

reserve for him any part of the three acres, or "*wharf lot*," for which he had paid the full amount agreed on in cash down, and which amount had been, at the time, paid out for provisions, and distributed among the whole band, when they were needed.

The Indian Department was not unacquainted with the fact, that he had paid the tribe for "the wharf lot," and that he held an Indian Deed for it, and that he also had a Deed for the forty-three acres on which he had expended so much hard labour. The Department may tell him that an Indian Deed is not valid in law. Well, that may be the case; and though Indians are not lawyers, they know there is a difference between right and wrong in the nature of things. And I would ask the Department, our Government, our country,—yes, the world, Christian or pagan, if it is right that he should be thus deprived of his property, and turned out upon the street, with a large and helpless family to support, stripped and deprived of his hard earnings, merely because the Indian Deed is said to be not *valued* in law by those who make law, or feel that they are above it!

His premises not having been reserved by the Indians who made the last surrender of their lands, the whole was surveyed into town and park lots; and though this surrender was made by some who are the most ignorant in the tribe, yet their acts were "valued in law." But the Department says an Indian Deed is no good; though signed by all the chiefs and principal men in the tribe, it is not "valued in law." But I suppose a