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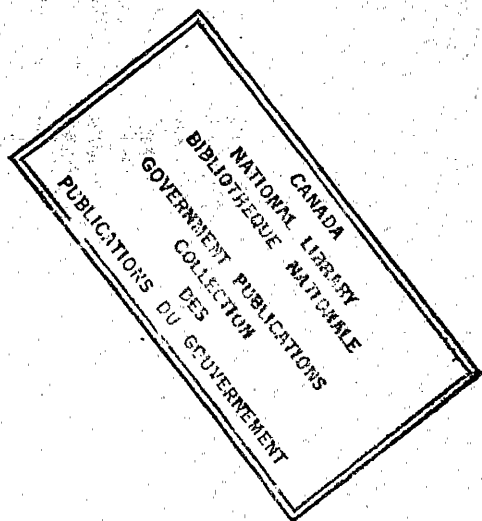
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APPENDIX, No. 6,

TO THE

SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

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DDN 6146660

APPENDIX TO THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 25th February to 16th August, 1858, both days inclusive,

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND YEARS OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 1st Session of the 6th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

SESSION, 1858.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

VOL. 16.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 22nd May, 1857, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a “Return showing the amounts received separately in the various Counties of Upper Canada, during the past three years, for land sales, and similar statement in regard to Lower Canada,—with the expenses of management of each Section for the same year.”

By Command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 18th March, 1858.

Return of the Expenses of Management of Land Sales of each Section of the Province for the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, in conformity with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd May, 1857.

Heads of Expenditure.	YEAR 1854.				YEAR 1855.				YEAR 1856.				TOTAL.		
	Canada West.		Canada East.		Canada West.		Canada East.		Canada West.		Canada East.			Jointly, Canada West & East.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Crown Surveyors.....	2870	2 0	7398	9 5	11275	6 7	9018	9 9	5853	10 7	6132	13 2	42548	11 6	
Exploring Colonization Roads.....	1043	10 9	1339	18 4	730	7 0	523	18 4	605	16 2	395	8 1	4633	19 6	
Crown Inspections.....			3	15 0	49	2 6	25	16 0	15	5 0	7	0 0	100	18 6	
Crown Advertising.....			123	7 2	61	13 10	53	7 10	1078	9 0	403	2 9	1871	7 6	
Inspection of Agencies.....	111	6 11	640	8 4	402	11 6	606	4 4	613	12 10	1233	18 5	4058	15 4	
Agents' Postage.....	13	6 6	4	12 2	42	1 5	5	12 7	17	11 5	3	14 0	84	18 1	
General Disbursements (Jointly).....															
Salaries Office (Jointly).....			2652	5 0			4540	9 5	4540	9 5			11407	10 0	
Commission paid Agents.....	4896	0 0	820	2 3	4928	6 11	582	12 3	4347	9 7	366	7 10	30887	4 11	
Exploration, Lake Huron.....					756	11 11			1862	5 0			15840	18 11	
Ottawa and Opeongo Road.....					79	10 0			392	10 0			472	0 0	
Exploration of Mines.....									1294	7 10			1394	7 10	
Survey of Cap Chats.....													70	1 9	
Board of Examiners of Land Surv. Agency Expenses.....									123	15 0			92	4 6	
Inspection St. Joseph Island.....													4	0 0	
Hastings Road.....									60	2 6			60	2 6	
Huron and Bruce Commission.....									181	0 0			181	0 0	
Addington Road.....									845	7 10			845	7 10	
Office Postages (Jointly).....									169	5 0			169	5 0	
Total.....	9574	14 6	10232	4 3	18325	12 6	10856	1 1	17460	7 9	8708	10 6	118815	4 6	
Deduct Commission received on account of Clergy and School Services.....	8000	0 6	294	13 6	8662	7 2	193	5 9	7673	7 9	121	12 3	24045	6 11	
Total.....	1574	14 0	9987	10 9	9663	5 4	10663	15 4	9787	0 0	8586	18 3	93669	17 7	

MEMO. Respecting the Items under the heads of General Disbursements, Office Salaries, and Office Postage, it cannot be satisfactorily ascertained what amount has been paid on account of each section.

E. P. TACHÉ,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 15th September, 1857.

RETURN of amounts received on Land Sales for each Section of the Province during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, in conformity with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd May, 1857.

COUNTIES, CANADA EAST.	1854.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bagot.....	97 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Leinster.....	338 14 11	256 4 5	187 8 4	97 10 0
Drummond.....	93 14 7	50 0 0		782 7 8
Nicolet.....	7 10 9	288 12 11	62 5 3	143 14 7
Bellechasse.....	1114 9 3	486 3 0	551 10 9	358 8 11
Pontiac.....	398 6 1	778 3 2	533 10 10	2152 3 0
Ottawa.....	962 1 5	616 13 5	290 5 6	1710 0 1
Megantic.....	554 16 3	513 10 0	384 3 9	1869 0 4
Missisquoi.....	507 17 2	563 10 8	453 11 10	1452 10 0
Broome.....	355 11 1	160 10 7	274 13 8	1524 19 8
Shefford.....	461 3 2	333 0 10	273 0 2	790 15 4
Arthabaska.....	563 8 4	44 12 7	21 18 11	1070 4 2
Beauce.....	30 10 10	59 2 4	61 18 3	629 19 10
Dorchester.....	1002 11 5	300 19 5	143 5 3	151 11 5
Compton.....	559 4 7	679 9 3	170 10 2	1482 16 1
Stanstead.....	651 15 9	583 12 4	194 11 5	1409 13 0
Richmond.....	53 10 8	265 10 9	182 12 11	1429 19 6
Wolfe.....	186 12 10	40 5 9	66 0 7	501 14 4
Sherbrooke.....	33 17 9	5 0 0	17 8 5	292 19 2
Rimouski.....	228 0 10	155 15 6	84 14 3	56 6 2
Montcalm.....	134 15 3	31 1 4	109 18 8	468 10 7
Montminy.....	70 5 7		21 0 7	266 15 3
Terrebonne.....	34 10 11	4 10 0	7 10 0	91 6 2
Joliette.....	248 10 8		33 3 6	46 10 11
Champlain.....	23 3 2		16 0 0	281 14 2
Napierville.....	59 12 0	284 6 3	493 1 0	39 3 2
Argenteuil.....	7 13 9	30 7 8	172 11 8	836 19 3
Vaudreuil.....	28 11 0	42 8 4	8 0 0	210 13 1
Quebec.....	13 1 7	67 10 0	1 10 0	78 19 4
Maskinongé.....	322 13 0		17 13 5	82 1 7
Berthier.....	4 19 0			340 6 5
L'Islet.....	2 10 0	54 2 6	114 0 0	4 19 0
Saguenay.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	170 12 6
Portneuf.....		40 18 2	39 14 9	45 0 0
Charlevoix.....		6 10 0	36 13 4	80 12 11
Temiscouata.....		12 12 9		43 3 4
Huntingdon.....		68 9 8	93 14 5	12 12 9
Bonaventure.....			2 1 3	162 4 1
St. Maurice.....			104 16 6	2 1 3
Kamouraska.....			35 13 8	104 16 6
Total.....	9151 13 7	6855 13 7	5286 2 0	35 13 8
				21293 9 2

RETURN of amounts received on Land Sales for each Section of the Province during the years 1854, 1855 and 1856, in conformity with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd May, 1857.

COUNTIES, CANADA WEST.	1854.	1855.	1856.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grenville.....	2478 19 11	1106 7 4	1175 16 5	4761 3 8
Leeds.....	3078 11 9	2112 19 8	2056 4 1	7247 15 6
Hastings.....	2350 9 8	1602 3 4	2785 11 8	6738 4 8
Norfolk.....	3879 8 9	4115 6 1	4400 2 6	12484 17 4
Wellington.....	21878 8 4	21029 10 4	23708 6 3	67211 4 11
Simcoe.....	12410 7 0	12851 11 5	7709 14 7	32977 13 0
Prince Edward.....	841 13 9	1436 13 1	1245 13 1	3523 19 11
Carleton.....	5134 0 8	4339 10 4	3504 19 6	13028 10 6
Oxford.....	6133 4 3	4630 7 8	3939 14 5	14703 6 4
Brant.....	688 2 7	990 12 8	1602 19 3	3290 14 6
Middlesex.....	6498 4 5	7106 9 5	3475 5 3	17079 19 1
Prescott.....	1575 5 8	3085 19 9	3011 9 8	8272 15 1
Russell.....	1270 13 9	4527 16 4	1560 16 9	7359 6 10
Stormont.....	474 17 3	332 5 9	544 5 2	1351 8 2
Dundas.....	1012 7 8	1263 19 3	1294 3 6	3570 10 5
Glengarry.....	618 1 11	814 6 5	1000 11 6	2432 19 10
Welland.....	142 5 9	280 12 9	240 14 7	663 13 1
Haldimand.....	1143 7 6	1358 11 8	689 8 10	3191 8 0
Lanark.....	2601 3 7	1966 16 7	2581 0 2	7149 6 4
Northumberland.....	4494 10 0	3121 18 9	3738 19 9	11356 8 6
Durham.....	4576 1 2	2858 12 0	2734 18 9	10146 11 11
Addington.....	1271 2 5	589 18 8	1425 15 3	3286 16 4
Frontenac.....	1663 11 8	2143 6 6	2753 9 6	6560 7 8
Huron.....	4339 5 3	1584 4 8	6592 9 6	30435 19 5
Victoria.....	4368 15 2	9305 19 9	4697 15 5	18342 10 4
Peterborough.....	2408 0 4	2299 18 3	2442 16 9	7151 2 4
Perth.....	3560 9 7	5299 10 5	6908 1 1	15678 1 1
Peel.....	2402 16 5	1233 17 11	3321 2 4	6957 16 8
York.....	2809 17 3	2298 10 8	4540 3 7	9648 11 6
Wentworth.....	2072 2 10	2170 2 4	2135 11 7	6377 16 9
Lincoln.....	813 16 10	224 19 7	79 16 5	1118 12 10
Ontario.....	4197 6 3	2306 12 10	5599 19 9	12108 18 10
Elgin.....	4798 12 8	4275 12 5	2353 15 7	11423 0 8
Essex.....	4523 18 5	1911 0 3	1633 12 7	8008 11 3
Grey.....	18511 7 2	23082 7 10	11106 9 6	52700 4 6
Renfrew.....	3548 18 2	3890 1 9	5326 16 1	12765 16 0
Kent.....	6491 5 5	4210 9 7	3681 16 6	14383 11 6
Lambton.....	5582 5 4	5598 19 6	3954 0 5	15135 5 3
Bruce.....	9644 13 5	26424 1 1	14546 19 0	50615 19 6
Lennox.....	184 7 2	82 3 4	801 4 0	547 14 6
Halton.....	2940 12 0	2004 6 9	860 2 8	5805 1 5
Waterloo.....		7085 13 10	9479 11 8	16565 5 6
St. Joseph's Island.....			2295 4 2	2295 4 2
Sault Ste. Marie.....			218 15 0	218 15 0
Total.....	170214 15 1	207340 9 6	169221 4 0	546776 8 7

