

One Man, Three Women and Two Children at this Village (of the Families of Indians wounded in Action during the late war) receive gratuitous Rations from Government.

The Seigniory of Sault St Louis was granted to the Jesuits in the Year 1680, "pour contribuer a la Conversion, Instruction et Subsistence des Iroquois". This Concession was made by Two separate Grants. The first from Louis the Fourteenth, dated 29th May 1680, confined to a Front of Two Leagues; the second from the Comte de Frontenac, dated 31st October 1680, being an addition to that Front of One League and a Half, or thereabouts, by a Depth of two leagues.

The following conditional Clause is extracted from the Titles:- "a la charge que la ditte terre nommee le sault, appartiendra toute deffrichie a sa Majestie lors que les dits Iroquois l'abandonneront."

The Seigniory continued under the Superindendence and Management of the Jesuit Priests, until the 15th April 1762, when it was entirely and exclusively vested in the Iroquois, under the Supervision of the Indian Department, by the Ordonnance of that Date of Major General the Honourable Thomas Gage, Governor of Montreal.

The Land is of an indifferent Quality along the Front of this extensive Tract; in the rear Concessions, and those on the River la Fortue, it is better adapted for Agricultural Purposes.

The Revenue of the Iroquois Indians of the Sault St. Louis, arising from rents, Lods et Ventas, and the Value of the Wheat received as Toll at their Mill during the Five years ended in 1834, had averaged £ 205, 13s, 2 d. Currency per Annum; a great Portion of this Income was expended in the Repairs of the Mill, the Salary of the Miller, and the Support of the Church at Caughnawaga. The Chiefs of this Tribe receive an Annuity from the State of