

the tribe of Naas Indians with whom they had just been fighting. They murdered these defenceless people, because they belonged to the hostile tribe. I am satisfied that they had no intention of expressing by this act any enmity to Mr. Tomlinson or his work; but they could not disassociate these Indians from the hostile tribe to which they were related, and to which in fact they belonged, although at that time living at the Mission.

On our return on board, it was decided that I should go up to the Naas villages with a message from the Governor to the Chiefs; but it was considered too late to start that afternoon. It being Sunday, Mr. Tomlinson did not come off to call on the Governor till next day.

*May 31st.*—Left the ship at 10 a. m. in the Captain's gig, with Mr. Lowndes, and accompanied by Mr. Duncan as interpreter. We had a strong breeze with us, but the freshet in the river caused so strong an adverse current that we did not reach the Indian villages, a distance from the ship, as I estimate, of fifteen miles, until half-past three p. m. On landing at the lower village, I informed the Indians, through Mr. Duncan, that I had a message for them from the Governor, and was accordingly conducted to the Chief's house, where the tribe presently assembled, and I told them that the Governor was much grieved at the evil work that had been going on for some time between them and the Chimpseans, and had come up to make them friends; that he wanted the Chiefs of the Naas to come down at once to him on board the Sparrowhawk, and to go in her to Fort Simpson to have a talk there with the Chimpseans, and arrange all their difficulties before him. For some time they hesitated to go, on the ground that the Chimpseans who commenced the fighting ought to have been brought up to Kincolith, instead of the Naas, who were the aggrieved party, being carried to Fort Simpson. They at last, however, agreed to go down with us, and I then went on about three-quarters of a mile up river to the second village, where a meeting was also called in the Chief's house, and the same message delivered. This tribe having also, after some hesitation, accepted the Governor's invitation, we started, on our return, at 5 p. m., and after proceeding about five miles were overtaken by four canoes, in which were the Chiefs and principal men of these villages. They accompanied us down to the ship, which we reached at 10:30 p. m.

I had refrained from mentioning at the villages, the subject of the reported dispensing of liquor by the Captain of the Nanaimo Packet, as I feared lest the Indians might be deterred from coming down, and I calculated that if the Chiefs came down to the Governor we should be sure, after we got them on board, to find some who could furnish evidence of liquor having been given to them on board the schooner.

*June 1st.*—The Indians came on board the Sparrowhawk at 9 o'clock, prepared to go down in the ship to Fort Simpson. We then spoke to them about the schooner, and several of them immediately stated that they had received liquor on board of her from the Captain, and that it was he who had sold them the liquor a year ago, which was the cause of all their subsequent troubles. Information having been duly made on oath to this effect, the schooner was seized, and at noon we started from Kincolith towing the schooner, and anchored off Fort Simpson at 8:30 p. m. There I went on shore to the Indian villages, accompanied by Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Duncan as interpreter, and summoned their chief people to come on board the ship the next day at 10 o'clock, to meet the Naas Chiefs and arrange a peace, as the Governor was fully determined to put an end to the fighting and disorder that had been going on so long. After a short consultation among themselves they cheerfully consented to come on board next day.

*June 2nd.*—The Chiefs of the Chimpsean tribes having arrived on board at 10 o'clock, were set opposite to the Naas Chiefs on the quarter-deck, in presence of the Governor. A parley ensued, which lasted for a couple of hours. All the events of their hostility during the past year were discussed, and the amount of compensation to be paid by each tribe for injuries done to the other having been finally settled among them, peace was concluded, and symbolized by the former enemies blowing swans' down over each other's heads. A document setting forth that peace had been that day concluded between the Chimpsean and Naas Indians in the presence of the Governor was then drawn up, and to this the Chiefs' names were all signed by their marks being set thereto as certified by the Governor's signature and seal. Each Chief was also furnished with a paper setting forth that he had signed this treaty. These papers were signed by Mr. Lowndes and certified by Mr. Duncan as interpreter. The Governor then, through Mr. Duncan, addressed the Chiefs, telling them that he had allowed them on this occasion, for the last time, to make compensation to each other, according to the custom hitherto in force among them for friends and relatives killed and injuries inflicted; but now they must understand that this barbarous system was abolished; that they must henceforth live according to English law; and that if they offended against that law by taking each other's lives, every means in the Governor's power should be employed to apprehend and punish them. All the Indians on board, to the number of one hundred and upwards, were then feasted, and presents of pipes, tobacco, &c., made to each. The previously hostile tribes now mixed together with the greatest cordiality. After the feast the Chimpseans departed in high spirits, seemingly much satisfied at the result of the day's conference. The ship then left for Metlakatlah with the schooner in tow, the Naas Indians still remaining on board, as some of them were required as witnesses in the case against the schooner. We had a pleasant run to Metlakatlah, where we arrived at 6 p. m., and anchored in the inner harbor.

*June 3rd.*—At 10 a. m., Captain Mist and myself, as Justices of the Peace, opened Court in the Mission School Room, to try the master and crew of the Schooner Nanaimo Packet, on the sworn information of three Naas Indians, for giving to each of them, in presence of the others, a glass of liquor. At 6 p. m., the Court was adjourned until 10 a. m. next day. The Governor remained all day on board.