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1995  
Vol. 5  
Part 1  
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**The Seigneurie of Sault St. Louis, Vol. 5, Part 1**

/ prepared by Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. ;  
for the Working Group on the Seigneurie  
of Sault St. Louis Grievance,  
Canada - Kahnawake Relations.

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

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38030

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Petition of the Chiefs of the  
Indian Tribes in the Montreal District

Saint Louis 3<sup>d</sup> February 1837

That His Majesty's Annual  
Bounty may continue to be offered  
to their Children as heretofore. -

sent to Secy for Indian  
affairs, for the info of the Ministers  
25 July '37.

At 1<sup>st</sup> in Earl of Exford's  
Despatch of 13. July. 1837 -  
no 71.

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CH. I. 321

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NAC RG10  
Vol. 93



A son Excellence Archibald  
Comte de Gosford, Baron  
Worlingham de Beules-Val,  
Gouverneur en Chef du Bas  
Canada. &c &c &c —

Mon Père.

Qu'il te plaise nous  
permettre de te féliciter sur ta nomination  
au Gouvernement de cette Province et de te  
remercier sincèrement pour les bienfaits que  
nous avons reçus de toi.

Depuis qu'il a plu  
à son puissant-père nous placer sous le gou-  
vernement paternel de la Grande Bretagne  
nous avons eu qu'à nous louer des bons traite-  
ments qu'il nous a protégés: Aussi de notre  
part nous nous toujours marqué notre re-  
connaissance par un attachement inviolable  
et par une fidélité à toute épreuve et même  
dans le temps du danger nous n'avons pas  
craint d'exposer notre vie pour repousser  
l'ennemi de notre Souverain.

Pc



Ce n'est pas pour rappeler des services que  
 nous avons déjà oubliés, que nous t'adressons  
 aujourd'hui - jusqu'à présent la main bien  
 faisante de notre Souverain nous a amplement  
 récompensés des sacrifices que nous avons faits.  
 Ce n'est pas non plus pour demander de  
 nouvelles récompenses, celles que nous re-  
 cevons tous les ans, nous suffisent. Mais,  
 Mon père, nous avons appris avec le plus  
 grand chagrin que tu avais enjoint aux  
 officiers du Département Sauvage de nous  
 informer que ta volonté était que les  
 enfans qui naîtraient de nos femmes  
 après le premier de Mai prochain seraient  
 jugés indignes de partager les équipemens  
 que nous recevons annuellement de la  
 Munificence Royale.

Nous ne pouvons cacher que cette nou-  
 velle nous a navré le cœur et fait verser  
 des larmes. Eh quoi, avons nous dit: Notre  
 Roi aura-t-il honte de regarder nos enfans  
 du même œil qu'il regarde ceux de nos  
 pères? Enrit-il qu'ils manquent de -  
 Cocus



Cœurs pour l'aimer et de bras pour le servir et le défendre? Nous avons pensé d'abord que cette nouvelle nous était apportée par quelqu'oiseau de mauvais présage qui nous voulait du mal et qui cherchait à assouvir sa vengeance en nous troublant l'esprit. Cependant ces bruits se confirment et nos villages prennent l'alarme, nous et nos enfans pleurons, et nos femmes nous reprocheront la naissance de leurs nouveaux nés parce que tu les séparas de leurs frères aînés en les déclarant indignes de la bonté Royale.

Mon père, les présents jusqu'à nous a appris à les nommer ainsi) ne sont pas dans le fait des présents, c'est de la part du Gouvernement une dette sacrée promise à nos pères par les Rois de France pour les indemniser des terres qu'ils leur ont abandonnées, et confirmée par les Rois d'Angleterre depuis la cession du Pays jusqu'à présent ponctuellement



payée & acquittée.

Nos ancêtres étaient habitués à vivre du fruit de leurs chasses, mais cela est impossible pour nous et le sera encore bien davantage pour nos descendants. La marche de l'émigration européenne a envahi toutes nos terres de chasse et en abattant les immenses forêts dont elles étaient couvertes, a éloigné toutes les bêtes sauvages dont la chair nous servait de nourriture et les riches fourrures nous faisaient faire avec les aventuriers un commerce profitable qui suffisait à tous les autres besoins de la vie. Maintenant que cette ressource nous est ravie, que feront donc nos enfants si déjà avant qu'ils soient nés on les prive du seul moyen de subsistance qu'ils peuvent tenir de leurs pères!

C'est donc à cette fin que nous les principaux chefs des sept nations d'auvages du Bas Canada, nous sommes assemblés aujourd'hui au village du Saint St



Seris dans une maison sur laquelle nous  
avons arboré le pavillon Britannique en  
signe de dévouement, et que nous avons  
à l'unanimité résolu de te faire une  
humble prière afin que tu prennes part  
à nos peines et que tu présentes à notre  
père le Roi nos justes réclamations.

Le caractère magnanime dont tu as fait  
preuve de puis que tu as traversé les mers  
pour administrer le Gouvernement de cette  
Province, nous porte à espérer que tu ne  
dédaigneras pas la prière des vrais habi-  
tans du sol, jadis propriétaires de tout  
un continent et maintenant dénués de  
tout; et que tu emploieras ton influence  
auprès de Notre Souverain pour qu'il  
ne tire pas une ligne de distinction entre  
les enfans et leurs pères, et qu'il continue  
à ces premiers, sinon comme dette, du moins  
comme faveur, la distribution annuelle  
d'équipemens que les derniers ont coutume  
de recevoir.

Nous sommes fâchés, mon père,  
que notre prière soit si longue, cependant  
nous



nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de te prier  
 d'assurer notre souverain que nous offrons  
 tous les jours au Très-Haut de ferventes  
 prières afin qu'il lui accorde une longue  
 vie et un règne paisible & heureux: et  
 Crois que pour toi nous faisons les mêmes  
 vœux avec la plus grande sincérité.

Les enfans les chefs des sept nations  
 de Sauvages du Bas Canada Assem-  
 blés en conseil au Sault St Louis  
 District de Montréal ce jour trois  
 Février Mil huit cent trente sept.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Martin Leharasontie</li> <li>✓ Michel Sarenhese</li> <li>✓ Thomas Teohatekhon</li> <li>✓ Joseph Nisatenhenra</li> <li>✓ Charles Katsirakeron</li> <li>✓ Thomas Sakaoettha</li> </ul>	}	Principaux Chefs de la tribu du Sault St Louis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Charles Kummato</li> <li>✓ Jean Bte. Anaharissen</li> <li>✓ David Mahatie</li> <li>✓ Thomas Kancwatekhon</li> </ul>	}	Principaux Chefs de la Tribu d'Iroquois du Lac des deux Montagnes



Francis Kaontinonketch	} Principaux Chefs des Tribus d'Algonquins & de Népißing du Lac des deux Montagnes
Jean Bte Tisicomonitou	
Simon Kuwekwaton	
Jusias Mirawetchkawetch	
Jean Bte Kikous	
Simon Benesi	

Pierre Karonhiarakwen	} Principaux Chefs de la Tribu d'Iro quois de St Regis
Jochim Tisiosarakwente	
Charles Ariwakichte	
Michel Tekarichontie	

Pierre Tackenniate  
 Louis Tioherote  
 Thomas Uweniramon  
 Thomas Oniatario  
 Louis Tisiorakwissa  
 Charles Sastarette  
 Ignace Atankarha  
 Ignace Kancuatiukon  
 Charles Tchaoniamittha  
 Joseph Tenuhatie  
 Ignace Atahintige  
 Jean Bte Stevanarikhon  
 Pierre Sakokentia  
 Michel Tchaionwakwa

Chefs de guerre du Lac St Louis







José Taronkumonte ✓

Pierre Sukohianttha ✓

Pierre Tekarokwaniukhon

William Tawenrathe

Pierre Sitakehte

Jacques Tcharatié

Zacharie Aissanioutha

Thomas Sakouwenneonhapi

Chiefs de guerre de St Régis



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*Chy.*  
*Answers to the*  
*Queries proposed in*  
*the Despatch of H. H.*  
*Secretary of State for the*  
*Colonial Dept. No 180*  
*dated Downing Street*  
*20 February 1837.*

38095

1837/02/20

Indian Affairs (RC 10, Vol. 93, pp. 37,762 - 38,424)

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CANADA



Quebec.

Albion. 38096

"Number of Tribes and  
Indians resident within  
the British Territory." —

The Tribes which inhabit  
Lower Canada are shown in  
Number, Namely

Iroquois.

Algonquians.

Kikapooes.

Abenagians.

Hurons.

Acadians.

and

Micmacs. —

By the latest Returns they  
are estimated at 3575  
Souls, which, computing  
each Family, on an average,  
to consist of five persons,  
give a total of 715  
Families. —

The



The Pursuits of each Tribe,  
with the number of fixed locations  
occupied by the Indians.

The principal employment  
of the able bodied Men,  
Indians, for about three months  
in the year, are fishing and  
hunting: the Aged and  
least Active Men, and the  
Women, remain at their  
Respective Villages or Stations,  
and attend to the Cultivation  
of the Land: the Women,  
also, employ themselves  
occasionally in making up  
Moccasins, Shoe Shoes,  
fancy Articles of bark work,  
and Baskets, which they dispose  
of by sale, or barter, to the  
Settlers. —

A few of the more  
intelligent Indians of the

Lucas



The Products of each Tribe,  
with the Number of fixed locations  
occupied by the Indians.

The principal employment  
of the able bodied Men,  
Indians, for about three months  
in the Year, are fishing and  
hunting: the Aged and  
least Active Men, and the  
Women, remain at their  
Respective Villages or Stations,  
and attend to the Cultivation  
of the Land: the Women,  
also, employ themselves  
occasionally in making up  
Moccasins, Snow Shoes,  
fancy Articles of bark work,  
and Baskets, which they dispose  
of by sale, or barter, to the  
Settlers. —

A few of the more  
intelligent Indians of the

Quebec



Angamis Indians find employment during the season of navigation as Pilots to Timber Rafts, and Bateman in passing the dangerous Rapids of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers; but the Chiefs complain that, in most instances, the money earned in this way is spent in liquor, by their young men at Montreal, (where they are paid,) before they return to their respective Villages. —

There are eight paid locations or Stations, occupied by the Indians of Lower Canada. —

"The situation of the locations of the settled Parties, or of Hunting Grounds occupied by their Indians? —

The Indian Villages, or Stations in Lower Canada, are as follows: —

1. Capshawaga, on the Lake St. Louis near Montreal. —

2. St. Regis, at the head of Lake St. Francis, and on the Province line. —



3. At the Lake of the Ten  
Mountains, Ottawa River. —

4. St. Francis, on the River of  
that Name. —

5. Becancour on the River of  
that Name. —

6. La Poudre d'Or, 9 Miles  
North of Quebec. —

7. The Amateville Settlement on  
the River Verte, about 140 Miles  
below Quebec. —

8. Tschigonche, on the River of  
that Name, at the head of the  
"Baye de Chaleur". —

The Hunting Grounds claimed by  
the Indian Tribes of Lower Canada  
embrace nearly the whole of the  
Waste lands within the limits  
of the Province on either side of  
the River St. Lawrence; but the Indians  
resort principally to the highland  
plateau of the Huron, and to the extensive  
tract lying between the Rivers

Ottawa and St. Maurice, and the River



Quereis

5.

38100

"The Extent of the lands set apart at the different locations for the use of the Indians; is of the Hunting Ranges". —

The Inguis Tribe have reserved about 12000 Acres in their territory at the Sault Ste Marie, whereof they cultivate in common about 2230 Acres: — the remainder is in a primeval state of wilderness. —

The Inguis Indians of St. Louis possess the Township of Dundee in Lower Canada, and a Reserve of about 30,000 Acres in Upper Canada; the greater part of which they have leased to actual settlers since the War: — In the former location, they cultivate about 361 Acres of land in common, and they have about 500 Acres of Wood land &c. —

\* The Ahemaguis Indians of St. Francis are proprietors of a Tract of about 12000 Acres in the Township of St. Francis — they cultivate about 200 Acres and have reserved about 400 Acres of Wood land — the remainder of the Tract is conceded to Canadian Farmers. —

About 20 families of the Tribe hold 8000 Acres of land in the Township of Dundee in the Province of Ontario in the year 1885. —

At the Lake of the Two Mountains the Indians cultivate the following portions of land by permission of the Priests, who claim the right of disposing of that property. —



Right

\* the Stikine Tribe — 50 Acres  
 \* the Hlanguin do — 60 .  
 \* the Ingwais — do — 150 .

The Ahnagwanis Indians, of  
 St Francis are Proprietors of a Tract  
 of about 12000 Acres in the vicinity  
 of that Place, of which they cultivate  
 250 Acres near their Village: the  
 residue is for the most part conceded  
 to Canadian Farmers. The heirs of  
 about 20 Families of this Tribe possess  
 8000 Acres of land in the Township of  
 Durham. —

The Ahnagwanis Indians of  
 Beauséjour have about 50 Acres  
 of land near their Village. —

The Huron Tribe of La Grande Rivière  
 have 70 Acres of land adjoining  
 their Village. —

The Anishinabe Indians of the Pine  
 River have about 90 Acres of land  
 under Cultivation, of the tract assigned  
 to them by an Order of Council of the  
 28<sup>th</sup> May 1827. —

H



Lucius.

*Admiral*

38102

Yours truly,  
J. L. Garrison

~~The~~ <sup>Fifty</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>four</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~land~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~awarded~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Micmac~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Indians~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Commissioners~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~appointed~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~under~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Act~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Provincial~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Legislature~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~view~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~adjust~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~all~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~claims~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~lands~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~within~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~District~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Gable~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~; but~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~remote~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~situation~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~these~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Indians~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~extent~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~their~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~improvements~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~ascertained.~~

~~The Limits~~ <sup>Old</sup> of the Hunting  
Ranger of the Indians of Lower Canada  
include the whole of the <sup>Province of</sup> ~~the Province of~~ Quebec, their extent  
is not known.

"The Persons Employed in the  
"Superintendence of the Settled  
"Indians, or of the other Tribes,  
"with their designations, and  
"Salaries, and a Summary of the  
"Duties they have to perform."

The Indian Department of  
Lower Canada is divided into  
two Districts of the following  
extent: vizt:—

1. Quebec, including all the Indians  
belonging to the Country from the  
Rivers to St. John's: likewise the  
visiting Indians from Nova Scotia  
and New Brunswick. —



2: Montreal, comprehending the Indians between Three Rivers and Upper Canada: - The duties of this Department, in Peace, are various and important: It is essential that they should cultivate the good will of the several Indian Tribes and possess their Confidence; hear and determine their sundry complaints and difficulties, and, when necessary, report <sup>upon</sup> them to the Secretary in Charge of the Department in ~~the~~ <sup>for</sup> the consideration of the Governor in Chief: - protect and support the Chiefs in preserving subordination in their Tribes, and distribute, in detail, the Presents and ~~annuities~~ <sup>provisions</sup> in Provisions, which the Indians have been accustomed to receive since the Conquest, throughout the County of their Great Father the King. Much discretion and judgment are required for the faithful and satisfactory discharge of these duties. - In War, the Officers of the Department command the Indians in the Field.



Queries

9

Answer

38104

With reference to the Hon. Secy's  
Chief's Despatch to His Majesty's  
Secretary of State for the Colonial  
Department, No. 25, dated,  
Castle of St. Louis Quebec 15 February  
1837, recommending a Reduction  
of free Officers in the Indian Department,  
it is hereby ~~ordered~~ that from and  
after the 1<sup>st</sup> of October next, the  
Undersigned persons only are to be  
employed in the superintendence of the  
Indian <sup>Trades</sup> of Lower Canada: Namely,

— At Quebec —

At Charles Stobie, Secretary for Indian  
Affairs, in charge of the Department,  
with salary and lodging Allowance  
amounting to £224. 14. 4 Sterling per annum

At Montreal.

of the Tribes in  
Captain Rogers, Superintendent in  
charge of the Montreal District, with  
salary and lodging Allowance amounting  
to £216. 14. 4 Sterling. —

Captain H. Gervais, Interpreter at St. John's,  
with salary £96. 1. 8 Sterling.

Captain Ducharme, Interpreter at the  
Lake of the Two Mountains, with  
salary £96. 1. 8 Sterling. —



The Secretary is stationed at the head of Government, and is charged with the whole of the official business of the Department. he is required to maintain a general supervision over the several Tribes of Indians of Lower Canada, as well as over the Persons employed in their Superintendence; to attend to the representations of the Chiefs: to remedy their grievances as far as may be practicable: to protect them in the enjoyment of their lands and possessions: to keep a strict watch over the Agents entrusted with the management of the joint property of each Tribe: to inspect the Accounts and Vouchers of the Agents, and to prevent the unauthorized expenditure of any portion of the Indian Funds: to visit the Elementary Schools established by Government, and to ascertain the progress made by the Indian Children in their Education, at least once in each Year: to see that the Provincial Ordinances in relation to the Indian Tribes are duly enforced, and to submit to the Governor in Chief such representations on their several affairs as may be proper, after having first ascertained the feelings of the Tribes.

Continued.



Queries

11

Answers

38106

Commands thereon. —

From & after the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1837,  
the Secretary will likewise be  
charged with the <sup>immediate</sup> ~~supervision~~  
superintendence of the Indians ~~in~~  
within the District of Quebec. —  
The Superintendent at Montreal  
has charge of the Indians situated  
at the Villages of Caplanawaga,  
St. Regis, the Lake of the 2 Mountains  
and St. Francis. He conducts the  
issue of the <sup>blankets & goods</sup> ~~blankets & goods~~ to each  
tribe upon Eskimote's previously  
examined by the Secretary for Indian  
Affairs and ~~superintendent~~ <sup>superintendent</sup> of the Province  
in Chief. He is required to make  
frequent visits to the Villages in  
his District: to assist the  
Chiefs in preserving the peace and good  
order <sup>in their districts</sup> ~~in their districts~~, and to prepare  
and transmit to the Secretary, on  
the 31<sup>st</sup> of December in each year, a  
Statistical Return of the Villages  
under his superintendence. —

The Superintendent at Montreal,  
assists the Superintendent in the  
performance of his <sup>official</sup> ~~official~~ duties. He



is required to attend occasionally in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, to interpret for Indian Witnesses, and, also, to hold himself disposable for duty in any part of the District. —

The Interpreter attached to the Algonquin and Kippisiquia Tribes at the Lake of the 100 Mountains, is charged with all the duties incident at that Station. —

"The Number and Description of the Clergy or Teachers attached to each Tribe or Party." —

There are five Roman Catholic Missionaries, and four Schoolmasters, attached to the Indian Tribes of Lower Canada: — vizt: —

1 Missionary with the Huron Tribe of Michipicoten: —

1 Missionary and 1 Schoolmaster with the Huron Tribe of Lorette: —

1 Missionary and 1 Schoolmaster with the Algonquin Tribe of St. Francis: —

1 Missionary and 1 Schoolmaster with the Huron Tribe of Longueville: —

1 Missionary and 1 Schoolmaster with the Huron Tribe of St. Regis: —

Archives



Questions

13

Answers

38108

Resolution of the last session of the  
by the Schoolmaster, <sup>at the Village</sup> ~~at the Village~~  
Tuscar Indian Youth are being educated  
at the Public expense at the English School at Port Huron,  
with a view to their being qualified to  
instruct their brethren, and as the  
Department has succeeded far beyond  
the most sanguine expectations of the  
Persons who originated the measure, and  
the Establishment is about to be  
removed to St. Johns, where,  
applying for a Grammar Elementary  
Independent of a Common English School  
the Pupils will receive instruction in  
Arithmetic, &c. it is submitted, that  
their number might, with advantage,  
be increased to Twenty from Eight.

Whether the Expenses of the Tribe or The Expenses incurred on account of the  
Party are defrayed from the Parliamentary Indians of Lower Canada, are defrayed  
Grant, or from the Land Payments from the Parliamentary Grant.  
out of the Territorial Revenue of the The Claims of the Algonquin and  
Crown? Nipissing Tribes to be indemnified  
for lands which have been taken

The purpose of the Bill is to provide for the  
Consolidation of the Canadian Council at  
Quebec. Should it be allowed, it is  
probable, that other Tribes who possess  
Claims upon the Land Government will  
apply for Compensation. All which  
must be done, and it is not possible to do so  
without the Bill.

to prevent further of the same kind



du Montréal

A Son Excellence le Très Honorables Membre du  
de Sarsford, Baron d'Armagham de Breda, dans le Comté de Suffolk,  
Capitaine Général et Gouverneur en Chef dans et sur les Provinces de  
Haut Canada et des Bas Canada, avec Amiral de la Flotte de ces Provinces  
Honorables Conseillers Privés de son Majesté etc etc etc

— Humble requête de Jean Baptiste Pamierville et de  
Magdeleine de Laramie sa femme représentant Respectueusement  
— à votre Excellence

Que par un exploit ennommé de son Honneur de la Cour du Roi de  
ce District dans le présent terme de l'année le dit J. B. Pamierville seant  
d'origine de déguiser et abandonner une terre située en la Seigneurie des  
Saults Saint Louis contenant trois arpents de front sur quatre arpents  
de profondeur bornée en front à la Rivière Saint Louis en  
profondeur et sur deux au Domaine et d'autre côté à François  
Montigny avec une maison en bois et autres bâties de bois construits  
ainsi que quelques autres petites pièces de terre situées au dit Seigneurie  
dans la représentation que son pétitionnaire résident au Village des Saults St. Louis  
et qu'ils ont acquis ces terres des Sauvages frauduleusement.

Comme ces allégations ne peuvent avoir été faites par les officiers ou les  
bourgeois que dans l'impression de représentation en comble sans dupliquer  
suffisamment la permission d'établir la vérité des faits.

1<sup>re</sup> Ils ne résident pas au Village des Saults mais au mode certain  
de la Seigneurie ou les terres sont concédées habitées par les habitants et au dit  
leur audace.

2<sup>re</sup> Que le père de votre pétitionnaire Guillaume Chevalier de Laramie était  
légitimement Laramie ditto une Sauvage du dit Village et fut alors le  
acte authentique passé devant le Bourgeois Notaire agé comme Chef de la  
de sa femme.

3<sup>re</sup> Que le 3 Mars 1787 par acte devant M. Sébastien Notaire les chefs  
du dit Village donnèrent au dit Guillaume Chevalier de Laramie sa  
épouse et ses enfants à perpétuité la terre susdite et ensuite les  
biens portés au dit exploit, à la charge pour les premiers de ces terres de

1837/03/00



mais aux chefs des Domaines qui pourroient être fait d'ici à demain  
 Que la dite terre et les autres terres ont été en plus grande propriété  
 par le dit Guillaume Chevalier de Lorimier et ses enfants, ainsi qu'il résulte  
 des titres et des surintendants des Domaines depuis plus de cinquante ans  
 et que même le 20 Août 1829 comme les autres propriétaires, l'Etat  
 fut pris pour la terre susdite de laquelle ainsi que des autres terres  
 au dit Effort le dit Guillaume Chevalier de Lorimier et ses enfants se  
 ont et se croient encore de bonne foi les propriétaires. Pourquoi ils  
 supplient votre Excellence après acquisition des faits de l'acquisition, leur  
 propriété sous l'ordonnance qui lui plaira imposer?

Si quelque chose autre lui-même pourroit servir en faveur de  
 suppléments ils importent à votre Excellence que le dit Guillaume Chevalier  
 de Lorimier a servi au roi au service de son Auguste. Son comme Chef et  
 officier dans le département d'Anvers il a fait et particulièrement en 1793  
 tant les troupes tant les troupes. Son l'art qui a été l'usage et  
 infirmé pour servir effectivement des enfants tant accompli. Son l'usage  
 a payé de son vie sans zèle dans la défense du pays contre les ennemis  
 tant les soldats de l'ennemi dans leur l'usage. Son l'usage des propriétés  
 et en importent à la justice de votre Excellence et l'usage de l'usage  
 servent pour votre Excellence

Madeline de Lorimier  
 J B Pomainville



38183  
March 10 31. -

Reference to Capt. of  
Montreal 21 April 1887

Jean Bte Pomainville,  
Esq<sup>re</sup>, & Wife. -

Pray to be confirmed  
in the possession of certain  
Land in the Seignior of  
Sault-Saint-Louis. -

As this Seignior and  
Indian lands under  
the guardianship of  
the Crown as as the  
petitioners can have  
the question settled, in  
the law proceedings  
that have commenced  
they whether or not  
they possess any title to  
the lands on which  
they are located the former  
cannot interfere

13 April 37 by comm<sup>rs</sup>  
Received 4 March 1887

7610  
Vol. 93.



*Montreal 10 March  
1837*

38179

331

*News of the Montreal  
General Hospital,*

*Represent the necessity of  
having a division fence  
erected between their lands  
& the Seignior of Sault St  
Louis - state that they  
have made their portion,  
& pray that the remainder  
may be erected by the  
Proprietors of the Seignior.*

*refd askd 13 April.*

*endeavour to get  
this matter settled  
amicably with the  
chiefs of the tribe, as  
soon as may be.*

*To the Secy for  
Indian Affairs*

*By permission  
of the Secy  
13 April 37. civil Secy*

*Received 25th March 1837*



A Son Excellence le Très Honorable  
 Archibald, Comte de Gosford, Baron  
 Worlingham de Beules, dans le Comté de  
 Suffolk, Capitaine Général et Gouverneur  
 en Chef dans et sur les Provinces du Bas  
 et du Haut Canada, Vice Amiral d'icelles,  
 et un des Très Honorables Conseillers Privés  
 de Sa Majesté, &c. &c. &c.

Marguerite Beaubien,  
 Supérieure de la Communauté des Sœurs de  
 la Charité de l'Hôpital Général de Montréal,  
 communément appelées les Sœurs Grises, admi-  
 nistratrices du bien des pauvres du dit Hôpital  
 Général, expose respectueusement: —

Que les dites Sœurs de la Charité, qui, en  
 leur dite qualité, sont propriétaires et Seigneu-  
 res de la Seigneurie de Chateaugay, dans le Dis-  
 trict de Montréal, possèdent pour leur propre  
 usage dans la dite Seigneurie une terre de la  
 contenance d'environ cent dix neuf arpents en  
 superficie, la quelle est située au sud-est de  
 la Rivière du Loup, à la quelle elle tient  
 par devant, et jointe du côté Nord-est, sur  
 une ligne de trente quatre arpents ou environ,  
 à la ligne Seigneuriale de la Seigneurie du Saub.  
 Saint Louis, dont le Gouvernement Saisissant  
 de cette Province a la régie et administration;

Qu'il



Qu'il est devenu absolument nécessaire de faire une clôture dans la ligne qui sépare la dite terre des terres des Sauvages ou de la dite Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis;

Que la dite communauté en conséquence a fait faire sa part, de la dite clôture; et que la part des propriétaires ou possesseurs des terres ou de la dite Seigneurie du Sault — St. Louis reste à faire.

Ce considéré, qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence vouloir bien ordonner aux Officiers compétents, et de la charge des quels peut — dépendre l'objet en question, de faire faire ainsi qu'il appartiendra la part de la clôture ci-mentionnée qui reste à faire par les propriétaires ou possesseurs des terres ou de la dite — Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis. —

Et Votre Suppliante ne cesse de prier.

Sœur Marguerite Beaubien Sup<sup>te</sup>

Montréal 18 Mars 1837.



Montreal: 18<sup>th</sup> March 1837  
38182

Plans of the Montreal General Hospital

Representing the necessity of having  
a division fence erected between their  
lands at Grosse Pointe, and the signing  
of the Sault Ste. Marie: State, that they have  
made their portion, and pray that  
the remainder may be supplied  
by the Proprietors, or Persons holding  
lands in the said Signifying

and 9 Aug<sup>t</sup> '37.



Dear Sir;

I send you the following papers, in order that you may bring them - or any of them - before the Civil Secretary with any information or observations you may have to offer on the matters to which they respectively refer. —

- 1<sup>st</sup> A Petition from Mr & Mrs Pomainville respecting some Lands which they conceive belong to them, in the Seignior of Sault St Louis, & of which they state that they are about to be dispossessed. — Subm<sup>d</sup>. That the law should take its course <sup>Against his & all other Trespassers</sup> —
- 2<sup>d</sup> A Letter from The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Beland, respecting —

1837/03, 01



a supposed complaint against certain Indian  
 chiefs of St Francis, with a copy of the answer  
 from the Civil Secretary - I am not aware  
 that the Petition he mentions has been received. -

3<sup>d</sup> An application from the Sœurs Grises of the  
 Montreal General Hospital, respecting a  
 division fence between their Lands & the  
 Seignior of Sault St Louis. -

yours very truly,

P. M. Montgomerie

Civil Secretary's Office.

Quebec 21 March 1837. -

Lt Col: Voyer,

Secy Indian Affairs. -



To be explained in full Council at St Francis, in the presence of the Accusers and the Accused, when the Charges against the latter are under investigation -

Submitted that H. J.'s Recommendation on the Petition be explained to the Sagewives in Council at the Court, with a view to induce the Chiefs to accede to the Prayer of Petition -



Superintendent at Montreal

18 April 1837

38277

Hautsaints Certain Accounts

and vouchers from M<sup>r</sup>. E. McNeill,  
Agent to the Company of the Sault-  
Ste. Marie, with a statement of the  
objections of the Chief to the conduct  
of this Agent, and a request that he  
may be removed from the Agency and  
another person appointed in his  
place.

It has been lately having lost  
the confidence of the Indians  
because of the fact that he is an agent  
it is not expedient that he  
should be continued in the  
trust. But being prepared  
to remove him, it is recommended  
with the reason thereof  
the officers also to have  
been irregular in rendering  
his accounts. If the Chief  
can establish any error in  
the accounts, especially those  
of M<sup>r</sup>. McNeill, let the same  
be made good by him & his  
successors. & the necessary steps  
for the purpose be taken.  
The Chief of the tribe in Council  
recommended a resolution  
Resolves 20 April 1837  
to M<sup>r</sup>. McNeill for his  
lack of consideration  
by Council  
20<sup>th</sup> April 1837. and duly  
Approved 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1837

File letter to M<sup>r</sup>. McNeill of  
19 April 1837 — with the  
statement of 2 May 1837

N.B.  
Enclosures handed to  
M<sup>r</sup>. J. B. Daly of the Post-  
House Sault Ste. Marie 23<sup>rd</sup>  
July 1837  
J.B.



Montreal 18 April 1837

Sir,

I beg leave to represent that on the 31<sup>st</sup> ultimo the day appointed by the Chiefs of the Piquois Tribe of Sault Saint Louis for the examination of Mr. McNeill's accounts of his Agency of said Saignery - Deprived to that village, when the Chiefs and Members of Council assembled in the Government House for said purpose.

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the Information of His Excellency the Governor in Chief the accounts Current of the Agent (such as they are) from the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1834 to the 31<sup>st</sup> October 1836 - And an Abstract of Account from 1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1836 to 31<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1837.

You will perceive that these accounts are not (as customary) signed by the Chiefs. The Chiefs have merely signed receipts for such sums of money, as they themselves have received at sundry times from their Agent Mr. McNeill - The Reasons alleged by the Chiefs, for objecting to sign said accounts, are as follows -

- 1<sup>st</sup> They represent, that there are many more Saigneries settled on the Saignery of Sault St Louis - But it appears, by the accounts of their Agent Mr. McNeill



that he does not receive moneys from more than one Chief of that number, nor has he accounted for more for three several years past — so that great sums of money and wheat, arising from unpaid back rents, & fees of moneys, must of course be due to the Agency —

They represent that Mr. McCall their Agent, has often been applied to, and requested by them (the Chiefs) as well as by their superintendants, in their presence, to exact himself, and furnish them with a correct statement of all such back rents due, as well as fees & moneys from the time that he acted as their Agent to the present day. Which he would have made himself well acquainted with — by having reference to the St. Louis Service, which was suspended for many years in the course of Sept. 1836 by Mr. N. B. Foxworth, Major & former Agent of said Agency of St. Louis. Which Mr. McCall has often promised to do — but has not as yet performed —

The Chiefs further represent: That the Amount of Commission in money and wheat that their Agent is entitled to, on the Annual moneys received and accounted for to the Chiefs, is by no means adequate to his support, in the manner he lives — and that they (the Chiefs) are not aware, that he has any other funds to depend upon, but such as are derived from his Agency —

That they (the Chiefs) can no longer place confidence in their Agent, Mr. McCall — They therefore request



request of their Father, His Excellency The Governor in Chief, to be pleased to order that Mr. Weale the Agent of the Sagway of Sault Saint Louis - be moved to furnish a correct statement, of all Cash rents (unpaid) as well as debts & credits due by the Commission (Individually) of said Sagway - from each time as he has acted as their Agent - He also an account of his transactions, for the last quarter, ending the 30<sup>th</sup> of the present month April 1837.

That it may please their Father, His Excellency to order that from said date 30<sup>th</sup> April 1837. Their Agent Mr. Weale do cease to transact anything further to do with the Sagway. And that Their Father may be pleased to appoint another person to act in his stead - or to allow the Chiefs themselves to make choice of one to replace him. As His Excellency may deem most fit -

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Lieut Col. Napier  
Secty for Affairs  
Quebec -

Your most Obedt Humble Servant  
James Hughes  
S. J. Sept.



181439

The Most Honorable

By His Excellency Archibald Earl of Gosford,  
Baron Willingham & Becket in the County of  
Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in  
and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,  
Vice Admiral of the Same, and one of His Majesty's  
Most Honorable Privy Council.

To Joseph Baly, Esquire —

Reposing especial trust and confidence in your Loyalty,  
Zeal and Integrity, I do by these Presents constitute  
and appoint you to act as Agent to the Sagoyew Tribe  
of Indians, occupying or having an interest in the  
Tignistry of the Saint St. Louis. In which Capacity  
you are to take upon yourself the collection and  
distribution of all Rents and Ransoms, and Monies of  
any nature or kind, now or hereafter, that now are or may hereafter  
become due to the said Tribe of Indians, arising from  
the Leasing or Letting of their Lands or otherwise  
whenever Payments of the same be made in Cash or  
Purse; the receipts and Payments whereof are to be  
carefully and distinctly noted, in a Book to be kept  
by you for that purpose: And you are faithfully to  
deliver and distribute to the Chiefs of the said Indians,  
Acting on the behalf of the Tribe, or otherwise Pay  
to such Persons as may be duly Authorised to receive,  
the same, the whole of the Monies, or Grain, that may

334

181440

may come  
however to  
for this

Connected  
Agent, you  
follow at  
secure of  
Superintendent  
or through  
Governor  
in place  
administrate  
Canada.

Signed

1837/06/08

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA



Honorable  
Richard Earl of Gosford,  
Baronet in the County of  
Ulster and Governor in Chief in  
Upper and Lower Canada,  
and one of His Majesty's  
Council.

Baby, Esquire —

and confidence in your loyalty,  
by their Parents constitute  
Agent to the Inguis Tribe  
having an interest in the  
St. Louis. In which Capacity  
yourself the collection and  
and Revenues, and Monies of  
that are or may hereafter  
Tribe of Indians arising from  
their Lands or otherwise  
same be made in Cash or  
Payments where are to be  
in a Book to be kept  
And you are faithfully to  
the Chiefs of the said Indians,  
the Tribe, or otherwise Pay  
be duly Authorised to receive,  
the Monies, or Grain that may

181440

may come into your hands on their Account reserving  
however to your own use as full and complete Compensation  
for this duty, one tenth part of the whole Proceeds.

In the discharge of this, and all other duties  
connected with this your present Appointment as  
Agent, you are diligently and carefully to obey and  
follow all such orders and Instructions as you may  
receive from time to time, from the Secretary  
Superintending the Indian Department of Lower Canada,  
or through the office of the Civil Secretary of the  
Governor in Chief: Your Present Appointment continuing  
in force only during the Pleasure of the officers  
administering the Government of the Province of Lower  
Canada.

Given under my Hand and Seal  
at the Castle St. Louis in the City of  
Quebec, this Eighteenth day of June in the year 1764  
Lord one thousand eight Hundred and thirty

By His Excellency's  
Command,  
(Signed) L. Malcott  
Civil Secretary

(Signed) R. Gosford  
Governor in Chief



## SCHEDULE.

### LOWER CANADA.

#### From Lord GLENELG.

	PAGE		PAGE
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No. 3.—31 August 1837	- - 5	No. 6.—26 January 1839	- - ib.

### LOWER CANADA.

#### From The Earl of Gosford, The Earl of DURHAM, and Sir J. COLBORNE.

	PAGE		PAGE
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### UPPER CANADA.

#### From Lord GLENELG.

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## No. 11.

(No. 71.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of GOSFORD to Lord GLENELG.

