

In 1881 the United States' Naval Commander in those waters assembled Shateritch, Domwok, and other leading Chiefs of the Chilkoot tribe, and explained to them the object of the missionaries locating among them and charging them to see that they were not molested, and annually thereafter the ceremony was repeated up to the year 1885, and later.

Detachments of the United States' army had had camps at Kadiak, Kenni, Sitka, Fort Wrangel, and Fort Tongas, from 1867 to 1877, inclusive. Upon the withdrawal of the military in 1877, a naval vessel, at first the "Jamestown" (Captain Henry Glass), afterwards the "Adams" and the "Wachusett," the latter commanded by Captain Lull, was stationed at Sitka, cruising as circumstances required, to preserve order among the natives from Fort Tongas in all the inlets, to the head of Lynn Canal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent.

Hon. W. R. Day, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Report on the Portland Canal.

(From Senate Doc. No. 19, Fifty-fourth Congress, Second Session.)

(Extract from Report of Captain D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers; United States' Army, to the Secretary of War, November 3, 1896, p. 4.)

In that part of South-East Alaska adjacent to Portland Canal, *i. e.*, the area included between Dixon's Entrance, Clarence Strait, the west branch of Beluga Canal, Bell Arm, the 56th parallel of north latitude, a small part of Bear River, and Portland Canal, the United States has established three post-offices—one at each of the following points: United States' custom-house, Mary Island; Ketch-i-Kau, Tongas Narrows; and Loring, Naha Bay, Beluga Canal. Another is soon to be established at Metlakahla, Annette Island.

The United States' custom-house, which was established at Tongas, Tongas Island, in 1869, was abolished toward the close of the year 1888, and by Act of Congress, approved 3rd March, 1891, Mary Island was constituted a subport of delivery. On 29th April, 1868, a military post, Fort Tongas, was established at Tongas and garrisoned by about three commissioned officers and fifty enlisted men of Battery E, Second Regiment of Artillery, until 7th October, 1870, when the post was abandoned.

The largest Settlement in the region under discussion is at New Metlakahla (Port Chester), where there is a store, a cannery, a sawmill, and about 850 Christian Indians, who, in 1887, to obtain greater religious liberty, abandoned their village in British Columbia and followed their devoted missionary, Mr. William Duncan, to their present abode, upon arrival at which it is said that they hoisted the United States' flag and formally transferred their allegiance from Canada to the United States. By Act of Congress, approved 3rd March, 1891, the body of lands known as Annette Islands was set apart as a reservation "for the use of the Metlakahla Indians and those persons known as Metlakahlahs who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them," &c.

Act of Congress of March 3, 1891, relating to Annette Island.

(United States' Statute, vol. 26, p. 1101.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:—

* * * * *
Sec. 15. That until otherwise provided by law the body of lands known as Annette Islands, situated in Alexander Archipelago in South-Eastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's Entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakahla Indians, and those people known as Metlakahlahs who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions, as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

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Approved, the 3rd March, 1891.