

Iroquois of Canada.

Mention has been made of the Mohawks and others who, from time to time, emigrated to Canada, and regarding whose numbers some estimates at an early period have been given. The following statement of their numbers in 1868, 1874, 1875, and 1876 is presented.

The data for the year 1868 are from the report of F. N. Blake, in 1870, United States consul at Hamilton, Ontario;* for the other years from the official reports of the Canadian Indian office.

In 1868 the Iroquois in Canada were reported as follows:

Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	683
Six Nation Indians of the Grand River.....	2,796
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis.....	1,601
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	801
Total.....	5,881

In 1874, 1875, and 1876 they were reported as follows:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Oneidas of the Thames.....	604	604	604
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	784	804	822
Six Nations of Grand River.....	2,996	3,052	3,069
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis.....	1,557	1,511	1,511
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	904	922	947
Total.....	6,845	6,893	6,953

Total Iroquois in the United States and Canada.

Adding 6,715, the number of Iroquois in the United States in 1877, to the number of those in Canada as above reported, we have a total of 13,668, a number considerably exceeding any trustworthy estimate of their numerical strength for more than one hundred years. This conclusion is undoubtedly rather under than over their true numbers, as will be shown at a future time.

These Indians have in their history, as has been said, experienced almost every test that can be applied to the vitality of a people emerging from barbarism into civilization, and we have here the results as affecting their numbers. A few remarks on the condition of those in New York may appropriately find place here. They are taken from the interesting report of the agent in that State for 1877, kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in advance of its publication. He says:

Of the 27 teachers in the Indian State schools of New York, 9 were Indians, who having been judiciously selected, and having previously received thorough education and training for their work, in high schools, with aid of appropriations from the United States, succeeded admirably. The day schools under instruction of the Indian teachers are generally better sustained by the Indian parents, and have larger attendance of scholars than the others. The largest school in the agency, being the one connected with the Thomas Orphan Asylum at Cattaraugus, with an average daily attendance of about 90 students, is instructed by competent Indian teachers, and is in all respects a model school. I deem it quite desirable for the success of these Indian schools that an appropriation should be made for the training of teachers therein, and I respectfully renew the recommendation therefor in my last annual report.

* H. R. Mis. Doc. No. 35, Forty-first Congress, second session.