My Lord,

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 13th July 1837.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th of January 1836, No. 39., on the Subject of gradually diminishing the Expenditure incurred on account of the Indians in these Provinces, and of commuting the Presents now issued to them for Money Payments, and with reference to my Despatches of the 6th of January and 15th of February last, Nos. 3. and 25., I have now the Honour to transmit for your Consideration a Report of the Executive Council, to whom, as I have in a former Communication stated, I referred the Matter. I also transmit Two Reports of Mr. Commissary General Routh, and several other Documents which were before the Council while considering this Subject, making in the whole Twenty-two Enclosures to this Despatch.

I have approved of the Report of the Council, which, as your Lordship will perceive, is averse to the Discontinuance of the System of issuing Presents until the Indians shall be raised to a Capacity of maintaining themselves on an Equality with the rest of the Population of the Province. Its other principal Features are—

1st, The recommending, as suggested by the Commissary General, a different Kind of Clothing to be distributed for that hitherto supplied. This Recommendation I had the Honour to bring under your Lordship's Notice in my Despatch of the 6th of January last, No. 3.

2dly, The Substitution of Agricultural Implements for Trinkets and Ornaments, and the Discontinuance of the Issue of Fire Arms and Ammunition, except to the old Hunters, or such adult Indians as shall have become Settlers in the Forest.

3dly, That the wandering Indians, about 125 in Number, who resort here annually for Presents, should cease to receive them after the ensuing Year, unless they choose to settle and cultivate the Soil in some Part of this Province. With a view of giving Effect to this Recommendation, I have directed Measures to be taken for affording to these Indians as early an Intimation as possible of the proposed Alteration.

4thly, It deprecates the Proposal for commuting the Presents for Money Payments, as not only entirely repugnant to the Wishes of the Indians, but as fraught with Mischief and Degradation to the whole Race.

5thly, The Report next strongly recommends the Establishment and Maintenance of Schools, in which Instruction shall be given as well in the Rudiments of Education as in Agriculture and some of the Handicrafts, and the English as well as the French Language taught; and to promote these Objects it is suggested for Consideration whether some of the Medals or Ornaments now given as Presents might not be converted into Prizes for Proficiency in these Pursuits; and whether it might not be advisable to make the Gift of Presents to the Indians and their Families conditional on their sending their Children to such Schools. Of so much Importance did I consider this Branch of the Subject, that before the Report was made I did not hesitate to sanction and set in operation an Agricultural School and Experimental Farm near St. John's for Indian Youths; a Plan which was brought under my Notice by a Mr. Plenderleath Christie, a Gentleman of Property here, who appears to take a lively Interest in the Welfare of the Indians, and which is, as your Lordship will observe, recommended by the Council. I have also, as they suggest, instructed the Officers of the Indian Department to inquire and report in what Places and Manner Establishments of a similar Nature might be best formed.

6thly, The Report then advances to the Consideration of a Question of primary Importance in conducting the Experiment for inducing the Indians to change their present for more civilized Habits of Life, namely their Settlement; and after glancing at the Advantages and Disadvantages of locating them in separate Masses, or sprinkling them over Tracts already peopled, recommends that compact Settlements should be formed of such as may be so disposed upon Lands not very remote from existing Settlements, allowing, how-

(93.)

D

ever,

No. 11.

Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg  
13th July 1837

Enclosure No. 1.  
13th June 1837.

Enclosures Nos. 4  
27th Nov. 1835 and  
28th April 1836.

See Enclosures Nos.  
8, 9, 10, and 11.  
July and August 18

See Enclosures  
Nos. 19, 20, 21, & 22.



No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg,  
13th July 1837.

ever, those that may be willing to take separate Locations elsewhere, to follow their own Choice, and giving them Agricultural Implements, but no other Description of Presents.

And, 7thly, The Report closes with some Account of the different Tribes of Indians in this Province, and of their Possessions, and recommends that certain Portions of Land should be reserved in specified Parts of the Province for such of the Tribes as appear to need such an Augmentation of their Property. I have accordingly given the necessary Directions to the Crown Land Department not to dispose of the Tracts thus pointed out until the Pleasure of His Majesty's Government be known on the Subject.

Vide Report, Page 31.

While speaking of the Possessions of the Iroquois Tribe at St. Regis, the Report alludes to a Treaty now in progress between them and the Government of Upper Canada for the Surrender to the latter, for an Annuity of 200*l.*, of a large Portion of the Possessions of the Tribe situated on the opposite Shore of the St. Lawrence in that Province, and submits whether more advantageous Terms might not be obtained for the Extinction of the Indian Title. I shall therefore transmit a Copy of the Report for the Information of Sir Francis Head, and invite his particular Attention to that Part of it.

Your Lordship will observe, that all the Steps I have taken respecting the Recommendations contained in the Report (with the Exception of establishing the Experimental School at St. John's) are merely of a preparatory Nature, and adopted with a view to carry them as early as possible into effect, should they meet with your Lordship's Sanction; if, on the other hand, they fail to obtain this, no Inconvenience will result from what I have directed to be done.

(Signed) I have, &c.

GOSFORD.

SCHEDULE OF ENCLOSURES to DESPATCH from the Earl of Gosford, dated 13th July 1837 (No. 71.), relative to the Management of the Indian Tribes in Lower Canada.

No.	Date.	From.	To.	Remarks.
1.	13th June 1837	Executive Council -	The Earl of Gosford -	General Report.
2.	15th July 1830	Sir James Kempt -	Indian Chiefs -	Speech confirming Presents.
3.	— 1835	-	-	Return of Presents issued in 1835.
4.	27th Nov. —	Commissary General -	The Earl of Gosford -	On Discontinuance of Presents.
5.	28th April 1836	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
6.	13th July —	Civil Secretary -	Secretary, Indian Affairs -	Calling for Information.
7.	27th — —	Chiefs at St. Regis -	Ditto -	Replies of the different Tribes to the Proposal for commutating their Presents into Money Payments.
8.	30th — —	Do. at St. Francis -		
9.	3d Aug. —	Do. Two Mountains -		
10.	6th — —	Do. Caughnawaga -	Ditto -	Report.
11.	22d — —	Superintendent, Quebec -		
12.	20th — —	Do. Montreal -	Ditto -	Do.
13.	1st Oct. —	Commissary General -	A. Y. Spearman, Esq. -	Do.
14.	7th — —	Civil Secretary -	Chairman of Executive Council -	Calling for a Report from the Council.
15.	12th Dec. —	Secretary, Indian Affairs -	Ditto -	Answer to Queries of Executive Council.
16.	28th Jan. 1837	T. F. Elliot, Esq. -	A. Stewart, Esq. -	Reply of Commissioners to Petition of Lorette Indians.
17.	3d Feb. —	Chiefs in Montreal District -	The Earl of Gosford -	Petition for Continuance of Presents.
18.	— {	Do. of Algonquins and Nippissingues -	Ditto -	Petition respecting Hunting Grounds.
19.	23d Mar. 1837	W. P. Christie, Esq. -	Secretary, Indian Affairs -	Respecting Establishment of the School and Experimental Farm near St. John's.
20.	1st April —			
21.	3d — —			
22.	30th May —			

To His Excellency

Report of  
Mr.  
of the

May it please  
The Committee  
Reference of the  
Majesty's Secretary  
for diminishing  
Government in  
System of bene  
The Committee  
System hereto  
Possessions or  
Individuals wh  
which it is pro  
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## Enclosure in No. 11.

To His Excellency the Earl of Gosford, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c.

Report of a Committee of the Executive Council, present the Honourable Mr. Smith, Mr. De Lacy, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Cochran, on your Excellency's Reference of the 7th October 1836, respecting the Indian Department.

No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg.  
13th July 1837.  
Enclosure No. 1.

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee have at different Periods had under their Consideration your Excellency's Reference of the 7th October last, accompanying the Copy of a Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Arrangements proper to be made for diminishing and ultimately suppressing the Expense hitherto incurred by His Majesty's Government in furnishing Presents to the Indians in the Province, and for adopting some System of beneficial Management with respect to Part of the Population of the Province. The Committee have obtained Returns and Information from various Sources as to the System heretofore pursued towards the Indians, as to their Numbers, their Territorial Possessions or Claims, their Habits and Views; and have received the Opinions of those Individuals who are best competent to judge as to the Operation of the new Regulations which it is proposed to apply to them; and having given to the whole Subject that mature Deliberation which its great Importance and Difficulty demand, they now humbly submit to your Excellency's Wisdom the Conclusion at which they have arrived.

The general Questions presented for Consideration by the Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State may be stated to be:—

First, Whether the Presents now supplied to the Indians may not be diminished in Amount, with a view to ultimate Abolition of the Practice.

Secondly, Whether, with such view, a Commutation of the Presents may not in the meantime take place, either for Money Payments or for other Articles; and upon this Head, whether in effecting such Commutation some System may not be gradually substituted for educating the Indians, and for training them to Agriculture.

His Majesty's Secretary of State appears to be justly impressed with the Opinion that the long subsisting Relations between His Majesty's Government and the Indians have been such as to render an entire Discontinuance of the Presents an Act of Injustice and Impolicy, unless effected in the Way of Commutation, and with the entire Consent of the Indians themselves.

The Committee would not have felt it necessary to enter upon a Consideration of the absolute Claims of the Indians upon the King's Government for Protection, and to a certain Extent Support, but that they perceive by the Correspondence of Commissary General Routh, to which the Secretary of State attaches deserved Weight, that that Officer recommends the entire Discontinuance of the Presents after a Period to be presently fixed, except as to a limited Number of those now above Thirty Years of Age, and the Secretary of State also appears to contemplate the Possibility of wholly relieving the Government of this Expense during the Existence of the present Race of Indians.

The Committee therefore deem it their Duty to express in the strongest Manner their Conviction, that good Faith, Justice, and Humanity alike forbid the Discontinuance of the Presents until the Indians shall be raised to a Capacity of maintaining themselves on an Equality with the rest of the Population of the Province.

Although the Indians have no express Agreement with the King's Government to refer to which entitles them to a Continuance of this Kind and Extent of Support, the whole Tenor of the Conduct observed towards them since the Year 1759 has led them to such an Expectation; nor were there wanting public Acts to confirm it; for besides their having been at all Times treated by the British Government as Allies or Dependents in the Continental Wars since that Period, by the Royal Proclamation of 1763 the Lands held or claimed by them within the Province of Quebec were in an especial Manner taken under the Administration of the Crown for their Benefit, and such particular Precautions were enjoined with respect to the Disposal of them as showed that the Crown felt itself bound to secure to the Indians their ordinary Means of Subsistence.

This public Instrument was formally communicated to the Indians of Canada by the Officer who had a few Years before been appointed for their special Superintendence; and that they have since regarded it as a solemn Pledge of the King's Protection of their Interests is proved by the Claim of the Algonquin and Nipissing Indians to be maintained in the Possession of their remaining Hunting Grounds on the Ottawa River, which your Excellency has referred to the Committee, and in support of which those Tribes have exhibited an authenticated Copy of this Royal Proclamation as promulgated to them in 1763 by the Superintendent General.

Had the Regulations so prescribed by the Crown been in former Times more strictly obeyed, the Indians of this Province would in some material respects have been less wretched and dependent than they now are. But the System of Presents which has prevailed from that Period was not only viewed by them as a Compensation for the more substantial Advantages of Territory which they saw passing from them, but was accepted also as a Proof of the continued Protection of the Crown; and the Committee conceive likewise that this System, by fostering their natural Improvidence, by estranging them from

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the ordinary Pursuits and Industry of civilized Life, and by teaching them to consider themselves as under the special Tutelage of the Crown, and in dependence upon it, has further strengthened their Claim to a Continuance of it until they shall be raised above the helpless Condition to which it has mainly contributed to depress them. The Committee also respectfully represent, that until this Change has taken place it would not, as they conceive, be just to the Inhabitants of this Province to throw upon them the Burthen of supporting a Race of indigent People whom the Policy of Government has kept apart from the rest of the Society, has trained in an Aversion to Labour, and has in a measure incapacitated from becoming useful Members of the Community.

The Returns accompanying your Excellency's Reference show that the Indian Population of the Province amounts to about *Three thousand Souls*, of whom very few are in a Condition to live by their own Labour; and it may be viewed as a Proof of the evil Tendency of the System under which the Race has hitherto been permitted to live, that their Numbers have not increased, as appears by Returns to which the Committee have had Access, for the last Fifty Years; though by far the greater Part of them have during that Time been domiciliated, and they have not been thinned by War, or Want, or Disease, more than the rest of the Population of the Province.

Without adopting the Conclusion that the Indian Race is doomed to Extinction by natural Causes, the Committee would advert also to the Fact, which is proved by the same Returns, that the average Number of Children living from each Indian Marriage does not exceed Five for Four married Couple, and a large Proportion even of these being Half-caste, while in the rest of the Population of the Province it is at least Four to each Marriage, thus furnishing another Proof that powerful external Causes have been in operation to keep them below the Level of their Fellow Men.

The Committee, in advising against the Discontinuance of Presents at any early Period, do not so much advert to their actual Value to the Indians, though to them that Value is not inconsiderable, as to the moral Effect of the System on their Character and Habits; and they are firmly impressed with the Belief that no extensive Change of those Habits can be counted upon in that Part of the present Generation of Indians who have grown up to Manhood, and that from these the Presents ought not to be withdrawn, unless in those rare individual Cases where Indians may have applied themselves to Industry, and have become independent of such Aid.

The Committee would however recommend the Adoption of the Suggestion of Commissary General Routh, that a different Description of Clothing should be substituted for that hitherto supplied, in order that the Indians may be led to adopt more generally the European Mode of Dress; and the Committee are of opinion that this Change should apply both to the Male and Female Indians.

It would also be desirable, both with a view to this End, and as a Measure of Economy, that the Trinkets and Ornaments hitherto furnished should be discontinued; that the Presents of this Description now in Store, to the Amount of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, should be sold (with the Reserve hereafter mentioned); and that Agricultural Implements and Tools should be provided to be given to such Indians as shall show an Inclination for Agricultural Pursuits or other Employments. With the same View, the Committee would think it advisable that no Fire-arms or Ammunition should in future be distributed to them, except to the old Hunters, or to such adult Indians as shall have become Settlers in the Forest.

The Committee also concur with Commissary General Routh in recommending that the Presents hitherto given to the wandering Micmac and other Indians, chiefly from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who resort annually to the Neighbourhood of Quebec, to the Number of about 125 in all, should after the ensuing Year be discontinued. But it is recommended that they should receive early Intimation of such Intention; and that the Execution of it should be suspended, if, upon Option and Opportunity being afforded them, they should settle and cultivate the Soil in some suitable Situation on the Waste Lands of the Crown, in which Case those so settling might continue to enjoy the same Advantages as other Indians in the Province.

With respect to a Commutation of the Presents for Money, the Committee only think it necessary to state that they entirely concur in the Sentiments formerly expressed to His Majesty's Government on this Head by the Earl of Dalhousie and Sir James Kempt, while administering the Government of this Province; and that if those Sentiments require any Confirmation it would be found to the fullest Extent in the universal Disapprobation with which the Suggestion has been received by the Indians themselves, as appears by the Answers given by their Chiefs in various Councils held during the last Year. The Committee trust therefore that the Idea of such a Commutation will be wholly abandoned by His Majesty's Government, as fraught with Mischief and Degradation to the Indian Race.

Believing it however to be the bounden Duty with respect to the Condition of the Indians as to Education, the Committee regret to believe that it is not such as might have been expected from the peculiar Control, Influence, and Resources which the Government has so long had it in its Power to apply to the Promotion of this essential Object.

Before the Conquest of this Country the Indians were under the especial Care and Direction of the Jesuit Missionaries, who had collected some of the Tribes into the Cantons which now exist, obtained Grants of Land for them from the French Crown, to be applied to their Education and Civilization, and became themselves their Instructors in so much of the

the Knowledge since the Change of Position which has been made, &c.

Believing the Indians for a long time upon His Majesty's Land, among them Instruction in the Objects it is a might not be or for Industry.

But though do not yield a considerable can be so far Training for continuing to their Children recommending the Indians &c.

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the Knowledge and Arts of Life as they thought it advisable to impart to them. But since the Cession of the Province to Great Britain, when the Crown succeeded to the Position which the Jesuits had formerly occupied in respect to the Indians, no Advance has been made, if indeed Ground has not been lost, in Indian Education.

Believing it however to be incumbent on the State to prepare the younger Generation of Indians for another and more useful Mode of Life, the Committee would earnestly press upon His Majesty's Government the Necessity of establishing and maintaining Schools among them in which the Rudiments of Education shall be taught, joined, if possible, with Instruction in Agriculture and some of the Handicrafts; and in order to promote these Objects it is submitted whether some of the Medals or Ornaments now given as Presents might not be reserved, and hereafter be converted into Prizes for Proficiency in Learning, or for Industry and Success in Agriculture.

But though in natural Capacity, in Docility, and the Faculty of Observation, the Indians do not yield to any Race of Men, perhaps even possess some Advantages in these respects, a considerable Time must probably elapse before ancient Habits and Prepossessions can be so far broken through that they will become sensible of the Benefits of such Training for their Children. It may therefore be necessary to make it a Condition of their continuing to receive Presents either for themselves or their Families, that they should send their Children to such Schools; and it may be hoped that the Clergy will lend their Aid in recommending and enforcing the Measure, as a necessary Part of any Plan for assimilating the Indians as much and as soon as possible to the rest of the Inhabitants of the Province.

The Committee conceive that they must be gradually led to drop the general Use of their peculiar Dialects; and since even those Indians who are settled in Communities on their own Lands are every Year becoming more and more surrounded or mixed up with an English Population, and this must in a still greater Degree be the Case with respect to such as shall hereafter be placed upon Land in other Parts of the Province, the Committee for this and other Reasons consider it important that in such Schools as may be established the Indian Youth should be taught the English as well as the French Language.

The Expense of maintaining an ordinary School in each of the Six principal Communities of resident Indians would not exceed 50*l.* per Annum, and the Cost of erecting Schoolhouses, with the Assistance of the Indians, would not probably be beyond 40*l.* or 50*l.* in each Settlement, and the whole Expenditure might, it is believed, be met by the Changes and Reductions which, as suggested by Commissary Routh, and by Mr. Hughes, the Superintendent at Montreal, may be made in some Descriptions of Presents, or by an improved Management of the Landed Property which some of those Communities possess.

The Committee have given particular Attention to the Plan suggested by Mr. Plenderleath Christie for establishing an Agricultural School and Experimental Farm near St. John's for Indian Youths; and, although they do not anticipate that such an Establishment would, according to that Gentleman's Calculations, yield a Profit, or that in the Outset it would even entirely pay its Expenses, they do not believe it would be attended with any considerable Amount of Loss, and they would strongly recommend that Encouragement should be given to the Measure to the Extent solicited by Mr. Christie.

They are also of opinion that a similar Establishment might with great Advantage be formed at some of the Settlements where the Indians have still in their Management large Tracts of Land; and they would recommend that the Officers of the Indian Department should be called upon to inquire and report in what Places and Manner such Establishments might best be formed.

It may however be proper that the Committee should first notice the Objections which they found stated in Sir Francis Head's Despatch to Lord Glenelg, and which strike at the Foundation of any Scheme for civilizing the Indians, and attaching them to Agriculture; viz. "That the Attempts to make Farmers of them have hitherto in general failed, and that "congregating them for the Purposes of Civilization has produced in them more Vices than "it has eradicated."

The Committee cannot admit the Belief, that in the Order of Providence any Race of Men are doomed to an Exclusion from those Advantages of social Improvement and Advancement which the Light of Knowledge and of Religion has uniformly bestowed on the rest of Mankind. In the intellectual or moral Condition of the Indian, except as modified by accidental Influences, they recognize nothing to unfit him from rising to a Level with his Brethren of the European Race.

Those Influences which have operated against him have proceeded from a long and fatal Neglect of those who should have watched over his Improvement, of the proper Means of raising him in the Scale of Civilization; or rather, he has been the Victim of a vicious System positively calculated to depress and degrade him.

The Vices attributed to the Indians as the Result of Attempts to civilize them have been none other than have ever been found even in the most savage and uncultivated Forms of Life. But, even in spite of all the Disadvantages inflicted on them, the Indians have not failed to afford sufficient Evidence, in various Instances, of their Capacity for the ordinary Pursuits and Arts of Life, and of their Readiness to enter upon them when Opportunity and Encouragement were afforded.

Without resorting for Proof to the successful Experiment of the Moravians among aboriginal Tribes in Labrador and elsewhere, far more unfavourably situated than those of

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Canada,



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Canada, the Committee have only to refer to the Returns laid before them by your Excellency to show that many of the Indians in this Province have applied themselves to Agriculture, and now subsist by it, either wholly or in part, and they believe that what has been done by some may, under the like Circumstances, be done by all.

The Committee advert particularly to the Statement made by the Secretary for Indian Affairs (in answer to Queries addressed to him by the Committee) respecting the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis and the Abenakis of St. Francis, of which latter Tribe several Families maintain themselves wholly by Agriculture, though their Lands are of an inferior Description. It is also a known Fact that other Indians, quitting their Villages or ordinary Haunts, have become Settlers, sometimes purchasing Land or taking Concessions among the European Settlers in other Parts of the Province.

The Committee therefore dismiss, as equally against Reason and Experience, the Apprehension that the Attempt to bring the Indians into agricultural and settled Habits must fail, because some Experiments made with this view have heretofore, under particular Circumstances, failed. But with respect to the Detail of Measures to be pursued for attaining this End the Committee are duly sensible of the Difficulties which the Case presents.

In endeavouring to accomplish the Change it is necessary to consider what Lands can be found for them when they are prepared to settle, and whether they should be placed, as they now generally are, in distinct Cantons, or dispersed among the Population of European Origin.

In Upper Canada, as appears by the Despatches of Sir Francis B. Head, of which your Excellency has given Communication to the Committee, the extensive Tracts of valuable Land which that Province still contains far away from any Settlement, and the large Revenues which are secured to the Indians for the Purchase of their former Possessions, render it a Matter of less Difficulty than in Lower Canada to determine where and how the Indians may best be placed if a Removal of them takes place.

In this Province the Indians who have not already sufficient Land for their Support could not obtain Land suitable for Settlement except in Situations too much out of the Reach of the necessary Superintendence, and they must for a Time be maintained at the Public Expense.

With respect to the Difficulty as to the best Mode of settling them, whether in Communities, as they now are, or by dispersing them, the Committee submit that each Plan has its peculiar Advantages and Disadvantages. If kept together they are less likely soon to quit their old and adopt new Habits, and their Proneness to Dissipation and Idleness may impede their Progress in Industry; while on the other hand, if dispersed among or near the new Settlements, it will be more difficult to protect them from Fraud, to watch over and aid their Progress, and to provide for the Education of their Children, and they might probably become disheartened among a strange Population.

Upon the whole, however, it would seem to the Committee to be more advisable to endeavour to form compact Settlements of such as may be so disposed upon Lands not very remote from older Settlements, allowing, however, such as may be willing to take separate Locations elsewhere to follow their own Choice, and giving them agricultural Implements, but no other Description of Presents.

The Committee have thought it important to ascertain how far the present landed Property of the Indian Tribes could be made available in any Scheme for settling them in agricultural Pursuits; and they proceed to lay before your Excellency the Results of their Inquiries, with such Suggestions and Observations as the Facts seem to justify.

Appendix A.

The Tabular Statement annexed to this Report will show at one View the Numbers of the Indian Population of this Province, the Extent of the Possessions of the respective Tribes, and the Resources which they thence derive at present for their Support.

1st, The Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, with a Population of 932 Souls, own a Seigniorship which was granted to the Jesuits in 1680 for the Conversion, Instruction, and Subsistence of this Tribe, and contains a Surface of Twenty-one Square Miles, or about 40,000 Acres. Of this Property the far greater Part has been conceded on the seigniorial Tenure at the ordinary low Rate of seigniorial Rent; but the Tract reserved by the Indians for their own Use contains 20,000 Acres, of which, however, only 2,230 Acres are cultivated, chiefly by the old Men and Women of the Tribe, for the common Benefit; and the Produce for 1825, as stated in a Return before the Committee, may at a moderate Estimate be valued at 750*l.* or 800*l.* Although the conceded Land on the Front of the Seigniorship is of indifferent Quality, the Rear is represented as better adapted for Agriculture. And as the seigniorial Dues and Profits, which amount to about 200*l.* per Annum, added to the Value of the Produce of their Labour, as above stated, and the Annuity of 62*l.* 10*s.* received by them from the State of New York as Compensation for Land surrendered by them, form an aggregate Income of nearly 1,000*l.* per Annum, the Committee conceive, that with these Advantages, and by educating the younger Indians in Habits of Industry, by encouraging the Tribe to cultivate more extensively their reserved Tracts, and by allowing no further Concessions to be made of their unconceded Land, the Indians of this Settlement might in a few Years be made in a great measure if not wholly independent of the Supply of Presents.

That these might be continued only to such as from Age, Infirmary, or other Causes might be incapable of maintaining themselves, and that at no very distant Period the

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seignioral Revenues of the Tract might be applied as a Fund solely for these latter Objects, and for Education of Youth.

2dly, The Indians of St. Regis belonging to the same Iroquois Tribe, but numbering only 331 Souls, occupy a Tract in that Vicinity of about 21,000 Acres of Land of excellent Soil, and also possess a large Reservation on the opposite Shore of the St. Lawrence in Upper Canada, and several Islands in the River, the whole amounting in both Provinces to about 50,000 Acres.

To these Tracts they have no other Title than their ancient Occupancy of them as a Part of their former Hunting Grounds, confirmed by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The greater Part of the Tract in this Province appears to have been leased by the Indians, with the Sanction of Government, for Periods varying from Thirty to Ninety-nine Years, and at low Rents, which on an Average of Five Years before 1835 produced an Income of 350*l*.

Of the Tract of 3,000 Acres which has been reserved for their own Use they have but 360 Acres under Cultivation, and to very little Advantage. Nearly the whole of the Upper Canada Reservation also having been leased by the Chiefs for 999 Years, it is stated by the Secretary for Indian Affairs that the Government of that Province are now in Treaty with the Indians for the Surrender of the whole of this Reserve for an Annuity of 200*l*.

Seeing that in 1814 the Rents of this Tract amounted to 150*l*, and that the Sufficiency of the Titles of the Occupants, except those of recent Date, might admit of Question, the Committee would submit to your Excellency whether more advantageous Terms might not be obtained from the Government of Upper Canada for the Extinction of the Indian Title. But even with the Annuity of 200*l*, and the Rents of their Lands, and the Produce of their Labour, those Indians, considering their small Numbers, the Extent and Value of their Tract, and the short Period of the more recent Leases, may be considered as in still more advantageous Circumstances than their Brethren of Sault St. Louis for providing in course of Time for their own Subsistence.

The Committee beg leave respectfully to refer to the Observations which they have above submitted with respect to the Indians of that Settlement as for the most part applicable to those of St. Regis. They would also suggest the Expediency of reserving all the Land of the St. Regis Tract now unleased, and all the Lots of which the Leases shall fall in or become forfeited, for the future Occupation of the Indians themselves; and they also submit whether, as the Land reserved for the Iroquois of St. Regis under the Proclamation of 1763 formed Part of the ancient Hunting Grounds which before that Time were common to the whole Iroquois Tribe, those who are settled at Sault St. Louis might not be considered entitled to share in the Advantages of the St. Regis Reservation, or its Revenues, if from their greater Numbers any Necessity for such Participation should hereafter arise.

3dly, The Abenaki Indians, about 380 Souls, possess seignioral Tracts of Land of inferior Quality on the River St. Francis to the Extent of about 12,000 Acres, under ancient Grants or Donations; and they have also a Tract of 8,900 Acres in the Township of Durham, granted by the Crown in Free and Common Socage in the Year 1805 to Seventeen Families of this Tribe, on condition of not alienating or leasing any Part of it; and they own or claim several Islands in the River St. Francis. But their principal Settlement is on the seignioral Land, where Fourteen of these Indians have taken Concessions from their Tribe, and become Farmers on their own Account alone, without working for the common Stock.

The rest of these Indians cultivate in common only 260 Acres of Land, and the whole Revenue derived by them from their seignioral Tract scarcely exceeds 60*l* per Annum. It appears also that, contrary to the express Terms of the Patent, several of the Lots granted in the Township of Durham to some of the Tribe have been leased to discharged Soldiers and others (only Five or Six Indian Families residing occasionally in that Township), and the Persons who have thus settled on their Lands have petitioned the Government to be allowed to purchase the Lots, or hold them at a Quit Rent, and that other Lands should be assigned as Hunting Grounds for the Tribe. The Committee would have been disposed to think with Commissary General Ronth that the Abenakis of St. Francis ought with common Industry to be able to support themselves, if the Lands in the Township of Durham, which are known to be valuable, were not the Property of certain Families only of the Tribe; but as the Revenues of the seignioral Land will not suffice for the Support of the Remainder, even in a State of Pauperism, the Committee think it advisable that Measures should be taken to prevent any further Alienation both of the Township Lands and of the unconceded Parts of the Fiefs, and to encourage the younger Indians to settle on those Portions which remain unalienated, and to resume those which have been leased in the Township, or compel the Occupants of them, under Penalty of such Resumption, to come into some Arrangement more advantageous to the Indians than the Terms on which they now hold them. And to those of the Tribe who may be induced to take Land, and for whom it cannot be found in the Seignior, they would suggest that a Portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown should, if practicable, be assigned in that Part of the Province near to the Sources of the St. Francis and Becancour, formerly a Part of the old Hunting Grounds of this Nation; and in this Recommendation the Committee would also include—

4thly, The Indians of the same Tribe residing at Becancour, about 130 in Number, who now have but a small Tract of Land in that Neighbourhood in their Possession, of which

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they have been taught exclusively to look for paternal Protection in compensation for the Rights and Independence which they have lost.

Until Circumstances make it expedient that they should be turned over by the Crown to the Provincial Legislature and receive Legislative Provision and Care, the Committee conceive that all Arrangements with respect to them must be made under the immediate Direction of His Majesty's Government, and carried into effect under the Supervision of Officers appointed by it.

The Measures which the Committee have recommended, and without which, or others founded on the same Principles, they are of opinion that no effectual Change or Amelioration can take place in the Condition of the Indians, it would require considerable Time and Expense to give them their full Effect. The Committee believe, however, that the Adoption of them will ultimately rather reduce than increase the Expense now incurred, will give it a more beneficial Application and Tendency, and will open better Prospects for its final Abolition.

The Committee have, in a former Report, recommended the Suppression of some of the Offices connected with the Indian Department; but if the Arrangements proposed, or any other Plan for bringing the Indians to a more independent and settled Mode of Life, should be sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, the Committee would consider the present Establishment to be no more than sufficient in the Outset for carrying such Measures into effect under the System of constant Superintendence, both general and local, which they consider to be essentially necessary to the Success of the Attempt.

The Committee think it proper also to advert to the Difficulty arising from the Circumstance that the Indians of some of the settled Communities before mentioned hold and cultivate their Lands in common, the Effect of which must be, that in many Cases the idle and undeserving will be supported by the Labour of the more industrious.

But the Committee conceive that this ill Consequence might be prevented or counteracted by Regulations to be adopted under the Sanction of Government, for the Purpose of making a Distinction between the industrious and the idle, both in sharing the Benefits of the fixed Revenues and in the Distribution of Presents or such other Advantages as may be continued to the Indians. The Committee would also suggest that the reserved Lands might, with the Consent of the Chiefs and Councils of the Tribes, or under the Authority of Government alone, and as a Condition of their receiving Presents, be partitioned among the Families of each Tribe, subject to Conditions of Improvement; and that under the same, and through the same Means, other Regulations might be made, with the Concurrence of the Indians, for securing individual Rights in the Lands so allotted, if it shall be considered that the Provisions of the existing Laws do not apply to them.

The Committee have however to state, that by an Act passed in 1831 the Inhabitants of that Part of the Indian Reservation of St. Regis which was then known as the Township of Dundee have been brought in all respects under the Operation of the existing Laws of the Province, and that the Indians of that Settlement who may become Settlers in that Tract will necessarily come within the Effect of this Statute.

The Committee are of opinion, that, as a necessary Part of any Change in the Management and in the Condition of the Indians, the existing Institutions and Authority of their Chiefs and Councils (standing on ancient Usage alone) must either be greatly modified or gradually but totally extinguished, without which the important Point cannot be attained of teaching the Indians to feel and value personal Independence both in Property and Conduct.

But on this and on various other Points of Detail the Committee are sensible of the Difficulty of offering any more than general Suggestions; and they feel the Impossibility of either providing for or foreseeing many Obstacles which must present themselves, but which the Committee believe will not be found insurmountable, in effecting that Change in the Relations of the Indians to the rest of Society, and in their Character and Habits, which the most urgent Motives of Humanity and Policy seem to demand.

All which is respectfully submitted to your Excellency's Wisdom.

Council Chambers, Quebec,  
13th June 1837.

By Order,  
(Signed) WM. SMITH, Chairman.

SCHEDULE show

- No. 1. Iroquois of  
No. 2. Iroquois of  
No. 3. Abenagois  
No. 4. Abenagois  
No. 5. Algonquios  
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Iroquois of  
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No. 6. Hurons of  
No. 7. Algonquins  
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No. 9. Amalictes  
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IN THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES:

Appendix (A.)

SCHEDULE showing the Number of Indians in Lower Canada, the Extent of Lands owned by them, and their Means of Subsistence.

	Men.	Women.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.	Total Extent of Lands owned by them.	Land under Cultivation.	Probable Revenue.
No. 1. Iroquois of Sault St. Louis -	268	283	351	902	40,000 Acres, Seigniorship of St. Louis.	2,230 Acres	750L. or 800
No. 2. Iroquois of St. Regis -	105	109	167	381	50,000 Acres, St. Regis Reservation.	360 Acres	350L.
No. 3. Abenquois of St. Francis -	98	111	221	330	12,000 Acres on the River St. Francis, and 8,900 in the Township of Durham.	250 Acres	60L.
No. 4. Abenquois of Three Rivers	35	44	40	119	- - - - -	50 Acres	70L. or 75
No. 5. Algonquias -	87	94	117	298	260 Acres in the Seigniorship of the Lake of the Two Mountains.	-	-
Nipissings -	79	95	90	264			
Iroquois of the Lake of the Two Mountains.	66	101	113	300			
No. 6. Hurons of Lorette -	63	78	78	219	1,640 in Lorette and 1,600 Acres in the Seigniorship of St. Gabrielle	40 Acres	80L.
No. 7. Algonquias of the District of Three Rivers.	22	28	21	71	- - - - -	-	-
No. 8. Tête de Boule Indians -	9	6	13	28	- - - - -	-	-
No. 9. Amaliquites of Rivière Verte Settlement.	35	53	37	105	3,000 Acres Rivière Verte Settlement.	70 Acres	-
No. 10. Micmacs of Ristigouch and Gaspé.	138	143	149	430	- - - - -	-	-
Wandering Amaliquites, Micmacs, and others.	33	33	32	98	- - - - -	-	-

Enclosure 2. in No. 11.

Copy of a Speech delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Cooper, Military Secretary, by Command of His Excellency Sir James Kempt, addressed to the Chiefs of the Micmac, Huron, Amaliquite, and Abenquois Indians at Quebec, on the 15th July 1839. Enclosure No. 2.

Brethren,

I am commanded by your Father in Quebec to express His Excellency's great Concern to learn that you have been instigated by some designing and evil-disposed Persons to believe, that the Presents allowed to you by the Bounty of your Great Father beyond the Salt Lake are withheld from you by the Officers of the Indian Department; and I now deliver to you, by His Excellency's Command, Lists of the Equipment or Presents established for the Tribes in Lower Canada, which were formed by your Friend the late Sir John Johnson in the Year 1821, and approved by your Great Father, in order that you may henceforward be thoroughly acquainted with the Nature and Quantity of Presents to which you are annually entitled.

You will perceive by those Lists, that when employed in War, when wounded in Battle, or if you have performed any other distinguished Service, you receive Presents of far more Value than those which are issued to you in Peace; and such is the Case with all other Warriors who serve the King our common Father; in War they receive full Pay and high Rewards, but when Peace renders their Service no longer necessary they retire to their Homes, with no other Recompense than small Pensions or Half Pay.

Your Father will at all Times be happy to render any Assistance in his Power to old, infirm or distressed Indians, and to issue to you from Time to Time such Guns and other Articles of extra Presents as he may think you deserve; but you are aware that His Excellency cannot issue to you a greater Portion of Presents than is received from England for that Purpose, and for the last Nine Years they have been sent out and issued to you upon the Scale which your Friend Sir John Johnson framed.

Your Father has been informed by the Superintendent that the Issue of a certain Number of Guns would now be very serviceable to you, and that a Portion of Cloth, Caddies, Molton, Ratteen, Strouds, Needles, and Sewing Thread would greatly contribute to your Comfort; His Excellency will therefore direct some Guns to be now delivered to you, and he will request your Great Father to add all the other Articles to the List of Presents which you annually derive from his Bounty, but as none of those Articles are in store at present they cannot be issued to you during this Year.

(Signed) GEORGE COOPER,  
Military Secretary.



