame Eleanor de Beaujeu Veuve du dit Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu fils, François Xavier Charly & Marie Lisette Charly alias Beaujeu son épouse et Saint George Dupré et Marie Charlotte Dupré alias Beaujeu son épouse les dites Marie Charlotte et Marie Lisette filles et co-heritiers du dit feu Daniel Lienard de Beaujeu fils, ont vendu cédé et transporté

au dit Gabriel Christie pour les cconsidérations y mentionnées, la dite Seigneurie de Beaujeu ou LaColle.

Troisièmement, Quant à la Seigneurie de Noyan

1^o Une copie authentique d'une concession en date du huitième juillet Mil sept cent quarante trois par laquelle Messieurs le Marquis de Beauharnois Gouverneur, & Gilles Hocquart Intendant en ce pays ont donné et concedé au Sieur Chavois de Noyan l'Etendue de deux lieues de terre de front le long dela Riviere Chamblay sur trois lieues de profon deur, laquelle sera bornée du côté du Nord à un quart de lieue au Nord dela Petite Riviere du Sud par une ligne courant Est et Ouest du côté du Sud en remontant le Lac Champlain à une lieue trois quarts de la dite riviere joignant par une ligne parallele à celle cy-dessus au terrain concédé au Sieur Foucault, avec l'Isle aux Têtes etant dans la dite Riviere Chamblay avec les Iles et Islets qui se trouveront vis à vis le front dela dite concession; la dite concession faite aux mêmes charges clauses et conditions que celles portées au Titre de Concessio dela Seigneurie DeLery cydeessus enoncées.

2^o Un Contrat passé devant Panet et son confrere notaires Royaux à Montreal en date du vingt sept de mars mil sept soixante quatre de vente par Dame Catherine Daillebout DeMantet épouse et procuratrice de M^r Pierre Payan Charron de Noyan Ecuier tant en son nom qu'en celui du dit Sieur son mari audit Monsieur Gabriel Christie et à Monsieur

Jean Campbell Capitaine du vingt septième régiment d'infanterie de la dite Seigneurie de Noyan; déclarant le dit Sieur comparant que le dit Gabriel Christie a ensuite acquis du dit Jean Campbell la moitié indivise de la dite Seigneurie de Noyan par un titre qu'il n'a pas pû Nous représenter ne l'ayant pas par devers lui, mais que lui le dit comparant et ses auteurs ont été en possession comme propriétaires de la totalité de la dite Seigneurie sans trouble pour plus de trente ans-

Quatrièmement Quant aux Seigneuries de Bleuri & Sabrevois

1^o Une Copie Authentique d'une concession en date du trente d'octobre Mil sept cent cinquante par laquelle Messieurs le Marquis de la Jonquière Gouverneur et François Bigot Intendant en ce pays ont donné et concedé au Sieur Sabrevois de Bleuri l'Etendue de trois lieues de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur le long de la Rivière Chambly bornée du côté du Nord par la Seigneurie du Sieur Hertel et sur la même ligne; du côté du sud à trois lieues de la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde: sur le devant par la Rivière Chambly et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aux terres non concedées; la dite concession faite aux mêmes charges clauses et conditions portées au titre de concession de la Seigneurie DeLery cydессus énoncées et en outre à la réserve par Sa Majesté de la liberté de prendre sur la dite concession les bois de chêne Nature et généralement tous les bois qui seront propres pour la construction et arme-

ment de ses vaisseaux sans être tenue à aucune indemnité

2^o Une Copie Authentique d'une concession en date du premier novembre mil sept cent cinquante par laquelle Messieurs le Marquis dela Jonquier Gouverneur et Francois Bigot Intendant en ce pays ont donné et concédé au Sieur de Sabrevois l'Etendue de deux lieues ou environ de terre de front sur trois lieues de profondeur bornée du coté du Nord par la Seigneurie concedée au Sieur de Sabrevois de Bleuri le trente d'octobre dernier sur la même ligne; du coté du Sud à deux lieues ou environ de la dite Seigneurie par une ligne tirée Est et Ouest du monde joignant aux terres non concedées, sur le devant par la Rivière Chambly et sur la profondeur à trois lieues joignant aux terres non concedées; la dite concession faite aux mêmes charges clauses conditions et reserves portées au titre de concession de la Seigneurie de Bleuri du trente octobre mil sept cent cinquante cydessus enoncées -

