

1830, by Order of Sir James Kempt, Commander of the Forces, and the decision arrived at received his approval. This Council dealt with the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, Nipissing, Algonquin and Abenakis tribes. The decision come to at this Council meeting did not meet with the approval of certain of the tribes, and, by letter of February 19, 1831, the Indian Superintendent at Quebec, Mr. L. J. Duchesnay, submitted a request of the Hurons of Lorette that the limits of the hunting grounds be regulated by parliament. In reply to this request the Indian Superintendent was informed by direction of Lord Aylmer, Governor in Chief, that this was not a matter with which the provincial Legislature was competent to interfere, but that His Excellency would refer any petition the Hurons might desire to the consideration of His Majesty's Government. It would not appear, however, that any further action was taken with regard to this matter.

As an instance of the grounds on which the Indians concluded they had the sole right to hunt within the districts recognized as their hunting grounds it may be mentioned that on March 27, 1834, Jas. Hughes, Superintendent of the Indian Department at Montreal, reported that a trespass had been committed by one Charles Thomas on the hunting grounds of the Nipissing Indians north of the Ottawa river. By letter of April 2, 1834, directions were given by order of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces that proceedings be instituted against Thomas "with the view of securing to these Indians undisturbed enjoyment of their hunting grounds". The case was, however, not brought to trial, as the Superintendent reported that there would be difficulty in proving whether the furs in the possession

Dept. of Indian & Northern Affairs, Letterbook,  
26 March 1909 - 14 April 1909, (R.G. 10, Volume 5234)

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