No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg,  
13th July 1837.  
Enclosure No. 3.

pressing Demands which are making for the Reduction of this Expenditure, and to the Opinion which I entertain that the Object of His Majesty's Government for the Civilization of the Indians in Lower Canada will be facilitated by their Adoption.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the  
Earl of Gosford, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) R. J. ROUTH, C. G.

Enclosure 5. in No. 11.

Enclosure No. 5.

My Lord,

Commissariat, Canada, Quebec, 28th April 1836.

In obedience to the Instructions of the Right Honourable my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, I have the Honour to lay before your Lordship a further Report in relation to the Duties of the Indian Department, and to the Grounds on which I believe the Period to be arrived when a Measure may be adopted leading to the gradual Extinction of this Expenditure.

In order to exhibit to your Lordship the Reasoning on which I come to this Conclusion, it is necessary, in the first instance, to enumerate the Numbers and Positions of the several Tribes in Lower Canada, with their present Means and future Prospects.

The Iroquois are the largest Tribe in the Lower Province, and occupy the Villages of Caughanawaga and St. Regis, both situated most advantageously on the St. Lawrence.

The former, numbering 982, are the Proprietors of the valuable Seignior of Soult St. Louis, consisting of Three Leagues and a Half in Length of Front on the River, and Two Leagues in Depth, with a Reserve Domain for their own Use of 20,000 Acres and a seigniorial Mill. Nearly Three Fourths of this Seignior is conceded, the first Concessions at a very low Rate, but the last are at a fair Price, and the Lods et Ventes are becoming considerable. The Village of Caughanawaga is particularly well situated. The Indians are chiefly employed as Pilots through the La Chine Rapids, on Rafts conveying Timber to Montreal, and as Boatmen, &c. in the North West.

There is a Ferry opposite the Village, which forms the Communication between the States and Montreal when the more direct Line between that City and La Prairie is interrupted.

These Indians, with their natural Advantages of Position and their extensive Property, ought to provide amply for their Wants out of their own Resources; and if they fail in doing so, the Fault is in their own Mismanagement, or in the Temptation which the annual Presents offer to old Habits of Indolence.

There is one marked Defect in the internal System or Constitution of all the Indian Tribes, who hold their Property in common as a Body, and not individually; and I conceive that any Subdivision of it would have a greater Tendency to encourage their Settlement and Civilization than any other Measure.

The Iroquois of St. Regis, situated in the Lake St. Francis on the River St. Lawrence, in Number 363, possess about 15,000 Acres of Land in free and common Socage in the Township of Dundee, of which 13,300 Acres are leased out at 15s. to 25s. per 100 Acres; and on the opposite Shore a Tract between the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry in Upper Canada, about 36,000 Acres called the Indian Reservation, of which 25,000 Acres are granted on Lease at 12s. 6d. per 100 Acres; and likewise Nine Islands in the St. Lawrence, containing 2,300 Acres or thereabouts.

The Boundary Line of the United States runs through the Village, so that One Half are American Indians, and the other Indians of Lower Canada, but of course they are by Turns whichever of the Two may at the Moment be found most convenient.

The Property of this Branch of the Iroquois Tribe is even more valuable than the former with reference to their Numbers, and they ought to be independent of all Assistance.

On the Lake of the Two Mountains situated on the River Ottawa, about Thirty-five Miles above Montreal, there are Three Tribes, a Branch of the Iroquois about 280, the Algonquins about 304, and the Nippissings about 260, numbering together about 840 Individuals, the Majority of whom are Women and Children.

These are the most necessitous Tribes. They have about 260 Acres under Cultivation in small Patches, but the Quality of the Land is bad, and held from the Priests of St. Sulpice. Their Village is respectable, with a handsome Church.

A great Part of these Tribes are employed in hunting, and go as far as Lakes Nippissing and Superior, disposing of their Fur to an Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company resident in their Village, and who supplies them in advance with the Necessaries for their Excursions, which are for the most Part undertaken during the Winter Season. During the Summer I understand that they pay a good deal of Attention to the Cultivation of their Lands. Some of these Indians, chiefly of the Iroquois Tribe, are employed as Pilots and Raft-men to the Rafts which come down the Ottawa, through the Rideau Canal, and by the Falls of the Chaudiere.

The Abinquois, situated below Pierreville near the Mouth of the River St. Francis, and at no great Distance from the Lake St. Peter on the St. Lawrence, and numbering about

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330, are the Proprietors of a Fief of some Extent, the conceded Lots producing an annual Revenue of about 50*l*. Currency, with Forty Lots unconceded, which they cultivate. A Part of this Tribe, consisting of about Twenty Families, are Proprietors of 8,150 Acres of very valuable Land in the Township of Durham, which they hold in free and common Soccage.

This Tribe, with common Industry and Management, ought not to require the Assistance of Government.

There is another Branch of the same Tribe situated on the Becan Cour, numbering about 129, who have about Fifty Acres under Cultivation, but have no other Lands than that in which their Village stands.

This Branch is of course, therefore, much more necessitous than the preceding. They usually receive their Presents at Three Rivers at the same Time with a Branch of the Algonquins and Tetes de Bouli; the former numbering about Sixty-six, and having a small Village in the District of Three Rivers, and about Forty Acres under Cultivation; the latter Hunters on the St. Maurice, about Twenty-one in Number, without any Village or fixed Residence.

The Huron Tribe occupy the Village of Lorrette, and are in Number about 213, Two Thirds of whom are Women and Children. This Village is prettily situated on the Falls of the River St. Charles, with an excellent Road leading to Quebec, distant about Nine Miles. They have little more Land than the Emplacement on which their Village stands, having about Seventy Acres under Cultivation. Their chief Employment consists in the Manufacture of Mocassins, Snow Shoes, &c. for the Quebec Market, and in hunting and fishing.

Besides these, who are resident Indians, there is a wandering or visiting Tribe of Micmacs, who, I believe, though the Fact is doubtful, come from New Brunswick and the State of Maine, and usually visit Quebec in the Months of August and September. I cannot perceive any possible Good that can result to either Party from these Issues; and on this Subject I refer to my previous Report of the 27th Nov. 1835, and recommend that after a reasonable Notice they should be discontinued.

A Motive which is often urged in favour of this Expenditure is the Assistance of the Indians as Allies. Their Assemblages are a Kind of tumultuary Concourse, with little System or Discipline, formidable only from the Exercise of those ferocious Passions which it would be a Reproach to a civilized Nation to encourage or revive. They are almost more inconvenient as Allies than alarming as Enemies, in which Character the chief Effect is in the Terror of their Name. Their Assistance cannot be timed, nor their Perseverance relied upon; and they consume all the advanced Depôts, collected at a great Expense in a new Country, seriously deranging the Movements of regular Troops. But in fact the bold reckless Character of Indian Warriors exists no longer in Lower Canada; with their long Residence amongst Europeans this Quality degenerates, and leaves only its Excesses; and it is also to be borne in mind, that these warlike Habits are in direct Opposition to the Plan of moral Settlement and Civilization proposed by His Majesty's Government.

It is stated, also, that it would be ungenerous to suspend the Issue of these Presents in consequence of its long established Usage; but if during that Period a Change of Circumstances has conferred a new Value on their Property, still increasing in a more rapid Ratio; if new Channels of Industry are opened, which promise more Stability than their old Hunting Grounds; on what Principle should we, so much to their own Disadvantage, feed these Attachments, which ought to change with the Times, or by ill-adapted Donations keep alive Recollections in contradiction with every thing around them? If the Indians are only to be Indians, they must retire to the Forest; but if they are to continue in the Midst of our Establishments, they must become a Part of our Civilization, instead of interrupting its Progress; and mere Presents, without an Object, by rendering Exertion less necessary, are only an Encouragement to Sloth.

I know there are many who, from long Residence, from Connexions with these Interests, or received Impressions, look forward with Alarm to any Change in this Custom; but I do not think they have acquired a just Estimate of the altered Circumstances here, or the force of Opinion and public Inquiry at home; an Influence which is extending itself to every Feeling and Institution. These may, however, be sufficient Grounds for weighing cautiously my Suggestions, notwithstanding my Conviction that it is an unprofitable Outlay to any Interest, either to the Government or to the Object on which it is lavished; and that it is the very Spirit of this Tutelage to fetter and arrest every Effort of Improvement.

I now recapitulate, for your Lordship's better Recollection of these Details, the Suggestions which I venture to recommend:—

That Notice should be given to the Micmacs, the wandering Tribe which visits Quebec in the Month of August, that the Issues to them will be discontinued after this Year.

That, with the Year 1839, the Issues of Presents to the permanent List should commence; that this List should comprise the old, the necessitous, and the helpless, to be recommended by the Indian Department for the Approval of the Governor in Chief, for I fear it would be difficult to ascertain their Ages as a Criterion, and not to exceed 750 Individuals; and this Selection to be only once made, and to entail no subsequent Nominations.

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E 4

That

No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg.  
13th July 1837.

Enclosure No. 5.



No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg,  
13th July 1837.  
Enclosure No. 5.

That the Equipment should consist as follows, viz. :—

To the Men,—  
A round double-breasted Frock Coat, } Ready made of Strouds.  
A Pair of Trowsers,  
Two striped Cotton Shirts.  
A Three Point Blanket.  
A Hat.  
To the Women,—  
Three Yards of Strouds.  
Three Yards of good White Calico.  
A Two and a Half Point Blanket.  
A Hat.

But without any Issue of Guns, Ball, Shot, Powder, or Tobacco to either.

That the Schools should continue to be maintained, and likewise the Salaries to the Priests, for the present; and all Actions at Law in defence of the Rights or Property of the Indians to be defrayed by the British Government, all their Property being vested in the Crown, though the Enjoyment and Occupation of it are secured to them and to their Descendants.

That a Sum, not exceeding 3,000*l.* Sterling, (being Half the late annual Expenditure,) should be placed at the Disposal of the Governor in Chief, as a final Satisfaction or Gratuity to those Indians not included in the permanent List. This Sum, however, not to be issued in Money, but employed in some useful Outlay, under His Excellency's Discrimination; such, for instance, as the repair of the Seigniorial Mill at Caughnawaga, in small Additions of Land to other Tribes, or in any other productive Investment.

That Agricultural Implements and Seed should occasionally be distributed; and if Competition could thereby be encouraged, that Agricultural Premiums or Medals should annually be awarded under the Authority of the Governor.

That the present Secretary of the Indian Department of Lower Canada should be retained, at his present Salary, to assist in these Details, under the Impression that it may become a Subject of Consideration hereafter to transfer this Gentleman's Services to the permanent Establishment of the Commissariat, if his Exertions should be found satisfactory to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

That One or Two Interpreters should be retained for a given Time, according to Circumstances.

That, at the Close of the Year 1838, the present Duties of the Officers and others now employed in the Indian Department, with the Exception herein mentioned, should cease and determine, subject to such Gratuities or Retirements as His Majesty's Government may judge proper to authorize; and that the remaining Duties should, from that Date, be transferred to the Commissariat.

In obedience to the Instructions of the Right Honourable my Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, I thus lay before your Lordship the Outline of a Plan which I conceive to be feasible, and not unjust,—gradual in its Process, and compromising no Pledge, direct or understood,—tending, in my Opinion, to awaken the Character of the Indian to a Sense of Improvement, and relieving the British Public from a heavy Expense, no longer applicable, under the Change of Circumstances, to the same Object for which it was originally undertaken.

His Excellency the Right Honourable  
the Earl of Gosford,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) R. J. ROUTH, C. G.

Enclosure 6. in No. 11.

Enclosure No. 6.

Sir,

Castle St. Lewis, Quebec, 13th July 1836.

As I learn from various Sources that this is the Period when the Means of Communication between the Indian Department and the Chiefs of the Indian Tribes within this Province is attended with the greatest Facility, I have selected it as the most proper for giving effect to the Commands which I have received from the Governor in Chief to obtain correct Information for His Majesty's Government in England on Two Points connected with Indian Affairs, on which they are desirous to have as early an Answer as possible.

The Points to which I allude are, first, the Practicability of effecting a Commutation of the Indian Presents into Money Payments; second, the Means of making a Provision of a permanent Nature for the Education of the Indian Tribes. But as a Question of good Faith on the Part of His Majesty's Government may be involved in any Change of the present System, it is indispensable that if any Change be made it should be made with the free Consent and Concurrence of the Indians themselves, signified through their Chiefs. You will be pleased therefore to instruct the proper Officers of the Indian Department to inquire whether the Indians would feel satisfied to receive in future Years an Equivalent in Money in lieu of the Articles, or even of a Portion of the Articles, which they now receive annually, should His Majesty's Government on Investigation find reason to conclude that

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No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg,  
13th July 1837.

Enclosure No. 15.

Fifteenth Enclosure in No. 11.

RETURN of INDIANS under the PROTECTION of the Indian Department of LOWER CANADA,  
12th December 1836.

No.	Post.	Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children under 14 Years.	Total.
1	Sault St. Louis - -	Iroquois - - -	268	283	381	932
2	Saint Regis - -	Iroquois - - -	105	109	167	381
3	Saint Francis - -	Abenagois - - -	98	111	121	330
4	Lake of the Two Mountains - -	Algonquins - - -	87	94	117	298
		Nipissingues - - -	79	95	90	264
		Iroquois - - -	86	101	113	300
5	Three Rivers - -	Algonquins - - -	22	28	21	71
6	River St. Maurice - -	Têtes de Boule - - -	9	6	13	28
7	Becancour - -	Abenagois - - -	35	44	40	119
8	Lorette - -	Hurons - - -	63	78	78	219
9	River Verte Settlement - -	Amalictes - - -	35	33	37	* 105
10	Ristigouche and Gaspé - -	Micmacs - - -	138	143	149	430
11	- - -	Wandering Amalictes, Micmacs, and others, without any fixed Residence - -	33	33	32	† 98
Total -			1,058	1,158	1,359	3,575

\* Number stated in the Return of 1833 (the last received from the Superintendent); since that Year several Indians have left the Settlement who should now be classed as Wanderers.

† Number of Wanderers present at Point Levi in August 1836; to which might be added about 70 Amalictes, who are supposed to have abandoned the Settlement at the River Verte.

No. 1.—*Iroquois of the Sault St. Louis.*

A Number of the able-bodied Indians of this Post are employed as Pilots for Rafts and Bateaux during the Season of Navigation; but it is stated by the Chiefs, that in most Instances the Money which their young Men acquire in this Way is spent in Liquor before they return to their Village. There are some active Hunters in this Tribe, who subsist in part by the Chase during the Winter Months.

The Cultivation of the Land is left principally to old Men and the Women: the latter also employ themselves occasionally in making up Moccasins, Snow Shoes, and Baskets for Sale; but the principal Support of these and all other Indians in Lower Canada is derived from fishing and hunting.

One Man, Three Women, and Two Children at this Village (of the Families of Indians wounded in Action during the late War,) receive gratuitous Rations from Government.

The Seignior of Sault St. Louis was granted to the Jesuits in the Year 1680, "pour contribuer à la Conversion, Instruction, et Subsistance des Iroquois." This Concession was made by Two separate Grants. The First, from Louis the Fourteenth, dated 29th May 1680, confined to a Front of Two Leagues; the Second, from the Comte de Frontenac, dated 31st October 1680, being an Addition to that Front of One League and a Half, or thereabouts, by a Depth of two Leagues.

The following conditional Clause is extracted from the Titles:—"à la charge que la dite terre nommée le Sault, appartiendra toute défrichée à sa Majesté lors que les dits Iroquois l'abandonneront."

The Seignior continued under the Superintendence and Management of the Jesuit Priests, until the 15th April 1762, when it was entirely and exclusively vested in the Iroquois, under the Supervision of the Indian Department, by the Ordonnance of that Date of Major General the Honourable Thomas Gage, Governor of Montreal.

The Land is of an indifferent Quality along the Front of this extensive Tract; in the rear Concessions, and those on the River La Fortée, it is better adapted for Agricultural Purposes.

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The Revenue of the Iroquois Indians of the Sault St. Louis, arising from Rents, Lods et Ventas, and the Value of the Wheat received as Toll at their Mill during the Five Years ended in 1834, had averaged 205*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Currency per Annum; a great Portion of this Income was expended in the Repairs of the Mill, the Salary of the Miller, and the Support of the Church at Caughanawaga. The Chiefs of this Tribe receive an Annuity from the State of New York of 62*l.* 10*s.* Currency, for Lands sold to the People of that State under a Treaty executed in the City of New York on the 31st of May 1796.

The Terms and Conditions of the new Titles or Declarations under the Letters Patent de Terrier, of 19th December 1827, are such as are usual, and have been stipulated in the Grants made in the Seigniories heretofore belonging to the late Order of Jesuits in this Province.

The Seigniory of the Sault St. Louis is at present under the immediate Management of an Agent duly authorized. He is required to render an attested Account of the Transactions of his Agency to the 31st of October in each Year, and to explain to the Iroquois Chiefs in full Council (in the Presence of the Missionary and the Superintendent of Indians in the District) the Particulars of the several Charges and Credits therein; and, finally, to transmit the Account and Vouchers to the Secretary of Indian Affairs, for the Information of the Commander of the Forces or Governor-in-Chief.

The Iroquois have 2,230 Acres of Land under Cultivation in their Seigniory, after the Indian Manner. Their Crops, in the Year 1835, amounted to 64 Bushels of Wheat, 312 Bushels of Oats, 3,391 Bushels of Indian Corn, 818 Bushels of Peas and Beans, 2,776 Bushels of Potatoes, being the Joint Stock of the Tribe, consisting of 932 Souls.

There are not any amongst these Indians who derive the whole of their Support from Agriculture, but they are all in part subsisted from this Source.

#### No. 2.—*Iroquois of St. Regis.*

Several of the young Men of this Post obtain Employment during the Summer Season as Raftsmen and Boatmen, like their Brethren of the Sault St. Louis, and many of them follow the Chase for a great Part of the Winter. The aged and least active Men, and the Women, attend to the Cultivation of the reserved Land in the Possession of the Tribe; and by the Success of the Fishermen a considerable Part of their Support is obtained in the Spring and Summer. One Man and Two Women of this Village are allowed permanent Rations of Provisions from the Public Stores.

The Tract of Land occupied by the British Indians of St. Regis in Lower Canada is of a triangular Form, extending from the Peninsula of St. Regis (on which the Village stands) about Twelve Miles along the Borders of the River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Francis, by which it is bounded to the North, and to the South by the Division Line between the Province and the State of New York for a Distance of nearly Fourteen Miles, and on the East by the Township of Godmanchester, containing about Twenty-one thousand Acres.

These Indians are also the Proprietors of Nine Islands in the River of St. Lawrence, and of a Reservation of Land in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, lying between the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry, amounting together to Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty Acres, or thereabouts.

The Lands above mentioned form but a small Portion of the Hunting Grounds of the once powerful Iroquois Nation, and are supposed to have been occupied by this Tribe since the first Settlement of Canada. Their Title originally was a mere Occupancy for the purpose of hunting; but it was recognized and acknowledged by the Government of France before the Conquest, and subsequently secured to them by that of England, by the Fortieth Article of the Capitulation signed at Montreal on the 8th September 1760, and by the Royal Proclamation dated at St. James', the 7th October 1763.

In process of Time (about the Year 1796) the Vicinity of the new Settlements rendered the Tract in Lower Canada useless as a Hunting Ground, and the Iroquois Indians, in order to turn it to Advantage, leased it out in small Farms to actual Settlers for an annual Rent, and since the Year 1822 the Leases so granted have been ratified and confirmed by the Commander of the Forces or the Governor-in-Chief.

The Reserve in Lower Canada, though rather low and swampy in some places, is a fine agricultural Tract throughout. The Land in Upper Canada is of a good Quality, and a large Portion of it is under Cultivation.

The Amount of the Income of the St. Regis Indians, during the Five Years ended in 1835, shows an Average of 351*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Currency per Annum. About One Fourth of this Revenue is expended upon the Church and other public Expenses of the Tribe, and the Balance or net Proceeds is distributed equally amongst the Indians at the Close of each Year.

The Lands in Lower Canada, excepting about 3,000 Acres reserved by the Tribe, are granted on Leases for Periods of from Thirty to Ninety-nine Years, approved heretofore by the Commander of the Forces, but at present by the Governor in Chief. Enclosure A. is the Copy of a Lease approved by Lieutenant General Sir James Kempt as Commander of the Forces in the Year 1830.

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The

No. 11.  
Earl of Gosford  
to  
Lord Glenelg  
13th July 1839  
Enclosure No.

Copy from a Return printed on 17 June 1839, by order of the House of Commons.



Provided by Grey News.

1837/07/18

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18 Juillet 1837

Chateauguay  
Finances

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Nous / Beauvieu

Montréal 18 Juillet 1837

Monsieur

Vous avez eu la bonté de m'informer, par votre lettre du 13  
Avril 1837, que on me ferait savoir ce qui serait décidé au sujet de la  
pétition que j'ai en l'honneur d'adresser à Son Excellence en date du  
18 mars dernier. Aujourd'hui, vous rendriez service à la communauté  
pour la quelle j'agis, en m'informant s'il a été ou s'il doit être dans  
dans peu pris quelque mesure sur le sujet en question.

Le défaut de clôture sur la ligne de séparation entre notre  
terrein et la Seigneurie du Sauble St Louis est, dans la saison  
actuelle, la cause de beaucoup d'inconvénients, et nous expose  
depuis quelque temps à des plaintes bien désagréables de la  
part des Sauvages.

J'espère que les circonstances que je vous mentionne seront un  
motif suffisant pour vous faire excuser  
mon importunité.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

votre très humble &

W. Beauvieu





Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne vous avoir pas écrit plus tôt. J'ai eu beaucoup de choses à faire. Je vous prie de m'excuser de ne vous avoir pas écrit plus tôt. J'ai eu beaucoup de choses à faire.

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint le rapport que vous m'avez demandé. Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Captain Chisley }  
 Resident }  
 at St Regis }

Montreal 17<sup>th</sup> May 1839.

Having had the honor to submit to the consideration of the Governor General your letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant, I am commanded to acquaint you that His Excellency regrets the annoyance to which you have been exposed by the occurrence described in your communication; but that His Excellency cannot permit you to leave your Post at St Regis. I am enabled however to acquaint you that arrangements have been made for stationing a company of the Glen Garry at that village.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
 (signed) J. B. Chapin J. B. C.

Joseph Baby Esquire }  
 Agent to the }  
 Indians of South St. Louis }

Montreal 29<sup>th</sup> May 1839.

I have it in Command to transmit for your information and guidance the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. C. Hedry acting in the name and on the behalf of the Honorable John Stewart Commissioner for the Estate of the late Duke of Sussex, respecting a revival of the South West Boundary Line of the Seignior of La Prairie and I am to request that you will obtain the services of a sworn surveyor on the part of the Indians to meet the surveyor appointed by the said Commissioner.

1839/05/29

NAC RG 10, Vol. 590

1839/05/29



17<sup>th</sup> May 1839  
 This honor to  
 Mr. of the  
 12<sup>th</sup> Assistant  
 ended to acquire  
 knowledge to  
 the occurrence  
 that it is  
 now first at  
 present you  
 stationing a  
 village.  
 honor  
 5<sup>th</sup> June  
 1839

Command to  
 the enclosed  
 relating in the  
 notable John  
 the late order  
 the West  
 La Prairie,  
 the services of  
 Rogers Indians,  
 said  
 prisoner.

I have the honor to  
 (signed) D. C. Laperriere S. J. S.

Mr. J. B. B. B.  
 Agent  
 Sault St. Louis

Montreal 1<sup>st</sup> June 1839  
 Sir,  
 His Excellency the Governor General  
 having been pleased to direct that the surplus  
 Revenue of the Indians of the Sault St. Louis, after the  
 payment of the necessary Public Expenses of the  
 Tribe shall henceforth be distributed to each  
 Individual entitled to the same upon the following  
 scale vizt - To a Grand Chief - 2 Shares  
 Lesser Chiefs and Warriors each - 1 Share  
 To a Woman - 1/2 Share  
 To a boy or girl over 10 years of age - 1/3 Share  
 To a boy or girl under 10 years of age - 1/4 Share  
 The number of shares for each family to be issued to  
 the Head thereof; you will be held responsible that the  
 several Families are paid according to the proposed  
 distribution and that the same Annual Accounts of  
 your transactions as Agent are printed, and Copies  
 thereof furnished to each Chief and member of the  
 Council of the said Tribe after the same shall  
 have been duly examined and approved.  
 I have the honor to be,  
 (signed) D. C. Laperriere S. J. S.

Robert Rogers Esquire  
 Palace Street  
 Quebec

Montreal 5<sup>th</sup> June 1839  
 The Governor General



The Special Commissioner of the Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, in his letter of the 13th Sept. 1839, has requested the Commande to acquaint the Petitioners with the circumstances of the case in their application. Cannot be entertained.

I have the honor to be,  
(signed) E. C. Napier S. J. A.

1112

Montreal 5<sup>th</sup> June 1839

M<sup>r</sup> George de Lamoignon  
Caughnawaga } Sir,

I have received the Commande of the Governor General to acquaint you in reply to your Petition of the 2<sup>nd</sup> April last, that after a minute investigation of the circumstances therein stated, His Excellency has no reason to withhold the Licence granting the Right of Ferry between the Sault St. Louis and La Chene and vice versa to Ignace Canaratahew so long as the conditions under which it was issued are properly attended to; His Excellency was pleased to observe with reference to this Ferry that a Competition is desirable and would be attended with advantage to the Public.

I have the honor to be,  
(signed) E. C. Napier S. J. A.

1113

Montreal 2<sup>th</sup> June 1839

Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Stewart  
Com<sup>r</sup> of the Estates } Sir,  
Quebec }

Your Circular Letter of the 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1839 in relation to the South West Boundary Line of the Seigneurie of La Prairie, and addressed to the Superintendent of Indians in this District having been referred to Mr. Joseph Baby, the Agent to the Indians of the Sault St. Louis, I have the honor to transmit for your information the objections submitted by that Gentleman to the proposed new Line being commenced in the direction of the Sault St. Louis, where no marks are to be found instead of the Line at Longueil where the boundary is well known and fully established.

I have the honor to be,  
(signed) E. C. Napier S. J. A.

1839/00 108



Executive Council Office  
Quebec, Saturday, 13<sup>th</sup> July 1839

339

210

Sir,

On the 2<sup>d</sup> January 1830, the  
Commissioner for the Jesuits Estates  
made a Report to His Excellency  
Sir James Kempt, (through his  
Military Secretary, Lieut. Col. Cooper)  
respecting certain claims set up by  
the Indians of Sault St Louis to  
certain parts of the Signiory of  
La Prairie, belonging to the Jesuits  
estates. To this Report were  
annexed the following documents;  
vizt. Original Process Verbal of  
Pibodeau, dated 31<sup>st</sup> July 1762,  
and Two Sketches, by the late M.  
Foy, of the Signiory of La Prairie,  
with Watson's Plan therein noticed,  
drawn by order of Lord (Dorchester  
in 1796.

To  
Capt<sup>n</sup> Hale, Asst. Military Secretary

As



211

As the Indians have set up a similar claim again, and as His Excellency the Governor General has referred the same to the Executive Council, for their Report thereon, I have been directed by the Chairman of the Committee to request you will have the goodness to communicate to me the above mentioned documents, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to come to a decision upon His Excellency's Reference.

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Jasper Brewer

Ap't. Clerk E.C.



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RG 8 VOLUME 270  
MG VOLUME  
FILE / DOSSIER C series  
REEL / BOBINE 2852  
DATE

JUN 21 1994



29th

To His Excellency  
Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, P.C. &c.,  
P.O. No. Governor General 1839

Indians' Estates  
the claims set up,  
is now, by the Indians  
of Sault St. Louis to a  
part of the signiory  
of La Prairie

Report of a Committee of the whole Council;  
Present the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr. Cochran in the Chair,  
Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Shppard, Mr. Daly and  
Mr. Commissary General Routh;  
On your Excellency's Reference of the Report  
of the Council of the Indians' Estates, on  
the claim of the Indians of Sault St. Louis  
to certain parts of the signiory of La Prairie

May it please your Excellency;

The Committee have had under consideration  
your Excellency's reference of the renewed claim of the  
Indians of Sault St. Louis, to a new line of Boundary  
encroaching considerably on the signiory of La Prairie  
as hitherto bounded for a long period of time, and  
having examined the documents laid before them, and  
particularly the Report made on the subject in 1830  
by the Commissioner of the Indians' Estates, and the Original  
Plan of the signiory of La Prairie drawn from actual  
survey by Mr. Callinckx in 1763, they have no hesitation  
in recommending that the Boundary of the signiory of  
La Prairie, which had been commenced, but which was  
arrested a consequence of a mistake made on the part  
of the Indians, should be continued without regard to  
the mistake, and that the line should be continued to be  
the same as it was at the time of the survey of Mr. Collins, and the  
Committee are further of opinion that the Officers of the  
Indian Department should be directed against encouraging  
any further claims of this kind which appear

1839/09/11



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 RG 161 VOLUME 42  
 MG VOLUME  
 FILE  
 REF  
 DATE

AUG - 2 1994  
 AOUT



~~the same as the land of the Indians, and the  
value of the land that would be  
acquired for the use of the latter.~~

I request you to take charge of the  
accompanying Indicible Letter for the Indicible  
at Indicible and for Thomas Bernati Chief  
of the Indicible tribe. They wish to be dismissed  
of the latter from the situation of Chief in consequence  
of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to  
Her Majesty in the month of January 1838.  
I likewise transmit to you a Letter for the Grand  
Chief Thomas Bernati, conveying directions to him to  
afford you every information in his power and to  
assist you in carrying into effect His Excellency's  
commands respecting Bernati.

By the enclosed copy of a Letter of the Civil  
Secretary dated the 1st Instant you will observe that  
His Excellency is desirous to purchase a portion of  
the land of the Indicible tribe, and is anxious to  
know what the Indicible name for it is, and  
what the Indicible name for it is, and  
what the Indicible name for it is.

of the Indicible Land Company, as stated in the Executive  
Council of the Indicible to you as the Indicible to have  
reference to the Indicible of the Indicible.

I beg leave to acquaint you that His Excellency  
desires of your being allowed to be by him while  
employed on this duty, with the actual expense of your  
conveyance to and from the Indicible.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Yours faithfully  
J. A. R.

Joseph B. B. Esquire  
Agent to the Signers  
of the Land of the Indicible.

Dublin 24<sup>th</sup> September 1839.

I have it in command  
from the Governor General to transmit  
for your use.

RG10 W2590 1839/09/24



...of the said Indians of the said Seigniorie of La Prairie, in which said Seigniorie  
that the Boshage of the said Seigniorie should be continued without regard to the rights  
of the Indians, which the Committee conceive to be  
altogether unfounded, and that the Lines should be  
revised and run as established by Mr Collins in 1789.

I have the honor to be  
(signed) J. C. A. Poirer J. C. A.

Commissary General Rivett

Quebec 2<sup>d</sup> September 1839

I have the honor to transmit  
to you the annexed document vizt 1<sup>st</sup>  
Estimate of Presents proposed to be issued to the  
Indians in the District of Montreal for the year 1839.  
2<sup>d</sup> Provision for articles of extra presents for  
certain meritorious Chiefs and Warriors at the Village  
of Caughnawaga, St. Regis the Lake of the Two Mountains  
and St. Francis for the year 1839.

I have the honor to be  
(signed) J. C. A. Poirer J. C. A.

Superintendent

Quebec 3<sup>d</sup> October 1839

Montreal.

I transmit to you for the  
information of the Heirs of the Grantees of  
certain Indian Lands in the Township of Durham  
the enclosed extract of an approved Report made  
by a committee of the Executive Council relative to these  
Lands, dated 1<sup>st</sup> July 1839.

I have the honor to be  
(signed) J. C. A. Poirer J. C. A.

Commissary General Rivett

Quebec 10<sup>th</sup> October 1839

Quebec

Sir,

I have received the enclosed  
document.



41181

Compte Courant  
qui rend l'Agent de  
la Seigneurie du Saint  
Louis, depuis le 17  
Mars 1839, au  
7 Avril 1840. —

Recd  
Antoine 25/12  
1840



# *Le Peigneuse du Sault de Loup*

*Blue Agent*

		Mo	St	¢	¢	¢
1839						
Avril 24	Par balance due à Joseph Doby Agent			9	1	7
	Donné aux Chefs Sauvages suivant reçu	27	10			
Juin 11	payé à Bagel Bonheur suivant date				10	
12	payé à Dictionay suivant date pour copie d'une note pour jeter une opposition			1	10	
14	payé à l'arpenteur et boucher suivant reçu			2	5	
	pour avoir été chercher l'arpenteur				15	
Sept 4	payé à St. Barthelemy suivant reçu				10	
20	payé à Jean St. Joseph St. suivant date				10	
21	payé à St. Barthelemy St. suivant date				10	
Octobre 25	payé à St. Juy St. suivant date			6		
Decembre 9	payé à St. Bruneau pour annonces			1	4	
20	payé à St. Roch. Lacombe suivant reçu			1		
21	payé pour traverses de bateau				10	
24	payé à St. Roch. Lacombe suivant reçu			2	6	
	payé pour traverses suivant reçu				10	
	Donné aux Sauvages	85				
	Donné aux mêmes	70				
28	payé à St. J. Lory suivant reçu			1	7	
	payé à St. J. Lory suivant date			3		
1840	Janvier 20	payé à St. Bruneau pour date			5	
22	payé à St. R. Le Blanc St. J. J. J.				4	
28	Donné aux Sauvages suivant reçu	85				

*Donné à l'entraide*
*1840 27 10 1*



en compte courant avec Joseph Baby Agent C.