E. P. TACHÉ,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto 15th September, 1857.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1858.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th April, 1858 ;
for Statements relative to Crown and Clergy Lands, disposed of by the
Crown, in the Township of Wentworth, County of Argenteuil.

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 29th May, 1858.

Statement No. 1.

STATEMENT of CROWN LANDS granted by Patent, (except those included in the annexed Statement No. 2,) and of Locations thereof made, in the TOWNSHIP of WENTWORTH, LOWER CANADA, from the first settlement of said Township to the first day of January, 1858, furnished in compliance with a resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the 19th April, 1858.

Part.	Lot.	Concession.	P A T E N T E E .	Date of Patent.
			P A T E N T S .	
	1	1	J. de Montmollin.....	June 3, 1809.
	2	1	do	do do, do.
	3	1	do	do do, do.
West half	4	1	S. Rodgers	May 2, 1837.
East half	4	1	B. Gray.....	do do, do.
	5	1	J. de Montmolin	June 3, 1809.
	6	1	do	do do, do.
	8	1	do	do do, do.
East half	9	1	do	do do, do.
West half	9	1	P. Beaudry	do do, do.
	10	1	do	do do, do.
West half	11	1	Evans Lawrence	September 18, 1838.
East half	11	1	Legislative Report, J. Reilly	July 17, 1848.
	12	1	P. Beaudry.....	June 3, 1809.
	13	1	do	do do, do.
	15	1	J. M. Perkins.....	March 15, 1832.

STATEMENT No 1.—STATEMENT of CROWN LANDS granted by Patent, (except those included in the annexed Statement No. 2,) and of the locations thereof made, in the TOWNSHIP of WENTWORTH, LOWER CANADA, &c.—
(Continued.)

Part.	Lot.	Concession.	PATENTEE.	Date of Patent.	
PATENTS.—(Continued.)					
	16	1	J. M. Perkins	March	15, 1832.
	23	1	Patrick Fitzpatrick	May	12, 1845.
	24	1	William Porteous.....	do	14, 1840.
	26	1	do	do	do, do.
	27	1	do	do	do, do.
	1	2	C. Couture, junior	June	3, 1809.
West half	2	2	do, senior	do	do, do.
East half	2	2	do, junior	do	do, do.
	4	2	do	do	do, do.
	5	2	do	do	do, do.
	7	2	do	do	do, do.
	8	2	do	do	do, do.
	9	2	do	do	do, do.
	11	2	P. Beaudry	do	do, do.
	12	2	do	do	do, do.
	14	2	do	do	do, do.
West half	18	2	Legislative Report, Nicholas Murray	July	1, 1845.
East half	19	2	S. Hutton.....	May	2, 1837.
	20	2	T. Hamilton.....	do	do, do.
East half	21	2	H. McIntyre	do	do, do.
West half	21	2	A. Thompson	do	do, do.
	28	2	William Porteous.....	May	14, 1840.
East half	1	3	James Gahey	September	19, 1838.
	2	3	C. Couture, junior	June	3, 1809.
	3	3	do, do	do	do, do.
	4	3	do, do	do	do, do.
	6	3	do, do	do	do, do.
	7	3	B. Haines	do	do, do.
	9	3	do	do	do, do.
	10	3	do	do	do, do.
	11	3	do	do	do, do.
	13	3	do	do	do, do.
	14	3	do	do	do, do.
West half	15	3	William Fryer.....	May	2, 1837.
East half	15	3	M. Wilson.....	do	do, do.
West half	20	3	T. Hounston.....	do	do, do.
East half	20	3	Patrick Bruin	January	10, 1844.
	1	4	A. LaRue.....	June	3, 1809.
	2	4	do	do	do, do.
	3	4	do	do	do, do.
	5	4	do	do	do, do.
	6	4	J. B. LaRue.....	do	do, do.
	8	4	do	do	do, do.
	9	4	do	do	do, do.
	10	4	do	do	do, do.
	12	4	do	do	do, do.
	13	4	do	do	do, do.
	19	4	J. Gilmore	May	2, 1837.
	20	4	J. Polson	do	do, do.

STATEMENT No. 1.—STATEMENT OF CROWN LANDS granted by Patent, (except those included in the annexed Statement No. 2,) and of the locations thereof made, in the TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH, LOWER CANADA, &c.—
(Continued.)

Part.	Lot.	Concession.	PATENTEE.	Date of Patent.
PATENTS.—(Continued.)				
West half	1	5	A. LaRue	June 3, 1809.
East half	3	5	J. Méthot	do do, do.
	3	5	A. LaRue	do do, do.
	4	5	J. LaRue	do do, do.
	5	5	do	do do, do.
	7	5	do	do do, do.
	8	5	do	do do, do.
	10	5	do	do do, do.
	11	5	do	do do, do.
	12	5	J. Méthot	do do, do.
	14	5	do	do do, do.
	19	5	J. Laird	May 2, 1837.
	20	5	David Loggie	April 15, 1845.
	21	5	George Keaster	September 19, 1838.
	2	6	P. Savary	June 3, 1809.
	3	6	do	do do, do.
	4	6	do	do do, do.
	6	6	do	do do, do.
	7	6	do	do do, do.
	9	6	do	do do, do.
	10	6	J. Méthot	do do, do.
	11	6	do	do do, do.
	13	6	do	do do, do.
East half	19	6	Legislative Report, John Newson	January 26, 1848.
North-East half.	6	8	Catherine Buley	October 8, 1846.
West half	10	8	John Gray	July 11, 1845.
West half	13	8	Francis Kerney	August 24, 1846.
East half	14	8	James Doulan	April 15, 1845.
West half	14	8	Legislative Report of John Barry	September do, do.
West half	15	8	Andrew Smith	April 1, 1846.
South-West part	17	8	John King, (Legislative Report)	July 23, 1845.
Part.	Lot.	Concession.	LOCATEE.	Date of Locat.
MILITARY LOCATIONS.				
East half	17	1	John Cloyne	April 26, 1837.
West half	18	1	Hugh Lavary	do do, do.
West half	19	1	Thomas Johnston	do do, do.
East half	22	1	William Segar	do do, do.
East half	23	1	John Costello	do do, do.
East half	18	2	Bryan Campbell	do do, do.

STATEMENT No. 1.—STATEMENT of CROWN LANDS granted by Patent, (except those included in the annexed Statement No. 2.) and of the locations thereof made, in the TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH, LOWER CANADA, &c.—
(Continued.)

