

ilar regulations are in operation among all the New York Indians who hold their land in common, though of later years it is said the chiefs or other officers on some Reservations, endeavor to control the cutting of wood more than formerly.

In the American portion of the village there are 83 houses, viz: 13 frame, 68 logs 1 brick and 1 stone. They are represented to have raised in 1865, 831 bushels of wheat, 1528 bushels of corn, 280 of barley, 3760 of potatoes, and 772½ tons of hay. They have 119 horses, 188 cattle and 181 hogs.

On the Canada part of the village of St. Regis there is a house used as a Roman Catholic place of worship. Many of the natives attend there, and are probably more or less influenced by the teachings of the priest, who is paid by them a salary of about \$200 a year in money, besides being furnished yearly with 25 cords of wood and 3½ tons of hay. There are a few of the Indians who profess with the Methodists, and have a comfortable meeting-house.

There are 2 taverns and 2 stores in the village, all kept by white persons, and it is understood that intoxicating liquors are sold to the Indians at all of them, in defiance of the laws of New York and the remonstrances of the Chiefs. The deputation saw sorrowful evidences of the effects of intemperance, and earnestly entreated the Chiefs to renew their efforts to check it. They also advised them to live on their farms, and not in the village. Some, however, who live in the town, only cultivate enough land to raise vegetables, and rely for a living on hunting, fishing, rafting and piloting; which often yield a scanty and precarious subsistence, and expose them to temptations, to intemperance and other vices. The quality of their