1839.	D'après le compte réglé le dix sept avril mil huit cent trente neuf, il ressort aux propriétaires de la dite Seigneurie et fait à tenir aux chefs	27	4		
Argent 11	Reçu de Amable Longtin des rentes	2		5	14
	Reçu de Louis Pons des rentes blé et argent			21	
	Reçu de Louis Pons la balance de ses blé et argent			276	
	Reçu de Pierre Sandreau pour blé et argent sur le change de sa terre			61	
	Reçu de Pierre Sandreau en compte pour blé et argent sur la terre qu'il a achetée de Jérôme			37	
	Reçu de François Abel des rentes	2	102	5	5
	Reçu de Louis A. Duroch des rentes	1	71	8	4
	Reçu de Louis Pons des rentes blé et argent			6	8
	Reçu de Louis Pons en compte de ses blé et argent			276	
	Reçu de Joseph Robidoux fils d'hyacinthe des rentes	2		5	15
	Reçu de Etienne Robidoux des rentes	1	15	5	18
	Reçu de Pierre Hamard des rentes		13	2	8
	Reçu de Sébastien Duroch en compte de ses blé			140	
	Reçu de François A. Jageron la balance de ses blé et argent qu'il doit pour le moulin de terre qu'il a acquitté de Longtin			37	
	Reçu de Joseph Duroch des rentes	2	4	6	8
	Reçu de Louis Joseph Lafabre des rentes blé et argent			15	
15	Reçu de Jean Baptiste Longtin des rentes	1	10	4	6
	Reçu de Pierre Sandreau des rentes blé et argent			47	
	Reçu de Joseph Sandreau des rentes		15	1	12
	Reçu de Joseph Provost des rentes	2	8	7	8
	Reçu de Pierre Provost des rentes	1	15	2	14
	Reçu de Pierre Bouchier des rentes blé et argent			26	
	Reçu de François Bouchier en compte de ses blé et argent			570	
	Reçu d'Antoine Joyet des rentes blé et argent			35	
	Reçu d'Antoine Provost des arriérés de rentes			15	
	Reçu de Louis Longtin des rentes			12	
	Reçu d'hyacinthe Robidoux des rentes	3		7	
19	Reçu de François Boyer des rentes		10	1	9
	Reçu de François Sandreau des rentes		15	2	8
	Reçu de François Sandreau des rentes	1		3	2
	Total à l'entrée part	57	41163	11	



11164  
*Dr. Laugrenne du Haut St. Louis en confite*

*Bl. d. Argent*  
*Int. no. 52 / 2*

*Montant rapporté*

*181 19 27 19*

*Dr. Laugrenne du Haut St. Louis*

*181 19 27 19*



courant avec Joseph Baby Agent *Ch*

Bil. d. argent

		Mo	Pt	Ann	Ll.
	admettant rapport	57	8	1148	18
19	Reçu de St. Roger des rentes		15	2	6
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes	2	10	7	7
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes		15	2	5
	Reçu de Leonard Boudreau des rentes	1	10	3	10
	Reçu de Pierre Cardinal des rentes	1	5	4	14
	Reçu de François Demers des rentes	2	8	5	
20	Reçu de St. Antoine des rentes (St. Antoine)			5	3
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes	7	2	3	17
21	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes (St. Joseph)			80	
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	1	7	3	12
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	1	10	5	
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	7	2	2	6
22	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes (St. Joseph)			120	
	Reçu de Pierre Boudreau pour les mines	13		1	16
	Reçu de Pierre Boudreau des rentes	7			16
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	2	3	6	
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes		10	4	8
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	3		7	6
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes				
	qu'il devait pour un morceau de terre qu'il a acquis de St. Joseph			80	
23	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	1	24	2	8
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes				
	lots et rentes sur la terre qu'il a eu de St. Joseph			200	
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes, St. Joseph			37	1
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes	1		3	1
	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes sur la portion de terre qu'il a échangé avec le forgeron, St. Joseph			268	
24	Reçu de St. Joseph des rentes pour la terre			8	14
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes	1	10	3	2
	Reçu de Pierre Boudreau des rentes	2		1	18
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes	1	20	2	8
	Reçu d'Antoine Joger des rentes	1	10	3	3
	Reçu de Pierre Boudreau des rentes			27	
	Pierre Boudreau a payé le 12 Novembre 1889				
	les lots et rentes sur la terre qu'il a échangé de sa terre			61	
	St. Joseph des rentes pour	56	10	1148	18



41168

*D<sup>r</sup> La Ligneurie du Sault St Louis en*

*36.4 argent*

*Montant rapporté*

*181 19 27 17 5*

*Prix & l'autre part*

*181 19 27 17 5*







41168

*D<sup>e</sup> La Reine Marie du haut St. Louis en*

*St. Louis*

*Antoine*

181	19	27	19
-----	----	----	----



compte courant avec Joseph Baby Agent C<sup>te</sup>

	Mo	1 <sup>er</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Montant de l'acte part	126	144	240	4
Reçu de Louis Basset des avances de rentes			24	
Reçu de Joseph Basset en compte des avances de rentes dues sur la terre qu'il a en de son père attribué			144	
Reçu de Louis St. Bonville des rentes	1	10	2	1
Reçu de Louis Bonneau des rentes	2		8	
Reçu de Charles Borge des rentes			48	
Reçu de Thomas Bouchard des rentes		10	8	
Reçu de Louis Gervais des rentes	1	16	4	16
Reçu de Julien Poirard des rentes	2	10	8	7
Reçu de Michel Brudhomme en compte de ses lots et rentes			240	
Reçu de Joseph Bouchard des rentes	2	24	9	14
Reçu d'Antoine Bruneau des rentes	1	10	5	1
Reçu d'Alexis Fauriol des rentes	1		3	3
Reçu de Louis H. Baker des rentes	1	10	5	2
Reçu d'Antoine Camot des rentes	1	16	5	16
Reçu de John Stevenson en compte de ses lots et rentes			120	
Reçu de Markise Buteau fils des rentes	2		6	8
Reçu de Constant Buteau	2		4	10
Reçu de Charles Gervais fils d'Etienne, des rentes	1		2	15
Reçu d'Alexis Harvey des rentes	1	16	8	16
Reçu d'Alexis Harvey pour la portion de terre qu'il a en de son beau-père Gabriel Bouchard		14	1	16
Reçu de Marguerite Gibeau des rentes	2	7	6	9
Reçu de Louis Pothier des rentes		24		10
Reçu de George Colpron des rentes		5		12
Reçu de Louis Pothier des rentes			12	
Reçu de Joseph Bonnard des rentes			4	15
Reçu de Louis B. Dupuis des rentes	1		3	8
Reçu de Louis Pothier des rentes	1	16	2	13
Reçu de Louis B. Dupuis des rentes	1	16	5	4
Montant de l'acte part	158	144	516	4



*D<sup>e</sup> La Légation du Haut St Louis en com*

		181 19		27 19	
Mont 7 à Messrs Marcoux pour entièrement				8 10	
Pour le bled				4	
Pour charriage de bois pour l'usage de la				8 4	
Pour l'entretien de l'église de St Louis				52 17 6	
Payer à Marcoux de l'année				9 10	
Payer à George de l'année				24 4 6	
Payer à l'administration				2 2 10	
Payer à l'administration				1	
Payer à l'administration				8 10	
Payer à l'administration				10	
Payer à l'administration				14 10	
Pour l'entretien de l'église				24 2 6	

*à l'administration*

181 19	164 10 1
1	2
	5 4







Après les Indiens (après avoir examiné le compte  
 courant rendu par notre Agent Joseph Baby de sa  
 gestion depuis le 17 Avril 1889 à ce jour.) C'après avoir  
 connu étant donné avec tous les rapports, et en  
 conséquence nous leur donnons quittance générale  
 et finale jusqu'à ce jour. Le tout nous ayant été  
 interprété par le principal de Corinnes leur interprète.

Campberrange 7 Avril 1889.

(dép.)	Donc Fio. e. u. te
(dép.)	Martin + Tey-a-na-sa-ta
(dép.)	Thimot + Ho-ha-ta-ka
(dép.)	Charles + Kat-ti-ra-hi-sa
(dép.)	Thomas + Sa-las-hi-the
(dép.)	Ed. int. de Corinnes



...le command que le  
gent de la seigneurie  
... F. Louis, depuis  
...ril 1839 au 7 avril 1840

Reçu  
1840



# D. La Seigneurie du Haut St. Louis en comp.

11174

			Blé	Argent	
			minut par	livre	den.
1839					
Avril	24	Par balance due à Joseph Boby pour		9	1
		donné aux Sauvages suivant reçu	27	15	
Juin	11	payé à Bazil Boudier. Suivant édit			10
	12	payé à Pisdoray suivant édit pour			
		copie d'un acte pour s'inscrire opposition			10
	26	payé à l'arpenteur. Récompense suivant			
		reçu		2	5
		pour amener chez l'arpenteur			15
Septembre	4	payé à P. Barbeau. Suivant reçu			10
	20	payé à Jean M. Dupuis. Suivant édit			15
	21	payé à L. Barbeau. Suivant édit			10
Octobre	28	payé à Jos. Gay. Suivant édit		6	
Decembre	19	payé à A. Bruneau pour amener			4
	20	payé à Jos. Lefebvre. Suivant reçu		1	
	21	payé pour traverser de l'atériau			10
	26	payé à Jos. Laflamme. Suivant reçu			2
		payé pour traverser de l'atériau			10
		Donné aux Sauvages	38		
		Donné aux mêmes	78		
	28	payé à F. P. Cary. Suivant reçu		1	7
		payé à Jos. Lantier. Suivant édit		3	
1840					
Janvier	20	payé à Jos. Bruneau. Suivant édit			5
	22	payé à G. St. LeBlanc. Suivant édit			4
	28	Donné aux Sauvages. Suivant reçu	38	4	
			181	19	27
					19

Parti à l'autre part



Comptant avec Joseph Baby Agent C.

41175

	Désignation	M <sup>rs</sup>	P <sup>rs</sup>	Chaque	
				livres	sol.
	Dépense de compte de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu				
1839	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	27	3		
1839	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	2		5	16
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			21	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			275	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			61	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			37	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	2	10	5	5
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	2	10	3	2
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			6	3
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			16	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	2		5	18
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	1	15	3	18
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu		15	2	8
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			140	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			37	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	2	4	6	5
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			18	
1839	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	1	10	4	6
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			47	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu		12	1	12
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	2	8	7	8
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	1	15	2	14
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			26	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			300	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			28	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu			18	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	6		18	
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	3		9	
1839	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu		10	4	9
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu		15		
	Reçu de la déduction de l'impôt sur le revenu	1		1	
	Porte à la suite par	57	22	1163	18



*D. La Supplication du Sault St. Louis en compte*

	Debit	Credit	Total
Mortgage	100	100	200
Interest	50	50	100
Principal	150	150	300
Interest	75	75	150
Principal	125	125	250
Interest	62	62	124
Principal	100	100	200
Interest	50	50	100
Principal	75	75	150
Interest	37	37	74
Principal	50	50	100
Interest	25	25	50
Principal	25	25	50
Interest	12	12	24
Principal	12	12	24
Interest	6	6	12
Principal	6	6	12
Interest	3	3	6
Principal	3	3	6
Interest	1	1	2
Principal	1	1	2



compte

*Coursant avec Joseph Baby Agent*

41177

ent	1	P	7	19	5		Reçu Agent			
							min	par	don	tot
						Montant rapporté	57	65	1145	13
				Nov	19	Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes		15	2	1
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	2	15	3	7
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes		15	2	5
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	10	3	10
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	5	2	16
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	2	5	3	
				20		Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes (il y a 166)			3	3
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	9	3	17
				21		Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			30	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	7	3	12
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	10	5	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	2	2	7
				22		Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			120	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent		15	1	16
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes		7		16
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	2	3	6	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes		10	1	5
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	3		7	6
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			30	
				26		Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	21	2	5
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			200	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			37	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1		3	1
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			268	5
				27		Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes, blé en argent			7	16
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	10	3	2
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1		4	15
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	27	2	5
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes	1	10	3	3
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes			27	
						Reçu de M. Doyen des rentes			11	
				28	19	Montant des échanges de la terre	56	155	2406	10
						Montant des échanges de la terre				



D<sup>e</sup> La Seigneurie du Haut St. Louis car compte pour arit.

41478

[illegible]



compte rendu avec Joseph Baby Agent

C. 41179

argent  
1 p  
19 s

		Bléd.	Argent	
	Montant de l'autre part	86	15	18
27	Recu de M. Bouchon des rentes	1	3	7
	Recu de M. Goussier des rentes	2	5	4
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	13	2	2
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes, bléd en argent		23	2
28	Recu de Louis Lavigeron des rentes		3	9
	Recu de Louis Lavigeron en compte de ses loyers		15	
	Recu de Charles Laviard des rentes	13	2	5
	Recu de Jean L. Baudouin des rentes	2	6	3
	Recu de M. Lavigeron des rentes	1	3	14
29	Recu de M. Lavigeron des rentes	15	1	12
	Recu de Paul Chapron des rentes, bléd en argent		43	12
	Recu de Joseph Lepage des rentes	2	4	11
	Recu de Pierre Bresson des rentes		4	6
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	12	4	
	Recu de M. Bousset des rentes	10	2	
	Recu de M. Bousset en compte de ses loyers		108	
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	1	15	4
	Recu de Jean L. Baudouin des rentes	2	5	4
	Recu de John Wilderson des rentes (il est bled)		6	3
30	Recu de M. B. Baudouin des rentes	5	10	9
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	2	11	7
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes, bléd en argent		5	6
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	1	7	4
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	1	9	12
4	Recu de M. B. Baudouin en compte de ses loyers		100	
	Recu de Jacques Boudier des rentes	1	3	4
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	1	3	2
	Recu de Joseph Leriche des rentes	3	15	12
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	1	17	4
5	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	2	18	7
	Recu de Louis Leriche des rentes	3	2	9
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes	1	3	2
	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes en compte de ses loyers		24	
6	Recu de M. Leriche des rentes, bléd en argent		2	19
	Total à l'autre part	126	142	2450

19 19



# *D. La Supplément au Sault St Louis en compt*

1180

*Montant rapporté*

Rec.	Debit
171 19	27 19 5

*Reste à porter*

171 19	27 19 5
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1781  
*Journal des Joseph Baby Agent*

	Mois	1781	1780	1779
Reçu de Louis Lacroix des arriérés de rente	126	168	2450	6
Reçu de Joseph Gorgues en acompte de la arrérage de rente du son l'été qui a eu de Joseph Michel			144	
Reçu de Jean B. Bourdieu des arriérés	1	10	3	6
Reçu de Pierre Barbeau des arriérés	2		5	
Reçu de Joseph Gorgues en acompte de la arrérage de rente du son l'été qui a eu de Joseph Michel			144	
Reçu de Charles Gorgues des arriérés			49	
Reçu de Thomas Levesque des arriérés	1	168	3	
Reçu de Louis Gervais des arriérés	1	16	4	16
Reçu de Julien Gorgues des arriérés	2	10	7	
Reçu de Michel Poudon en acompte des arriérés de rente			250	
Reçu de Dauphin Dupuis des arriérés	2	10	9	16
Reçu d'Antoine Baumeau des arriérés	2	10	5	
Reçu d'Henri Mercier des arriérés	2		3	2
Reçu de Pierre St. V. de la des arriérés	1		2	
Reçu d'Antoine Lacroix des arriérés	1		3	16
Reçu de John Huxson en acompte de la arrérage de rente			110	
Reçu de Nicolas Bouchard des arriérés	2		6	
Reçu de Constant Lacroix des arriérés	2		4	16
Reçu de Charles Gervais des arriérés	1		2	16
Reçu d'Alexis Henry des arriérés	1	12	3	10
Reçu d'Alexis Henry pour la portion de la arrérage de rente du son l'été qui a eu de Joseph Michel			16	1
Reçu de Jacques Gribaut des arriérés	2	9	6	9
Reçu de Louis Peltier des arriérés			1	
Reçu de Joseph Gorgues des arriérés	1		2	16
Reçu de Joseph Peltier des arriérés			12	
Reçu de Joseph Romand des arriérés			6	16
Reçu de Pierre B. Dupuis des arriérés	1		2	16
Reçu de Louis Peltier des arriérés	2	10	3	16
Reçu de Louis Peltier des arriérés	1	15	3	16
Reçu de Louis Peltier des arriérés	159	198	2450	6



# D. La Commission du Nord & Louis en compte

	Debit	Credit
Montant payé	12.25	
Pour commission de l'agence	12.25	
Balance en compte de l'agence		12.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>24.50</b>

1940	Amel	Donc la Commission, qui a été		
		débit de la distribution de		
		à l'agence Maroon pour entêtement	1	16
		Pour le bled	9	
		Pour charge de bled pour l'agence de bled		16
		Pour bled de bled, du pour les bleds		19
		à l'agence Maroon	22	21
		Payer à Marquette de l'agence	2	10
		Payer à George de l'agence	2	10
		Payer à Taharomithe	2	10
		Payer à Tarentine	2	10
		Payer à Taharomithe	5	10
		Payer à Tarentine	10	10
		Payer à Taharomithe	21	10
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>

Total



# *comptant avec Joseph Baty Agent*

11183

		Blanc	Argent	
		monnaie par	liens	sol
	Montant de l'autre part	158	18	5160
14	Reçu de Rion Bureau des rentes	6	16	
	Reçu de Nicola Trépan	1	3	4
	Reçu de Louis, veuf de Jean le bel et veuf de la mare au			
	de la me qu'il a eu de Jean B. Primeau		50	
15	Reçu de Thomas, homme accompli de ses lettres et de		150	
	Reçu de L. Laplante des rentes	2	6	
	Reçu de Pierre Bourdieu des rentes		16	3 11
	Reçu de L. Michel des rentes	1	6	3 16
	Reçu de Louis, veuf de Jean des rentes	1	3	2
	Reçu de Louis, Bretonneau des rentes	2	3	6 5
	Reçu de Joseph Colpron des rentes		3	12
	Reçu de Antoine L'Ange des rentes			
18	Reçu de Joseph Pétion des rentes		8	3 12
19	Reçu de L. L'Ange des rentes			15 4
20	Reçu de Joseph, veuf de L. L'Ange en accompli de			
	marage de rentes sur la terre qu'il a eue de P. Primeau	3	4	76 10
21	Reçu de Jean L'Ange des rentes	1	7	2 18
22	Reçu de Joseph, Bretonneau des rentes			18
23	Reçu de Charles L'Ange des rentes, blé en argent			31 10
24	Reçu de L. L'Ange des rentes	1	19	6 1
25	Reçu de L. L'Ange en accompli de ses lettres et de			
	la terre qu'il a achetée de Gabriel L'Ange			100
26	Reçu de L. L'Ange pour balance de ses lettres et de			
	marage de rentes sur la terre qu'il a achetée de L'Ange			264
	L'Ange			
	Reçu de Jean B. L'Ange des rentes		178	2 4
		158	178	5911 15

3911.15. égal en caisse actuel

par Balance

Je certifie sous serment que le compte cy dessus est exact et véritable. Montréal le 7 avril 1840

Notaire devant moi

à Montréal le 7 avril

1840

*Joseph Baty*  
*Charles L'Ange*  
*Charles L'Ange*



7. Avril 1860.

41184

Quittance des  
Chefs Seigneurs  
du Haut Plateau.



Nous les Indiens/yeux avons  
 examiné le Compte Courant  
 par notre Agent Joseph Baby &  
 de la gestion depuis le 14. Avril 1839  
 à ce jour, l'approuvons comme étant  
 correct sans tous les rapports, et  
 en conséquence nous lui donnons  
 quittance générale & finale par ce  
 jour le tout nous ayant été  
 interprété par Garifa Achimie  
 leur interprète —

Conghnamaga 14. Avril 1839 —

no xi ti o e ro tu  
 martin & Eugénie son fils J. Macleod  
 a ton & o x t i o a z g s m L. N. de la mission  
 se ro x g u z i r a g u r o n  
 a t o n g a x t h g u o e l l i n



Dr.

## La Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis en compte

cou

1839.			Bled.		Argent.		
			Minots.	Pots.	£	s.	d.
Avril	24	Par balance due à Joseph Baby agent, - . . .			9	1	7
"	"	Livré aux Chefs Sauvages suivant reçu - . . .	27	16			
Juin	11	Payé à Bazil Boursier suivant dito - . . .			0	10	0
"	12	Payé à Destonay suivant reçu pour copie d'un acte pour siler une opposition - . . .			0	10	0
"	24	Payé à l'arpenteur Archambault suivant reçu pour avoir été chercher l'arpenteur - . . .			2	5	0
Septembre	4	Payé à La. Barbeau Not. suivant reçu - . . .			0	10	0
"	20	Payé à Jean Bte. Dupuis Not. suivant reçu - . . .			0	15	0
"	21	Payé à La. Barbeau Not. suivant dito - . . .			0	10	0
Octobre	28	Payé à Joseph Guy Not. suivant dito - . . .			0	0	0
Décembre	19	Payé à A. Bruneau pour annonces - . . .			0	4	0
"	20	Payé à Joseph Lanctôt suivant reçu - . . .			1	0	0
"	21	Payé pour traverse de bateau - . . .			0	10	0
"	24	Payé à Joseph Laflamme suivant reçu - . . .			0	8	0
"	"	Payé pour traverse suivant reçu - . . .			0	10	0
"	"	Donné aux Sauvages - . . .	38				
"	"	Donné aux mêmes - . . .	78				
"	28	Payé à T. T. Cary suivant reçu - . . .			1	7	4
"	"	Payé à Joseph Lanctôt suivant dito - . . .			3	0	0
1840.							
Février	20	Payé à Joseph Bruneau par dito - . . .			0	5	0
"	22	Payé à F. X. Le Blanc Not. par dito - . . .			0	4	0
"	28	Donné aux Sauvages suivant reçu - . . .	58	4			
Porté à l'autre part....			181	19	27	19	5

Novel



courant avec *Joseph Baby*, Agent.

1839.		Bled.		Argent.	
		Minots.	Pots.	Livres.	Sol.
November 11	D'après le compte réglé le dix-sept Avril, mil huit cent trente neuf, il revenait aux propriétaires de la dite seigneurie et prêt à livrer aux chefs,	27	0½		
	Reçu d'Amble Longtin, ses rentes, - - -	2		5	14
	Reçu de Luc Primo, ses rentes bled et argent, -			21	
	Reçu de Luc Primo, la balance de ses lots et ventes,			278	
	Reçu de Pierre Bourdeau, pour lots et ventes sur le change de sa terre, - - -			61	
	Reçu de Pierre Bourdeau, en acompte pour lots et ventes sur la terre qu'il a acheté de Guerlin, -			37	
	Reçu de François Arel, ses rentes, - - -	2	10½	5	5
	Reçu de veuve B. Emard, ses rentes, - - -	1	10	3	2
	Reçu de Léon Perras, ses rentes bled en argent, -			6	3
	Reçu de Léon Perras, en acompte de ses lots et ventes,			46	
	Reçu de Joseph Robiloux fils d'Augustin, ses rentes, -	2		5	18
13	Reçu de Michel Gagné, ses rentes, - - -	1	15	5	18
	Reçu de Pierre Hemard, ses rentes, - - -		13	2	8
	Reçu de Jérémie Boyer, en acompte de ses lots, -			140	
	Reçu de François H. Gagnier, la balance de ses lots et ventes qu'il devait pour le morceau de terre qu'il a acquis d'André Longtin, - -			37	
	Reçu de Joseph Facet, ses rentes - - -	2	4	6	8
	Reçu de veuve Joseph Lefebvre, ses rentes bled en argent, - - -			18	
	Reçu de Jean Bte. Lemyre, ses rentes - - -	1	10	4	6
	Reçu de Pierre Trudreau, ses rentes bled et argent, -			47	
	Reçu de Joseph Barbeau, ses rentes - - -		18	1	12
	Reçu de Joseph Provost, ses rentes, - - -	2	8	7	8
	Reçu de Naïsse Provost, ses rentes, - - -	1	15	2	14
19	Reçu de François Coillier, ses rentes bled en argent, -			26	
	Reçu de François Coillier, en acompte de ses lots et ventes, - - -			300	
	Reçu d'Antoine Goyet, ses rentes bled en argent, -			28	
	Reçu d'Antoine Favreau, ses arrérages de rentes, -			18	
	Reçu de Louis Lérigé, ses rentes, - - -	6		18	
	Reçu d'Augustin Bourdeau, ses rentes, - - -	3		7	
	Reçu de François Boyer, ses rentes, - - -		10	1	9
	Reçu de François Surprenant, ses rentes, - - -		15	2	6
	Reçu de Toussaint Perras, ses rentes, - - -	1		3	2
	Reçu de N. Boyer, ses rentes, - - -		15	2	6
	Reçu d'Antoine Goyer, ses rentes, - - -	2	13	7	7
20	Reçu de Mr. Lefebvre, ses rentes, - - -		13	2	5
	Reçu de Leonard Cardinal, ses rentes, - - -	1	10	3	10
	Reçu de Pierre Cardinal, ses rentes, - - -	1	5	2	14
	Reçu de François Deniers, ses rentes - - -	2	3	5	
	Reçu de F. X. Monjeau, ses rentes (il doit le bled)			3	3
	Reçu d'Anilé Lefebvre, ses rentes - - -	1	9	3	17
	Reçu de F. Gervais, ses rentes bled en argent, -			30	
	Reçu de Ls. Quintal ses rentes, - - -	1	7	3	12
	Reçu de F. Bisailon ses rentes, - - -	1	10	5	
	Reçu de Joseph Robiloux ses rentes, - - -	1	2	2	6
	Reçu de Jean Bte. Longtin, ses rentes bled en argent, -			120	
22	Reçu de Pierre Bourdeau pour les mineurs, M. Guérin, -		13	1	16
	Reçu de Pierre Bourdeau ses rentes, - - -		7		16
	Reçu de Ls. Dupuis, fils de Jean Bte., ses rentes, -	2	3	6	
	Reçu d'Augustin Asselin, ses rentes, - - -		10	1	8
	Reçu de Michel Prudhomme, ses rentes, - - -	3		7	6
	Reçu d'Augustin Asselin, les lots et ventes qu'il devait pour un morceau de terre qu'il a acquis de Jh. Longtin, - - -			30	
	Reçu de George Gonjon, ses rentes, - - -	1	2½	2	8
	Reçu d'Etienne Lamarque, en acompte de ses lots et ventes sur la terre qu'il a eu de François Hébert, - - -			200	
	Reçu de W. Newton, ses rentes bled en argent, -			37	
	Reçu de Noël Pinsonnault, ses rentes, - - -	1		3	1
	Reçu de Thle. Biffre, les lots et ventes sur la portion de terre qu'il n'changé avec le forgeron, et rente bled en argent, - - -			268	5
27	Reçu de Ls. Lérigé, de Laplante, père, ses rentes bled en argent, - - -			8	14
	Reçu d'Antoine Hemard, ses rentes, - - -	1	10	3	2
	Reçu de Pierre Brassard, ses rentes, - - -	2		0	18
	Reçu d'Antoine Collet, ses rentes, - - -	1	2½	2	8
Porté à l'autre part....		85	2½	1915	15



Cr.

ourant avec *Joseph Baby*, Agent.

d.	1839.		Bled.		Argent.	
			Minots.	Pots.	Livres.	Sol.
		Montant rapporté,	85	5½	1915	15
		Reçu d'Etienne Longtin ses rentes	1	10	3	3
		Reçu de Pierre Bourdeau ses rentes			27	
		Pierre Bourdeau à payé le 12 Novembre 1839 les lots et ventes sur l'échange de sa terre			61	
November	27	Reçu de Jean Baptiste Bruneau ses rentes	1	16	5	7
		Reçu d'Antoine Gervais ses rentes	2	8	4	10
		Reçu d'Amable Lemieux ses rentes		13½	2	2
		Reçu de David Vetty ses rentes, bled en argent			23	2
	28	Reçu de Louis Davignon ses rentes			3	7
		Reçu de Louis Davignon en accompte de ses lots et ventes			15	
		Reçu de Charles Lamarche ses rentes		15	2	8
		Reçu de Jean Baptiste Baudin ses rentes	2		6	3
		Reçu de A. Davignon ses rentes	1	3	3	14
	29	Reçu de François Lamarque ses rentes		16	1	13
		Reçu de Paul Chapron ses rentes, bled en argent			43	12
		Reçu de Joseph Lejage ses rentes	2		4	11
		Reçu de Pierre Bréau ses rentes			4	6
		Reçu d'Alexis Goyet ses rentes		12	4	
		Reçu de François Bourel ses rentes		13½	2	
		Reçu de François Bourel les lots et ventes, sur l'échange qu'il a fait avec Etienne Réaume et son épouse			108	
		Reçu d'Amable Cusson ses rentes	1	15	4	16
		Reçu de Jean Cusson ses rentes	2	5	4	13
		Reçu de John Wilkenson ses rentes (il doit le bled)			6	3
December	3	Reçu de Jean Baptiste Baudin ses rentes	3	10	9	9
		Reçu d'Antoine Longtin ses rentes	2	16	7	13
		Reçu de Bazil Guérin ses rentes bled en argent			5	6
		Reçu de Jean Baptiste Blain ses rentes	1	7	4	3
		Reçu de Camil Lanctôt ses rentes	1		3	12
	4	Reçu de Jean Baptiste Baudin en accompte de ses lots et ventes			100	
		Reçu de Jacques Patenaude ses rentes	1	3	4	
		Reçu de Jean Baptiste Pagé ses rentes	1		3	2
		Reçu de Joseph Lanctôt ses rentes	3	15	13	1
		Reçu de M. Marcil ses rentes	1	17	4	3
	5	Reçu de veuve Régis Asselin ses rentes	2	18	7	2
		Reçu de Louis Lefrançois ses rentes	3		2	7
		Reçu de Christophe Baillargeon ses rentes	1		3	2
		Reçu d'Antoine Dupuis en accompte de ses lots			24	
	6	Reçu de Maurice Guérin ses rentes, bled en argent			2	19
		Reçu de Louis Lanctôt ses arrérages de rentes			21	
		Reçu de Joseph Forge en accompte sur les arrérages de rente dus sur la terre qu'il a eu de son frère Michel			144	
		Reçu de Jean Baptiste Boursié ses rentes	1	10	3	6
		Reçu de René Barbeau ses rentes	2		5	
		Reçu de Charles Forge ses rentes			48	
		Reçu de Thomas Leamer ses rentes	1	14½	5	
		Reçu de Louis Gervais ses rentes	1	16	4	16
		Reçu de Julien Poupard ses rentes	2	10	6	7
		Reçu de Michel Prudhomme en accompte de ses lots et ventes			250	
		Reçu de Dauphin Dupuis ses rentes	2	3½	9	14
		Reçu d'Antoine Bruneau ses rentes	1	10	5	1
		Reçu d'Alexis Ménard ses rentes	1		3	3
		Reçu de veuve H. Waker ses rentes	1	10	5	2
		Reçu d'Antoine Lanctôt ses rentes	1	16	5	10
		Reçu de John Stevenson en accompte de ses lots et ventes			120	
		Reçu de Narcisse Boteau fils ses rentes	2		6	3
		Reçu de Constant Buteau	2		4	10
		Reçu de Charles Gervais fils				
		d'Etienne ses rentes	1		2	15
		Reçu d'Alexis Henry ses rentes	1	15	3	10
		Reçu d'Alexis Henry pour la portion de terre qu'il a eu de son beau frère Gabriel Couroux			14	18
		Reçu de Jacques Gibaut ses rentes	2	9	6	9
		Reçu de Louis Peltier ses rentes		2½		10
		Reçu de George Colpron ses rentes		5		12
		Reçu de Cloris Patenaude ses rentes			12	
		Reçu de Joseph Romaud ses rentes			4	13
		Reçu de veuve B. Dupuis ses rentes	1		3	3
		Porté à l'autre part....	155	9½	3132	6







Dr.

## La Seigneurie du Sault St. Louis en compte

1840.			Bled.		Argent.		
			Minots	Pots.	£	s.	d.
		Montant rapporté,	181	19	27	19	6
Avril	7	À Messire Marcoux pour enterrement,			8	15	
		Pour le bedeau,			9		4
		Pour chariage de bois pour Messire le curé				8	
		Pour balance de blé, du par les chefs					6
		à Messire Marcoux			52	17	
		Payer à Narcisse De Lorimier			9	10	
		Payer à George De Lorimier			11	4	5
		Payer à Takanonianitha			2	2	10½
		Payer à Saveutsiaroane			1	0	0
		Payer à Tekanavategon			5	10	0
		Payer à Teaisiake			0	10	0
		Payer à Messire Marcoux, la balance			11	10	0
		Pour commission de l'Agent			24	2	6½
			181	19	164	10	1
À Balance			1	2		6	4½



courant avec *Joseph Baby*, Agent.

1840.	Montant rapporté,	Bled.		Argent.	
		Minots.	Pots.	Livres.	Sols.
Février 14	Reçu de Luc Buteau ses rentes - - - -	155	9½	31½	6
	Reçu d'Augustin Demers ses rentes - - -	1	10½	3	3
	Reçu de Pierre Buteau ses rentes - - - -	6	18	5	2
	Reçu de Nicolas Poissaut - - - - -	1		14	4
	Reçu de Louis Noel Viau les lots et ventes sur le mor- ceau de terre qu'il a eu de Jean Baptiste Primeau - - - - -			3	
15	Reçu de Thomas Leaner accompte de ses lots et ventes			50	
	Reçu de D. Laplante ses rentes - - - -	2		180	
	Reçu de Pierre Bourdeau ses rentes - - -		14	6	
	Reçu de F. Hébert ses rentes - - - - -	1		3	13
	Reçu d'Augustin Pitre ses rentes - - - -	1		3	2
18	Reçu de Louis Brousseau ses rentes - - -	2	5	6	5
	Reçu de Joseph Colpron ses rentes - - -			3	12
	Reçu d'Antoine Dénigé ses rentes - - - -			7	11
	Reçu de Joseph Patenaude ses rentes - - -		8	3	12
	Reçu de A. Charply ses rentes - - - - -			15	4
20	Reçu de Toussaint Petit dit Lalumière en accompte des arrérages de rentes sur la terre qu'il a eu de Jean Baptiste Primo - - - - -	3	4	76	10
	Reçu de Jean Baptiste Tourneur ses rentes - - -	1	7	2	18
	Reçu de Raphael Brousseau deux années de rentes -			18	
	Reçu de Charles Durant ses rentes, bled en argent			31	10
	Reçu de Joseph Letourneau ses rentes - - -	1	19	6	1
Mars 11	Reçu de Joseph Lanciât en accompte des lots et ventes sur la terre qu'il a acheté de Gabriel Courroux			100	
	Reçu d'Alin Collet pour balance des lots et ventes et arrérages de rentes dus sur la terre qu'il a acheté d'Etienne Lamarquo - - - - -			264	
	Reçu de Jean Baptiste Gervais ses rentes, - - -		17½	2	4
		160	17	3941	13
	Livres. Sols.				
20	3941. 13. egal en cours Actuel, - - - - -		£	164	4. 8½
	Par Balance, - - - - -	1	2		5. 4½
		181	19 £	164	10. 1

Je certifie sous serment que le compte cy-dessus est correcte et veritable.

Assermenté devant moi à Montreal, le 7 Avril, 1840  
(Signé) E. GUY, J. P.

Montreal, le 7 Avril, 1840.  
(Signé) J. BABY, Agent de la  
Seigneurie due Sault St. Louis.

Nous les Sousignés (après avoir examiné le compte courant rendu par notre agent JOSEPH BABY, de sa gestion depuis le 17 Avril, 1839 à ce jour, l'approuvons comme étant correct sous tous les rapports et en conséquence nous lui donnons quittance générale et finale jusqu'à ce jour. Le tout nous ayant été interprété par Narcisse De Lorimier leur Interprète.

Caughnawaga, 7 Avril, 1840.  
Témoins,  
(Signé) JOS. MARCOUX, Ptre.  
( " ) ED. N. DE LORIMIER,

(Signé,) ROWI TIO-E-RO-TE,  
" MARTIN x TE-GA-NA-SON-TIE,  
" THOMAS x TIO-HA-TE-KON,  
" CHARLES x KAT-SI-RA-KI-RON,  
" THOMAS x SA-KAO-HETS-THA,



1000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

I. Baby's of Aunt  
with the Combsburg  
Indians up to the 17th April  
1839



41266

Government House  
Montreal 15<sup>th</sup> April 1840.

Sir

The Verification of the  
Division line between the  
Seigneuries of La Prairie and  
Sainte Marie, directed by the  
Order in Council of the 11<sup>th</sup> September  
last, having been subsequently  
postponed on account of the  
lateness of the season, I am  
directed by the Governor General  
to call your attention to the  
subject, and to desire you to  
take the necessary steps, in  
concert with the Commissioners of  
the Seigneurs' Estates, for carrying

The  
Secretary for  
Indian Affairs



41267

The Order of Council is in effect.

Mr. S. B. Parin has succeeded Mr.  
Ains, as Agent for the Assiniboia  
District in the department of the Prairie.

I have the honor to be

Yours obediently,

(Signed) J. M. Blundell  
Chief Secretary

Californ. City

H. H. H.  
S. B. H.



Transcript of letter dated April 16, 1840, from Stewart to Napier:

Montreal 16 April 1840

Sir

Having been instructed to cause the necessary steps to be taken in concert with the Indian Department for verifying the division Line between the Seigniory of Laprairie and Sault Saint Louis as directed by the order in Council of the 11th September last I have the honor to acquaint you that I have [directed?] Mr. J. B. Varin the present Agent at Laprairie to communicate with you on the subject and I indulge the hope that no further delay will take place in perfecting this operation.

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
your [?]  
J Stewart



41253

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the proposed purchase of land for the purpose of establishing a mission for the Indians of the Northwest. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Yours,

Wm. H. Murray

Wm. H. Murray

Indian Affairs (N 10, Vol. 34, pp. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

1840/04/16



Honorable Mr. Stewart  
Commr of the General Land Office.

41252

Memorandum 18 April, 1840

Relation to the steps to be taken  
for carrying into effect the Order of  
Council of 11 September 1839,  
relative to the Chippewa Indians  
of the 15 Counties of

Province  
Said 1840 June 7

Lafayette  
1840

James 17 April 1840  
Hon. Mr. Stewart

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 99, pp. 40,871 - 41,416)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA



41263  
 Supérieur 21 août 1846

Monsieur

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint des renseignements sur  
 les affaires de la région de la Supérieure. Les renseignements  
 que vous m'avez demandés sont tous exacts et sont de la plus  
 haute importance. Je vous prie de les transmettre à  
 Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Indiennes. Je vous prie  
 d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

J. M. Macdonald

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Indiennes  
 Ottawa

Votre très humble  
 serviteur  
 J. M. Macdonald

C. B. H. H. H.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 99, pp. 40,871--41,418)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
 ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
 CANADA

1840/04/20



346

41261

Montreal 22<sup>e</sup> Avril 1840

Messieurs

J'ai reçu votre lettre  
du 16 courant, dans laquelle  
vous me dites que vous avez  
eu instructions de son  
Excellence le Gouverneur  
général de me dire de  
prendre les mesures voulues  
de l'écarter avec M<sup>r</sup> J. B. Thériault  
le principal agent de la librairie  
de la brasserie consignée de  
l'ordre du Conseil de la date du  
11<sup>e</sup> septembre 1839. ce que je

pourrai vous le dire.  
J. B. Thériault  
votre très humble  
serviteur  
J. B. Thériault  
au service de M<sup>r</sup> J. B. Thériault

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 99, pp. 40,871 - 41,418)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA

1840 / 04 / 22



41260

M. Jos. Baby, Agent

Montreal 27 April 1840

Recommends the  
Indian Agent to him  
on the 16 Instant to complete  
the survey of the Boundary  
between La Prairie &  
the South Branch.