Part.	Lot.	Concession.	LOCATEE.	Date of Locat.
MILITARY LOCATIONS.—(Continued.)				
West half.....	19	2	William Morton	April 26, 1837.
West half.....	25	2	William Thompson	do do, do.
East half.....	17	3	Alexander Miller	do do, do.
West half.....	17	3	Cornelius Bourke.....	do do, do.
East half.....	18	3	Lawrence Knowland.....	do do, do.
West half.....	18	3	John Wheeler.....	do do, do.
East half.....	23	3	Richard Cleary.....	do do, do.
East half.....	24	3	Patrick Fitzgerald.....	do do, do.
East half.....	28	3	George Roberts.....	do do, do.
West half.....	16	4	Samuel Murphy.....	do do, do.
East half.....	22	4	William Woods.....	do do, do.
West half.....	24	4	Gilbert Petrie.....	do do, do.
East half.....	25	4	William Brockhouse.....	do do, do.
West half.....	28	4	James Mellan.....	do do, do.
East half.....	2	5	John Robertson.....	do do, do.
	23	5	Thomas Campbell.....	do do, do.
West half.....	17	6	John O'Hara.....	do do, do.
	20	6	John Duffy.....	do do, do.
West half.....	25	6	John Power.....	do do, do.
East half.....	2	7	Thomas Bently.....	do do, do.
East half.....	3	7	Patrick Norris.....	do do, do.
East half.....	24	7	Andrew Canniff.....	do do, do.
East half.....	1	8	Thomas Walker.....	do do, do.
West half.....	1	8	John Keatly.....	do do, do.
	2	8	Thomas Bently.....	do do, do.
East half.....	5	8	Henry Argo.....	do do, do.
West half.....	5	8	James Byrne.....	do do, do.
West half.....	6	8	Matthew Leppen.....	do do, do.
East.....	7	8	Thomas Rees.....	do do, do.
West half.....	7	8	Robert Ketlyle.....	do do, do.
East half.....	11	8	Bryan Hannar.....	do do, do.
West half.....	12	8	Thomas Silverson.....	do do, do.
East half.....	15	8	William Matthew.....	do do, do.
East half.....	16	8	James Carter.....	do do, do.
West half.....	16	8	John Leary.....	do do, do.
East part.....	17	8	Michael Reynolds.....	do do, do.
East half.....	19	8	John Murphy.....	do do, do.
West half.....	19	8	John Murrill.....	do do, do.
East half.....	9	9	John Webb.....	do do, do.

NOTE.—As regards location fees, none were charged to the Locatees mentioned in the foregoing statement, on issuing their tickets.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 27th May, 1858.

STATEMENT No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Sums received from the sale of CROWN and CLERGY LANDS, in the TOWNSHIP of WENTWORTH, LOWER CANADA, from the first settlement of said Township, to the first day of January, 1858, furnished in compliance with a Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of the 19th April, 1858.

Part.	Lot.	Concession.	PATENTEE OR PURCHASE.	Date of Sale.	Amount of Sale.		Amount Received.		Date of Patent, if issued.
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
CROWN LANDS.									
	6	2	Richard Evans.....	.....	100	00	100	00	March 18, 1845.
	16	2	D. L. Cox.....	.....	100	00	100	00	May 19, 1837.
	17	4	Legislative Report, William Porteous..	.....	116	80	116	80	January 30, 1848.
West end.....	15	6	D. L. Cox.....	.....	66	67	66	67	May 19, 1837.
	16	6	do.....	.....	100	00	100	00	do
	18	6	do.....	.....	100	00	100	00	do
	26	6	do.....	.....	100	00	100	00	do
	27	8	do.....	.....	100	00	100	00	do
	27	9	do.....	.....	100	00	100	00	do
	27	9	do.....	.....	100	00	100	00	do
East half.....	22	2	William Connal.....	.....	50	00	25	00	do
West half ..	22	2	James Connal.....	.....	50	00	25	00	do
West half ..	2	5	William Pounder.....	July 1, 1834 ..	50	00	12	50	do
	21	6	William Connal.....	.....	100	00	50	00	do
	22	6	do.....	.....	100	00	50	00	do
	23	6	do.....	.....	100	00	50	00	do
	23	6	John Ross.....	October 6, 1835 ..	200	00	150	00	do
	24	6	James Connal.....	.....	100	00	50	00	do
	26	6	do.....	.....	100	00	50	00	do
	26	7	William Fraser.....	July 1, 1834 ..	24	45	24	45	do
East half.....	28	7	Andrew Fraser.....	January 29, 1856 ..	24	45	24	45	do
West half ..	28	7	do.....	.....	24	45	24	45	do
			Total.....	.....	1344	87	1344	87	

STATEMENT No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Sums received from the Sale of CROWN and CLERGY LANDS in the TOWNSHIP of WENTWORTH, LOWER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Part.	Lot.	Concession.	PATENTEE or PURCHASE.	Date of Sale.	Amount of Sale.		Amount received.		Date of Patent, if issued.
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
			CLERGY LANDS.						
			Richard Perry.....		100	00	100	00	May 24, 1849.
East half.....	7	1	Alexandre Labrosse.....		30	00	30	00	January 23, 1857.
	17	2	William Kirby.....		100	00	100	00	November 22, 1856.
	4	4	Ewen Fraser.....		24	60	24	60	} January 23, 1857.
West part....	27	7	John Fraser.....		25	80	25	80	
East part....	27	7	William Turner.....	October 6, 1835.....	100	00	100	00	
	21	1	Total.....				380	40	

RECAPITULATION.

Received from sales of Crown Lands.....	\$	1844	87
do do Clergy Lands.....		380	40
Total.....	\$	1725	27

NOTE.—No interest has accrued or been received on the foregoing sales.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 27th May, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,
Assistant Commissioner.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 10th May, 1858, "for a Return of the
"Lots of Land sold or located in the Townships of Ripon and Hartwell,
"in the County of Ottawa, &c., &c."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st May, 1858.

NOTE.—*The above Return was ordered, by the House, not to be printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing.*

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED ON THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER, 1856,

TO

INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS

IN CANADA.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY STEWART DERBISHIRE & GEORGE DESBARATS,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1858.



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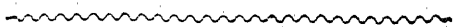
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PROVINCE OF CANADA.

[COPY.]

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING :

KNOW YE that under and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada passed in the ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, "*An Act to empower Commissioners for inquiring into matters connected with the public business to take evidence on oath,*" by the authority in me thereby vested, and by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the said Province, I have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint RICHARD T. PENNEFATHER, Esquire, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the said Province, FROOME TALFOURD and THOMAS WORTHINGTON, Esquires, to be COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO and REPORT UPON the following points, that is to say—

First.—As to the best means of securing the future progress and civilization of the INDIAN TRIBES in Canada.

Second.—As to the best mode of so managing the INDIAN PROPERTY as to secure its full benefit to the Indians, without impeding the settlement of the country.

AND I DO HEREBY authorize and empower them the said Richard T. Pennefather, Froome Talfourd and Thomas Worthington, as such Commissioners, to summon before them any person or persons as witnesses, and to require such person or persons to give evidence ON OATH, orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as they the said Commissioners may deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters and things aforesaid. TO HAVE and to hold the said office of Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid during pleasure.

AND I DO HEREBY require that the said Commissioners do report the result of the before mentioned investigation with all convenient speed to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of the said Province for the time being. OF ALL WHICH all Her Majesty's

loving subjects, and all whom these presents may in any wise concern, shall take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at TORONTO, this FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the Twentieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

By Command

(Signed) E. A. MEREDITH,
Assist. Secretary.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The Commissioners appointed "To enquire into and report upon the best means of securing the progress and civilization of the Indian Tribes in Canada, and on the best mode of so managing the Indian property as to secure its full benefit to the Indians, without impeding the Settlement of the Country," have now the honor to lay before Your Excellency the conclusions at which they have arrived.

They regret the delay which has arisen in making this Return,---a delay which has been unavoidable in consequence of the extensive and complicated nature of the enquiry, and the remote sources to which they had to apply for information. Even now this Report is not so complete as they would wish, but they have made every exertion to test the accuracy of the information which they have made the basis of their calculations, and which they now lay before Your Excellency.

Most of the Tribes have been visited by one or more of the Commissioners in person, and where circumstances have prevented an actual inspection they have endeavoured to supply the deficiency by enquiries addressed to those most likely to supply the necessary details.

Queries corresponding to those put by the Commissioners in 1842, have been addressed to the Local Superintendents, Missionaries and Resident Agents of the different Bands, and the replies which have been received, will be found in the Appendix to this Report. This course has been followed to enable an accurate comparison of the present condition of the Indians with their state in that year. Particular attention has been paid to the correction of the census Returns, to their Schools, and to their advance in Agriculture, and Mechanical arts, as well as to the improvement in their moral and religious character.

Your Commissioners have also endeavoured to define the actual limits of the Indian Territory, with a view to ascertain what may be convertible into funds to aid in the support of the Aborigines when the Imperial aid shall be withdrawn, and which may be available to meet the demands of the white population for land after reserving so much as may be necessary for the Indians themselves.

Your Commissioners have taken the Report of Messrs. Rawson, Davidson and Hepburn as their starting point, and have adopted the same division of the subject. The relations up to that time of the Government with the Indians, the conditions of the native Tribes, and the state of the Department to whose care they were entrusted, are so fully and clearly enumerated in that document, that it has been judged unnecessary to give at any great length those results arrived at during the present investigation, which apply to an earlier period.

With these preliminary observations, the Commissioners respectfully submit the following Report :



## P A R T I.

## RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The position in which the Imperial Government stand with regard to the Indians of Canada, has changed very materially within the last fifteen years. The alteration however is rather the working out of a system of policy previously determined on, than any adoption of new views on the part of the English Cabinet.

As the object of this system was gradually to wean the Indians from perpetual dependence upon the Crown, successive years show an increasing loosening of the ties to which the Aborigines clung. Many of the Officers appointed to watch over their interests were removed, vacancies were not filled up, the annual presents were first commuted, and subsequently withdrawn, and the Indian Department is being gradually left to its own resources. Such being the case, our sketch of the relations of the English Government with the Indians may be very brief.