3^o Un Contrat passé devant Panet et son confrere Notaires Royaux à Montreal en date du deuxième d'aout mil sept cent soixante quatre de vente par Clement Sabrevois Ecuier Sieur de Bleury et Dame Charlotte Guichard son epouse au dit M^r Gabriel Christie et à Noses Hazen Ecuier pour eux leurs hoirs et ayans cause dela dite Seigneurie de Bleuri, le dit acte de vente dûment quittancé du droit de Quint et ensaisiné

4^o Un Contrat passé devant Panet et son confrere Notaires Royaux à Montreal en date du deuxième d'aout mil sept cent soixante quatre de vente par Clement Sabrevois Ecuier sieur de Bleury au nom et comme procureur de Monsieur Charles de Sabrevois Ecuier son frere aux dits Messieurs Gabriel Christie et Moses Hazen leurs hoirs et ayans cause dela dite Seigneurie de Sabrevois, le dit Acte de vente dument quittancé du droit de Quint et ensaisiné-

5^o Un Acte de Foi et Hommage rendue par les dits Messieurs Gabriel Christie et Moses Hazen entre les mains de son Excellence Ralph Burton Ecuier Colonel d'infanterie Brigadier General des Armées du Roy Gouverneur de Montreal et ses dependances pour les dits Fiefs et Seigneuries de Bleuri et Sabrevois, le dit acte passé par devant Panet et son confrere notaires à Montreal en date du trois d'août mil sept cent soixante quatre; declarant le dit Sieur comparant que le dit Gabriel Christie a ensuite acquis du dit Moses Hazen la moitié indivise des dites Seigneuries de Bleuri et Sabrevois par des Titres qu'il n'a pas pû Nous representer ne les ayant pas par devers lui, mais que lui le dit comparant et ses auteurs ont été en possession comme proprietaires de la totalité des dites Seigneuries de Bleuri et Sabrevois pour plus de trente ans, sans trouble.

Cinquièmement Quant à la Seigneurie de Repentigny

1^o. Une copie authentique d'un acte de Foi et Hommage rendue

entre les mains de Monsieur Begon Intendant en ce pays le sept de juin mil sept cent vingt quatre par Pierre LeGardeur Ecuier Sieur de Repentigny pour les Fiefs de Repentigny et LaChesnay, dans lequel acte de Foi et Hommage est enoncé le Titre de concession des dits fiefs qui originairement ne formoient qu'une seule et même Seigneurie: savoir, une concession dela compagnie dela Nouvelle France dattée à Paris le seize avril mil six cent quarante sept par laquelle la dite compagnie a donné et concedé à Pierre LeGardeur Ecuier S. de Repentigny ayeul du dit Sieur comparant rendant le dit Foi et Hommage quatre lieues de terre à prendre le long du fleuve de St Laurent sur six lieues de profondeur tenant d'une part aux Sieurs Cherrier et LeRoyer en montant le long du dit fleuve St Laurent depuis la borne qui sera mise entre les dites terres des dits Srs Cherrier et de Royer pour en jouir par le dit S. de Repentigny ses successeurs et ayans cause en toute propriete Justice et Seigneurie à la charge de la Foi et Hommage à rendre et porter au Chateau St Louis de Québec à chaque Mutation et de payer tous droits et redevances qu'il echoit pour des fiefs de cette qualité suivant la coutume dela Prevosté et Vicomté de Paris et à la charge que les appellations des Juges qui pourroient y être établi ressortiront nlement au Parlement et Cour Souveraine érigé à Québec et de laisser un Chemin Royal sur le dit Fleuve de vingt toises de large.

2^o Une quittance passée devant Berthelot d'Artigny et son confrere Notaires à Québec par laquelle Madame Louise Charlotte de Boucherville Veuve de Monsieur Jacques Perrault vivant négociant en cette ville aux noms qu'elle agit reconnût avoir reçu de M^r Gabriel Christie Ecuier Lieutenant Colonel du Soixantième Régiment des troupes de Sa Majesté la somme de quinze mille trois cent neuf schellins six deniers ancien cours de cette Province montant de l'obligation que le Sieur Jean Baptiste Normant cydevant Seigneur de Repentigny s'étoit obligé de payer au dit deffunt Sieur Perrault pour les causes mentionnées dans l'acte d'icelle passé devant Saillant et son confrere Notaires à Québec le treize octobre mil sept cent soixante treize laquelle dite somme le dit Sieur Christie s'est chargé de payer à l'acquit du dit sieur Normand suivant l'acte de vente dela Seigneurie de Repentigny que le dit Sieur Normand et Dame Marie Angélique Richaume son épouse ont consenti au dit Sieur Christie devant M^r Foucher et son confrere Notaires dela ville de Montreal le vingt quatre juin mil sept cent soixante dix sept; la dite quittance dattée le troisieme jour du mois de juillet mil sept cent soixante dix sept: Declarat le dit Sieur comparant que le dit acte d'acquisition dela dite Seigneurie de Repentigny par le dit Sieur Gabriel Christie se trouvant adhiré, il n'a pas pû nous le représenter