By & by the way on

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 97, pp. 40,871 - 41,418)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA



41401

Encl

Geo House  
Montreal 23 May '40

Sir,  
I am commanded by  
the Governor General to  
acknowledge the receipt  
of your letter of the 11th inst,  
relative to the continuation  
of the Borneo of the  
Saguenay of the Saguenay, &  
suggesting that as the  
Provincial Indians will not  
consent to the payment  
of any portion of the  
expense, it should be  
charged in the contingent

The  
Secretary for  
Indian Affairs

Accounts

1840/05/23



*Accounts of the Indian  
Department -*

*It appears to Sir Guelphrey  
that there is no reason in  
this case for departing from  
the course which he is  
informed is customary in  
other similar cases, namely  
the dividing the expense  
between the parties the  
Boundary of whose signories  
is in dispute - In this  
way one half of the expense  
would fall on the Jesuits  
Estate, and one half on  
the Indian Department  
which appears to be the  
only fair way of discharging  
it - To this extent, therefore,*



You would be at liberty  
 to charge the expense of  
 Survey against the Indians.  
 I am to take this opportunity  
 of apprizing you that  
 Mr. Baby called on me to  
 day for instructions as to  
 proceeding with the  
 Survey, and stated that  
 those he had received  
 from you were not  
 sufficiently definite.  
 By the Governor General's  
 direction, I instructed  
 him to proceed at once  
 to the Survey, but it  
 would have been more  
 regular and more  
 convenient to the public  
 service, that he should  
 have



41404

have communicated with  
the Executive Government  
on this subject only through  
you, and I am to request  
you to take care that this  
course be followed hereafter.

I have the honor to be

Yours Obedt Servt

J. W. McDougall

Officer.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 99, pp. 40,871 - 41,418)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA



Ministère des Terres et Forêts  
Service d'arpentage  
Dossier L-1 no. 6  
Seigneurie La Prairie

1846/05/25-06/10

franc  
1 journée — à 1.00 —  
2 hommes à 2/6 — 4.50 —  
1.50

1840. Juin 2/-  
Presté Versé d'Arpentage  
de la profondeur Sud Ouest  
de la Seig. La Prairie  
1<sup>re</sup> Copie



L'Honn<sup>r</sup> Milhuil lent, quarante, le 25, 26, 27.  
29, 30 de May, et le 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 et 10<sup>me</sup> Juin. Le  
Sousigné Arpenteur Juré, de la Province du Bas-  
Canada, résidant à St<sup>e</sup> Martin District de  
Montreal me suis expressément transporté à la requête  
de Jean Bapt<sup>e</sup> Parin Sec<sup>r</sup> Agent de la Seigneurie  
de Laprairie de la Magdeleine; et de Joseph  
Bady Sec<sup>r</sup> Agent de la Seigneurie du Sault =  
St Louis, aussi Agent de la Seigneurie LaSalle: —  
Sur la ligne d'ad<sup>re</sup> Vieux de la dite Seigneurie de  
Laprairie, pour établir et retracer la dite ligne  
telle que la dite ligne a été fixée par John Collins  
Arpenteur Royal.

Or étant pour ce faire j'ai depuis mes  
Bornes plantées par le dit John Collins à environ  
deux Arpents, Ouest, des Bornes du Sault; tracé  
une ligne courant S<sup>ud</sup> 34<sup>e</sup> Est — jusqu'à une  
autre Borne qui se trouve à deux lieux en profon-  
deur, et qui fixe la profondeur de la dite Seigneurie  
du Sault St Louis. Sur la quelle ligne j'ai planté  
des Bornes de pierre de taille, d'environ trois pieds  
hors du terre avec des lettres V.R. gravées sur chacune.  
La première à cinq Arpents des proches de la dite  
Borne de John Collins, la seconde à l'environ trois  
Arpents huit perches, la troisième à l'environ  
= Arpent.



= Repent une perche, et une quatrième,  
à l'extrémité et au coin de la dite Seigneurie  
du Saout St. Louis.

De là j'ai continué la dite ligne, seigneurie,  
et de La Prairie, jusqu'à la profondeur  
de la Seigneurie de La Vallée. (tel qu'elle  
a été établie par les représentants de la dite  
Seigneurie de La Vallée;) mesurant depuis  
la Seigneurie du Saout St. Louis, cent quatre-vingt  
deux perches. Sur laquelle j'ai  
planté deux Bornes; la première sur le  
chemin du mont de St. Philippe, et à l'extrémité  
deux perches de la Seigneurie du  
Saout St. Louis, étant de pierre de taille,  
environ trois pieds hors de terre avec les lettres  
V.R. gravées dessus; la dernière étant une  
pierre de taille d'environ deux pieds et demi  
hors de terre, sur laquelle sont gravées  
du côté Nord-est les lettres L.S. et du côté  
Sud-Ouest S.G.N.

Le tout fait par Order, et assisté des  
dits Jean Baptiste Parizeau Secrétaire Agent de la  
Seigneurie de La Prairie et Joseph Bédard Secrétaire

= fin =



Agent de la Seigneurie de d'Amst & S. Louis, —  
aussi Agent de la Seigneurie La Salle: et  
de Louis Sicheloux dit Montreuil. habitant  
de la paroisse de S. Philippe, et de Louis  
Morin habitant de la paroisse de Lacadie,  
porte chaines nommés et choisis à cet effet.

En foi de quoi j'ai signé le présent.

Charles Manuel  
App. S. L.



Le Vingt septième jour du Mois de Juin de l'année  
Mille huit cent quarante.

A la requête de Jean Baptiste Parin ancien  
Agent de la Seigneurie de Laprairie de la Magdeleine  
et de William Mc Ginnis ancien Agent de la Seigneurie  
Dedery. Le sousigné arpenteur juré de la Province  
du Bas Canada résident à Sainte-Martin —  
District de Montréal, me suis par expresse teneur,  
porté en la paroisse de St. Jacques le mineur, pour  
établir et borner, la profondeur, du côté Sud Ouest  
de la Seigneurie de La Prairie.

Ou étant, pour ce faire j'ai prolongé la  
ligne Sud Ouest de la dite Seigneurie de Laprairie  
depuis la ligne Seigneurie La Salle, courant Sud 31°  
Est, et tel quelle a été tracée et établie par John  
Colins Arpenteur Royal, jusqu'à l'intersection  
de la ligne de profondeur de la dite Seigneurie de  
Laprairie. J'ai posé une borne de pierre de taille  
environ deux pieds et demi hors de terre.

Le tout fait par Dece, et assisté par les dits  
Jean Baptiste Parin ancien Agent de la Seigneurie  
de Laprairie et William Mc Ginnis ancien Agent  
de la Seigneurie Dedery, et en présence de Louis  
Lidiloux dit Montreuil habitant de la paroisse

de St. Philippe



St Philippe, et Louis Morin habitants de la  
paroisse de Laccadie témoins et prestes =  
témoins nommés et choisis à cet effet.

En foi de quoi j'ai signé le présent.

Charles Morin C.  
(Notaire)



1842.

Procès Verbal d'arpentage  
de la ligne Sud Ouest de  
La Seigneurie La Prairie

1<sup>re</sup> Exp.

Ch. B. B. B. B.

1842

25. 26. 27. 28. 30 May

1. 2. 4. 9. 10 June

15 jours £ 10. - -

2 hommes à 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> chaux

par jour - - - 2. 10. -

12. 10. -





ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

# ***VICTORIÆ REGINÆ,***

MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ.

At the Parliament begun and holden at *Westminster*, on the fifteenth day of November, *Anno domini* 1837, in the First Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And from thence continued by Prorogations to the 16th day of January 1840, being the Third Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

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KINGSTON:—Printed by STEWART DERBISHIRE and GEORGE DESBARATS, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1841.

1840/67/23  
1840/100/100





ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

## **VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.**

C A P . XXXV.

An Act to Re.unite the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, and for the Government of *Canada*.

[23d July, 1840.]

**W**HEREAS it is necessary that Provision be made for the good Government of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*, in such Manner as may secure the Rights and Liberties and promote the Interests of all Classes of Her Majesty's Subjects within the same: And whereas to this end it is expedient that the said Provinces be re-united and form One Province for the Purposes of Executive Government and Legislation; Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, with the Advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, or to authorize the Governor General of the said Two Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* to declare, by Proclamation, that the said Provinces, upon, from, and after a certain Day in such Proclamation to be appointed, which Day shall be within Fifteen Calendar Months next after the passing of this Act, shall form and be One Province, under the name of the Province of *Canada*, and thenceforth the said Provinces shall constitute and be One Province, under the name aforesaid, upon, from, and after the Day so appointed as aforesaid.

Declaration of  
Union.

II. And be it enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of King *George* the Third, intituled

Repeal of Acts  
31 G. 3, c. 31.



1 & 2 Vict. c.  
9.2 & 3 Vict. c.  
53.1 & 2 W. 4 c.  
23.  
14 G. 3, c. 88.Composition  
and Powers of  
Legislature.

tuled *An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province, as provides for constituting and composing a Legislative Council and Assembly within each of the said Provinces respectively, and for the making of Laws; and also the whole of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the First and Second Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada; and also the whole of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for making temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada; and also the whole of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the First and Second Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled *An Act to amend an Act of the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty King George the Third, for establishing a Fund towards defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice and the Support of Civil Government in the Province of Quebec in America, shall continue and remain in force until the Day on which it shall be declared, by Proclamation as aforesaid, that the said Two Provinces shall constitute and be One Province as aforesaid, and shall be repealed on, from, and after such Day: Provided always, that the Repeal of the said several Acts of Parliament and Parts of Acts of Parliament shall not be held to revive or give any Force or Effect to any Enactment which has by the said Acts, or any of them, been repealed or determined.****

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the Re-union of the said Two Provinces there shall be within the Province of *Canada* One Legislative Council and One Assembly, to be severally constituted and composed in the Manner hereinafter prescribed, which shall be called "The Legislative Council and Assembly of *Canada*," and that, within the Province of *Canada*, Her Majesty shall have power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, to make laws for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the Province of *Canada*, such Laws not being repugnant to this Act, or to such Parts of the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty as are not hereby repealed, or to any Act of Parliament made or to be made, and not hereby repealed, which does or shall, by express Enactment or by necessary Intendment, extend to the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, or to either of them, or to the Province of *Canada*; and that all such Laws being passed by the said Legislative Council and Assembly, and assented to by Her Majesty, or assented to in Her Majesty's Name by the Governor of the Province of *Canada*, shall be valid and binding to all Intents and Purposes within the Province of *Canada*.

IV.



IV. And be it enacted, That for the Purpose of composing the Legislative Council of the Province of *Canada* it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, before the Time to be appointed for the First Meeting of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, by an Instrument under the Sign Manual, to authorize the Governor, in Her Majesty's Name, by an Instrument under the Great Seal of the said Province, to summon to the said Legislative Council of the said Province such Persons, being not fewer than Twenty, as Her Majesty shall think fit; and that it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty from Time to Time to authorize the Governor in like Manner to summon to the said Legislative Council such other Person or Persons as Her Majesty shall think fit, and that every Person who shall be so summoned shall thereby become a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of *Canada*: Provided always, that no Person shall be summoned to the said Legislative Council of the Province of *Canada* who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of Her Majesty, or a Subject of Her Majesty naturalized by Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, or by Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or by an Act of the Legislature of either of the Provinces of *Upper* or *Lower Canada*, or by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*.

Appointment of  
Legislative  
Councillors.

Qualification  
of Legislative  
Councillors.

V. And be it enacted, That every Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of *Canada* shall hold his Seat therein for the Term of his Life, but subject nevertheless to the Provisions hereinafter contained for vacating the same.

Tenure of Of-  
fice of Council-  
lor.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of *Canada* to resign his Seat in the said Legislative Council, and upon such Resignation the Seat of such Legislative Councillor shall become vacant.

Resignation of  
Legislative  
Councillor.

VII. And be it enacted, That if any Legislative Councillor of the Province of *Canada* shall for Two successive Sessions of the Legislature of the said Province fail to give his Attendance in the said Legislative Council, without the Permission of Her Majesty or of the Governor of the said Province, signified by the said Governor to the Legislative Council, or shall take any Oath or make any Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to any Foreign Prince or Power, or shall do, concur in, or adopt any Act whereby he may become a Subject or Citizen of any Foreign State or Power, or whereby he may become entitled to the Rights, Privileges, or Immunities of a Subject or Citizen of any Foreign State or Power, or shall become bankrupt, or take the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or become a public Défaulter, or be attainted of Treason, or be convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime, his Seat in such Council shall thereby become vacant.

Vacating Seat  
by Absence.

VIII.



Trial of Questions.

VIII. And be it enacted, That any Question which shall arise respecting any Vacancy in the Legislative Council of the Province of *Canada*, on occasion of any of the Matters aforesaid, shall be referred by the Governor of the Province of *Canada* to the said Legislative Council, to be by the said Legislative Council heard and determined: Provided always, that it shall be lawful, either for the Person respecting whose Seat such Question shall have arisen, or for Her Majesty's Attorney General for the said Province on Her Majesty's Behalf, to appeal from the Determination of the said Council in such Case to Her Majesty, and that the Judgment of Her Majesty given with the advice of Her Privy Council thereon shall be final and conclusive to all Intents and Purposes.

Appointment of Speaker.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Governor of the Province of *Canada* shall have Power and Authority from Time to Time, by an Instrument under the Great Seal of the said Province, to appoint One Member of the said Legislative Council to be Speaker of the said Legislative Council, and to remove him, and appoint another in his Stead.

Quorum.

Division.

Casting Vote.

X. And be it enacted, That the Presence of at least Ten Members of the said Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers; and that all Questions which shall arise in the said Legislative Council shall be decided by a Majority of Voices of the Members present other than the Speaker, and when the Voices shall be equal the Speaker shall have the casting Vote.

Convolking the Assembly.

XI. And be it enacted, That for the Purpose of constituting the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, within the Time hereinafter mentioned, and thereafter from Time to Time as Occasion shall require, in Her Majesty's Name, and by an Instrument or Instruments under the Great Seal of the said Province, to summon and call together a Legislative Assembly in and for the said Province.

Representatives for each Province.

XII. And be it enacted, That in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* to be constituted as aforesaid the parts of the said Province which now constitute the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* respectively shall, subject to the Provisions hereinafter contained, be represented by an equal number of Representatives, to be elected for the Places and in the Manner hereinafter mentioned.

County of Halton.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the County of *Halton* in the Province of *Upper Canada* shall be divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the East Riding and the West Riding; and that the East Riding of the said County shall consist



consist of the following Townships, namely, *Trafalgar, Nelson, Esquering, Nasagawega, East Flamborough, West Flamborough, Ering, Beverley*; and that the West Riding of the said County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, *Garafraxa, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dumfries, Puslinch, Eramosa*; and that the East Riding and West Riding of the said County shall each be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada,

XIV. And be it enacted, That the County of *Northumberland* in the Province of *Upper Canada* shall be divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding and the South Riding; and that the North Riding of the last mentioned County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, *Monaghan, Ottonabee, Asphodel, Smith, Douro, Dummer, Belmont, Methuen, Burleigh, Harvey, Emily, Gore, Ennismore*; and that the South Riding of the last mentioned County shall consist of the following Townships, namely, *Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramak, Murray, Seymour, Percy*; and that the North Riding and South Riding of the last mentioned County shall each be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

County of  
Northumber-  
land.

XV. And be it enacted, That the County of *Lincoln* in the Province of *Upper Canada* shall be divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding and the South Riding; and that the North Riding shall be formed by uniting the First Riding and Second Riding of the said County, and the South Riding by uniting the Third Riding and Fourth Riding of the said County; and that the North and South Riding of the last mentioned County shall each be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

County of  
Lincoln.

XVI. And be it enacted, That every County and Riding, other than those hereinbefore specified, which at the Time of the passing of this Act was by Law entitled to be represented in the Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, shall be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

Other County  
Constituency of  
Upper Canada.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the City of *Toronto* shall be represented by Two Members, and the Towns of *Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Cornwall, Niagara, London, and Bytown* shall each be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

Town Consti-  
tuency of Up-  
per Canada.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That every County which before and at the Time of the passing of the said Act of Parliament, intituled *An Act to make temporary Provision*

County Consti-  
tuency of Lower  
Canada 1 & 2  
Vict. c. 9.



*Provision for the Government of Lower Canada*, was entitled to be represented in the Assembly of the Province of *Lower Canada*, except the Counties of *Montmorency*, *Orleans*, *L'Assomption*, *La Chesnaye*, *L'Acadie*, *Laprairie*, *Dorchester*, and *Beauce*, hereinafter mentioned, shall be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*.

Further Provi-  
sion as to Con-  
stituency of  
Lower Canada.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said Counties of *Montmorency* and *Orleans* shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of *Montmorency*; and that the said Counties of *L'Assomption* and *La Chesnaye* shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of *Leinster*; and that the said Counties of *L'Acadie* and *Laprairie* shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of *Huntingdon*; and that the Counties of *Dorchester* and *Beauce* shall be united into and form One County, to be called the County of *Dorchester*; and that each of the said Counties of *Montmorency*, *Leinster*, *Huntingdon*, and *Dorchester* shall be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of *Canada*.

Town Consti-  
tuency of  
Lower Canada.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Cities of *Quebec* and *Montreal* shall each be represented by Two Members, and the Towns of *Three Rivers* and *Sherbrooke* shall each be represented by One Member in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*.

Boundaries of  
Cities and  
Towns to be  
settled by Go-  
vernor.

XXI. And be it enacted, That for the Purpose of electing their several Representatives to the said Legislative Assembly, the Cities and Towns hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed to be bounded and limited in such Manner as the Governor of the Province of *Canada*, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, to be issued within Thirty Days after the Union of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*, shall set forth and describe; and such Parts of any such City or Town (if any) which shall not be included within the Boundary of such City or Town respectively by such Letters Patent, for the Purposes of this Act shall be taken to be a Part of the adjoining County or Riding, for the Purpose of being represented in the said Legislative Assembly.

Returning  
Officers.

XXII. And be it enacted, That for the Purpose of electing the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, from Time to Time, to nominate proper Persons to execute the Office of Returning Officer in each of the Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, subject nevertheless to the Provisions hereinafter contained.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That no Person shall be obliged to execute the said Office



Office of Returning Officer for any longer Term than One Year, or oftener than once, unless it shall be at any Time otherwise provided by some Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*.

Term of Office  
of Returning  
Officer.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* shall be issued by the Governor of the said Province, within Fourteen Days after the sealing of such Instrument as aforesaid, for summoning and calling together such Legislative Assembly; and that such Writs shall be directed to the Returning Officers of the said Counties, Ridings, Cities and Towns respectively; and that such Writs shall be made returnable within Fifty Days at farthest from the Day on which they shall bear Date, unless it shall at any Time be otherwise provided by any Act of the Legislature of the said Province; and that Writs shall in like Manner and Form be issued for the Election of Members in the Case of any Vacancy which shall happen by the Death or Resignation of the Person chosen, or by his being summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province, or from any other legal Cause; and that such Writs shall be made returnable within Fifty Days at farthest from the Day on which they shall bear date, unless it shall be at any time otherwise provided by any Act of the Legislature of the said Province; and that in any Case of any such Vacancy which shall happen by the Death of the Person chosen, or by reason of his being so summoned as aforesaid, the Writ for the Election of a new Member shall be issued within Six Days after Notice thereof shall have been delivered to or left at the Office of the proper Officer for issuing such Writs of Election.

Writs of Elec-  
tion.

XXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of *Canada* for the Time being to fix the Time and Place of holding Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, until otherwise provided for as herein-after is mentioned, giving not less than Eight Days Notice of such Time and Place.

Time and place  
of holding Elec-  
tions.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, by any Act or Acts to be hereafter passed, to alter the Divisions and Extent of the several Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns which shall be represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, and to establish new and other Divisions of the same, and to alter the Apportionment of Representatives to be chosen by the said Counties, Ridings, Cities, and Towns respectively, and make a new and different Apportionment of the Number of Representatives to be chosen in and for those Parts of the Province of *Canada* which now constitute the said Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* respectively, and in and for the several Districts, Counties, Ridings, and Towns in the same, and

Power to alter  
System of Re-  
presentation.



Proviso.

to alter and regulate the Appointment of Returning Officers in and for the same, and make Provision, in such Manner as they may deem expedient, for the issuing and Return of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the said Legislative Assembly, and the Time and Place of holding such Elections: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of *Canada* for Her Majesty's Assent any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province by which the Number of Representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the Second and Third Reading of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly shall have been passed with the Concurrence of Two Thirds of the Members for the Time being of the said Legislative Council, and of Two Thirds of the Members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively, and the Assent of Her Majesty shall not be given to any such Bill unless Addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively to the Governor, stating that such Bill has been so passed.

The present  
Election Laws  
of the Two  
Provinces to  
apply until  
altered.  
1 & 2 Vict. c. 9.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That until Provisions shall otherwise be made by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada* all the Laws which at the Time of the passing of this Act are in force in the Province of *Upper Canada*, and all the Laws which at the Time of the passing of the said Act of Parliament, intituled *An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada*, were in force in the Province of *Lower Canada*, relating to the Qualification and Disqualification of any Person to be elected or to sit or vote as a Member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively, (except those which require a Qualification of Property in Candidates for Election, for which Provision is herein-after made,) and relating to the Qualification and Disqualification of Voters at the Election of Members to serve in the Assemblies of the said Provinces respectively, and to the Oaths to be taken by any such Voters, and to the Powers and Duties of Returning Officers, and the Proceedings at such Elections, and the Period during which such Elections may be lawfully continued, and relating to the Trial of controverted Elections, and the Proceedings incident thereto, and to the vacating of Seats of Members, and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of any Seat being vacated otherwise than by a Dissolution of the Assembly, shall respectively be applied to Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* for Places situated in those Parts of the Province of *Canada* for which such Laws were passed.

Qualification  
of Members.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That no Person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* who shall not be legally or equitably seised as of Free-hold, for his own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage, or seised or possessed, for



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for his own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Fief or in Roture, within the said Province of *Canada*, of the Value of Five hundred Pounds of Sterling Money of *Great Britain*, over and above all Rents, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances charged upon and due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that every Candidate at such Election, before he shall be capable of being elected, shall, if required by any other Candidate, or by any Elector, or by the Returning Officer, make the following declaration:

'I, A. B., do declare and testify, That I am duly seised at Law or in Equity as of Freehold, for my own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [or duly seised or possessed, for my own Use and Benefit, of Lands or Tenements held in Fief or in Roture (*as the case may be*),] in the Province of *Canada*, of the Value of Five hundred Pounds of Sterling Money of *Great Britain*, over and above all Rents, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances charged upon or due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements, or any Part thereof, for the Purpose of qualifying or enabling me to be returned a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*.'

Declaration of  
Candidates for  
Election.

XXIX. And be it enacted, That if any Person shall knowingly and wilfully make a false Declaration respecting his Qualification as a Candidate at any Election as aforesaid, such Person shall be deemed to be guilty of a Misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted shall suffer the like Pains and Penalties as by Law are incurred by Persons guilty of wilful and corrupt Perjury in the Place in which such false Declaration shall have been made.

Persons making  
false Declara-  
tion liable to  
the Penalties of  
Perjury.

XXX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of *Canada* for the Time being to fix such Place or Places within any Part of the Province of *Canada*, and such Times for holding the First and every other Session of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province as he may think fit, such Times and Places to be afterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge advisable and most consistent with general Convenience and the Public Welfare, giving sufficient Notice thereof; and also to prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly from Time to Time, and dissolve the same, by Proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient.

Place & Times  
of holding Par-  
liament.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That there shall be a Session of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Canada* once at least in every Year, so that a period of Twelve Calendar Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in One Session and the First Sitting of

Duration of  
Parliament.



of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next Session; and that every Legislative Assembly of the said Province hereafter to be summoned and chosen shall continue for Four Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same, and no longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor of the said Province.

First calling  
together of the  
Legislature.

XXXII. And be it enacted, That the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Canada* shall be called together for the First Time at some Period not later than Six Calendar Months after the time at which the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* shall become re-united as aforesaid.

Election of the  
Speaker.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada* shall, upon the First Assembling after every General Election, proceed forthwith to elect One of their Number to be Speaker; and in case of his Death, Resignation, or Removal by a Vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said Members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such Members to be such Speaker; and the Speaker so elected shall preside at all Meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

Quorum.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That the Presence of at least Twenty Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the said Legislative Assembly for the Exercise of its Powers; and that all Questions which shall arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by the Majority of Voices of such Members as shall be present, other than the Speaker, and when the Voices shall be equal the Speaker shall have the casting Voice.

Division.

Casting Vote.

No Member to  
sit or vote until  
he has taken the  
following Oath  
of Allegiance.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That no Member, either of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following Oath before the Governor of the said Province, or before some Person or Persons authorized by such Governor to administer such oath:

Oath of Allegi-  
ance.

‘ I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true  
‘ Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, as lawful Sovereign of the United  
‘ Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and of this Province of *Canada*, depen-  
‘ dent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend Her to  
‘ the utmost of my Power against all traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts what-  
‘ ever which shall be made against Her Person, Crown, and Dignity; and that I  
‘ will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her  
‘ Heirs and Successors, all Treasons and Traitorous Conspiracies and Attempts  
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' which I shall know to be against Her or any of them; and all this I do swear  
' without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing  
' all Pardons and Dispensations from any Person or Persons whatever to the con-  
' trary. So help me GOD.'

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That every Person authorized by Law to make  
an Affirmation instead of taking an Oath may make such Affirmation in every  
case in which an oath is hereinbefore required to be taken.

Affirmation  
instead of Oath

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which has been passed  
by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Canada* shall be pre-  
sented for Her Majesty's Assent to the Governor of the said Province, such Gov-  
ernor shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the  
Provisions contained in this Act, and to such Instructions as may from time to  
time be given in that Behalf by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, that he  
assents to such Bill in Her Majesty's Name, or that he withholds Her Majesty's  
Assent, or that he reserves such Bill for the Signification of Her Majesty's Plea-  
sure thereon.

Giving or with-  
holding Assent  
to Bills.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which shall have been  
presented for Her Majesty's Assent to the Governor of the said Province of  
*Canada*, shall by such Governor have been assented to in Her Majesty's Name,  
such Governor shall, by the first convenient Opportunity, transmit to one of Her  
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State an authentic Copy of Such Bill so assented  
to; and that it shall be lawful, at any Time within Two Years after such Bill shall  
have been so received by such Secretary of State, for Her Majesty, by Order in  
Council, to declare Her Disallowance of such Bill; and that such Disallowance,  
together with a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of such Secretary of State,  
certifying the Day on which such Bill was received as aforesaid, being signified  
by such Governor to the Legislative Council and Assembly of *Canada*, by Speech  
or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by  
Proclamation, shall make void and annul the same from and after the Day of such  
Signification.

Disallowance  
of Bills assent-  
ed to.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That no Bill which shall be reserved for the Sig-  
nification of Her Majesty's Pleasure thereon shall have any Force or Authority  
within the Province of *Canada* until the Governor of the said Province shall  
signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of  
the said Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Her  
Majesty in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same;  
and

Assent to Bills  
reserved.



and that an Entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a Duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Records of the said Province; and that no Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid shall have any Force or Authority in the said Province unless Her Majesty's Assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the Space of Two Years from the Day on which such Bill shall have been presented for Her Majesty's Assent to the Governor as aforesaid.

Authority of  
the Governor.

XL. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or restrain the Exercise of Her Majesty's Prerogative in authorizing, and that notwithstanding this Act, and any other Act or Acts passed in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, or in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or of the Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, or of the Provinces of *Upper* or *Lower Canada* respectively, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Canada* to exercise and execute, within such Parts of the said Province as Her Majesty shall think fit, notwithstanding the Presence of the Governor within the Province, such of the Powers, Functions, and Authority, as well judicial as other, which before and at the Time of passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada* respectively, or of either of them, and which from and after the said Re-union of the said Two Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of *Canada*; and to authorize the Governor of the Province of *Canada* to assign, depute, substitute, and appoint any Person or Persons, jointly or severally, to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of the Province of *Canada*, and in that Capacity to exercise, perform, and execute during the Pleasure of the said Governor, such of the Powers, Functions, and Authorities, as well judicial as other, as before and at the Time of the passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* respectively, and which from and after the Union of the said Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of *Canada*, as the Governor of the Province of *Canada* shall deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided always, that by the Appointment of a Deputy or Deputies as aforesaid, the Power and Authority of the Governor of the Province of *Canada* shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected, otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to direct.

Language of  
Legislative  
Records.

XLI. And be it enacted, That from and after the said Re-union of the said Two Provinces all Writs, Proclamations, Instruments for summoning and calling together

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together the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, and for proroguing and dissolving the same, and all Writs of Summons and Election, and all Writs and public Instruments whatsoever relating to the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, or either of them, and all Returns to such Writs and Instruments, and all Journals, Entries, and written or printed Proceedings, of what Nature soever, of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and of each of them respectively, and all written or printed Proceedings and Reports of Committees of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, respectively, shall be in the *English* Language only : Provided always, that this Enactment shall not be construed to prevent translated Copies of any such Documents being made, but no such Copy shall be kept among the Records of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, or be deemed in any Case to have the Force of an original Record.

XLII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, containing any Provisions to vary or repeal any of the Provisions now in force contained in an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain* passed in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Third*, intituled *An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America*, or in the aforesaid Acts of Parliament passed in the Thirty-first Year of the same Reign, respecting the accustomed Dues and Rights of the Clergy of the Church of *Rome* ; or to vary or repeal any of the several Provisions contained in the said last mentioned Act, respecting the Allotment and Appropriation of Lands for the Support of the Protestant Clergy within the Province of *Canada*, or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing of Parsonages or Rectories within the Province of *Canada*, or respecting the Presentation of Incumbents or Ministers of the same, or respecting the tenure on which such Incumbents or Ministers shall hold or enjoy the same ; and also that whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed containing any Provisions which shall in any Manner relate to or affect the Enjoyment or Exercise of any Form or Mode of Religious Worship, or shall impose or create any Penalties, Burdens, Disabilities, or Disqualifications in respect of the same, or shall in any Manner relate to or affect the Payment, Recovery, or Enjoyment of any of the accustomed Dues or Rights hereinbefore mentioned, or shall in any Manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering of any other Dues, or Stipends, or Emoluments, to be paid to or for the Use of any Minister, Priest, Ecclesiastic, or Teacher, according to any Form or Mode of Religious Worship, in respect of his said Office or Function ; or shall in any Manner relate to or affect the Establishment or Discipline of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland* among the Members thereof within the said Province ; or shall in any Manner relate to or affect Her Majesty's Prerogative touching the granting of

Ecclesiastical  
and Crown  
Rights.

14 G. 3. c. 83.

Waste



Waste Lands of the Crown within the said Province; every such Bill or Bills shall, previously to any Declaration or Signification of Her Majesty's Assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*; and that it shall not be lawful for Her Majesty to signify Her Assent to any such Bill or Bills until Thirty Days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, or to assent to any such Bill or Bills in case either House of Parliament shall, within the said Thirty Days, address Her Majesty to withhold Her Assent from any such Bill or Bills; and that no such Bill shall be valid or effectual to any of the said Purposes within the said Province of *Canada* unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province shall, in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor of the said Province an Address or Addresses specifying that such Bill or Bills contains Provisions for some of the Purposes hereinbefore specially described, and desiring that, in order to give Effect to the same, such Bill or Bills may be transmitted to *England* without Delay, for the Purpose of its being laid before Parliament previously to the Signification of Her Majesty's Assent thereto.

Colonial Tax-  
ation.  
18 G. 3. c. 12.

XLIII. And whereas by an Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George the Third*, intituled *An Act for removing all Doubts and apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America and the West Indies*; and for repealing so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty as impos'd a Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America, or relating thereto, it was declared, that "the King and Parliament of *Great Britain* would not impose any Duty, Tax, or Assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in *North America* or the West Indies, except only such Duties as it might be expedient to impose for the Regulation of Commerce, the net Produce of such Duties to be always paid and applied to and for the Use of the Colony, Province, or Plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such Manner as other Duties collected by the Authority of the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations were ordinarily paid and applied:" And whereas it is necessary, for the general Benefit of the Empire, that such Power of Regulation of Commerce should continue to be exercised by Her Majesty and the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, subject nevertheless to the Conditions hereinbefore recited with respect to the Application of any Duties which may be imposed for that Purpose; Be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or affect the Execution of any Law which hath been or shall be made in the Parliament of the said United Kingdom for establishing Regulations and Prohibitions, or for the imposing, levying, or collecting Duties for the Regulation of Navigation, or

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or for the Regulation of the Commerce between the Province of *Canada* and any other Part of Her Majesty's Dominions, or between the Said Province. of *Canada* or any Part thereof and any Foreign Country or State, or for appointing and directing the Payment of Drawbacks of such Duties so imposed, or to give to Her Majesty any Power or Authority, by and with the Advice and Consent of such Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of *Canada*, to vary or repeal any such Law or Laws, or any Part thereof, or in any Manner to prevent or obstruct the Execution thereof: Provided always, that the net Produce of all Duties which shall be so imposed shall at all Times hereafter be applied to and for the Use of the said Province of *Canada*, and (except as hereinafter provided) in such Manner only as shall be directed by any Law or Laws which may be made by Her Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province.

XLIV. And whereas by the Laws now in force in the said Province of *Upper Canada* the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, or the Chief Justice of the said Province, together with any Two or more of the Members of the Executive Council of the said Province, constitute and are a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining all Appeals from such Judgments or Sentences as may lawfully be brought before them: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to establish a Court of Probate in the said Province, and also a Surrogate Court in every District thereof*, there was and is established a Court of Probate in the said Province, in which Act it was enacted that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said last-mentioned Province should preside, and that he should have the Powers and Authorities in the said Act specified: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, passed in the Second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act respecting the Time and Place of Sitting of the Court of King's Bench*, it was among other things enacted, that His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in that Province should be holden in a Place certain; that is, in the City, Town, or Place which should be for the Time being the Seat of the Civil Government of the said Province or within One Mile therefrom: And whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to establish a Court of Chancery in this Province*, it was enacted, that there should be constituted and established a Court of Chancery, to be called and known by the Name and Style of "The Court of Chancery for the Province of *Upper Canada*," of which Court the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province

Courts of Appeal, Probate, Queen's Bench, and Chancery, in *Upper Canada*: and Court of Appeal in *Lower Canada*.

(Laws of *Upper Canada*, 33 G. 3. sess 2. c. 8.)

(Laws of *Upper Canada*, 2 W. 4. c. 8.)

(Laws of *Upper Canada*, 7 W. 4. c. 2.)



(Laws of Lower  
Canada,  
34 G. 3.)

Province should be Chancellor; and which Court, it was also enacted, should be holden at the Seat of Government in the said Province, or in such other Place as should be appointed by Proclamation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province: And Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Lower Canada*, passed in the Thirty-fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for the Division of the Province of Lower Canada, for amending the Judicature thereof, and for repealing certain Laws therein mentioned*, it was enacted, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, the Members of the Executive Council of the said Province, the Chief Justice thereof, and the Chief Justice to be appointed for the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, or any Five of them, the Judges of the Court of the District wherein the Judgment appealed from was given excepted, should constitute a Superior Court of Civil Jurisdiction, or Provincial Court of Appeals, and should take cognizance of, hear, try, and determine all Causes, Matters, and Things appealed from all Civil Jurisdictions and Courts wherein an Appeal is by Law allowed; Be it enacted, That until otherwise provided by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, all judicial and ministerial Authority which before and at the Time of passing this Act was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, or the Members or any Number of the Members of the Executive Council of the same Province, or was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government of the Province of *Lower Canada*, and the Members of the Executive Council of that Province, shall be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of *Canada*, and in the Members or the like Number of the Members of the Executive Council of the Province of *Canada*, respectively; and that, until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, the said Court of King's Bench, now called the Court of Queen's Bench of *Upper Canada*, shall from and after the Union of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* be holden at the City of *Toronto*, or within One Mile from the Municipal Boundary of the said City of *Toronto*: Provided always, that, until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of *Canada*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of the same Province, by his Proclamation to fix and appoint such other Place as he may think fit within that Part of the last-mentioned Province which now constitutes the Province of *Upper Canada* for the holding of the said Court of Queen's Bench.

Powers to be

XLV. And be it enacted, That all Powers, Authorities, and Functions which by

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by the said Act passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* respectively, are vested in or are authorized or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces respectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any Number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Provision of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Province of *Canada* with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of, or in conjunction, as the Case may require, with such Executive Council, or any Members thereof, as may be appointed by Her Majesty for the Affairs of the Province of *Canada* or by the said Governor of the Province of *Canada* individually and alone in cases where the Advice, Consent, or Concurrence of the Executive Council is not required.

exercised by  
Governor with  
the Executive  
Council or  
alone.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That all Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, which at the Time of the Union of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada* shall be in force within the said Provinces or either of them, or any part of the said Provinces respectively, shall remain and continue to be of the same Force, Authority, and Effect in those parts of the Province of *Canada* which now constitute the said Provinces respectively as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said Two Provinces had not been united as aforesaid, except in so far as the same are repealed or varied by this Act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter, by virtue and under the Authority of this Act, be repealed or varied by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*.