We regret however that it must necessarily be also imperfect, as in the various removals and changes of the Provincial Government the correspondence on this subject has been in part mislaid, and was only placed before us in an incomplete form.

On the 30th January, 1844, the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveyed his approval of the Commissioners' Report, and called for a detailed scheme for the remodelling of the Indian Department. He recommended that measures should be taken for securing to the Indians their annuities, provision for which had been overlooked in the Imperial Act for the reunion of the Provinces. He suggested that if these could not be made a fresh deduction from the gross proceeds of the Crown Revenues, the Provincial Legislature should be called upon to remedy the defect.

In replying to this despatch on the 25th of April, 1845, Lord Metcalf, intimated his concurrence generally in the recommendations made by the Commissioners in their Report, but expressed his opinion to the Secretary of State, that the reductions therein proposed were more sweeping in their character than could then be carried out with propriety. He also stated his willingness to aid the foundation of such Schools as might appear best suited to the Indian youth.

He signified his belief that the Indian Tribes would not object to apply a portion of their annuities for the furtherance of this object, and desired to be informed to what extent he would be authorized to contribute from Imperial Funds, without which aid he was apprehensive that any educational operations would be much restricted. He also said that the Executive Council had considered the propriety of providing for the Indian An-

nities by fresh Legislative Enactments, but that it was understood in the Colony that they had been secured by the Imperial Act.

In 1846, the Legislative Assembly voted an humble address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be "graciously pleased to interpose and prevent the discontinuance of presents to the Aborigines of British North America and their descendants."

The reasons for making this Petition, are set forth in the Address itself, and are as follows:

"On enquiry and examination of the subject, it seems to us that a pledge was given and renewed from the remotest period of British Supremacy in *North America*, on which the Indians have relied in advancing their past claims, and that these presents contribute most especially to their comfort, and even necessary support.

"We further humbly submit to Your Majesty, that in our opinion the discontinuance of their allowances will be regarded by the Indians as a breach of a sacred compact entered into for their benefit, and that it will render them discontented, and we fear will affect their loyalty and present devotion to the Crown of England, and the person of Your Majesty."

The Earl of Cathcart, then Governor General, in forwarding the address to be laid at the foot of the Throne, expressed his entire concurrence in the sentiments conveyed therein, and earnestly recommended that the subject should be brought under the favorable consideration of Her Majesty, and his Lordship also transmitted at the same time a copy of the Report of the Committee of the Assembly on which the address was founded.

On the 30th of July, however, in the same year, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced the decision of the Imperial Government not to reverse the decision already arrived at respecting the stoppage of the presents.

In this Despatch Earl Grey goes into the reasons for adhering to their determination, and states that "there appears to be no ground for regarding the continuance of the presents as guaranteed on the part of the British Crown. In the Report of the Committee of the Assembly references are made to "a pledge"; But of the existence of any direct pledge of the nature alluded to no evidence is adduced, and the Report seems to rely rather on the general conduct of the Local Executive as implying a pledge, which I do not find from the records of this Office has ever received the deliberate sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I can therefore only look upon this as a question of policy, and as such, I am constrained to state that neither on the ground of securing the defence of the Province against external enemies, nor on the ground of the interests of the Indians themselves, can I regard it as desirable to depart from the intention of effecting a gradual deduction of these presents."

Other Petitions were subsequently presented by isolated Bands of Indians praying that the boon might be continued to them, but no change was made in the resolution thus announced by Earl Grey.

On the 30th of January, 1849, the Earl of Elgin reported the arrangement made by Lord Metcalf in 1845, with most of the settled Tribes, where by the annual issue of gunpowder was withheld on the understanding

that the sum thus saved would be applied in promoting education among them. His Lordship proceeded to state his views regarding the Aborigines as follows: "While on the one hand the lamentable experience of this Continent proves that they cannot in their present condition cope with the whites successfully, and especially with the reckless adventurers who gather around the promising settlements, it is in the other no less certainly their truest interest, that habits of independence and self help should be fostered among them, and the period of tutelage as much as possible curtailed. With this view, I am disposed to think it advisable that the system of withdrawing from such Indians as can dispense with them all presents which tend to perpetuate a hunter's life, of requiring those which have reserves to make roads through them, and generally to assume their share of the duties and burdens of civilization, and of setting apart in the said Reserves lots for each family, should be persevered in; I attach however more importance to the establishment of Industrial Boarding Schools, for the children of both sexes, than to any other measure of this class, \* \* \* I trust that it may soon be in my power to report that these useful establishments have been multiplied in the Indian Settlements without cost to the Government."

In the following year, his Lordship, while reporting on the condition of the Educational Institution at Alderville, and in the operations of the New England Company among the six Nations, suggested that endeavours should be made to induce the Company to transfer a portion at least of their liberal expenditure to the Manitoulin Islands.

In 1851, the urgent Instructions of the Imperial Government for the more speedy reduction of the Indian Grant, gave rise to a scheme for this end which was originated by the Honorable Colonel Bruce, then Superintendent General of Indian affairs. It applies almost exclusively to the issues of presents, which he proposed to diminish among the settled Tribes of Western Canada in a more rapid ratio than had been contemplated. He proposed to hand over to the New England Company the charge for the support of those Clergymen then maintained by Government, but made no provision for the continuance of an Indian Department after the Imperial Grant should be withdrawn.

On the 15th of March, the Secretary of State in reviewing the expenditure of the English Parliamentary Grant, came to the conclusion that the gradual extinction of this vote would not conflict with any just claims on the part of the Indians. In announcing the decision of Her Majesty's Government that the issue of the presents should cease in the year 1858, he expressed his confidence that the Provincial Legislature "would never be insensible to the claims which the former occupants of the Canadian Territory have upon the consideration of the great and flourishing European Community by which it is now inhabited."

In a subsequent despatch in the same year, His Lordship pointed out that although the ammunition had been stopped by Lord Metcalf, the pledge given by him in 1845 had never been carried out, that the value of the gunpowder so withheld then amounted to £2,465 13s 1½d. which, he considered was due to the several Tribes who had concurred in that arrangement, and it was proposed that this item should be made the first charge

upon the unexpended balance of the Imperial Grant then standing to the credit of the Indian Department.

In consequence of these representations, a part of this sum amounting to £1,456 0s. 0d., was placed at the disposal of the Governor General to be divided between the Industrial Institutions at Alderville and Mount Elgin.

In 1854, Lieutenant General Rowan, then administering the Government, in replying to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who directed his "attention to the gradual reduction of the Indian Establishment itself now "that the object for which it was organized (the annual issue of presents) "is in course of rapid extinction," forwarded a memorandum in which the Superintendent General of Indian affairs pointed out the necessity for such a Department, even after those bounties had ceased to be distributed. In doing so Colonel Bruce adverted to the regulations then existing by which the appointments held by Missionaries and School Masters, except those on Manitoulin Island, would be discontinued on the death or removal of any of the then Incumbents.

He also gave a concise summary of the duties of the several Officers attached to the Indian Office, and urged the impropriety of annulling these appointments on the cessation of the presents; He continued:

"Indeed I am inclined to think that the discontinuance of their allowances will, for a time at least, render the presence and intercourse of these Officers with the Indians of more than usual importance. The simultaneous abolition of the Department to which they have long been accustomed to look for protection and support, would aggravate the feelings of regret and disappointment, with which the Indians naturally regard the serious loss to which they are subjected by the recent reductions, and while suffering at first under this privation, they will more than ever require the aid and counsels of the Local Superintendents in husbanding and administering their limited resources—moreover, the saving to be effected would be very trifling." \*\*\*\*\* "And it is to be presumed that in conformity with the uniform practice in this Department, suitable provision would be made for any of those old and deserving public functionaries whose services might be dispensed with."

At the same time Colonel Bruce submitted the possibility of gradually centralizing the duties of the Department, and of making more economical arrangements as vacancies occurred.

In these remarks His Excellency General Rowan, expressed his entire concurrence.

The next point of importance is Mr. Oliphant's scheme for rendering the Indian Department self supporting by paying the Officers connected therewith out of the funds which they administer. To effect this, he proposed to devote the sum annually granted for charitable purposes among the Tribes in Lower Canada by the Provincial Government to meet the annual expenditure of the Department in that section of the Colony, and to raise means for the support of the Indians themselves by the sale of their Reserves. The Manitoulin establishment in Western Canada he suggested should still be maintained by the Imperial Government. From the funds

arising from the Indian Lands in the Upper Province he conceived a sufficient sum could be raised to defray all the charges connected with their management, by deducting three annual sums of \$4,400 severally from the Six Nations, the Saugeen Indians, and from nine others of the settled tribes. He suggested also that all annuities should be paid semestrially in money and not in goods; and thought that as a necessary consequence the repeal of the law protecting Indians from liability to debt should follow. He likewise advocated the locations of the separate families on distinct lots under an arrangement whereby the individuals would enjoy a qualified ownership in the land, such as might make them feel secure from intrusion, and at the same time prevent them from alienating to other parties.

Mr. Oliphant further expressed his belief in the usefulness of the Industrial Schools, and suggested the propriety of inducing the New England Society to transfer their operations from the Grand River to Manitoulin Island.

This Report was forwarded by Lord Elgin just before his departure from Canada, and was generally approved by the Secretary of State, who however delayed adopting any conclusion as to the practical questions which it contained until Your Excellency should have had an opportunity of giving it your consideration.