Et Sixiemement, les Titres suivans communs à toutes les

dites Seigneuries

1^o Une copie authentique du Testament et acte de dernière volonté du dit Gabriel Christie passé en langue et forme Anglaise devant trois témoins dattée le treizième jour de mai mil sept cent quatre vingt neuf et dûment signé scellé publié et livré par le dit Testateur en présence d'iceux certifiée véritable par J^h Papineau Notaire de Montréal dans l'étude duquel Notaire, un Duplicata du dit testament dûment collationné à l'original a été déposé après le décès du dit Gabriel Christie, savoir le vingt sixième jour de janvier mil sept cent quatre vingt dix neuf par les ordres de Pierre Louis Panet et Isaac Ogden Ecuiers deux des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi pour le District de Montréal pour y avoir tel regard que de raison; par lequel testament le dit testateur (après plusieurs legs particuliers sans y comprendre les dites Seigneuries) a donné et legué comme suit
"and as to for and concerning all and every my Manors Messuages Lands
" Tenements, hereditaments and real Estate whatsoever situated and
" being in Great Britain and North America or elsewhere of which I am
" seized possessed or any ways intitled unto with their and every of
" their rights members and appurtenances (other than and except my
" said customary or Leasehold mill messuages Lands and Tenements at
" Chambly which I have herein before devised in trust to be sold as
" aforesaid) I give and devise the same (subject and charged and

-12-

" chargeath as hereinbefore is mentioned) to the use of my said
" Eldest son Napier Christie Burton and the heirs male of his Body
" lawfully begotten and for default of such issue to the use of the
" heirs male of the Body of me the said Gabriel Christie lawfully
" begotten or to be begotten and for default of such issue to the
" use of my said natural son James Christie and the heirs male of his
" body lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to the use
" of my said natural son Gabriel Plenderleath and the heirs male of
" his body lawfully begotten, he the said Gabriel Plenderleath and
" the heirs male of his body taking upon himself and themselves and
" constantly using the surname and arms of Christie and not other-
" wise and for default of such issue to the use of my natural son
" George Plenderleath and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten,
" he the said George Plenderleath and the heirs male of his body,
" taking upon
" himself and themselves and constantly using the surname and arms
" of Christie and not otherwise and for default of such issue to the
" use of my said natural son William Plenderleath and the heirs male
" of his Body lawfully begotten taking upon himself and themselves
" and constantly using the surname and arms of Christie and not
" otherwise"

2^o L'Extrait Mortuaire du dit Napier Christie Burton tiré du
Registre des sépultures de la Paroisse de St Marylebone dans le
Comté de Middlesex dans cette partie du Royaume Uni de la Grande

Bretagne et Irlande appelée Angleterre pour l'année mil huit cent trente cinq par lequel il paroît qu'il a été enseveli le neuvième jour de janvier dela dite année

3^o La Gazette de Londres publiée par autorité du troisième jour de juillet mil huit cent trente cinq, par laquelle il est énoncé qu'il a plû à Sa Majesté de donner et concéder au dit William Plenderleath le comparant sa licence Royale et Autorité en èn conformité à la condition annexée et contenue dans le dit testament du dit Gabriel Christie de prendre et faire usage du surnom de Christie et pareillement de porter les armes de Christie, lui et ses hcirs; la dite énonciation dattée Whitehall le vingt quatre de juin mil huit cent trente cinq. Qui sont tous les Titres que le dit Sieur Comparant a dit avoir à représenter, déclarant le dit Sieur Comparant que les dits James Christie Gabriel Plenderleath et George Plenderleath sont morts avant la mort du dit Napier Christie Burton sans avoir laissé aucun infant mâle légitime et que le dit Napier Christie Burton est aussi mort sans avoir laissé aucun enfant male legitime Nous suppliant qu'il nous plaise le recevoir à la Foi et Hommage lige des dites seigneuries de Delery Beaujeu ou La Colle, Noyan, de Bleuri, Sabrevois et Repentigny relevant en plein Fief de Sa Majesté et à l'instant s'étant mis en devoir de Vassal tête nue sans épée n'y esperons et un genouil en terre,