Existing Laws  
saved.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That all the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction within the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* at the Time of the Union of the said Provinces, and all legal Commissions, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, judicial, administrative, or ministerial, within the said Provinces respectively, except in so far as the same may be abolished, altered, or varied by or may be inconsistent with the Provisions of this Act, or shall be abolished, altered, or varied by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, shall continue to subsist within those Parts of the Province of *Canada* which now constitute the said Two Provinces respectively, in the same Form and with the same Effect as if this Act had not been made, and as if the said Two Provinces had not been re-united as aforesaid.

Courts of Jus-  
tice, Commis-  
sions, Officers,  
&c.

XLVIII.



Provision  
respecting  
temporary  
Acts.

XLVIII. And whereas the Legislatures of the said Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* have from Time to Time passed Enactments, which Enactments were to continue in force for a certain Number of Years after the passing thereof, "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature of the Province in which the same were passed;" Be it therefore enacted, That whenever the Words "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or Words to the same Effect, have been used in any temporary Act of either of the said Two Provinces which shall not have expired before the Re-union of the said Two Provinces, the said Words shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*.

Repeal of part  
of 3 G. 4 c.  
119.

XLIX. And whereas by a certain Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other purposes relating to the said Provinces*, certain Provisions were made for appointing Arbitrators, with Power to hear and determine certain Claims of the Province of *Upper Canada* upon the Province of *Lower Canada* and to hear any Claim which might be advanced on the Part of the Province of *Upper Canada* to a Proportion of certain Duties therein mentioned, and for prescribing the Course of Proceeding to be pursued by such Arbitrators; Be it enacted, That the said recited Provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, and all Matters in the same Act contained which are consequent to or dependent upon the said Provisions or any of them, shall be repealed.

Revenues of  
the Two Pro-  
vinces to form  
a Consolidated  
Revenue Fund  
of the Province  
of *Canada*.

L. And be it enacted, That upon the Union of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* all Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the said Provinces before and at the Time of the passing of this Act had and have Power of Appropriation shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province of *Canada*, in the Manner and subject to the Charges hereinafter mentioned.

Consolidated  
Revenue Fund  
to be charged  
with Expense  
of Collection-  
and Manage-  
ment.

LI. And be it enacted, That the said Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of *Canada* shall be permanently charged with all the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, such Costs, Charges, and Expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be directed by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*.

£45,000 to be  
granted per-  
manently, for  
the services in  
Schedule A.  
and £30,000,

LII. And be it enacted, That out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of *Canada*, there shall be payable in every year to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of Forty-five thousand pounds, for defraying the expense of the several services and purposes named in the Schedule marked A. to this Act annexed;

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annexed ; and during the Life of Her Majesty, and for Five years after the Demise of Her Majesty, there shall be payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, a further sum of Thirty thousand pounds, for defraying the Expense of the several Services and Purposes named in the Schedule marked B. to this Act annexed ; the said sums of Forty-five thousand Pounds and Thirty thousand Pounds to be issued by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall be from time to time directed to him under the Hand and Seal of the Governor ; and the said Receiver General shall account to Her Majesty for the same, through the Lord High Treasurer or Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in such Manner and Form as Her Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

for the Life of Her Majesty and Five Years following, for those in Schedule B.

LIII. And be it enacted, That until altered by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*, the Salaries of the Governor and of the Judges shall be those respectively set against their several Offices in the said Schedule A. ; but that it shall be lawful for the Governor to abolish any of the Offices named in the said Schedule B., or to vary the Sums appropriated to any of the Services or Purposes named in the said Schedule B. ; and that the Amount of Saving which may accrue from any such Alteration in either of the said Schedules shall be appropriated to such Purposes connected with the Administration of the Government of the said Province as to Her Majesty shall seem fit ; and that Accounts in detail of the Expenditure of the several Sums of Forty-five thousand Pounds and Thirty thousand Pounds hereinbefore granted, and of every part thereof shall be laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the said Province within Thirty Days next after the Beginning of the Session after such Expenditure shall have been made : Provided always, that not more than Two thousand Pounds shall be payable at the same Time for Pensions to the Judges out of the said Sum of Forty-five thousand Pounds, and that not more than Five thousand Pounds shall be payable at the same Time for Pensions out of the said sum of Thirty thousand Pounds ; and that a List of all such Pensions, and of the Persons to whom the same shall have been granted, shall be laid in every Year before the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

How the Appropriation of Sums granted may be varied.

LIV. And be it enacted, That during the Time for which the said several Sums of Forty-five thousand Pounds and Thirty thousand Pounds are severally payable the same shall be accepted and taken by Her Majesty by way of Civil List, instead of all Territorial and other Revenues now at the Disposal of the Crown, arising in either of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* or *Lower Canada*, or in the Province of *Canada*, and that Three Fifths of the net Produce of the said Territorial and other Revenues now at the Disposal of the Crown within the Province of *Canada* shall be paid over to the Account of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund ; and

Surrender of Hereditary Revenues of the Crown.



and also during the Life of Her Majesty, and for Five Years after the Demise of Her Majesty, the remaining Two Fifths of the net Produce of the said Territorial and other Revenues now at the Disposal of the Crown within the Province of *Canada* shall be also paid over in like Manner to the Account of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Charges  
already created  
in either Pro-  
vince.

LV. And be it enacted, That the Consolidation of the Duties and Revenues of the said Province shall not be taken to affect the Payment out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund of any sum or sums heretofore charged upon the Rates and Duties already raised, levied, and collected, or to be raised, levied, and collected, to and for the Use of either of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* or *Lower Canada*, or of the Province of *Canada*, for such time as shall have been appointed by the several Acts of the Legislature of the Province by which such Charges were severally authorized.

The Order of  
Charges on the  
Consolidated  
Fund to be:—  
1st. Expense  
of Collection;  
2d. Interest of  
the Debt;  
3d. Payments  
to the Clergy;  
4th. and 5th.  
Civil List;

LVI. And be it enacted, That the Expenses of the Collection, Management and Receipt of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, shall form the First Charge thereon; and that the annual Interest of the Public Debt of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, or of either of them, at the time of the Re-union of the said Provinces, shall form the Second Charge thereon; and that the Payments to be made to the Clergy of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*, and to Clergy of the Church of *Scotland*, and to Ministers of other Christian Denominations, pursuant to any Law or Usage whereby such Payments, before or at the time of passing this Act, were or are legally or usually paid out of the Public or Crown Revenue of either of the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, shall form the Third Charge upon the said Consolidated Revenue Fund; and that the said sum of Forty-Five thousand Pounds shall form the Fourth Charge thereon; and that the said sum of Thirty thousand Pounds, so long as the same shall continue to be payable, shall form the Fifth Charge thereon; and that the other Charges upon the Rates and Duties levied within the said Province of *Canada* hereinbefore reserved shall form the Sixth Charge thereon, so long as such Charges shall continue to be payable.

6th. Other  
Charges  
already made  
on the Public  
Revenue.

Subject to  
the above  
Charges, the  
Consolidated  
Revenue Fund  
to be appropri-  
ated by the  
Provincial Le-  
gislation by  
Bills originat-  
ing in the  
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LVII. And be it enacted, That, subject to the several payments hereby charged on the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature of the Province of *Canada* for the public service, in such manner as they shall think proper: Provided always, that all Bills for appropriating any part of the Surplus of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, or for imposing any new Tax or Impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province of *Canada*: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any Vote, Resolution, or Bill for the Appropriation of any part of the Surplus of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any other Tax or



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1840.

3° & 4° VICTORIÆ, Cap. 35.

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or Impost, to any purpose which shall not have been first recommended by a Mes-  
sage of the Governor to the said Legislative Assembly during the Session in  
which such Vote, Resolution, or Bill shall be passed.

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mended by the  
Governor.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor, by an In-  
strument or Instruments to be issued by him for that purpose under the Great  
Seal of the Province, to constitute Townships in those parts of the Province of  
*Canada* in which Townships are not already constituted, and to fix the Metes and  
Bounds thereof, and to provide for the Election and appointment of Township  
Officers therein, who shall have and exercise the like powers as are exercised by  
the like Officers in the Townships already constituted in that part of the Province  
of *Canada* now called *Upper Canada*; and every such Instrument shall be pub-  
lished by Proclamation, and shall have the Force of Law from a Day to be named  
in each case in such Proclamation.

Townships to  
be constituted.

LIX. And be it enacted, That all Powers and Authorities expressed in this  
Act to be given to the Governor of the Province of *Canada* shall be exercised  
by such Governor in conformity with and subject to such Orders, Instructions,  
and Directions as Her Majesty shall from Time to Time see fit to make or issue.

Powers of Go-  
vernor to be  
exercised  
subject to In-  
structions of  
Her Majesty.

LX. And whereas His late Majesty King *George* the Third, by His Royal Pro-  
clamation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of *October*, in the Third Year of His  
Reign, was pleased to declare that he had put the Coast of *Labrador*, from the  
River *Saint John* to *Hudson's Straits*, with the Islands of *Anticosti* and *Madelaine*,  
and all other smaller Islands lying on the said Coast, under the Care and In-  
spection of the Governor of *Newfoundland*: And whereas by an Act passed in the  
Fourteenth Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty, intituled *An Act for making  
more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America*,  
all such Territories, Islands, and Counties, which had, since the Tenth Day of  
*February* in the Year One thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made  
Part of the Government of *Newfoundland*, were during His Majesty's Pleasure  
annexed to and made Part and Parcel of the Province of *Quebec*, as created and  
established by the said Royal Proclamation; Be it declared and enacted, That  
nothing in this or any other Act contained shall be construed to restrain Her Ma-  
jesty, if She shall be so pleased, from annexing the *Magdalen Islands* in the  
Gulf of *Saint Laurence* to Her Majesty's Island of *Prince Edward*.

Magdalen  
Islands may  
be annexed to  
the Island of  
Prince Ed-  
ward

14 G. 3. c. 83

LXI. And be it enacted, That in this Act unless otherwise expressed therein  
the Words "Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Canada*" are to be under-  
stood to mean "Act of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, enacted by Her  
Majesty, or by the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty, with the Advice and  
Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Canada*;" and  
the

Interpretation  
Clause.



the Words "Governor of the Province of *Canada*," are to be understood as comprehending the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person authorized to execute the Office or the Functions of Governor of the said Province.

Act may be  
altered this  
Session.

LXII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

### SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.		£
Governor	- - - - -	7,000
Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	1,000
UPPER CANADA.		
1 Chief Justice	- - - - -	1,500
4 Puisne Judges, at 900 <i>l.</i> each	- - - - -	3,600
1 Vice Chancellor	- - - - -	1,125
LOWER CANADA.		
1 Chief Justice, Quebec	- - - - -	1,500
3 Puisne Judges, Quebec, at 900 <i>l.</i> each	- - - - -	2,700
1 Chief Justice, Montreal	- - - - -	1,100
3 Puisne Judges, Montreal, at 900 <i>l.</i> each	- - - - -	2,700
1 Resident Judge at Three Rivers	- - - - -	900
1 Judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis	- - - - -	500
1 Judge of the Inferior District of Gaspé	- - - - -	500
Pensions to the Judges, Salaries of the Attornies and Solicitors General, and Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses of Administration of Justice throughout the Province of Canada	- - - - -	20,875

£45,000

SCHEDULE B.		
Civil Secretaries and their Offices	- - - - -	8,000
Provincial Secretaries and their Offices	- - - - -	3,000
Receiver General and his Office	- - - - -	3,000
Inspector General and his Office	- - - - -	2,000
Executive Council	- - - - -	3,000
Board of Works	- - - - -	2,000
Emigrant Agent	- - - - -	700
Pensions	- - - - -	5,000
Contingent Expenses of Public Offices	- - - - -	3,300

£30,000



Chief Secretary. 41877

Kingston 13<sup>th</sup> December 1891.

Respecting the report of the Inspector  
of running the boundary line between  
the provinces of the River and the  
Great Plains.

*Montreal*

Secretary Indian Affairs

Wm. A. O'Connell Esq.

Received 20 December 1891.

1841/12/13



Government House,  
Ottawa 13<sup>th</sup> Decr. 1841

Sir,

I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of your  
letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant, relative  
to the payment by the agent of the  
Sault St Louis Indians of their  
proportion of the expense of running  
the boundary between the  
seigniorie of Sault St Louis and  
L'Assommoir. Mr Baby's dismissal  
from the office of Agent, having  
taken place, and authority to  
provide for the temporary  
discharge of his duties having  
been given to you, you will, of  
course have no difficulty now

in

Wm. L. Napier.  
Supt. Ind. Affairs  
to  
Montreal.



41879

in carrying into effect the  
instructions in this matter  
which you have already received.

Have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant.

W. G. Gendron  
Chief Secretary

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 100, pp. 41,419 - 41,925)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA



Nous les Chefs du Sault St. Louis demandons à informer le Col. Napier qu'en conséquence de l'avis que nous avons reçu, l'après en avoir délibéré en Conseil, nous avons choisi à l'unanimité pour être à la place de Mons. Joseph Baby notre officier résident et interprète Mr. Narcisse DeLorimier en qui nous avons mis toute notre confiance et qu'il a accepté pour nous rendre service. En conséquence nous prions le Col. Napier d'agir au plutôt auprès de Son Excellence l'Administrateur de la Province afin de le faire appointer en cette qualité le tems étant arrivé pour les Censitaires de payer leurs Rentes, en foi de quoi nous avons signé.

Au Sault St. Louis, 21 Décembre 1841.

Grand  
Chiefs

(Martin X Kanasantie	Thomas X Tiahatakon
(Thomas X Sakoahetate	Charles X Katsumkera
Ignace X Kenewatwar	Ignace X Tihontorko
Ignace X Otonharka	Simon X Tarentakon
Louis X Tsiiorakwison	Sose te nihatie
Piene X Sawashese	Sasatis X Thaidiuke
Joseph X Tewennitanken	Tier X Thaseraritha
Frs X X Kasakohte	Sasar X Oterenokte
Sosats a te gmnar	Michel X Tehonnakroken
Sositesagavagene	Jean Bapt. X Uniosken

Nous les Soussignés certifions que les signataires ci-dessus sont les Chefs Iroquois du Sault St. Louis et qu'ils ont signé en notre présence avec connaissance de cause, Sault St. Louis 21 Décembre 1841.

Joseph Marcoux ptre.

Robert McNabb.

NAC RG10  
Vol. 10025  
Reel C- 11,059

(40)  
1841/12/21



Instructions for Mr. E. N. De Lorme's guidance,  
while in the temporary Charge of the Agency of  
the Territory of the South St. Louis.

1<sup>st</sup> That you will affix a number to each receipt which you may give for Money or Wheat paid to you by the Tenants on Account of Rent or Loans & Vintages due to the Signory, and that on the first day of each Month, Commencing on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February Next, you will transmit to this Office a List of the Payments made to you during the preceding Month in the following form, together with your Certificate as to its Correctness, Appended thereto. —

Return of Cash and Wheat received from the Farmers of the  
 Territory of the South St. Louis to the 31 January 1846. Includes

[illegible]

2<sup>d</sup> That, 352  
Shake on - ecc  
8142.  
Receipts in the  
each payment,  
possession, and  
you will trans  
opportunity.  
3<sup>d</sup> That for a  
whether in  
the signature  
each Receipt,  
the second,  
as above.

1841 12/24

**PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES  
CANADA**







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Indian Office,

Montreal 13th May, 1842.

Sir,-

Under the authority conveyed to me by your Letter of the 13th December last, I have employed Mr. Edouard Narcisse de Lorimier, the Resident Interpreter at Caughnawaga, in the temporary discharge of the duties of Agent for the Seigniory of the Sault St. Louis, since the removal of Mr. Joseph Baby from that office.

Mr. de Lorimier has been very successful in collecting the Arrears of Rent due by the Tenants of the Seigniory, and in ascertaining the particulars of the Claims upon the late Agent.

21st  
December  
1841.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Governor General, the enclosed Memorial from the Chiefs of the Iroquois Tribe, praying that the Appointment of Agent for their property, may be conferred upon Mr. de Lorimier should His Excellency be pleased to accede to this application, I will call upon Mr. de Lorimier to furnish the necessary Security: vizt; two approved Sureties, in £250 each, and himself, in £500 Currency.

In my letter of the 10th December last, I reported, that the Law Officer of the Crown at this place, has instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Baby

T.W.C. Murdooh, Esquire,  
Chief Secretary.

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-2-

for an Account of his Agency:- I have recently been informed by Mr. Buchanan, that, he expects to obtain a Judgment in this case, in the course of the ensuing Month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D.C. Napier,  
S.I.A.

(Endorsed on back)

RG 10  
Vol. 10025

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Secretary's Office,

Montreal 2nd June, 1842.

Sir, -

I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th Ultio. and to inform you that adverting to your report and the Memorial from the Chiefs of the Indians at Caughnawaga, His Excellency is pleased to approve of the appointment of M. Edouard Narcisse De Lorimier to be Agent for the Seigniory, in the place of Mr. Baby removed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

T. W. C. Murdooh,  
Chief Secretary.

Lieut. Col. Napier,

&c., &c., &c.

(Endorsed on back

1842 106/02  
NAC RG10  
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(37)



Quebec, 1st August, 1842.

Sir,-

In obedience to the order of reference of His Excellency the Governor General dated the 22nd ult. and made upon the letter of Lieut. Colonel Napier Superintendent of the Indian Department dated 21st ult. requesting to be informed whether under the Registry Ordinance the claims of the Indians as proprietors of the Seignior of Sault St. Louis on the tenants are to be registered. I have the honor to report to you that I am of opinion that under the Registry Ordinance it is necessary in order to preserve the Hypothecary rights of the Crown for the benefit of the Iroquois Indians that all Quints Lods et ventes and other Seignioral dues accrued and accruing upon mutations of property within the Seignior of Sault St. Louis should be registered provided the titles in respect to which these dues may have accrued have been exhibited. The registration in respect to those which have accrued previous to the 1st. January last ought to be effected by 31st December next, and those since that period should be immediately registered and when possible within 40 days from the day of exhibition of titles. In respect to cens et Rentes or other rents, in order to preserve the Hypothecary right, they ought to be registered when the

To T. C. Murdoch, Esq.,  
Chief Secretary,  
Co., Co., Co.

(86)

1842/08/01  
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arrears amount to more than seven years, reference being had to whether the sum due will bear the expense of registration. Leases also made for nine years or any longer term require to be registered.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obed't Serv't,

(Signed) F. A. Primrose.

RG 10  
Vol. 10025

(87)



Montreal, 8th August, 1842.

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Sir,-

I am commanded by the Governor General to Acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and its enclosure from the Agent for the Seigniory of Sault St. Louis, requesting to be informed whether under the Registry Ordinance the claims of the Indians as proprietors of that Seigniory are to be registered. His Excellency having directed your letter to be referred to the Crown Officer for his opinion, I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information and guidance a copy of the Report which has been received from Mr. Primrose on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Rawson W. Rawson.

Chief Secretary.

Lt. Colonel Napier,

Secretary Indian Affairs,

&c., &c., &c.

( Endorsed on back )

1842/08/08  
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2554. Indian Office, 5207  
 Montreal 10<sup>th</sup> April 1843

With reference to your letter  
 of the 1<sup>st</sup> ultimo, I have the honor herewith  
 to transmit for the information of the  
 officers of the Crown, authentic copies of two  
 documents in support of the claims of the  
 Abenagamis Indians, to certain lands in  
 the township of Beauport, which have been  
 furnished by the Prothonotary of the Court  
 at Three Rivers, and are thus described:

1. "Acte d'Accord entre le Sieur de Beauport & Mon<sup>seigneur</sup> de Beauport, 30 Avril 1708."
2. "Accord entre M<sup>re</sup> Monteflon & les Successeurs  
 de Beauport, du 30 Janvier 1771, & Acte du  
 dit Accord du 3 Avril 1771."

Richard M. Randen, Esquire,

Chief Secretary

Respectfully

1843/04/10



Agreeably to the directions conveyed to me  
in the concluding Paragraph of your letter of  
the 6<sup>th</sup> March, I transmit the undermentioned  
Papers, marked A. B. C. & D. of the  
Records belonging to the Indians of the District  
of Louis: St. Louis and Lorette in Canada East. 1845.

A. { Copy of Letter from Louis XIV of 29<sup>th</sup> May 1686. *Acquisitio de*  
do. do. Cont. de Louis. 21<sup>st</sup> October 17<sup>th</sup> *Compagnie*

B. { Letter from Mr. Chabry dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1845.  
stating that the Seigneur of St. Louis had their  
lands in East and West Canada, under the *Seigneur's Title*  
10<sup>th</sup> Article of the Capitulation of Montreal, of St. Louis.  
in 1760, and the Royal Proclamation  
of 1763.

C. { Copy of the Title of the Huron Indians of  
Lorette, for their lands in the Concession  
of St. Gabriel, dated 7<sup>th</sup> March 1742.



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Have the honor to be

Yours most obedient

Wm. M. Linnell

of St. Louis

L. L. L.



A.

5221

Copies of the Letters in  
the possession of the Rogers  
Indians for the delivery of  
the Sault St. Louis Dist.

N<sup>o</sup> 1: dated 29<sup>th</sup> May 1680.

--2: do 31<sup>st</sup> October--

In 2554. Ct. Major 10<sup>th</sup> April.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 121, pp. 4859 - 5585)

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*Abstract of Indian Titles  
as the same were transmitted  
to the Chippewas on the  
10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1813.*







and other documents under which the Indians held lands in Canada East, here on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1843.)

Quintessence of Title or other Descriptive Document.	Date of Title, &c.	Remarks.
Acte d'accord entre les Indes Hurons & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1708, April	50 <sup>th</sup>
Accord entre les Indes Hurons & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1771, January	50 <sup>th</sup>
Acte d'accord entre les Indes Hurons & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	April	5 <sup>th</sup>
Copy of the Title from Louis XIV. for the Original Grant of the Seigneurie of the River of the Madeleine to the French of the Nation of the River of the Madeleine.	1680, May	27 <sup>th</sup>
Copy of the Title from the French of the Nation of the River of the Madeleine to the French of the Nation of the River of the Madeleine.	October	27 <sup>th</sup>
Letter from the Hon. Mr. Clarke, in celebration of the Centenary of the British Conquest of the Province of the River of the Madeleine.	1843, March	28 <sup>th</sup>
Copy of the Title from the French of the Nation of the River of the Madeleine to the French of the Nation of the River of the Madeleine.	1742, March	27 <sup>th</sup>
Convention for the French of the Nation of the River of the Madeleine.	1700, August	28 <sup>th</sup>
Transaction entre le Duc de Bourgogne & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1701, May	10 <sup>th</sup>
Transaction entre le Duc de Bourgogne & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1702, June	15 <sup>th</sup>
Declaration de l'Assemblée de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1725, July	11 <sup>th</sup>
Transaction entre les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1796, August	30 <sup>th</sup>
Acte d'accord entre les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine & les Indes de la Nation de la Rivière de la Madeleine.	1796, August	31 <sup>st</sup>

Indian Office,  
Montreal 12<sup>th</sup> April 1843  
J. J. Fabre  
J. J. Fabre



# REPORT

ON THE

## AFFAIRS OF THE INDIANS IN CANADA,

LAI D BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

20TH MARCH, 1845.



### PROVINCE OF CANADA.

By His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

To Rawson William Rawson, John Davidson, and William Hepburn, Esquires,—GREETING :

*Know ye, that I, reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity, and ability, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Rawson William Rawson, John Davidson, and William Hepburn, to be the Commissioners to inquire into the application of the annual grant of money made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the benefit of the Indians in this Province, together with such other matters connected with the Affairs of the Indians residing in or visiting Canada, as have come, or you shall consider right to bring under the cognizance of the Provincial Government, and to report to me upon the said several matters and whether in your opinion any change should be made in the manner of conducting the business of the Indian Department, or in the application of the funds placed at its disposal; hereby charging and commanding all persons to be aiding and assisting you, as Commissioners aforesaid, in the performance of the duties by this Commission assigned to you. And know ye further, that I do hereby give full power and authority to you as Commissioners as aforesaid, to call before you all and every such person and persons as you may think proper, and to send for and examine all such papers, records, and documents, of every description, as you shall judge necessary, with a view to obtain such information as you may deem requisite for your guidance and assistance in investigating the several matters and things as aforesaid.*

*Given under my Hand and Seal, at Kingston, this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and in the sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.*

(Signed,)

CHARLES BAGOT.

*By Command,*

(Signed,)

S. B. HARRISON,

Secretary.

A



of the English language among the tribes. In some settlements, however, the English solely, or the English and French jointly, are spoken. In all, their native language is retained and encouraged. The aptitude of the Indians for the acquisition of knowledge, is as great as that of the whites, or may even in some respects be said to surpass it. Their qualifications as artisans, are stated to be less marked than in the Upper Province, and the number acquainted with handicraft to be smaller.

In agriculture, considerable progress has been made of late years. Formerly, they cultivated only Indian corn, using the hoe and spade. At present, barley, oats, peas, beans and potatoes, are cultivated to a considerable extent, and each settlement possesses a greater or less number of ploughs; several have adopted the system of a rotation of crops, and apply manure to the land, like the English and Scotch settlers in their neighbourhood.

Most of the tribes possess stock, chiefly horses, cows, and a few oxen, but they are not skilful in the management of them.

One of the peculiarities of the Indians, in their native state, is their proud aversion to labour; hence in the early stages of civilization, they are accustomed to impose upon the women the greater part of the labour in the field and household. This continues to prevail to a considerable extent among the Indians of Lower Canada. A systematic division of the day and of the hours of labour, is not yet practised among them. The Indian seldom leaves home in the morning before eight or nine o'clock, when the sun being risen the air begins to grow warm; he then in some settlements goes to chapel, in others to his field, where he continues at work during the heat of the day, for six or seven hours, leaving off at about four P. M. The rest of the day is spent in idleness in the village, or in fishing and fowling, and sometimes in attendance at church. At times he will stay at home all day, or sleep during the heat of noon-tide.

The Indians have in general, no stated hour for their meals, except their breakfast, which they eat before they leave home. Indeed their language does not contain terms for the periodical meals of civilized life; they are all included in the term "eating." Such as can afford it, eat three times a day, when they happen to feel hungry; but the majority eat only twice a day, morning and evening. When they stay at home and have food at their command, they eat several times in the course of the day.

Their health is generally stated to be as good as that of their white neighbours, and they are subject to the same diseases. It has been remarked, however, that Epidemics have proved more fatal among this race, than among the whites; but this difference arises probably from moral and social, rather than from physical causes. Since the year 1823 the Indians of Canada East have received advice and attendance, when necessary, from the Army Medical Officers, in consequence of a regulation to that effect, established by the Earl of Dalhousie.

The usual number of children born to a married couple, is stated, by the greater number of authorities, to be six or seven; the number reared to be four or five. The number among the wilder tribes, however, is less, and is reported not to exceed two or three.

Few of them live in wigwams, except the Algonquins and Nipissings, at the Lake of Two Mountains, and some of the Iroquois at St. Regis, who occupy them temporarily during the summer season, when their fields are at a distance from their fixed residences.

Few, if any, of their national institutions and customs remain, since their conversion. Their Pagan ceremonies and observances are abandoned. The rites of baptism, marriage and burial, are observed among them as among the whites. The possession and descent of property are regulated by the same rules, except that by provision of the Government, their land cannot be alienated from the tribe to which it belongs, without the consent of the Crown. The land is not divided among the members of the tribe, but it is not occupied nor tilled in common. Each member chooses any parcel of ground, within the reserve of his tribe, which he pleases, provided it be not already appropriated by another, and this he cultivates for the support of his own family, without the interference, and secure from the intrusion of his neighbours. This parcel he can bequeath to his heirs, or to any member of his tribe; if he expresses no wish on the subject, his heirs take undisputed possession of it.

The fondness of the Indians for hunting is stated to have abated considerably, owing, in a great measure, to the difficulty of indulging it. Formerly it was usual for the male adults to pass the winter in the forests, in pursuit of game; but now few, except the Algonquins and Nipissings, already referred to as living in wigwams, and a few of the Abenquois, continue the practice. A general view of the Indians of Canada East, is shewn in the following Table, a description of the several Bands will supply the information peculiar to each.

TABLE.

NAMES OF THE TRIBES.	WHERE SETTLED.	CHIEFS.	MEN.	WOMEN.	Boys.			Girls.			TOTAL.
					From 10 to 15 years of age.	5 to 9.	1 to 4.	10 to 14 years of age.	5 to 9.	1 to 4.	
Iroquois,.....	Catchawaga,.....	10	247	306	61	67	72	53	66	64	953
Ditto,.....	St. Regis,.....	12	106	127	33	35	33	17	33	54	450
Algonquins,.....	Lake of Two Mountains,...	3	92	116	23	20	19	29	26	5	333
Nipissings,.....	Ditto,.....	4	71	85	23	15	12	17	29	7	263
Iroquois,.....	Ditto,.....	9	78	103	17	19	24	22	21	23	316
Abenquois,.....	St. Francis,.....	9	91	111	14	27	32	14	26	29	353
Ditto,.....	Becancour,.....	5	19	33	7	5	4	2	7	2	84
Hurons,.....	La Jette Lorette,.....	6	58	55	8	6	11	16	13	16	189
Algonquins,.....	In the neighbourhood of } Three Rivers,.....: }	3	22	34	5	9	10	3	3	3	92
Têtes de Boule,.....	River St. Maurice,.....	3	28	22	1	10	7	6	6	3	86
Amalacites, } Micmacs, and } Abenquois, }	Uncertain,.....	11	54	66	11	7	0	0	3	28	180
Grand Total,....		84	866	1038	203	220	224	179	233	234	3301



# 1. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA OR SAULT ST. LOUIS.

Parliamentary Paper, 1855, Page 50. Evidence of Secy. of Indian Affairs. Doc. 1842, Mar. 1842, Appen. No. 3 and latter material. The population is upwards of 1100, but the number of Indians entitled to receive presents is only 955, the remainder being half breeds, and, as such, excluded from a participation in them. In 1837 it was 932, and in 1837, 967, but it is probable that, in the earlier of these years, fewer precautions were taken to prevent an abuse of the issues. During the seven years, from 1835 to 1841, the number of Baptisms which took place was 413, averaging fifty-nine yearly; and the number of deaths was 241, averaging thirty-four yearly. The increase, therefore, by the excess of births over deaths during this period was 172. There is scarcely a pure blooded Indian in this settlement. Their general health is the same as that of their white neighbours. Pulmonary diseases are the most prevalent among them. There has not been an instance, at Caughnawaga, of an Indian woman living unmarried with a white man, for a long period. The birth of illegitimate children has also become less frequent than formerly, and particularly since nocturnal assemblies and dances have been abolished in the village; only one illegitimate child was baptized during the year 1842.

The Seignior of Sault St. Louis, was granted to

the Jesuits in the year 1680, "*Pour contribuer à la conversion, instruction et subsistence des Iroquois.*" This concession was made by two separate instruments; the first from Louis XIV, dated 29th May, 1680, confined the grant to a front of two leagues; the second from the *Compte de Frontenac*, dated 31st October, 1680, made an addition to that front of one league and a half or thereabouts, by a depth of two leagues. The title deeds contain a clause to the effect, "*que la dite terre nominée le Sault appartiendra toute défrichée à Sa Majesté lorsque les dits Iroquois l'abandonneront.*"

The Seignior continued under the superintendence and management of the Jesuits until the 15th April, 1762, when it was entirely and exclusively vested in the Iroquois, under the supervision of the Indian Department. The terms and conditions of the new titles or declarations, under the Letters Patent *de T'ennier*, dated 19th December, 1827, are such as are usual, and have been stipulated in the grants made in the Seigniories heretofore belonging to the late order of Jesuits in this Province.

The Seignior is at present under the immediate management of an Agent duly authorized, who is required to render an annual account, formally attested, of the transactions of his agency, and to explain to the Iroquois Chiefs, in full Council, (in the presence of the missionary and Superintendent of Indians,) the particulars of the receipts and expenditure, and finally to transmit the accounts and vouchers to the Secretary of Indian Affairs, by whom the abstract is printed and furnished to the Indians. The following is an abstract of these statements for the last fifteen years:—

## ABSTRACT.

	INCOME.						EXPENDITURE.					
	WHEAT.			MONEY.			WHEAT.			MONEY.		
	Minots.	Pots.	Qts.	£	s.	d.	Minots.	Pots.	Qts.	£	s.	d.
From April 17, 1826, to Jan. 16, 1827,	161	3	1½	25	7	5½	161	3	1½	27	10	4
" Jan. 27, 1827, to " 31, 1828,	161	1	0	60	12	0½	161	1	0	56	6	6
" Feb. 1, 1828, to " 31, 1829,	116	5	0½	49	2	9½	116	5	0½	34	15	6
" " 1, 1829, to " 31, 1830,	83	1	0	48	1	8½	83	4	0	66	11	0
" " 1, 1830, to April 1, 1830,	144	7	0	25	13	2½	144	7	0	23	13	10½
" Sept. 1, 1830, to Oct. 31, 1831,	639	8	0	54	8	5	553	0	0	100	3	9
" Nov. 1, 1831, to Oct. 31, 1832,	313	16	1	181	13	9	401	0	0	156	4	5½
" " 1, 1832, to May 31, 1833,	260	11	1½	163	9	5	389	16	0½	163	3	4½
" June 1, 1833, to Oct. 31, 1834,	723	1	0½	234	14	7½	769	2	1	219	6	11
" Nov. 1, 1834, to Jan. 31, 1836,	267	4	0½	93	0	9½	258	16	0½	97	3	3
" Sept. 4, 1837, to Sept. 30, 1838,	62	10	0½	52	19	7½	69	11	0½	52	19	7½
" Oct. 1, 1838, to April 17, 1839,	278	1	1½	177	8	2½	251	4	0	186	9	9½
" April 18, 1839, to April 7, 1840,	180	17	0	164	1	8½	181	19	0	164	10	1
" Dec. 29, 1841, to May 8, 1843,	320	7	1	123	17	0½	320	17	1	131	2	0

A copy of the accounts for the last year is inserted at length in the Appendix, No. 86, with the view of exhibiting the nature of the transactions. In addition to these revenues the tribe is entitled to an annuity of £62 10s. 0d. currency, from the State of New York, for land sold to that State, under a treaty executed in the City of New York, on the 31st May, 1769, which the Chiefs receive in person from the American Authorities, and expend without the interference of the Government.

The quantity of land under cultivation in this settlement is about 2250 acres; in 1837 it was reported to

be 2230 acres. The land is of inferior quality along the front of the tract. But in the rear concessions, and in those on the River La Tortue, it is better adapted to agricultural purposes. The number of acres cultivated by each family may be averaged at ten; a few families cultivate from thirty to forty acres each. In those cases in which families have no land, they procure their subsistence, in summer, by the wages of the men who are employed in navigating boats and rafts down to Montreal; and in winter by the profits arising from the sale of snow-shoes, baskets, moccasins, &c., which they make up themselves; some

E



engage as labourers with white settlers. There are not any who derive the whole of their support from agriculture, and many depend chiefly on fishing and hunting; at present very few of the tribe pass the winter in hunting. The summer hunt lasts about two months, but it is only when they can obtain leave from the tribes occupying the north side of the River St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, to hunt on their grounds, that they can pursue the chase, as they have no hunting grounds of their own. Occasionally, they resort to the upper part of the River Chateaugay, near the Province line. Their attachment to the chase and fishing is stated to be on the decline.

Within the last fifteen years between forty and fifty families have commenced to till the land; they at first followed the old Canadian mode of agriculture, and used only the hoe, which is still retained by a considerable number; but others have adopted the more advanced method, introduced among their white neighbours. The members of the tribe own forty-five ploughs, and forty harrows, with a number of spades, hoes, axes, &c. They appear to understand the use of these implements, and, with few exceptions, to take care of them. They possess 115 oxen, 172 cows, 206 horses, and 341 swine, with some poultry, but unfortunately many of them perish in consequence of the Indians not understanding the management of their stock in the winter season. In the year 1841 they raised 2876 bushels of Indian corn, 950 bushels of oats, forty bushels of barley, 790 bushels of beans and peas, 2307 bushels of potatoes, and 635 tons of hay.

A resident Roman Catholic missionary, perfectly conversant with the Indian language, and paid by the Government, is attached to this settlement, where he has been stationed for a long period. There is in the village a substantial and spacious stone church, with a steeple and two bells, and a Presbytery for the missionary, also of stone; both buildings were erected by the Jesuits; and in the year 1832, the Imperial Government granted £200 for the repairs of the church, and in the following year a large bell was sent out by command of Her Majesty. The missionary celebrates the mass and preaches every Sabbath and Holiday, and there is daily service morning and evening, throughout the year; he also catechises the children daily. The Iroquois have every means of religious instruction, which are enjoyed by other Roman Catholics, and they are reported to be regular in their attendance at confession, and at the holy Communion.