Viscount Bury, accordingly, by Your Excellency's desire, made a careful personal inspection of various Tribes of Indians scattered over the Province, and in the Report made on his return, analyzed the scheme proposed by Mr. Oliphant. He points out therein that a very large portion of the funds derivable from Western Canada, which were relied on by that gentleman for the support of the Indian Department, exists only in anticipation, or are otherwise unavailable; in like manner he shews the impropriety of diverting to other purposes a sum of money voted annually by the Colonial Legislature for Charitable and Educational purposes in Lower Canada: While thus exhibiting on the one hand the necessity for deductions from the amount calculated on by Mr. Oliphant, Lord Bury unfolds a statement, on the other, of further charges for which no provision had been made in that scheme. His Lordship then proceeds to develop a mode in which he proposed to provide in future for the support of the Department; namely, by procuring from the Imperial Government a Grant of £80,000 stg. representing the average payment for seven years, which might be invested in this Country in Provincial Debentures standing in the name of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. The interest arising therefrom would be placed to the credit of the Governor General, and would, he conceives, meet all the necessary expences connected with the Indians, including the extraordinary charges of pensions, provisions, and gratuities in lieu of presents. The Indian vote would thus disappear in future from the estimates of the English Parliament.

The gratuities so provided for were a limited number of blankets to be annually distributed among the aged and well deserving Indians.

The subject of the gradual civilization of the Indians is thus treated by His Lordship: Any Indian capable of passing an examination as to his industry, his education, his proficiency in a trade, and his acquaintance

with the rights and duties conferred and imposed by civil society on its members, should receive a farm ; this land he should hold under License of occupation for 10 years, convertible into the grant of fee, either to the first occupant or his children, provided the Crown were satisfied with his conduct during the interval ; after such probation all protection for debt contracted since his entry on the land should cease, and he and his family should be deemed capable of exercising the rights and privileges, and to be liable to all the duties and charges incident to the rest of the Queen's subjects.

His Lordship also lays great stress on the importance of the English or French language as an instrument of civilization.

The Secretary of State in 1856, when reviewing the two schemes thus laid before him for the extinction of the annual grant from Imperial funds, gives his decision that the question respecting presents could not be reopened, but that the British Government would not object to continue the small grant requisite for the bounty of the blankets, as recommended by Lord Bury, and would also pay the Pensions then chargeable on the Imperial Grant during the lives of the holders.

Mr. Labouchère admits the necessity of an Indian Department, but does not consider that Parliament could with propriety be applied to for a Grant of £80,000 on account of that expiring service. He holds it to be "no more than consonant with equity and common usage, that where an Agency is employed for the management of large pecuniary interests, its officers should be paid out of the funds which they administer." He thus continues : "I am aware that the property of the Indians has been somewhat neglected, and that it may not be immediately adequate to bear any large new demand upon it, but still it is of great extent, and certainly it is difficult to suppose that, with due zeal and judgment on the part of the Indian Department, it might not be made to do much more than defray the expense of its management." After quoting some of the calculations from Mr. Oliphant's Report, he resumes : "I am aware that much of this property belongs to separate Tribes, and could not, therefore, be rendered applicable, except rateably, to the maintenance of a general department ; and further that, as has already been noticed in an earlier part of this despatch, some part of the funds is already properly devoted to schools and other laudable objects. But I still think it impossible to close the review which I have just made without feeling convinced that if those entrusted with the care of the Indians were made sensible that their establishment must be self-supporting, they would not fail to find the requisite means of accomplishing the object."

The Secretary of State considers that the establishment at Manitoulin is not a matter of Imperial concern more than any other branch of Indian management, and expresses an opinion in favour of placing the Aborigines within reach of civilized communities. He then consents to apply to Parliament for a sum not exceeding £3,000 per annum in aid of the Indian Department during a period of two or three years, subsequent to the cessation of the presents, and concludes with the following words : "But after the time thus allowed for giving effect to new measures, I apprehend that the officers of the establishment must look to the provisions of the funds



“ required for its support by the more efficient and profitable management  
 “ of the extensive property which is entrusted to their care, and I have no  
 “ doubt that with the notice afforded in the present despatch, you will take  
 “ the necessary steps for securing their early attention to the subject, and  
 “ for obtaining from them well-considered proposals for the future maintenance and administration of this department.”

## PART II.

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INDIANS IN CANADA.

Under this head we propose to give such Statistics as we have been able to collect as to the actual state at the present time of the native Tribes in Canada. We also intend to give briefly some account of the subjects connected with their land and annuities, wherein they consider themselves aggrieved, or deem that they have a just claim to the careful consideration of the Executive Government.

We regret that as regards Lower Canada the absence of any detailed report from the Superintendent of that District has obliged us to enter less fully into the condition of the Bands under his charge than we should have wished. We have to a certain extent supplied this deficiency by our own researches, but we lament that accidental circumstances have forced us to forego the personal inspection of some of the Tribes, which we have intended, and which would have rendered the elucidation of some points more complete than that which we are obliged now to present.

We have not felt justified in delaying the Report until another season might afford us opportunities for visiting some of the remote localities.

As some of the matters relating to lands which are in dispute, are influenced by the claim which the several Tribes have to the occupation of particular tracts of Territory, we have thought it advisable to carry our researches in this particular as far back as the means of information at our disposal enable us to penetrate.

We find that at the earliest period of which we have any accurate accounts, the nations, in possession of what is now called Canada, were the Algonkins, \* the Hurons, Wyandots or Yendots, and their kindred of that singular Confederacy called by the French “ La Nation neutre.”

As “ la nation neutre ” was exterminated by the Iroquois in some of their predatory and murderous incursions into Canada before the year 1650, we need not enter into any of the details of their history.

The Hurons, Wyandots or Yendots as they are more properly called, were the head and principal support of the Algonkin Tribes against the

\* We have used the word “ Algonkin ” in its generic sense, we shall have occasion afterwards, to particularize the subdivision of the Nation, and use the term as it is now appropriated specifically to a Tribe. It here includes the Lenni Lenape, the Shawnoes, Otchipwes, Potawatamies, Ottawas, Nipisings, Abenakis, Amalacites, Montagnais, Sokokis, Mistassins and Mohegans; These though widely different in many respects, all speak dialects of the “ Algonkin ” tongue, a term applied by the early French Settlers to this extensively diffused language.

Five Nations ; the Delawares themselves, leaders in their own confederacy to this day recognize the superiority of the former, who originally held most of the Peninsula between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, and some of their settlements were found by the French on the North-Eastern Coast of Lake Huron. \*

They consisted of several confederated Tribes, the Ataronch-ronons, the Attiguenongua-hai, the Attiquaou-eutou (or Nation de l'Ours,) the Ahrendah-ronons, and the Tionontate, who resided in the part of the country now occupied by the Wyandots near Amherstburg. The word "Huron" is of French origin. They are generically Iroquois, that is they speak a dialect of the same lingual stock. Notwithstanding this affinity fierce wars raged between them and the Confederacy of the Five Nations, and about the middle of the 17th Century, the latter attacked their Settlements and drove many of them up into the country of the Otchipwes, by whose help they subsequently expelled the Invaders, and a portion of them returned to Detroit, in the vicinity of their ancient seats.

At this period the Otchipwes or Chippewas settled themselves in the valley of the Thames, and surrounding country. At the time of their defeat a portion of the Hurons escaped by the valley of the Ottawa, and took refuge under the walls of Quebec. Hence arose the Indian Settlement at Sillery, whose descendants now claim to exist at La Jeune Lorette.

The Algonkins reckoned among their kindred Tribes the Lenni Lenapé, one division of whom, the Delawares, are now to be found on the River Thames, in the Township of Oxford.

They must not be considered as original occupants of this tract ; they settled there under an Order in Council, dated 1793, after they had been driven from their former Settlement on the River Muskingum in Ohio, by reason of troubles which arose between them and the surrounding Whites. They were the first Tribe in Western Canada who embraced Christianity ; and in their early history are noted for the suavity of their demeanor and the docility with which they submitted to the directions of the Missionaries. Many individuals of this Tribe have also become incorporated with the Six Nations.

Another Branch of the Lenni Lenapé, the Minsi also called Monsey or Munsee, that is the Wolf Tribe, are to be found at the Village called after them Muncey town, on the Reserve which they occupy in common with the Chippewas of the Thames.

A third branch of the Lenape, † the Shawanese or Shawnoes, are still represented in this Province by a few scattered individuals, among some of the other Tribes. Their name is well known in Canadian history from the valour displayed by them under the guidance of Tecumseth.

The Ottawas originally held sway on the river of that name, ‡ until

\* The name of a Yendot Tribe appears in the list of Residents at the Lac des Deux Montagnes by Sir W. Johnson in 1763. They subsequently however migrated northward, and probably rejoined their Brethren in the West.

† Another theory identifies the Shawnoes with the lost Eries, as both assumed the appellation of "The Tribe of the Cat or Raccoon." This would make them of the Iroquois Stock.