There is not at present a school of any description at Caughnawaga, but five boys of the tribe are educated at the school at Christeville. In the year 1835, Lord Aylmer appointed an English teacher of the Roman Catholic persuasion to conduct a school at this village; but, like a former similar attempt, on the part of the Society for Promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute settlers, it failed, through the prejudices of the missionary to the introduction of the English language. The teacher was in consequence withdrawn in 1838, by order of the Earl of Gosford. There are not any tradesmen, strictly speaking, among the tribe, a few may be classed as self-taught carpenters and joiners, and nearly all are expert in the use of the axe and saw.

With regard to their moral habits, the Superintendent states, that he considers these Indians to be very little inferior to the lower order of the French Canadian population in the District.

The Chiefs and all other respectable Indians, acknowledge that their condition has been improved within the last few years, and they appear to be very desirous of advancing. In the summer of 1841, a

Temperance Society was established among them by the Bishop of Nancy. The missionary reports that he finds them much less addicted to vicious habits than formerly, their morals are improved, and a larger number follow agricultural pursuits. For a few years this settlement was much disturbed by petty local disputes and dissensions, but during the last two years tranquillity has been restored. The gallantry of these Indians, in resisting and defeating the Rebels who collected at their village in November, 1838, met with the marked approbation of the Governor and the Secretary of State, and was brought under the notice of the Queen, who authorized a special issue of presents, in token of Her commendation.

## 2. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS.

Parliamentary Paper, 1859, 51. E. These Indians occupy a tract of land intersected by the boundary line of the Province, on the parallel of 43° N. latitude, so that the southern portion of the tract belongs to the State of New York, and the Indians occupying it are American subjects. This circumstance has at various times given rise to feuds and disputes, to which, since the Treaty of Washington has now removed all doubts to the true line, it is very desirable to put an end as far as possible, by determining and clearly making out the line of boundary throughout the tract; the village is wholly within the Canadian Territory.

The portion of land occupied by the British Indians is of a triangular form, extending from the Peninsula of St. Regis, on which the village is situated, about twelve miles along the shore of the River St. Lawrence, and Luke St. Francis, by which it is bounded on the north; along the boundary line on the south, it extends nearly fourteen miles; on the east it is bounded by the Township of Godmanchester. Its area is about 21,000 acres.

The village covers about thirty acres; it contains seventy-nine dwelling houses, and fifty-one small barns and stables, all of wood, owned and occupied by British Indians, and forty houses and twenty-eight barns and stables, also of wood, owned and occupied by American Indians.

The number of British Indians entitled to receive presents is 450. The American Indians are stated to be more numerous. In 1827 the number of British Indians was only 348, and in 1837, 361.

The number of British Indians entitled to receive presents is 450. The American Indians are stated to be more numerous. In 1827 the number of British Indians was only 348, and in 1837, 361.

The increase, therefore, within the last six years, has been considerable, and more rapid than in the preceding ten years. The number of baptisms during the last ten years, has amounted to 165. The number of deaths during the same period is not stated. The number of half breeds of legitimate birth, is stated not to exceed ten; but it is probable, that this does not include the quarter breeds and others of still more impure Indian blood, and there is no means of ascertaining the number of those illegitimately born. The resident Superintendent, however, estimates the latter at between thirty and forty. He reports that such births occur as frequently as formerly, in proportion to the number of the tribe.

Besides the land at St. Regis, these Indians are also the proprietors of nine Islands in the River St. Lawrence, and of a reservation of land, called Natfield, in the Eastern District of the Upper Province, lying between the counties of Stormont and Glengarry, and containing 30,000 acres.\*

\* This is the extent, according to the Report of the Surveyor General, in the Report of the Indian Department made in 1837; the extent of this Reserve and the Islands, is stated to amount together to 25,250 acres.



## Your Commissioners recommend:

1. That every practicable means should be adopted to make the distribution in the manner most beneficial to the Indians. That with this view, the practice of detaining them in attendance at Manitoulin until all that are expected have arrived, (which interval has averaged nearly a fortnight from the arrival of the first band,) should be abandoned, and that the Issue should be made to each band as soon after its arrival as convenient.

This change has been strongly recommended by all the resident officers, the Superintendent, the Chaplain, and the Surgeon, on the grounds of the moral disadvantages attending the crowding together of this large assemblage for several days; of the hardships which the Indians suffer through the difficulty of obtaining provisions, and the consequent expense thrown upon the Government in providing for their necessities; and the risk of fever and other diseases consequent upon their crowded state, and their squalid and unclean habits, at the hottest season of the year. The Chief Superintendent objects to the change, on the ground that some of the Indians having received their Presents, will return disguised in dress and appearance, and attempt to obtain a second allowance.

The resident Superintendent, Mr. Anderson, who has had many years experience of the system recommended at Drummond Island, does not apprehend that the imposition to any material extent can be successfully practised; and if the plan of enrolment already suggested be adopted, there will be no opportunity for it.

If this change be made, another objectionable practice of making a parade of this distribution will be avoided. A party of visitors has usually accompanied the Chief Superintendent on this occasion, led by a natural curiosity to see so large an assemblage of this interesting race, and to witness their national costume, habits, dances, &c.

The effect must be to encourage the retention of these peculiarities, to foster the national pride of the red man, and to retard his civilization, in direct opposition to his own interests, and the whole policy of the Government.

An abuse has accompanied this practice, of furnishing transport to these visitors between Pontchartraine and Manitoulin, and sometimes further, to Sault St. Marie, at the expense of the Government.

The amount, including the charge for the conveyance of the Chief Superintendent and Commissariat Officer, has averaged about £240 a year.\*

Your Commissioners would invite attention to their Special Report already made upon this subject, (Appendix No. 83.) in which the facts are more fully detailed, and which led to a change of the practice during the year 1843.

2. That with the same view, the necessity for any lengthened attendance of the settled Indians away from their homes should be prevented. Their habits of industry are disturbed by such absence. Their crops are exposed to neglect and plunder, and their health is liable to suffer from exposure and want of food during their journey. As far as your Commissioners are informed, arrangements may be made, by which almost all but the roving Indians and others residing beyond the pale of civilization, may be supplied with their Presents at places near their settlement.

3. That where the attendance of settled Indians at a distant post is unavoidable, the Issue should be made in bulk, in order to prevent the necessity for the attendance of all the band, including women and children.

4. That there appears no objection to the Presents being Issued to the settled Indians in bulk, as long as the Band concerned are satisfied, and there is no reason to

apprehend injustice on the part of the Chiefs in the distribution.

This part of the subject under several heads:

1.

Although the Crown claims the Territorial Estate and eminent Domain in Canada, as in other of the older Colonies; it has ever since its possession of the Province, conceded to the Indians the right of occupancy upon their old hunting grounds, and their claim to compensation for its surrender, reserving to itself the exclusive privilege of treating with them for the surrender or purchase of any portions of the Land. This is distinctly laid down in the Proclamation of 1763, and the principle has since been generally acknowledged and rarely infringed upon by the Government. The same rule has been followed by the Government of the United States, who pay annuities for the surrender of Indian Lands to the extent of about £140,000 a-year.

In Lower Canada, where settlement had made considerable progress before the Conquest, and where civilization and Christianity had been introduced among the Indians, their Territorial Possessions had at that time become circumscribed within defined limits, and in many instances were held by Patents under the French Crown, or individual Seigneurs. Of these reserves, the several Tribes still retain possession, and there is only one section of the country, viz.: on the Ottawa, in which the Indians have been dispossessed of their ancient hunting grounds without compensation.

This encroachment, however, was not the act of the Government, but the natural consequence of the extension of the Lumber Trade in that direction, which has gradually cleared the country, destroyed the game, and introduced White Settlers holding possession of the land without any authority on the part of the Government.

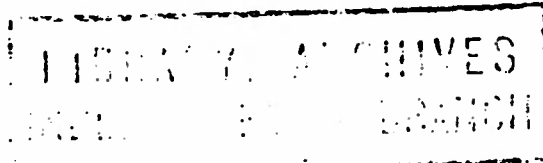
In Upper Canada, on the other hand, where at the time of the Conquest, the Indians were the chief occupants of the Territory where they were all Pagans and uncivilized; it became necessary, as the settlement of the country advanced, to make successive agreements with them for the peaceable surrender of portions of their hunting grounds. The terms were sometimes for a certain quantity of Presents, such as have been before described, once delivered, or for an annual payment in perpetuity, either in money, or more generally in similar Presents. One of the earliest of these agreements was made with the Mississauga Tribe on the Grand River in 1784, by which the Crown purchased above 670,000 acres, to be again ceded to the Six Nations on their retirement from the United States, at the close of the War of Independence.

These agreements are mostly drawn up in general terms; they do not appear to have been recorded, and some of them are missing. They sometimes contain reservations of a part of the land surrendered for the future occupation of the Tribe. In other cases, separate agreements for such reservations have been made, or the reservations have been established by their being omitted from the surrender, and in those instances consequently the Indians hold upon their original Title of occupancy.

In all these cases, and in the Grants of purchased Lands, which, on two or three occasions the Government has made for the settlement of certain Tribes, the power of alienation is distinctly withheld from the Indians and reserved to the Crown.

In a few recent instances the Indians have purchased Land for themselves, with the proceeds of their annuities.

\* See Appendix No. 84.





50th. Does the birth of illegitimate children among the unmarried women occur as frequently now as heretofore, and in what light is the circumstance received by the Indians?—The birth of such children has become less frequent than formerly, and particularly since nocturnal assemblies and dances have been abolished in the village. Only one illegitimate child was baptised at Caughnawaga during the last year. However, the Indians view such conduct with true Christian charity, and the transgressor is not thereby disgraced or deprived of her chance of obtaining a husband as among the whites.

51st. Do any of the Indians enjoy all or any of the civil and political rights possessed by other subjects of Her Majesty?—In answer to this question, I have to quote the opinion of the Crown officers of Lower Canada, viz., "The Indians under the age of twenty-one years are minors in the eye of the law; beyond that age they have the rights of other subjects."

52nd. Are there any instances of Indians possessing such rights, besides those of the children of educated white men married to Indian women?—All Indians, whether of full or half blood, possess such rights; but very few, if any, are qualified or disposed to exercise them.

53rd. In your opinion, have the Indians the knowledge and ability to exercise those rights?—I am decidedly of opinion, that they do not possess either of these qualifications.

(Signed)

D. C. NAPIER,

S. I. A.

Indian Office, Montreal,  
31st January, 1843.

#### APPENDIX No. 4.

Evidence of the Rev. J. Marconx, Missionary at Caughnawaga, having reference to the progress of that Settlement:—

#### ANSWERS.

1st. I have been thirty-one years with the Indians.

2d. I think there is much less disorderly conduct than formerly; their morals are much better; much greater number than heretofore are engaged in Agriculture. If I had been assisted by the authorities of the Department, I would have done much more; but very often what was done by me was undone by others. If the Government, which is all powerful, would assist the Missionaries in preventing the Indians from drinking, they would soon become a good people. But up to the last few years, Government itself furnished rum to the Indians, apart from what was very often given to them by certain Officers. Their other means of gaining a livelihood, are manning barges and bateaux, and taking down rafts, which occupations afford numerous opportunities of drinking. Some extra Present given at the annual distribution to those who do not drink, and a deduction of some of the articles from the usual number given, from those who do drink, would have a very good effect.

3d. They are settled according to the old French system, in villages, having each their fields, meadows, and sugar manufactories round them on the reservation granted them; very frequently several portions of land isolated from each other form the property of each individual. The standing wood belongs to no one;—they can clear new land whenever they wish, and sell to each other the work they have performed, but not the adjoining land.

4th. *Sault St. Louis* is the largest and the principal village in Canada. It contains more than two hundred houses, a good number whereof are of stone, and the remainder of logs or stone foundations. Its population is now from 1100 to 1200 souls. There are a very few white families who have no property but are all tenants.

5th. Not at *Sault St. Louis*.

6th. The answer to this question will be found in No. 2.

7th. The Superintendent could have better answered this question than me. All the families cultivate the land more or less; they sow at least Indian Corn, Beans, and Potatoes.

8th. He is safe from all intrusion on the land which he has cleared of stones, or bought or received by inheritance. He can sell it as well as purchase it, but to the Indians or half-breeds (*métis*) only, and not to the whites, who have no right to hold property on the Indian Reserves in Lower Canada.

9th. Their mode of Agriculture has been greatly extended, but there is not what may strictly be called improvement in their system of Agriculture, which is still the same as regards Indian Corn, being done with a hoe by women. Now, however, several fence their fields with Indian Corn, whereas before they were only protected by the fence of the common, which is made and repaired at the expense of the village. They cultivate nothing in common, each family for itself.

10th. Twenty-four years ago there was not a single plough in the village, every thing being done with a hoe, because only Indian Corn, beans, and other vegetables were sown. Now there are a great many, though not half enough, because the Indians have begun during the last fifteen or twenty years to sow wheat, pease, oats, barley, &c.

11th. The Superintendent's annual statistical report will answer this question.

12th. The same answer as the preceding one.

13th. Their system of Agriculture is not different from that of their white neighbours, whom they copy in every respect, except that they have only English and American ploughs.

14th. See No. 10.

15th. See the Superintendent's statistical report.

16th. The Indian Corn is the principal food of the Indians, is generally cultivated by women, with the help sometimes of the men. Other grain cultivated with the plough is entirely worked by men. The hay is mowed by the men and turned by the women. The produce of the land is common to each family or house, and is not divided among individuals.

17th. Generally speaking, the Indian begins the day by eating. Towards eight or nine o'clock, when the sun begins to throw out its heat, he goes to his field, where he works in the greatest heat until the evening, he then returns to his house to take his other meal. In winter, between the morning and evening meals, he goes to cut wood; but when he remains at home he eats several times during the day. There is not a beggar to be found among the Indians.

18th. The Indians have no stated number of meals, nor any fixed time for taking them; it all depends on circumstances. No word can be found in their tongue for breakfast, dinner, lunch, supper, &c.; they always use the expression, "to eat."

19th. By no means; their hunting grounds having long since been encroached upon by immigration; and the



rivers containing no more fish, they have necessarily lost their taste for those exercises.

20th. At present they only hunt and fish in the neighborhood when they have nothing to do. I must except a few individuals who still find means of living partly by hunting, but their number is very small. For instance, there are not more than four or five in the Village of Sault St. Louis.

21st. A very small number of the Indians of the Sault, as I have already stated, go to hunt deer in winter at the sources of the Chateaugay River; towards the 43th degree of latitude; two or three others go hunting in summer on the Ottawa, on the lands of the Algonquins.

22nd. It has completely ruined the hunting and fishing.

23rd. All the Indians of Lower Canada are Christians since the establishment of the villages, for no infidels are admitted there.

24th. The Indians of Lower Canada are exclusively Catholics; a religion without exterior forms of worship would not suit them in any way.

25th. They frequent very regularly, and from conviction, the Temple in which the perpetual sacrifice is every day offered up.

26th. There is no comparison between the Christian and the Pagan Indians.

27th. They have a great desire for improvement, but they are incapable of it by themselves; it would require another and all-powerful aid.

28th. Not in Lower Canada.

29th. At Sault St. Louis the number of Baptisms of the last ten years is one quarter more than before that period. Then there were not more than fifty Baptisms; now there are from 70 to 80.

30th. All the means which the Catholic Religion affords.

31st. At Sault St. Louis there is a Church of stone, 95 feet in length by 36 in depth, but too small for the present population.

32nd. Besides the prayers which are said at home morning and evening, there is also public morning and evening prayer at Church every day of the year, for those who wish to assist. On Sunday, morning and evening service as every where else—add to that all the other practices of the Catholic Religion.

33rd. There are none at present.

34th. When there is a school, it is not regularly attended by the children who are employed at work by their parents.

35th. If they could be made constant, I think they would not be behind the whites as regards aptitude in acquiring knowledge. But being poor and obliged to earn their living from their earliest youth, they only go to school when they have nothing else to do.

36th. Having been excluded from the control of the schools heretofore established here, I can say nothing of the system of instruction nor of the nature of the books used.

37th. They evince a certain disinclination for the Mechanical Arts in general, considering as slaves, those who learn trades; several of them, however, work well enough in wood, (Carpenter and Joiner's work,) but without being obliged to serve an apprenticeship.

38th. See the preceding answer.

39th. The health of the Indians would be much better than that of the whites, if they did not ruin it, the men by drinking and the women by hard work.

40th. Pulmonary diseases and consumption for the reasons mentioned in the preceding article.

41st. Not having known the Indians before their civilization, I cannot establish a comparison.

42nd. During a long period, the number of Indians has diminished instead of increasing. The principal reason, though not the only one, is that during the existence of the Company of the North West, the greatest portion of the young men used to engage themselves for the winter in the upper parts of the country, and returned only after ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and some of them not at all. Those engagements are more scarce, though there are still a few more with the Hudson's Bay Company; another reason is that the squaws lose their fertility, from their mode of living and their working like men.

43rd. From six to seven children is the mean number born in each family, and from four to five the mean number of those who live. But this rule is not without exception—some bring up more children, and others lose them all very young.

44th. It is during the suckling time that most of the children die. There are several reasons for these premature deaths.—1st. As the squaws do not give their children anything to eat, on account of their poverty, but feed them solely with their milk, which is often of a bad quality, or on account of their hard work which easily overbeats their blood, their food besides not being sufficient, cannot be wholesome.—2dly. When they have little milk, which must often happen, or when they are sick, they carry or send their children from door to door to those women of the village who may then have sucklings, in order that they may each give a little milk until the child has had enough.—3dly. The mothers do not keep their children clean enough, so that they are subject to cutaneous diseases which bring on bad fevers. These are the principal but not the only causes of premature deaths.

45th. Very seldom at present, because for the last twenty years the Chiefs will not allow the whites to settle among them.

46th. If by the word *Métis* you mean those who are half or less than half Indian, they are very numerous. At Sault St. Louis you would not perhaps find ten pure Indians. The annual Presents have a few years ago been unjustly taken from some of these half breeds, while they have been given to others who have less Indian blood, and in other villages no distinction is made. But this would call for a long explanation which would not be of any advantage to those who have been the cause of this spoliation, which is unfortunately maintained, though it is impossible not to see its injustice.

47th. There is no difference; their education which is exactly the same, gives them the very same ideas, the same prejudices, and the same character, because they all speak the same tongue.

48th. On the contrary, the Indian women married to whites, with a very few exceptions, have been much more unhappy, because generally the whites who marry squaws are poor people who cannot find wives elsewhere. But this does not happen any more, as I have above stated.

49th. None of them do.

50th. Cases of illegitimate birth which were very frequent, now happen very seldom; from 1842 to 1848 only one case occurred.

51st. The Indians being considered as minors, under the protection of the Government, who appoints a Superintendent over them, and without whom they can have no transactions with the whites, cannot be considered as



enjoying the same civil and political rights as the whites. But their condition is not the worse for that, on the contrary, they find themselves much happier, as they could not conduct their affairs alone, civilization with them being still in its infancy.

52nd. In each village the rights of the half-breeds and pure Indians are absolutely the same; it is the half-breeds who have prevented the entire extinction of the Indian race in our Lower Canada villages, for without the former the latter would be reduced to nothing.

53rd. Not at all. If it is intended to emancipate the Indians, it must be done with a great deal of precaution and by degrees, by accustoming them to exercise those rights one by one, and then judging from the results for instance, I would begin by giving the Chiefs a legal authority whereby they might have the power, without being liable to be troubled in law, to confiscate all spirituous liquors brought into the village, and throw them in the river; to send to gaol persons resisting them; to break up houses where persons of ill fame, if any, should assemble; to settle disputes summarily; to punish delinquents by taking from them their annual Presents for one or several years, &c. This would be, I think, a favorable opportunity to inform Commissioners that by a voluntary or involuntary error a large portion of the Seigniorship of Sault St. Louis, more valuable in itself than the whole of the remainder of the Seigniorship, (being more than half a league in front by more than two leagues in depth,) formerly in possession of the Jesuits, but as Missionaries of the Sault and not as Jesuits, has been confounded with their property, at the time of their extinction in Canada, and seized and still possessed of such by the Government; the Indians have often protested against this appropriation of their land, but always without effect; the question has always been decided against them, against all proof, and the decisions have always been *exparte*. The last was given under Sir John Colborne, who had the affair decided by his Executive Council, presided by Mr. John Stewart, himself the Commissioner of the Jesuit Estates, and in that quality a principal opponent of the Indians, who were neither heard nor informed of the proceedings, as they had always heretofore been. If the Commissioners wish, the papers concerning this question may be submitted to them upon their giving a signed acknowledgment in order that they may not be lost, because the Indians always hope, that at some happier time, justice will be rendered them, either by restoring them to the possession of the land, or by granting them an annual indemnity as Sir George Murray had promised them at the Colonial Office in 1830.

Sault St. Louis, 31st January, 1843.

#### APPENDIX No. 5.

Answers from the Resident Superintendent of the Indian Department at St. Regis, to certain Questions from the Commissioners for enquiring into the affairs of the Indians in Canada, forwarded to the Secretary of the Indian Department, from Kingston, the 2nd December, 1842.

1. How long have you had charge of the Indians under your superintendence?—Twenty-two years in capacity of Agent; and ten years as Resident and Agent.

2. Where and in what manner are they settled? whether in villages or upon small farms?—At the extreme western point of land on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, within the Province lately Lower Canada, in a village called St. Regis, which is bounded on the south-west by the State of New York.

3. What is the size and extent of each village, 2. number of houses, barns, &c., and of what material?—The village of St. Regis covers an area of about thirty

acres, and contains about seventy-nine dwelling houses, and fifty-one small barns and stables, all built of wooden material, owned and occupied by British Indians; and about forty houses, and twenty eight barns and stables, owned and occupied by American Indians.

4. Do any of the Indians under your superintendence live in wigwams; if so, state the number?—In summer, during the seasons of planting, sowing, and reaping, many of those who have their fields at considerable distances from the village, do reside in wigwams, but return to their permanent residences in the autumn, or setting in of winter.

5. Is the land cultivated by the Indians under your superintendence subdivided into regular blocks or parcels, or does each Indian select the spot he wishes to cultivate according to his taste, or is the land selected by the Chiefs for him?—The land under Indian cultivation, within the St. Regis tract, is not divided into regular blocks nor parcels, neither in shape or quantity, each individual, whether man or woman, makes his or her selection. The Chiefs never exercise any interference in this respect, excepting in case of disagreement between neighbours, which but rarely occurs.

6. Will you state, as nearly as practicable, the number of acres under cultivation in your own particular settlement; and also the number of acres cultivated by each family. In each case in which the family has no land under cultivation, how does it procure the means of subsistence?—The average quantity of land cultivated by British Indians residing at St. Regis, for the last ten years, is about 500 acres; and the average number of families, for the same period, about 90, twenty-one of whom do nothing in the way of agriculture; making the average quantity of land cultivated by the remaining 69 families about 7½ acres each. This is exclusive of the prairies or marshes, which produce wild grass, and of which the Indians cut considerable quantities. Those families who do not plant nor sow, depend upon a precarious livelihood, procured by hunting in winter, and in summer the men work upon rafts and in boats; whilst the women employ themselves in making up the skins of animals killed in winter, into mitts and moccasins, also in making and selling splint baskets and brooms.

7. When an Indian is once in possession of a piece of land, is he secure from the intrusion of other Indians; also, has he power, by usage, of transmitting it to his heirs, or conveying his interest in the property to other members of the tribe, or other parties?—An Indian, whether man or woman, once in possession, by purchase or otherwise, of a piece of land within the tract held and owned by the tribe in common, is, by usage, protected against intrusion of any other person or party, and has the right of transmitting his or her interest therein to their heirs, or of conveying it to any other Indian of the tribe, but to no other persons. The Chiefs always reserve to themselves the right to sell or lease any land that is not required for the cultivation of the tribe.

8. Do you find them improved in their mode of agriculture, to any great degree, since you first had charge of them? To what extent do they cultivate their land in common?—Although there is an evident improvement in their mode of agriculture, the Indians under my charge have not made such progress as I could desire. In 1820, not more than one half of the tribe procured any part of their means of subsistence from tilling their land; at present, although their numbers have considerably increased, there are not over twenty families who do not in some measure support themselves by farming. The improvement most visible is the introduction of wheat, oats, and pease, and the use of ploughs and harrows. I am not aware of any instance wherein two or more families work the same fields in common.

9. Can you state the number who have commenced to till the land during that period?—The number of families who have commenced to till the land for a livelihood, since 1820, may be estimated at twenty.



tion and support of the Indian Department, and placed them, agreeably with the tenor of the petition, under the care of the teacher at Chateaugay. The removal of the boys to St. Johns was occasioned by an opportunity to occupy the buildings and land of the old Garrison, as an establishment of education and industry, for the benefit and use of the Indian youth.

The benevolence of the Home Government, and the increasing and invariable attention of the Superintendent of the Indian affairs for the Lower Province, would have been much better repaid by the successful results of the Indian institutions, had it not been incessantly affected by the unfavourable prejudices of the French Priest against the English language. It may be said, without hesitancy, that nearly the whole of the present generation of young men, of the village of Caughnawaga, would at this time have been capable of speaking the English language and enjoying the fruits of a common education, had no opposition existed to intimidate their parents and to prevent its accomplishment.

The necessity of instructing the Indian youth in the English language, appeared very conspicuously at the period of the late rebellion; as the most prudent, loyal, and useful Indian men, were those who spoke English, and who had been educated by the Government.

The most effectual method to insure the improvement of the Indians of the Lower Province, is to make the subject of labour and "earning" a minor consideration, and to redeem all the time possible to teaching them the English language and a sound education, lest the tardiness of the progress, and their unexpected removal by their parents, and other causes, should waste the advantage and defeat the object.

The surest manner, the least expensive, and the best method to secure the principle and habit of industry, is to raise the mind to a state of cultivation and dignity to feel its wants.

(Signed) CHARLES FOREST.

#### APPENDIX No. 14.

Extracts from Evidence of Mr. Robert M'Nab, formerly of the Indian Department, (having reference to the Tribes in Canada East.)

From Memorandum shewing the present condition of the INDIANS OF CANADA EAST.

There are six Indian Villages in Eastern Canada:—

1st. The Micmacs, at the Village of Restigouche, at the lower extremity of the Province, near New Brunswick; of them I know nothing, therefore cannot offer any remarks respecting them.

2nd. The Hurons, at the Village of Lorette, a few miles from the City of Quebec.—This village contains a population of about 200 souls, descendants and remnant of part of same Tribe who inhabit the Western part of Canada West; they were the first Indians converted to Christianity, and several hundred families, through the encouragement given by the Jesuit Missionaries, were induced to leave their native home and settle in Canada East. A considerable portion of land was allotted them in the vicinity of Quebec, but which the Jesuits eventually apportioned to themselves, leaving the poor Hurons a few acres merely for a village plot, and a few hundred acres of wood land. The Tribe have repeatedly applied to the Government, and made several missions to Britain to obtain redress of their well founded grievance; their

deportations were always well received at the Colonial Office, got presents of tinseled coats, medals, pictures, &c. &c., at same time, dismissed with fair promises that they should be reinstated in their rights—but as yet these promises have not been fulfilled.

As fire-wood is a primary consideration with the Indians, the Hurons wish to save the little they possess for their descendants, consequently do not clear much land, and having no revenue from any source whatever they are obliged to subsist entirely by their industry. The Hurons are the most intelligent of the Indians settled in Eastern Canada, their manner and mode of living similar to the whites, in fact there are no more pure-blooded Indians among them, and very few even speak the language.

They all speak French, a few speak English, they all profess the Roman Catholic faith.

3rd. The Abenquois, or St. Francis Indians, at the Village of St. Francis, in the District of Three Rivers, about 70 miles from Montreal.—These Indians, so far as I can learn, were originally from the Alleghany Mountains, in the State of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Canada about the time of its early settlement by the French. The Village contains about 400 souls; they possess large tracts of land, considerable part of which is conceded on annual rent; I cannot state the quantity conceded, nor the amount of rent received; their business is managed by an Agent appointed by Government, for which he is allowed 10 per cent commission on all receipts; they nearly all cultivate the soil more or less, some are good farmers, a few only subsist by the chase. They are Roman Catholics, with the exception of a few lately become Methodists, having been educated at Dartmouth College, in the State of New Hampshire. Very few, if any full blooded Indians are to be found amongst them, being all mixed or half-breeds, and descendants of Europeans captured in the British Colonies, (now the United States,) whilst the French possessed Canada.

4th. The Iroquois of Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine, near Montreal.—The Village contains a population of about 1000 souls, descended from the Mohawk Tribe originally settled in the then Province, now State of New York, and emigrated to this country upwards of 200 years ago, and settled at LaPrairie, about 9 miles below the present Village; they subsequently had given to them by Letters Patent from Louis XIV, in 1680, the Seignior of Sault St. Louis, which they still possess; it contains upwards of thirty thousand acres, about 15,000 conceded on the fœdal tenure, reserving for themselves about 20,000 acres of cleared and wood land; the soil is of first quality, inferior to none in Eastern Canada, rich and valuable timber of various kinds, such as oak, elm, pine, &c.; a considerable portion of the reserve is considered by the Indians as barren, when in reality it is quite the reverse, being exceedingly valuable, composed of lime stone of superior quality, covering several miles in extent, and might, by proper management, be turned to good account, by leasing to private individuals the quarries which are now open. I may observe that the Contractor of the Lachine Canal Locks obtained from these quarries all the cut stone used in the construction of the Locks forming the upper section of that work, which for durability and beauty is not excelled by any in the Province, the lime also was procured here. I may also observe, that one of the Contractors of the Beauharnois Canal is getting cut stone from the quarries here for that work; and what has been quarried has been pronounced to be equal to any on the Continent of America.

With all the advantages which this seigniorly possesses, the annual "Rent Roll" is only about £250 currency, and of this trifling sum not more than half is ever collected, out of which they allow their Agent (appointed by Government) 10 per cent commission on all receipts; the small amount of revenue collected may be attributed partly to the neglect of the tenants and partly owing to their bad crops for a few years past. The Indians had a Grist Mill on their Seignior which yielded some years



£200 and upwards, but in consequence of all the Tribe being masters, and none really responsible to the whole in looking after such valuable and useful property, the Mill was allowed to go to ruin; it is scarcely necessary to observe that they are unable to manage their affairs, and so long as they are kept in ignorance must be dependent on others. Sound Scriptural education alone will enable them to take that place among their fellow subjects which their many natural abilities justly entitle them. At present the whole revenue is insufficient to meet the various demands, such as support of the Missionary, repairs of the Church, keeping up the public roads (about ten miles); besides this being the Great Fire or Seat of Indian Government, the Tribe expends large sums on extraordinary occasions, part of which ought in justice to be defrayed by the Tribes generally; when a number of Indians of the different Tribes meet here to treat upon and stipulate all Indian matters and things during their sojourn or sitting, the Chiefs of the Village are obliged to support them; which, with the limited means of the Tribe, falls very heavy upon them.

This Seigniorship joins that of LaPrairie, which is part of the Jesuit Estate; according to Indian tradition, whilst the Jesuits had the management of the latter they asked the Indians to give them a small slip of land for a Kitchen Garden, this small slip consisted of about half a league in front by two leagues in depth, which includes within its boundary an excellent Grist Mill; the Indians remonstrated against such flagrant injustice, but never could they get even the least satisfaction from the Reverend Gentlemen, or restoration of the land, since the extinction of the order in 1800, and reversion of their estates to the Crown; the Indians have repeatedly applied to Government for restitution of their property, and in 1829 they sent a deputation to England, who were well received, but told by the Colonial Secretary, that he could not interfere with matters that wholly concerned the Colonial Government. He, however, gave them a bell for the Village Church, and £250 sterling for the repairs of the Church, and promises that all just grievances would be redressed, yet matters remain in the same state, and demands that justice be done.

Within a few years past the Indians of this Village have made considerable progress in Agriculture; already there are several good ploughmen, and there is no doubt but if Government would give proper encouragement the condition of the Tribe would be very much improved. In this village not more than three or four persons are said to be of pure Indian blood, the remainder are of mixed breed, or descendants of Europeans captured in the British Colonies (now the United States) at the time the French possessed this Country.

5th. The Indians of the Lake of the Two Mountains, on the north side of the Ottawa, about 80 miles from Montreal.—This Village contains a population of between 800 and 900 souls, viz: Algonquins, Nipissings, and Iroquois; the Village plot and Seigniorship belonging to the Priests of the Seminary of Montreal.

The greater part of the Algonquins and Nipissings subsist by the chase, and have very extensive hunting grounds, on which no other Indians are permitted to hunt without special leave; but I presume they make but a precarious subsistence, as the various animals are becoming more and more scarce, and furs commanding but a small price; such of the Tribe that remain at home and cultivate the soil, make out much better than those who wander about the forest nine and ten months in the year; as they generally leave the Village in the month of August and return in June following. There are more pure-blooded among these Tribes than any other in Canada East.

The Iroquois of this Village number about 200 souls, are, I am informed, descendants of the Oneidas in the State of New York, but have no full-blooded Indians amongst them, being all mixed and descendants of British captives; having no lands of their own, and the quantity

allotted to them by the Priests very limited, consequently make but little progress in agriculture.

6th. The Iroquois of the Village of St. Regis, at the upper extremity of Canada East, on the boundary line dividing Canada from the State of New York.—The Village population is about 400 souls, descendants of the Iroquois of Canagawaga, and located at Saint Regis, about 80 or 90 years ago, and appropriated to themselves large tracts of main land and islands on both sides of the St. Lawrence, embracing from 80 to 100,000 acres, but hold no legal title. A considerable portion has been leased out, affording an annual rent, I understand, of about £700; their business is managed by an Agent, appointed by Government. Notwithstanding the immense quantity of land under their control, and large amount of revenue, they are exceedingly poor, from what cause I am not prepared to say. The situation of this Tribe, particularly, should be closely inquired into; their Canagawaga kindred have not half the quantity of land or amount of revenue, with nearly treble the population, yet are far more comfortable.

It is said, there is not a solitary pure-blooded Indian in this Village.

#### The Education of the Indians:—

I have now arrived at a point upon which depends the future happiness or misery of the different Indian Tribes, I mean Education. It is frequently said, even by those whose judgment on other matters is received as sound—that the Indians are not ripe for education; that a direct contradiction to the assertion can be at once given; I shall merely remark, that of the six Villages enumerated, containing together a population of about 3,000 souls, not 200 are pure Indians, the remainder either mixed or of pure European blood. To advance their moral improvement, by means of education, what has been done? Nothing. The British Government continue to grant them bountifully annual presents of Clothing, &c., and pay a number of sinecure officers for issuing the presents, but at same time encourages a state of dependency that ought not to exist.

The amount voted by the House of Commons for a few years past for the Indians of Canada, amounted to £20,000, previously £50,000 and £100,000, even as much as £300,000, exclusive of other charges incurred in the Province. Say on an average since the conquest, £100,000 per annum for 80 years, would show the enormous expenditure of £8,000,000. And yet it is said the Indians are not ripe for education. Such, with some truth, might be said of the Tribes who inhabit the Rocky Mountains, or the shores of the Columbia River, being yet barbarians; not so of those residing in Canada East. I have known several half-breeds from the north-west Territory, educated at Montreal and in England, who were good scholars, and held situations of great responsibility; there exists not a shadow of a doubt but all the Tribes are now as ripe for education as ever they possibly can be; good English Schools only require to be established in every Village, and parents compelled, on pain of forfeiting the Government presents, to send their children to School, and thus educating the rising generation would, in my opinion, work a wonderful change in a short time, and incline them more to industry, at same time exercise a trade for literary and scientific pursuits. There have been a few natives of Canagawaga and St. Regis educated at Dartmouth College, in the State of New Hampshire, richly endowed by Lord Dartmouth, in the early settlement of America, for the education of the Indians, who on returning to their native Villages after a long absence, and unaccustomed to Indian labor, became restless and unhappy, and eventually dissipated, and their minds not properly directed and employed, become in a short time for ever lost. But if education became general, a spirit of rivalry and a desire to excel each other in the pursuits of knowledge, would, in a short time, tend to rouse the Indian character and fit them for holding situations of usefulness and trust. The great stumbling block in the establishment of Schools among the Indians is placed and maintained by those whose duty it should rather be to encourage, I mean the



Missionaries, who are openly and obstinately averse to English Schools. I would recommend that the Government adopt the plan of refusing the Indians their annual allowance, and informing them if they will not have English Schools, they shall not have English presents.

**The State of Agriculture in the Indian Settlements :—**

Proprietors in most cases of large tracts of waste lands, nothing has been done for them by instruction or even introducing the most simple forms of agriculture. I would suggest the immediate formation of Manual Labor Schools, similar to those now very general in the United States, in which various mechanical instructions might be taught, affording as it would, the youths an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the various trades common to the whites, but chiefly the introduction of agricultural instruction; the Indians generally are of an inquisitive disposition and desirous of obtaining information; for that reason, I would anticipate much good by the formation of such Schools in every Village; to commence with, say that a trial be first made at Caughnawaga, and the youths of other Villages be permitted to attend, and if found to answer, that similar institutions be then introduced amongst the other Tribes.