‡ So great was their strength, and so undisputed their sovereignty that tribute was exacted and unhesitatingly paid to them by all Indians making use of that great highway between the North West and the then infant Colony of Canada. Some Writers go so far as to derive their name from this toll or black mail levied.

driven thence by the victorious Iroquois who turned their arms against them after the rout of the Yendols. They fled Westward into the Pottawatamie Country. They do not however seem to have formally relinquished a claim to their former habitation, until after the taking of Detroit, when a quadripartite Treaty was signed by them, the Wyandots, the Otchipwes and the Pottawatamies; by this agreement the Otchipwes obtained that part of the country lying north-east of a line drawn east and west through the city of Detroit, while the river of that name was taken as the dividing line from north to south.

The Yendols resumed undisputed possession of part of the tract over which they had held acknowledged Sovereignty among the native Tribes.

The north-west portion fell to the lot of the Ottawas, while the Pottawatamies occupied the remaining section. The settlement of the Otchipwes on the Thames was not disturbed.

This agreement is important, as white people have endeavored under irregular titles acquired from the other Tribes concerned in this Treaty, to obtain land in possession of the Wyandots.

The Ottawas now residing in Canada, have for the most part returned to this side of late years from the American shore, where they were located under the foregoing Treaty. Members of this Tribe are to be found in the Manitoulin Islands, and scattered along the shore of Lake Huron. Some are also settled on Walpole Island at the head of Lake St. Clair.

Scattered throughout the Western District are also to be found the Pottawatamies in considerable number. They are able to communicate with the Otchipwes without much difficulty, as their Dialects are very nearly akin. The Pottawatamies have all migrated from the United States into Canada.

After the expulsion of the Five Nations from their conquests on the Ottawa, and in Western Canada, the Otchipwes and their Brethren the Mississaguas or Eagle Tribe seem gradually to have moved down from their hunting grounds in the Upper Lakes, and to have taken the place of the neutral Nation and other Tribes, who had been either extirpated or dispersed by the Iroquois. They thus overspread the Country lying between the Ottawa, Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, and extended themselves along the northern shore of Lake Erie.

Proceeding eastward we find among the Tribes of Algonkin origin, the Nipissings,\* and the Band now specifically called Algonkins, who are to be found at the Lake of the Two Mountains, on the Gatineau, at Maniwaki, and thence scattered around the head waters of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice; with them are associated those who were termed by the French *Têtes de Boules*—The name of one of their Bands lives in the appellation of the Lake and River Abbitibbè.—The Tribe mentioned by Sir W. Johnson as to be found near Trois-Rivières, the Skaghquanogronos were also Algonkins, although called by him by an Iroquois name.

The Abenakis of St Francis and Bécancour came originally from the Kennebec and the neighbouring localities where they may still be traced by

\* A Branch of these, the Amikams, or Beaver Tribe, migrated to the Manitoulin Islands. The Nipissings had the reputation of speaking the Algonkin tongue in its greatest purity.

the appellation of two of their Bands, perpetuated in the names of the Rivers Penobscot and Androscoggin; they were among the first to immigrate in order to place themselves under the protection of France. Incorporated with them are still to be found individuals of the dispersed Tribes Mohegans or *Les Loups* and the Sokokis, who formerly lived at Saco, and were known as allies of the Mohawks.

The Etchemins or "Canoemen" whose haunts on the north shore can be traced in "Les Escoumains" are the same as the Amalacites, who originally roamed through the forests on the St. John and Ste. Croix Rivers in New Brunswick, and are still to be found on the Rivière Verte; while, further down, the Micmacs or the Gaspé Nation, are the Canadian representatives of the principal nation once spread over the north shore of New Brunswick, throughout Nova Scotia, and thence along the coast of Maine.

Such a brief statement of the nations, whom the early settlers either found in possession of the Country, or who at a very early period sought the alliance and protection of the French.

At later dates other Tribes were added to the population of Canada; of these the Iroquois are by far the most important.

In 1783, the Six Nations, as the celebrated Confederacy of the Iroquois was called, followed the fortunes of the English at the conclusion of the American War, and received in lieu of their possessions on the South shore of Lake Ontario, a grant on the Grand River from Sir Frederick Haldimand, which was confirmed on January 14, 1793, by a Patent under the Great Seal, issued by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe. The tract so granted had been previously purchased from the Mississagas. One of the Tribes, the Mohawks, received a similar grant on the Bay of Quinté which had likewise been acquired in the same way from the Mississagas in that neighbourhood.

The oldest members of the confederacy are Mohawks, Onondagas, and Cayugas, whose union precedes tradition; the Oneidas and Senecas are younger associates,—while the Tuscaroras, who constitute the sixth Nation, were adopted at a still later period. The Oneidas seem at one time to have been omitted from the category, and the Aucquagas inserted in their stead.

Another branch of the Oneidas, who remained in the United States when the majority of the Tribe removed to Canada, subsequently followed their friends, and are settled on the River Thames, in the County of Middlesex. Several other bands have been from time to time absorbed into the number of the Iroquois, and now only exist as families or subdivisions of the Tribes. In this way we find the Nanticokes, who formerly dwelt on the East Shore of the Continent beyond the Delaware River. The Tutulies, Muntures and Delaware Indians have also representatives among the Six Nations.

These latter are related to the Iroquois who are to be found lower down on the St. Lawrence, and at the Lake of the Two Mountains. The Iroquois of Caughnawaga and Actkissasno or St. Regis, are the descendants of those who were induced by the French to congregate at Frontenac, whence they removed to their present settlements. With them are incor-

porated the Oswegatchys of La Galette, or Prescott, who were chiefly emigrants from the Onondagas. The Iroquois at the Lake of the two Mountains separated from those at the Sault St. Louis, when the Village was moved from the lower end of the Reserve near Longueuil to its present site.

We are led to believe that the Iroquois have a better claim to the Islands in the St. Lawrence, below Guananoque than the Mississaguas, who dispute them with them, inasmuch as the former seem to have been the earlier recognized occupants of that part of the Country.

#### IROQUOIS OF THE SAULT ST. LOUIS.

Rev. M. Antoine's Evidence Appendix, No. 2. These Indians occupied lands in the Valley of the Connecticut, and State of New York. They received for many years a small annuity for Territory ceded by them to the above mentioned State in the year 1796, but this allowance was commuted about the year 1848. The proceeds were in part laid out on their Church, while the balance was placed in the hands of the Séminaire at Montreal. This Institution pays the interest regularly on the sum so invested.

On entering this Province they were settled on the Seigniori now in their possession, which was granted in 1680, to the Jesuits for the conversion, instruction, and subsistence of the Iroquois.

Subsequently the land was withdrawn from the management of the Jesuits, and the interest of the Tribe only under the supervision of the Indian Department was recognized, the fee simple being retained by the Crown. Their temporal affairs are managed by a resident Agent who is paid by a per centage on the rents received by him, and who is bound to account to the Tribe in Council, and to the Superintendent for the management of the moneys in his charge. He gives security to the Indian Department to the amount of \$4,000. The principal part of the Seigniori of the Sault St. Louis has been conceded to Whites at the low rates ordinarily exacted under the old feudal tenure; 14,257 acres are so leased.

Besides the land at Caughnawaga, these Indians are entitled to share in the Grant of 16,000 acres made under the Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 106 to them and their brethren settled at the Lake of the Two Mountains. This Tract is situated in the County of Leinster on the Rivière du Nord, in the rear of the Township of Wexford.

This Tribe are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. J. E. Antoine who receives no salary from Government for his services in this respect.

The Indians by the last Census Return number 1342 souls.

| Adults of 21 Years and Upwards. |          | Youths 14 to 21 years. |          | Children under 14 years. |          | Number of heads of families. | During the year 1856. |    |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Males.                          | Females. | Males.                 | Females. | Males.                   | Females. |                              | Births                | 79 |
| 307                             | 277      | 116                    | 117      | 279                      | 246      | 321                          | Marriages             | 17 |
|                                 |          |                        |          |                          |          |                              | Burials               | 46 |

The Tribe is decidedly on the increase, the returns in 1842 giving a total strength of only 1,100. The average number of Baptisms annually shews an augmentation of 59 to 80; while the statistics before us manifest a considerable preponderance of births over burials.

These Indians though of such mixed descent, as scarcely to reckon a single full blooded individual among their number, retain the aboriginal apathy and disinclination to settled labour of any sort. They still cling to their roving habits, and many of them are Voyageurs and Canoemen in the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company. A considerable number too are occupied during the summer in rafting timber and as pilots through the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

They cultivate a limited quantity of land, but most of the Reserve which is in their own hands, is lying idle, unprofitable alike to themselves and the country at large.

From its proximity to Montreal, the temptation to plunder firewood is irresistible: So extensive have been the depredations of this nature carried on by the whites, aided by a considerable party of the more dissipated among the Indians, that a serious riot was the result, and some of the offenders were tried at Montreal for the crime.

The agricultural produce raised by the tribe during the year 1856, is as follows:

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Wheat.....           | 561 Bushels. |
| Oats and Barley..... | 1800 "       |
| Peas.....            | 1121 . "     |
| Potatoes.....        | 423 "        |
| Indian Corn.....     | 410 "        |
| Hay.....             | 602 Tons.    |

The manufacture of maple sugar is carried on to a very considerable extent in the Reserve, and forms an important item in the resources of the Tribe.

They possess a very considerable quantity of live stock, having no less than 251 cows, 15 oxen, 226 horses and 517 swine. They also own 119 carts or wagons, but we have no return of the other agricultural implements in their hands.

Their village is the largest, and one of the best built Indian Settlements in Canada. It contains 245 houses, of which many are constructed of stone, a capacious and handsome church, with a presbylère attached to it, and a council house or "Maison du Gouvernement," also used as a school house: All these are substantial edifices of stone. The school has been lately re-opened, with an average attendance of 38 scholars.

Mr. Antoine speaks most favorably of their advancement in christianity; their attendance at the services of the church is regular and punctual. Amongst several proofs which could be produced, the numbers who have entirely renounced the use of ardent spirits shew that the teaching of their missionaries produces a practical effect upon their daily life.

The revenue of this band is small, consisting of \$1062 40; of this \$62 40 represents the yearly interest of the money funded for their use, and

is derived from the land sold to the St. Lawrence and Champlain railroads, which passes through the Reserve.

The balance amounting to \$1000 annually is derived in part from the interest accruing on \$3333 33 placed in the hands of the séminaire at Montreal. This fund arises from the commutation received from the State of New York for the annuity granted in consideration of lands in that locality ceded to the State by the Iroquois. The balance of \$1000 is derived from rents in money and kind from their leased lands.

Over most of this money the Indian Department has no control, nor does it pass through their hands. The above named rents are collected by the local agent who is bound to render annual returns to Head Quarters of his receipts and expenditure.

### IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS.

Rev. Mr. Marcoux's Evidence. Appendix No. 3. This Tribe occupy a part of their former hunting grounds, which were in their hands at the time of the French Rule in this Country. The land on which their Village is built is in Lower Canada, abutting on the American frontier. In fact many of the band are subjects of the United States residing in that side of the border.

That part of the Tribe which comes under the jurisdiction of the Indian Department of Canada, is that to which our attention has been exclusively turned, and to which our remarks are confined ; Their numbers are as follows :

| Adults of 21 years and Upwards. |          | Youths from 14 to 20 years. |          | Children under 14. |          | No. of heads of families. | Total Indian population. | During the year 1856. |   |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Males.                          | Females. | Males.                      | Females. | Males.             | Females. |                           |                          | Births                |   |
| 97                              | 100      | 112                         | 115      | 134                | 127      | 133                       | 685                      | 34                    | 3 |
|                                 |          |                             |          |                    |          |                           |                          | 8                     |   |

They were all until lately members of the Roman Catholic Church, but within the last 10 years some of them have been converted to the Methodist persuasion. A considerable number of the Tribe are of mixed descent.

They are under the charge of their resident Missionary the Revd. Mr. Marcoux, who receives in that capacity an annual stipend of [£255 16s. 8d. Strlg.] \$203,34 from the Imperial Government. The British Indians pay him in addition \$100 annually from their own funds, besides fees for baptisms, marriages and funerals.

Most of their temporal affairs are superintended by a local Agent, who is paid by a percentage on the rents which he collects ; He is under

bond to the Indian Department to the amount of \$5,600. These rents are derived from that part of the Reserve on the South bank of the River, which is leased to whites, and also from payments made by the occupants of some of the Islands which are claimed by this Tribe in the St. Lawrence. The total quantity of land so conceded amounts to 33,000 acres.

This Tribe have also in Upper Canada a tract called Nutfield, which was leased in the same manner. As there was considerable difficulty in collecting the rents, and as the validity of the titles so acquired by the Settlers might in many cases have been questioned, an arrangement was entered into, whereby the occupants of the land in 1846 were allowed the privilege of purchasing at a fixed valuation. The Indians agreed to this compromise, and the proceeds of the land so sold, being invested for their benefit, gives them an unvarying and permanent Income of about [£450.] \$1,800. The management of these Sales is under the direct control of the Indian Department.

The Settlers holding under lease in the Township of Dundee in Eastern Canada are desirous of acquiring the freehold of their land, but as yet no adjustment of terms has been agreed upon, wherein the Indian interest has been sufficiently recognized. Many of these leases are quite irregular, and others are forfeited by non fulfilment of the covenants stipulated therein. A considerable number too have expired, and have never been renewed. These Indians also claim several Islands in the St. Lawrence, most of which are valuable; they have been roughly estimated to contain 20,000 acres; Many of them are occupied by whites under irregular titles from the Tribe.

The Village of St. Regis, which consists of 115 substantially built houses is well situated on the South bank of the St. Lawrence in the County of Beauharnois. It contains a well constructed Stone Church with a Presbytery adjoining erected at the sole expence of the Indians. There is no School now open in the Village although the Tribe are entitled to an appropriation of \$200 per annum made by the Provincial Legislature for the support of such an Institution.

These Indians do not follow agricultural pursuits much. The able bodied men for the most part during the summer enter into engagements as Raftsmen, and Pilots for the River, and some are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The farms they have are principally on such parts of the Islands as are not occupied by the whites. During the last year they raised :

|                      |      |          |
|----------------------|------|----------|
| Wheat.....           | 210  | Bushels. |
| Oats and Barley..... | 775  | “        |
| Peas and Beans.....  | 300  | “        |
| Potatoes.....        | 400  | “        |
| Indian Corn.....     | 2150 | “        |
| Hay.....             | 115  | Tons.    |

Maple Sugar is also made by them in very large quantities.

They own as live stock :

|                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 126 Cows,      | 17 Oxen,   |
| 114 Horses and | 250 Swine. |



They have also 12 Carts or Wagons, and Ploughs as well as harrows are in general use among them.

They have a claim against the Government on account of the flooding by the Beauharnois Canal of the marshes whereon they formerly cut a great portion of their hay, but which are now under water; This, as well as all other claims of the same nature, has been referred to the Commissioners appointed to decide upon it, and the adjudication has not yet been made known to us.

There is another matter upon which this Tribe feel aggrieved. When the limits of the Township of Godmanchester were defined in 1822, about 4000 arpents were taken from the Easterly boundary of their Reserve, by running a line from Lake St. Francis to the American Border on a course of S. 33° East instead of S. 38° East, as it had been laid down by the Surveyor T. McCarthy, in 1809.

In the last mentioned year the Indians were declared to be the rightful owners of the remainder of the Triangular portion of land bounded by the United States border, the River St. Lawrence and the Township line; From this difference in the Surveys the direction of the last line or Easterly limit of the tract has varied, and the Gore of land thus marked on the Maps constitutes the portion in dispute. From what we have been able to ascertain, we believe, that the St. Regis Indians cannot claim the land itself inasmuch as the "Remainder" only of the land after laying out the Township was allotted to them; But since they have been deprived of a certain tract by the fault in the first instance of the Crown Land Surveyor in running those lines, we are of opinion that they are equitably entitled to compensation for the tract which has been subsequently taken from them. There is another argument which may be advanced in support of their claim, namely that the original line of 1809 is parallel to those bounding the adjacent Parishes below the Reserve. Had the direction of these latter been adhered to in the Second Survey, the Indian claim would not have been interfered with.

The Revenue of this Band amounts to \$2900 arising from the sales and leasing of their land.

The good effects of a Resident Agent are peculiarly remarkable among the Indians of St. Regis. They are conspicuous among the Native Tribes for their orderly behaviour, and the advance which they have made in temperance, morality, and the other virtues of civilization.

In 1832, the British portion of this Tribe was reduced by cholera to 336 persons. Their numbers have therefore in the space of 25 years more than doubled. This rapid increase may be in part attributable to immigration from other Tribes; but in any case the ratio of natural increase exceeds that in any other Band in Canada.

#### INDIANS AT THE LAKE OF THE TWO MOUNTAINS.

Rev. M. Dufresne's,  
evidence. Appendix,  
No. 4.  
Rev. M. Deccage's  
evidence. Appendix,  
No. 5.

There are three Tribes living together at this Settlement, the Nipissingues, Algonkins, and Iroquois. The land which they occupy belongs to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, at Montreal, to whom the Seigniorship of the Two

Mountains was granted for the maintenance and instruction of the Indians stationed there.

The change in the relative condition of these Bands noticed by the Commissioners in 1842, as compared with their state in 1827 at the date of General Darling's Report, still continue to a marked extent.

The last Returns shew a total Indian population of 884 distributed, as follows :

|                   | Adults of 21 years and upwards. |          | Youths 14 to 21 years of age. |          | Children under 14. |          | No. of heads of Families. | During the year 1856. |         |            |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|
|                   | Males.                          | Females. | Males.                        | Females. | Males.             | Females. |                           | Births.               | Deaths. | Marriages. |
| Nipissingues..... | 50                              | 42       | 15                            | 9        | 32                 | 28       | 41                        | 7                     | 0       | 2          |
| Algonkins.....    | 92                              | 108      | 23                            | 20       | 54                 | 41       | 85                        | 2                     | 2       | 4          |
| Iroquois.....     | 59                              | 89       | 27                            | 22       | 86                 | 92       | 68                        | 15                    | 1       | 10         |

The farm produce during the last year was raised by the three Tribes in the following proportions :

|               | Wheat, Bushels. | Oats & Barley. | Peas & Beans. | Potatoes. | Indian Corn. | Hay, Tons. | Cows. | Oxen. | Horses. | Swine. | Carts or Wagons. |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|------------------|
| Nipissingues. | 10              | 3              | 7             | 60        | 5            | 4          | 0     | 0     | 4       | 3      | 4                |
| Algonkins...  | 205             | 42             | 37            | 103       | 114          | 29         | 16    | 6     | 8       | 31     | 23               |
| Iroquois..... | 598             | 726            | 182           | 417       | 716          | 148        | 44    | 11    | 59      | 63     | 87               |

The foregoing table shews also the quantity of Stock owned by the three Tribes. The total of the land under cultivation by the Indians is 899 acres, 664 of which are tilled by the Iroquois, 148 by the Algonkins, while 87 are under the management of the Nipissingues.