Had the Officers of the Indian Department been as industrious in instructing the Indians in useful knowledge as they have been in encouraging drunkenness and quarrelling, the Tribes would certainly at this day have presented a more pleasing picture than they now do. A reduction in the expenditure of the Indian Department might be safely made of about £500 per annum, which could be very beneficially applied towards the improvement of Agriculture, purchase of implements, awarding premiums for good ploughing, best crops, clean fields, &c.

**Indian Mechanics.**

To the mechanical arts the Indians of Canada East lay no pretension, and so long as they are kept in their present uneducated and ignorant state, such knowledge cannot be expected or looked for; that they, under different circumstances, are competent to receive such knowledge, I may mention the fact of several half-breeds born in the north-west, but educated in Montreal, who served apprenticeships, and were first-rate mechanics, such as Coopers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Watchmakers, &c.

All of which is humbly submitted.

(Signed.) ROBERT M'NAB.

Caughnawaga, 9th September, 1843.

**APPENDIX No. 15.**

Evidence of the Chief Superintendent, respecting bands under his immediate superintendence, viz. :—

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté; Mississagas of Alnwick; Rice, Mud, and Balsam Lakes; River Credit; Chippawas of Rama, Beausoliel Island, Saugeen, Owen's Sound, Snake Island, and Lake Simcoe.

Questions to be answered by Resident Superintendents of the Indian Department in Canada.

1st. I was appointed to the office of Chief Superintendent of Indian affairs, in June, 1837.

2nd. The Indians who have been collected and established in villages, are unquestionably much improved in their moral and religious character, and have certainly become more industrious.

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Not many years ago sobriety among them, where intoxicating liquors could be obtained, was a seeming impossibility: at present, inebriation, as a prevailing vice, rarely occurs. The young men, when they visit the towns, will occasionally indulge in the too free use of ardent spirits; but such conduct rarely occurs when at home in their village.

The general habits of both men and women, as respects their domestic duties, are much changed for the better. They remain more at home, and pay strict attention to matters which pertain to the comfort of their families; their gardens and small farms are better cultivated; and they evidently show they are awake to the necessity of providing means of subsistence, by agriculture, for the winter season.

They have become far more cleanly in their persons; their houses are regularly swept and scrubbed, and as neatly kept as the generality of farm houses in the country.

With respect to their religious improvement, it is, beyond a question, highly satisfactory. The principal families, in many villages, have both morning and evening prayers; and before partaking of their meals, grace is said by the head of the family. Their chapels, on the Sabbath, are well attended by men, women, and children; and their prayers are offered to the throne of grace with great earnestness, and apparently with most sincere devotion. They frequently meet at each other's houses for private worship; and generally once or twice a week, at the chapel or school house, for the same purpose.

3rd. The Resident Superintendents will state for themselves the location of the tribes under their particular charge. There are many settlements, however, which have no Resident Superintendents; they are the following :—

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

The Mississagas of Alnwick, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Balsam Lake, and the River Credit.

The Chippawas of Snake Island, Lake Simcoe, Rama, Beausoliel Island, Machudash Bay, Owen's Sound, Lake Huron, and Saugeen Lake Huron.

Every settlement which has of late years been formed to the northeastward of Toronto, has been on the principle of apportioning to each head of a family a certain quantity of land, and upon it erecting a house for his accommodation. These lots having narrow frontage, the settlement assumes the appearance of a straggling village. The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté have pursued a different course; their reservation being extensive, they have chosen to scatter themselves a good deal.

4th. The village of Alnwick consists of thirty-six houses, six barns, one large school house (in which divine worship is performed), one saw mill.

The Rice Lake village consists of thirty houses, three barns, one school house, one chapel, to which is attached a bell.

The Mud Lake village contains one mission house, twenty dwelling houses, three stables, one school house, one chapel now being built.

The Balsam Lake village contains one school house, twelve houses, one barn.

The River Credit village contains fifty houses, three barns, one school house, one chapel, two saw mills, one warehouse.

The Snake Island village consists of twelve houses, two barns, one school house, in which divine worship is performed.



## APPENDIX No. 86.

THE SEIGNIORY of SAULT ST. LOUIS in Account with E. N. DELORIMIER, Agent.

DATE.	DR.	No. of Receipt.	WHEAT.			MONEY.		
			Minots.	Pots.	Quarts.	£	s.	d.
January 31, 1842	To Cash to Chiefs.....	1				29	15	10
March 31, do	do do .....	2				21	10	0
do do	To wheat to do .....	3	177	10	0			
April 9, do	To Cash paid Mr. Vann's account.....	4				7	3	3
December 8, do	do to Chiefs.....	5				10	5	6
February 28, do	do do .....	6				18	7	6
May 8, do	do do .....	7				31	12	0½
do	To wheat to do .....	8	110	16	1½			
	To Commission at 10 per cent. on wheat and cash at credit.....		32	0	1½	12	7	8½
	Total.....		320	7	1	£131	2	0

DATE.	CR.	No. of Receipt.	WHEAT.			MONEY.	
			Minots.	Pots.	Quarts.	Livres.	Sols.
December 29, 1841	Received from Raphael Brosseau.....	1				2	1
do 31, do	do Jean Bte. Beaudin .....	2	3	0	0	6	3
January 5, 1842	do Antoine Emard.....	3	1	10	0	3	2
do 13, do	do Widow Bazie Emard .....	5	1	10	0	3	2
do do	do Louis Gervais .....	4	1	16	0	4	16
do 17, do	do Alexis Menard.....	6	1	0	0	3	3
do 18, do	do Pierre Cardinal.....	7	1	5	0	2	14
do 19, do	do Pierre Hebert .....	8	2	10	0	6	3
do do	do George Gougeon .....	9	1	2	1	2	8
do do	do Michael Prudhomme .....	10	3	0	0	15	14
do do	do Antoine Prudhomme.....	11	1	5	0	2	10
do 20, do	do Antoine Lefevre.....	12	1	0	0	3	2
do do	do Jean Bte. Page.....	13	1	0	0	3	2
do do	do Alain Cotter .....	14	1	2	1	2	8
do do	do Antoine Loughlin.....	15	2	16	0	7	13
do do	do Luc Primeau.....	16	1	13	0	4	10
do do	do François Hebert.....	17	1	4	0	3	16
do do	do J. Bte. Gervais.....	18	0	18	0	2	14
do 21, do	do Louis Leriger dit Laplante, junr.....	19	5	0	0	7	0
do do	do Louis Leriger dit Laplante, senr.....	20				2	6
do do	do Joseph Lanctot.....	21	2	6	0	7	16
do do	do Arsene Lanctot.....	22	1	9	0	3	10
do do	do Medard Laféboise.....	23	0	15	0	2	6
do do	do Amable Longtin.....	24	2	0	0	3	14
do 22, do	do Pierre Brossard.....	25	2	0	0	6	18
do do	do Bazil Guerin.....	26	4	10	0	9	6
do do	do François Demers.....	27	2	3	0	5	0
do do	do François Coullier.....	28	2	0	0	5	7
do do	do Leonard Cardinal.....	29	1	10	0	3	6
do do	do Joseph Barbeau.....	30				8	7
do do	do Hyacinthe Montcharne, senr.....	31				10	16
do do	do Dominique Montcharne, junr.....	32	1	3	1½	3	13
do 24, do	do Antoine Goyez .....	33	1	19	0	3	17
do do	do François Longtin.....	34	0	6	0	0	14
do do	do Barnabé Bruneau.....	35	1	13	0	5	10
do do	do Augustin Asselin.....	36	0	10	0	1	8
do do	do Augustin Gervais.....	37	2	5	0	4	12
do do	do Augustin Gervais, lods et ventes.....	37				136	0
do do	do Widow of Joseph Barbeau .....	38				7	10
do do	do Charles Denaut, senr.....	39				13	0
do do	do Charles Denaut, junr.....	40				17	9
do do	do David Villy .....	41				23	0
do 25, do	do Widow Amable Babin, lods et ventes.....	42				67	16
do do	do Edmond Lefevre.....	43				12	5
do do	do Etienne Longtin.....	44	1	10	0	3	3
do do	do William Fletcher.....	45				9	6
do do	do Jacques Barbeau.....	46				3	13
do do	do Constance Montcharne, senr.....	47				12	4
do do	do Etienne Longtin, Joseph Marie.....	48				22	5
do do	do Abraham Sharpley.....	49				12	18



## THE SEIGNIORY of SAULT ST. LOUIS in Account, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	Ca.—(Continued.)	No. of Receipt.	WHEAT.			MONEY.	
			Minots.	Pots.	Quarts.	Livres.	Sols.
January 25, 1842...	Received from Joseph Boyer .....	50				3	1
do do do ...	Widow of Joseph Lefebvre .....	51				20	7
do 26, do ...	Frs. X. Mongeau .....	52				12	3
do do do ...	Joseph Mornbleau .....	53	1	7	0	3	0
do do do ...	Pierre Gervais .....	54	0	8	1	0	19
do do do ...	Seraphin Gagner .....	55	1	5	0	2	17
do do do ...	Frs. X. Gagner .....	56	3	19	0	9	13
do do do ...	Narcisse Boyer .....	57	0	15	0	2	5
do do do ...	François Surprenant .....	58	0	15	0	2	6
do do do ...	Toussaint Perras .....	59	1	0	0	3	2
do do do ...	Alexandre Lavigne .....	60	1	18	0	6	0
do do do ...	Richerton Authel .....	61				24	0
do 27, do ...	Antoine Donigner .....	62				6	0
do do do ...	Augustin Petre .....	63	2	0	0	6	4
do do do ...	Nicholas Poissant .....	64	2	0	0	6	8
do do do ...	Joseph Doré .....	65	2	8	0	7	9
do do do ...	Jacques Gibeau .....	66	2	9	1½	6	9
do do do ...	Joseph Lepage .....	67	2	0	0	4	11
do do do ...	Louis Noël Veau .....	68	1	2	0	3	1
do 28, do ...	Julien Poupard .....	69	2	9	1½	6	7
do do do ...	Antoine Cusson .....	70	1	15	0	4	16
do do do ...	Amable Cusson .....	71	1	0	0	2	2
do do do ...	François Guerin .....	72				2	4
do do do ...	Leon Perren .....	73				5	13
do 29, do ...	Joseph Provost .....	74	2	8	0	7	16
do do do ...	V. Lefebvre .....	75	1	9	0	3	15
do do do ...	François Arel .....	76	2	10	0	5	5
do do do ...	André Lefebvre .....	77	1	9	0	3	17
do do do ...	François Boyer, senr. ....	78	0	10	0	1	9
do do do ...	François Boyer, junr. ....	79	0	11	0	1	5
do do do ...	Laurent Lefebvre .....	80	0	2	0	0	5
do do do ...	Lue Emard .....	81	2	9	0	6	4
do do do ...	Louis Lefrançois .....	82	1	4	1	1	10
do do do ...	Moyse Guerin .....	83				11	19
do 31, do ...	Antoine Bruneau .....	84	1	10	0	5	1
do do do ...	Louis Brosseau .....	85	3	16	0	10	10
do do do ...	René Barbeau .....	86	1	10	0	5	0
do do do ...	Toussaint Lepage .....	87	1	10	0	19	8
do do do ...	J. B. Lenière .....	88	1	10	0	4	6
do do do ...	Julien Gervais .....	89	1	13	0	5	12
do do do ...	Joseph Leriger de Laplante .....	90	1	3	0	4	11
do do do ...	Joseph Robideau .....	91				24	18
do do do ...	Pierre Emard, fils d'Antoine .....	92	0	15	0	2	8
February 1, do ...	Toussaint Cusson .....	93	2	5	0	4	13
do do do ...	Charles Gervais, fils d'Etienne .....	94				5	10
do do do ...	Louis Quintal .....	95	1	7	0	3	12
do 3, do ...	Joseph Tincartier .....	96				5	4
do do do ...	Antoine Fuyreau .....	97				10	10
do 4, do ...	Augustin Bourdeau .....	98	3	0	0	0	0
do do do ...	Joseph Robideau .....	99	2	0	0	5	18
do do do ...	J. Bte. Tournéau .....	100	2	10	0	5	16
do do do ...	J. B. Payant dit St. Auge .....	101				17	4
do do do ...	Christopher Duillargeon .....	102	1	0	0	3	2
do do do ...	René Barbeau .....	103				5	0
do do do ...	J. Bte. Blair .....	104	5	0	0	16	4
do do do ...	Alexis Fleury .....	105				10	16
do 5, do ...	François Gervais, fils J. Bte. ....	106				8	2
do 4, do ...	Isaac Rielle .....	107				11	17
do do do ...	Jacques Desautels .....	108				18	0
do 5, do ...	Nicholas Marotte .....	109				15	8
do do do ...	Hazee Barette .....	110				11	7
do do do ...	Augustin Demers .....	111	3	12	1	9	13
do do do ...	Widow Régis Asselin .....	112	2	18	1½	7	3
do do do ...	Charles Lamarche .....	113	0	15	0	2	8
do do do ...	Noël Pisonant .....	114				3	1
do do do ...	Pierre Brosseau, senr. ....	115				3	12
do do do ...	Louis Amable Gagner .....	116				3	12
do do do ...	Pierre Bourdeau .....	117	0	16	0	3	16
do do do ...	Joseph St. James dit Beauvais .....	118	3	10	0	10	8
do do do ...	Louis Séditot .....	119	2	0	0	0	3
do do do ...	Pierre Bourdeau, l'enfant .....	120	2	0	0	7	6
do do do ...	Antoine Goyette .....	121	2	13	0	7	7
do do do ...	Joseph Facet .....	122	2	4	0	6	8
do 7, do ...	Louis Vincent .....	123	1	13	0	3	9
do do do ...	Bazil Beaudin .....	124	8	8	0	9	9
do do do ...	André Hill .....	125	5	0	0	9	13
do do do ...	Paul Chapron .....	126	2	0	0	7	4
do do do ...	Joseph Litourneau .....	127	1	11	0	6	4



## THE SEIGNIORY of SAULT ST. LOUIS in Account, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	Cr.—(Continued.)	No. of Receipt.	WHEAT.			MONEY.	
			Minots.	Pots.	Quarts.	Livres.	Sois.
February 7, 1841...	Received from François Bisailon.....	128	1	9	0	4	8
do 8, do ...	do Eloy Bourassa.....	129				60	0
do do do ...	do Joseph Goyette.....	130	2	10	0	7	13
do do do ...	do Samuel Goldman.....	131				24	2
do 9, do ...	do Theophile Boffre.....	132	1	7	0	4	0
do 10, do ...	do J. Wilkinson for L. R. Beaudret.....	133				22	7
do 11, do ...	do Maurice Guerin.....	134				2	16
do 12, do ...	do Joseph Dupries.....	135	4	4	0	8	15
do 14, do ...	do Pierre Trudeau.....	136	2	10	0	6	6
do do do ...	do Michel Mercille.....	137	3	0	0	11	12
do 21, do ...	do Widow of Toussaint Bourdeau.....	138	1	8	0	3	17
do 23, do ...	do Louis Turcott.....	139				19	18
do 26, do ...	do Louis Payant.....	140	2	0	0	14	16
March 5, do ...	do Pierre Leriger dit Laplante.....	141	10	10	0	24	3
do 16, do ...	do Robert North.....	142				18	0
April 23, do ...	do L. S. Martin, <i>lots et ventes</i> , Amable Bourdeau.....	143				100	0
do do do ...	do Jacques Gibeau, <i>lots et ventes</i> , on purchase from J. Jérôme Dubord.....	144				102	0
May 11, do ...	do J. Bte. Chenail, junr.....	145				72	0
December 27, do ...	do François Arce.....	146				22	15
January 9, 1843...	do Noël Pinsonant.....	147	2	2	0½	3	1
do 10, do ...	do François Boyer, junr.....	148				5	2
do do do ...	do François Boyer, sepr.....	149				4	19
do 11, do ...	do George Gagnon.....	150	1	0	0	2	8
do 17, do ...	do Raphael Bousseau.....	151	3	10	0	2	1
do 18, do ...	do David Willy.....	152				21	2
do do do ...	do J. Bte. Beaudin.....	153	2	10	0	6	2
do 23, do ...	do Antoine Goyez.....	154				17	4
do do do ...	do Pierre Brosard, junr.....	155	2	0	0	6	18
do do do ...	do Julien Poupard.....	156	2	10	0	6	7
do do do ...	do Joseph St. James dit Bauvans.....	157	3	10	0	10	8
do 1, do ...	do Alain Cotte.....	158	1	2	1	2	8
February 3, do ...	do Michel Gagner, rents.....	159				47	0
do do do ...	do Michel Gagner, <i>lots et ventes</i> .....	160				83	6
do 4, do ...	do François Hebert.....	161	1	13	0	5	10
do 6, do ...	do Barnabé Bruneau.....	162				7	11
do 8, do ...	do Narcisse Boyer.....	163				10	2
do do do ...	do Toussaint Perras.....	164	2	5	0	4	13
do do do ...	do Toussaint Cusson.....	165	1	15	0	4	16
do 10, do ...	do Narcisse Cusson.....	166	1	9	0	3	17
do 11, do ...	do André Lefebvre.....	167				7	11
do do do ...	do Medard Lefebvre.....	168				7	11
do do do ...	do François Surprenant.....	169				10	2
do do do ...	do Antoine Lefebvre.....	170	2	0	0	5	18
do do do ...	do Joseph Robidoux.....	171				57	18
do 14, do ...	do Vital Bourassa.....	172	7	0	0	0	0
do 16, do ...	do Dennis Laplante.....	173	1	8	0	3	17
do do do ...	do Widow of Toussaint Bourdeau.....	174	1	18	0	6	0
do do do ...	do Alexandre Lavigne.....	175				7	13
do 18, do ...	do Charles Lamarche.....	176				30	0
do 20, do ...	do Widow of Pierre Enard, junr.....	177	0	15	0	1	12
do do do ...	do Joseph Barbeau.....	178	2	16	0	7	13
do do do ...	do Antoine Langtin.....	179	3	12	0	11	0
do do do ...	do Antoine Lanetot.....	180	0	17	1	2	14
do 21, do ...	do J. Bte. Gervais.....	181	1	11	1	4	16
do do do ...	do Louis Gervais.....	182	1	0	0	3	3
do do do ...	do François X. Mongeau.....	183	2	8	0	7	6
do do do ...	do Joseph Provost.....	184	1	16	0	5	2
do 23, do ...	do Augustin Demers.....	185	1	13	0	5	12
do do do ...	do Julien Gervais.....	186	1	10	0	3	2
do do do ...	do Antoine Emard.....	187	1	10	0	5	1
do do do ...	do Antoine Bruneau.....	188	2	10	0	6	3
March 6, do ...	do Pierre Hebert.....	189	3	12	0	8	19
do 11, do ...	do Frs. X. Gagner.....	190	2	0	0	5	14
do 13, do ...	do Amable Longtin.....	191				12	12
do do do ...	do D. Aimé Dugas.....	192	0	15	0	2	8
do do do ...	do Pierre Emard, son of Antoine.....	193				31	4
do 21, do ...	do Heirs of John Stephenson.....	194				9	12
do do do ...	do Pierre Bourdeau.....	195				9	0
do do do ...	do Pierre Brian.....	196	5	0	0	9	13
do do do ...	do André Hill.....	197				15	12
do 23, do ...	do Widow of Aaron Walker.....	198	2	0	0	4	2
do do do ...	do Hypolite Asselin.....	199				14	0
do do do ...	do J. Bte Payant dit St. Ange.....	200	4	0	0	12	0
do do do ...	do F. Paschal Pinsonant.....	201	1	0	0	3	2
do do do ...	do Augustin Pettie.....	202				6	0
do do do ...	do Antoine Denigu.....	203				24	0
do do do ...	do John M. Kee.....						



## THE SEIGNIORY of SAULT ST. LOUIS in Account, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

DATE.	Cr.—(Continued.)	No. of Receipt.	W H E A T.			MONEY.	
			Minots.	Pots.	Quarts.	Livres.	Sols.
March 23, 1841.....	Received from Morze Longtin.....	204	1	10	0	3	3
do do do.....	do Jacques Gibeau.....	205	1	3	1	3	9
do 24, do.....	do Alexis Gibeau, junr.....	206	1	3	1	3	3
do do do.....	do Augustin Gervais.....	207	2	5	0	4	10
do do do.....	do Louis Payant.....	208	1	0	0	2	12
do do do.....	do Richard Mason, per N. Newton.....	209				13	16
do do do.....	do Richard Mason, <i>lods et ventes</i> .....					116	4
do do do.....	do Joseph Doré.....	210	2	0	0	6	3
do do do.....	do Nicholas Poisant.....	211	1	0	0	3	4
do do do.....	do Christopher Baillargon.....	212	1	0	0	3	1
do 25, do.....	do Louis Longpre.....	213				31	4
do 27, do.....	do Augustin Asselin.....	214	0	10	0	1	8
do do do.....	do Bazil Barrett.....	215				4	15
do do do.....	do Louis Peltier.....	216	0	5	0	2	15
do do do.....	do George Colpron.....	217				3	6
do do do.....	do Joseph Colpron.....	218				3	2
do do do.....	do René Barbeau.....	219	1	10	0	5	0
do do do.....	do J. Bte. Blain.....	220	1	7	1½	4	3
do do do.....	do Joseph Lanctot.....	221	2	10	0	7	4
do do do.....	do Canille Lanctot.....	222	2	7	0	7	4
do do do.....	do Arsene Lanctot.....	223	1	9	0	3	10
do do do.....	do Widow Joseph Lefebvre.....	224	1	13	0	5	10
do do do.....	do J. Bte. Page.....	225	1	0	0	3	2
do do do.....	do Richard Phepson, Esq.....	226				13	10
do 28, do.....	do Louis Brosseau.....	227				18	16
do do do.....	do Ignace Caille.....	228				3	2
do do do.....	do Pierre Gervais.....	229				1	6
do 29, do.....	do Joseph Normandin.....	230				5	13
do do do.....	do Joseph Mornbleau.....	231				3	4
do do do.....	do Joseph Boyer.....	232				3	3
do do do.....	do Richerton Authée.....	233				11	3
do 31, do.....	do François Boyer, rents.....	234	1	19	1	12	14
do do 25.....	do François Boyer, <i>lods et ventes</i> .....					50	13
do do do.....	do Abraham Langtin.....	235	3	10	0	7	6
do do do.....	do Widow Joseph Barbeau, senr.....	236				36	0
do do do.....	do Michel Mercille, rents.....	237				13	13
do do do.....	do Pierre Bourdeau.....	238				11	16
do do do.....	do Charles Deneau, senr.....	239				100	0
April 1, do.....	do Pierre Bourdeau.....	240	1	0	0	3	13
do do do.....	do Charles Deneau, senr.....	241				12	12
do 6, do.....	do Antoine Prudhomme.....	242	1	0	0	4	8
do 8, do.....	do Louis Noël Veau.....	243	1	14	0	3	16
do do do.....	do Honoré Leduc.....	244	0	17	0	0	1
do 10, do.....	do François Bourret.....	245				5	14
do do do.....	do Ignace Longtin.....	246				6	5
do 11, do.....	do Luc Bruneau.....	247	1	13	0	4	10
do do do.....	do Louis Davignon.....	248				6	11
do do do.....	do Widow Eli Bouchard.....	249				27	0
do 12, do.....	do Thomas Senor.....	250	6	0	0	18	8
do do do.....	do François Montigny.....	251	3	17	0	10	10
do 22, do.....	do Thomas Jones.....	252				37	14
May 6, do.....	do Widow J. Bte. Pontinville.....	253				1	0
						2972	9
						£	s. d.
May 8, 1841.....	2972 livs. 9 sols equal to, in Halifax Currency.....					123	17 0½
	By Balance transferred to new account.....					7	4 11½
						£131	2 0



THE SEIGNIORY of SAULT ST. LOUIS in Account, &c.—(Continued.)

We, the undersigned, Principal Chiefs of the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, having examined the foregoing account of E. N. DeLorimier, Esquire, our Agent, do find it correct in every particular, the whole having been explained and interpreted to us in the Iroquois language by the Revd. Joseph Marcoux, our Missionary; in testimony whereof we have subscribed our signatures, at Sault St. Louis, this 8th day of May, 1843.

Witness present.	(Signed,)	MARTIN X KANASONTIE,	Grand Chief.
(Signed,) JOSEPH MARCOUX,	"	THOMAS X TWIHALKON,	"
" ROBERT M'NABB.	"	CHARLES X KATSIOAKERON,	"
	"	SOSE TENEHATIE,	"
	"	THOMAS X TAKAOHETSTHA,	"
	"	SAWATES SOONWENTSCOWANE,	"

I certify, on oath, that the foregoing Account is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) E. N. DELORIMIER, Agent.

Sworn to, before me, at Montreal,  
this 25th day of September, 1843.

(Signed,) J. A. LABADIE, J. P.

We, the undersigned, being present at each of the five different times that the Chiefs settled Accounts with their Agent, E. N. DeLorimier, Esquire, certify that the said Chiefs employed exclusively the money that they received from him without reserving any to themselves, in paying, as well the old debts contracted previous to his Agency, as well as the current expenditure for the Missionary, the Church, and for the Public Works; and the Missionary's and other claims are not as yet entirely extinguished, there being nearly one year's allowance in arrear; and, furthermore, it is to be wished the Revenues of the Seigniorie had hitherto been as usefully employed as they have been for the last two years.

(Signed,) JOSEPH MARCOUX.  
" ROBERT M'NABB.

Sault St. Louis, 8th May, 1843.

APPENDIX No. 87.

THE BRITISH INDIANS at ST. REGIS in Account Current with S. Y. CHESLEY, for his Agency in the collection of the Rents due the said Indians on their reservations in Upper and Lower Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1840, and the Expenditure in 1841.

DATE.	DR.	No. of Voucher.	AMOUNT.		
			£	s.	d.
January 1, 1841.....	To Balance due the Agent on last settlement.....	1	10	11	0
do 5, do .....	To Cash to procure Church bread, candles, &c. at the <i>Fête de Roi</i> .....	1	1	1	9
do do do .....	do to the Chiefs for a New Year's treat.....	1	1	10	0
February 2, do .....	do to procure wax candles for the Church.....	1	2	0	0
do 5, do .....	do for glass and putty for the Council House.....	1	0	6	3
do 8, do .....	do for nails and a lock for do do .....	1	0	6	7½
do 11, do .....	To 200 bushels wheat collected at Martintown, at 5s.....	1	50	0	0
do do do .....	To Cash to defray expenses of transport from Martintown.....	1	3	10	0
do do do .....	do for Chiefs' use while collecting rents.....	1	0	9	4½
do do do .....	do paid R. Blaiswood his account.....	1	3	12	9
do do do .....	do to pay A. McDonald for measuring grain.....	1	0	10	0
do 12, do .....	To 7½ bushels wheat collected at Rae's, at 5s.....	1	19	1	3
do do do .....	To Cash paid James Rae, his account.....	3	1	0	0
do 14, do .....	do paid Wm. Fitzpatrick, for transport.....	4	0	16	8
do 16, do .....	To 22½ bushels wheat collected at Dundee.....	1	5	12	6
do 17, do .....	To 5,682 lbs. salt pork collected at Dundee, at 30s. per 100 lbs.....	1	85	4	7
do do do .....	To Cash to defray transport of pork and wheat from Dundee to St. Regis.....	1	2	0	0
do do do .....	do to 12 Chiefs, their annual allowance, each 20s.....	1	12	0	0
do 20, do .....	do paid Solomon and William Raymond, for potatoes.....	5	6	5	0
do do do .....	do furnished the Chiefs to pay Sub-in-tens-tha and Oreta Kale.....	1	0	3	1½
do do do .....	do to pay Alexander Fraser for pork barrel.....	1	0	2	0
do do do .....	do furnished the Chiefs for their expenses, at Dundee, when collecting... ..	1	0	14	6
do do do .....	do paid Julian Pigeon, as per receipt.....	0	53	8	4
do do do .....	do to Jeusemawente Taratie and O-etable, for horse hire to Martintown..	1	0	10	0
do 21, do .....	do paid Adams, for bread.....	7	0	6	3
do 25, do .....	do furnished the Chiefs for their expenses to Montreal and back.....	1	3	15	6
do do do .....	do Teuse-ra-quinte and Trinthe, for conveying the Chiefs to Montreal... ..	8	2	0	0
March 2, do .....	do to pay Luke Bowen, for victuals, hay, &c.....	1	1	1	0
do do do .....	do to Mr. Adams, for bread.....	1	0	6	3
Carried forward.....			1268	4	8½



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Extract from: Return of the lands held by the Indians  
of Canada East showing situation extent  
amount and appropriation of their revenues

C.D.C. Napier Superintendant of  
Indians Affairs

March 31, 1845

Iroquois Caughnawaga-Sault St-Louis

Number of acres 42,336 acres

Average of revenues in currency

200/14/3

Use to which the revenues are at present applied

The support and repair of the Church at the Sault St. Louis and certain allowances to the Resident Missionary; the expense of keeping the public roads and fences in repair along the river front of the Seigniorie.....Expenses of the Grand Chiefs while employed upon the Affairs of the tribes. The church fees on Indian Funerals and the Allowances made to certain Indians employed as Forest Rangers for the protection of the Lumber Land with various unavoidable contingent Expenses of a Public Nature. ...The Iroquois Chiefs are engaged in rebuilding their church at Caughnawaga which will absorb all their spare funds for the next three or four years.

Whether the Revenues are capable of augmentation

If the Iroquois chiefs had the means of rebuilding the Seigniorial mill at La Tortue which was erected by the Jesuits before the Conquest....and is now in ruin....

Whether any and what portion of the Indian funds  
can be applied to the support of the school

...no portion of the Revenue of the Iroquois Seigniorie can at present be obtained for the support of a school...

Remarks

Conceded to Canadians	15,000 acres
Under Indian cultivation	2,296 "
Sugar bush Reserve	1,953 "
Common near village	1,500 "
Irreclaimed swamps	4,004 "

Total 42,336 acres

-The Income before stated is the average amount and received during the last five years arising from lods and Ventes ..... (words non-readable) the late Agent Mr Baby under the execution now standing against him and the proceeds of stone sold to one of the contractors for the Beauharnois Canal. The Agent of this tribe has given security for L 1,000 currency.

Source: Quebec, Lands and Forests Dept.  
File D-3359-44 Sec.2  
"Réserve Indienne de Caughnawaga"

1845/03/31



Journal de Louis 30 Juillet

86735

Monseigneur

Dans la situation critique où se trouvent les Sauvages de ce village, je ne vois guère vous à qui ils puissent s'adresser.

Après leur contrat et l'apport pour une bâtisse d'église, ils ont compté : 1<sup>o</sup> sur une somme d'argent qu'ils avaient entre les mains et qui pouvait rencontrer le milieu du paiement aux entrepreneurs ; 2<sup>o</sup> sur £300 que leur devait Mr Joseph Baby, ex-agent de la Seigneurie ; 3<sup>o</sup> sur les dettes des censeitaires de leur Seigneurie, et 4<sup>o</sup> sur une aide du gouvernement, par une requête à Sa Majesté. Aujourd'hui, contrairement à leurs provisions, ils se trouvent frustrés dans toutes leurs espérances, ayant encore £500 à payer cette année, lorsque l'église, qui est déjà bien avancée, sera achevée.

1<sup>o</sup> La somme qui était entre leurs mains est déjà absorbée.

2<sup>o</sup> La dette de Mr Baby ne se paye pas, les avocats qui en sont chargés ne travaillant pas à son acquittement.

3<sup>o</sup> Les censeitaires endettés ne peuvent être poursuivis, l'égent actuel Mr W. de Lorimier n'ayant point de commission.

4<sup>o</sup> La requête à Sa Majesté n'a point eu de résultat, par ce qu'elle n'a pas été recommandée par le gouvernement Colonial.

Il est donc, si l'on ne vient à leur secours, les pauvres Sauvages, se trouver dans l'impossibilité de parfaire leur paiement cette année.

C'est pourquoi ils s'adressent à Vous et vous prient d'avoir pitié d'eux en obtenant de Son Excellence qu'elle veuille bien faire payer Mr Baby vers la fin de Septembre, époque à la quelle

ils auront à faire un troisième paiement de \$1127. et en même temps mettre leur agent Mr de Lorimier en état de se présenter devant les Juges de Sa Majesté, en cette qualité.

Les Juges n'auraient pas commencé leur session cette année sans fin. Ils s'étaient pu prévoir ce qui arrive aujourd'hui. Mais à présent, comme la Maçonnerie est presque finie, et que la ville est démolie, tout est fini.

Je vous prie de leur en faire part.

Indian Affairs (RG 10, Vol. 150, no. 801-900)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES  
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CANADA

1745/37/30



Il faut bien qu'ils prennent le moyen de l'acheter avant l'hiver.  
S'ils n'ont pas de quoi payer, selon que convenir, on ne leur fera pas  
de grâce et ils se trouveront peut-être entraînés dans quelque procès  
ruineux; par conséquent ils n'ont pas par eux mêmes le moyen de se faire  
payer. Jusqu'à présent les Sauvages ont été considérés comme mineurs,  
sous la tutelle du gouvernement, et bien à qui peuvent-ils s'adresser  
mieux qu'à leur Tuteur? Ils attendent donc que vous voudrez bien  
vous employer pour eux, afin qu'ils puissent remplir leurs obligations,  
lorsque le temps arrivera.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur,  
avec une haute considération,

J. M. Higginson Secrétaire Votre très humble et obéissant serviteur  
J. M. Macdonald

Depuis le commencement de l'administration de son Excellence  
le Secrétaire à Kingston, je lui ai présenté au Ministre et une  
requête par Mr. Macdonald. Comme je n'ai jamais reçu une  
mot de réponse, je désirerais bien, s'il est possible, que le Ministre  
qui est devenu inutile, me fût renvoyé, et si vous seriez bien obligé  
si vous pouviez la faire retourner et adrester ici.

J. M. Macdonald  
Le Secrétaire à Kingston



86734

No 830  
Rev. J. Marceau

30 July 1745

Money in the hands of  
M. Baly & required to  
pay for the erection of  
their Church. m

Ans. 19 August  
Lettre Book page 46

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CANADA



Draft

The Rev. J. Moncreux

Civil Service Office  
Indian Department

19 August 1846

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult. in reference to the money due by Mr. Baly to the Indians of the Sault St. Louis and to inform you that the Gov. Genl. has been pleased to direct that the Attorney Genl. shall take the ~~the~~ <sup>necessary</sup> leave no time in <sup>ascertaining</sup> the amount due either from Mr. Baly or from his associates; and

and a Commission will be issued to Mr. Dehnen to enable him to act at all times as Agent to the Indians.

I have no cognizance of the Memorial you state to have been presented to the Gov. Genl. at Kingston to Mr. Whitefield, but I have given directions that it shall be searched for and if found, it shall be returned by express to the Gov. Genl. - his memorial

+ adopting the requisite legal measures for

proceeding with it  
the



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*My former applying  
to your Commission etc.*

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His Excellency, &c.,

To Edouard Narcisse De Lorimier of the City of Montreal,  
Esquire, -

Greeting

Know you that reposing trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, I have constituted and appointed and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said Edouard Narcisse De Lorimier to be and to act as Agent to the Iroquois Tribe of Indians occupying and having an interest in the Seigniory of Sault St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, in that part of the Province of Canada which formerly constituted the late Province of Lower Canada. To have and to hold the said office of Agent as aforesaid unto you the said Edouard Narcisse De Lorimier during pleasure. And it is my will and pleasure that you the said Edouard Narcisse De Lorimier do, in your aforesaid capacity, collect and distribute all rents revenues and monies of what nature or kind soever, which now are or may hereafter become due to the said Tribe of Indians accruing by reason of "Cens et rentes" "lods et ventes" and other Seigniorial dues, or from any other source whatsoever, whether such payment be made in money, or in grain or in any other manner whatsoever, and that you do faithfully deliver and distribute to the Chiefs of the said Indians, acting on the behalf of the tribe, or otherwise pay to such persons as may be duly authorized to receive the same all such sum or sums of money or grain as may come into your hands in your said capacity and for the purposes aforesaid. And you will reserve to your own use in full and complete compensation for the duties hereby assigned to

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you one tenth part or portion of the said monies or grain and no more.

And it is my further will and pleasure that in the discharge of these and all other duties connected with your present appointment you do diligently and carefully obey and follow all such orders and instructions as you may, from time to time, receive from the Secretary Superintending the Indian Department in the Province, or from the Civil Secretary of the Governor or person administering the Government of the Province of Canada for the time being.-

Given, &c.

This is my draught

Montreal, 26th Aug't. 1845.

J. Smith,

Atty. Gen'l.

(Endorsation on back)

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