The tract is not favorable to agricultural pursuits, being for the most part sterile and stony.

The Statistics detailed above will shew that this obstacle has had its natural result with two at least of the Tribes, who accordingly have to eke out a miserable existence by the uncertain produce of the Chase.

Mr. Dufresne, who was Missionary at this post for many years, pronounces the Iroquois, as also the settled families of the Algonkins, to be on the increase ; but the frequent emigrations natural to the roving habits of the rest of the latter and of the remaining Band, prevent his giving a very decided opinion upon this point in regard to them.

There are two Schools in operation at the Village---One under the charge of the "Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes," has from forty to sixty children on its Register, while the Rolls of the second which is superintended by "Les Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre Dame" shew an average attendance of about the same number of girls.

All the Indians belonging to this Mission have embraced Christianity, and since their complete conversion a favourable change in their demeanour is observable. The use of intoxicating liquors is less prevalent among them than formerly, and their inclination for Agricultural pursuits is on the increase. A few also follow mechanical arts, such as Carpenfing and Joining.

A model farm has been lately established at this place, under the direction of the Séminaire at Montreal, and practically superintended by some of the "Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes." A system of prizes for the pupils making the most satisfactory progress, has been introduced with the happiest result, and the whole experiment promises to meet the expectations and hopes of its benevolent projectors.

In consideration of the claim pressed by these Indians for compensation for their hunting grounds on the Ottawa River, which had been taken possession of by the white population before they were surrendered, or the Indian interest consulted in any way, the Executive Government granted to these bands under the 14 and 15 Vic. c. 106, 45,750 acres on the River Desert. A certain number of the Algonkins have embraced the opportunity thus given to them of exchanging the sterile tract at the Lake of the Two Mountains for a fresh location, where they have formed the Settlement of Maniwaki, and are beginning to apply themselves to Agriculture.

To aid the settlement in its infancy they received a share of the Provincial grant, but they seem to have been rather lost sight of since that time.

They are under the charge of the Revd. Mr. Deccage, but are still too much unsettled to have made much progress of any sort. However the humanizing effects of Christianity are slowly becoming apparent, and there remain but very few even of the wandering Indians between the Ottawa and the Saguenay who have not outwardly at least, renounced heathenism.

The unlimited use of ardent spirits however seems to be the great check to their advancement. On returning to the settlements with their peltries, every thing is sacrificed to the gratification of this passion, and the whites even find at their advantage to follow them into their remote hunting grounds, in order, by pandering to this infatuation for liquor, to obtain at an almost nominal rate, the fruits of months of toil.

These Indians have no Revenue whatever of their own.

### THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS.

Rev. Mr. Maurault's Evidence. Appendix, No. 6. This tribe with whom are incorporated several of the Sokokis, reside in lands situated within the Seigniories of St. Francis and Pierreville. In the former, the Reserve originally comprehended half a league in depth, ascending the River, by a league in breadth.

The land in Pierreville extends half a league and five acres in depth, adjoining the above, by a league and a half in breadth; the River St. Francis passing nearly through the middle of the Grant.

They have also acquired in the Seigniorship of St. Francis about one mile more on the North-East side of the River only, and situated below the above mentioned block, by the depth existing between that and the adjoining Seigniorship of Susandière. They also possess fourteen Island in that part of the River which passes through their property. The Grant for St. Francis is described as a Title of Concession dated August 23rd, 1700, to the Abenakis Indians, represented by their Missionary, and that for Pierreville, on the 10th of May, 1701, to the said Indians so represented.

Of the Tract originally made over to them under the Grants of 1700 and 1701, 10,612 acres have been conceded to Whites, and but 250 are under actual cultivation by the Indians, 400 acres remaining as woodland.

The Roman Catholic portion of the Tribe is under the spiritual charge of the Reverend M. Maurault who receives [£46 6s. 8d. Stg.] \$225 <sup>10</sup>/<sub>100</sub> from the Imperial Funds on this account. The remainder of the Band have been induced to embrace Methodism through the exertions of one of their own number, the Reverend R. P. Osunkirhine, who has for 2 years acted as Agent for the collection of the rents due to the Tribe on the lands conceded to the neighbouring Settlers. He has a small Income derived from the per centage so accruing, but in his capacity of Minister he receives no salary. His Office of Agent is elective by the votes of a majority of the Tribe, subject to the sanction of the Indian Department.

The latest Census Returns for this Tribe are as follows :

| Adults of 21 years and upwards. |          | Youths from 14 to 21 years. |          | Children under 14 years. |          | No. of heads of families. | Total Indian population. | During the year 1856. |        |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Males.                          | Females. | Males.                      | Females. | Males.                   | Females. |                           |                          | Births                | Deaths |
| 79                              | 97       | 36                          | 23       | 80                       | 72       | 49                        | 387                      | 1                     | 1      |

All of these Indians are of mixed descent, and the generality of them are able to make themselves understood either in French or English.

The agricultural produce raised by them during the year 1856 was as follows :

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Wheat.....           | 88 Bushels, |
| Oats and Barley..... | 150 “       |
| Peas and Beans.....  | 35 “        |
| Potatoes.....        | 1343 “      |
| Maize.....           | 190 “       |
| Hay.....             | 32 Tons.    |

The live stock and farming implements owned by them are 39 cows, 11 horses, 31 swine, and 13 carts or wagons.

Their Village, situated on a high bank overlooking the river St. Francis, consists of 50 houses, some of which are of stone, a substantial stone church used by the Catholic portion of the Tribe, with a Presbytery, and a school-house which was built partly by themselves, and partly through aid afforded by the Province. The average attendance of children at this school is said to be 30. The Protestant part of the population have also a place of worship appropriated to themselves.

As may be seen by the foregoing returns, agricultural pursuits are still at a low ebb among these Indians. Some of them are employed by the Whites as manufacturers of timber, and a few still strive to gain a livelihood by hunting and fishing, while the women add to the common stock by making snow-shoes, mocassins, and other articles of a similar description. Several individuals have separated themselves from their Tribe, and have followed different professions with considerable success both in Canada and the United States.

In consequence of the divisions of religious parties, much animosity exists in this Tribe between the followers of the different Creeds. The state of things thus produced has operated powerfully as a bar to their improvement. Personal quarrels have arisen, and disunion prevails on almost all subjects affecting the Tribe at large. One party are most desirous of seeking a home elsewhere.

There have been, for many years past, disputes as to the exact limits of the Reserve of the Abenakis.

So far back as 1827, the opinion of the Attorney General was taken on these questions. He recommended, as a preliminary step, that a survey of the Tract should be made. This has never been done, the Indians not having sufficient funds to pay for it. In consequence of this uncertainty as to the bounds, encroachments have taken place; the Chiefs, too, have made conveyances of portions of the lands, and several White persons occupy houses actually within the Indian Village.

As, however, these and the other questions connected with them have been specially brought before the Executive Government, we need not here enter upon them at large.

In 1805, 8490 acres in the Township of Durham were granted in free and common soccage to a few families of this Tribe, with the restriction that no part of the land so granted should be “alienated, leased, transferred, or otherwise disposed of,” by the Grantees. Notwithstanding this condition, however, sales, promises of sales, and emphyteotic leases were so

frequently made by these Indians, that it was found expedient in 1856 to pass an Act declaring all such conveyances valid, "provided that an annual ground rent of not less than \$10 for every lot of 200 acres shall have been stipulated for in favor of the Indian to whom any such lot of land was originally granted, or of his heirs or legal representatives." Purchasers have also under this Act the right of redeeming such ground rent by paying the capital thereof at the rate of 6 per cent. to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

The Indians of St. Francis are also entitled, under the 14 & 15 Vic. c. 106, to a share in a Tract of 14,000 acres, on the river St. Maurice at La Tuque. The reformed party have applied to exchange this portion of their Reservation for some of the vacant Crown Lands in the Township of Clinton. The Executive Council of Lower Canada, in their Report to Lord Gosford, recommended a somewhat similar course, advising that lands should be assigned to such of the Tribe as were willing to accede to the proposal in that part of the Province near to the sources of the St. Francis and Becancour, formerly part of the old hunting grounds of the Abenakis.

This application is at present before the Executive Government.

#### THE ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR.

Rev. Mr. Malo's Evidence. Appendix No. 7. This Band, which is of extreme poverty, occupy some land near the Village from which they take their particular designation. The land in their occupation appears to amount to 350 acres, of which 200 are nominally under cultivation, but their mode of tillage is so imperfect that the produce raised is but very small.

The last Census Returns give their numbers to be 172, divided as follows among 30 families :

| Adults<br>of 21 Years<br>and upwards. |          | Youths<br>14 to 21<br>Years of Age. |          | Children<br>under<br>14. |          | Total Indian<br>Population. | During the Year 1856.                 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Males.                                | Females. | Males.                              | Females. | Males.                   | Females. |                             |                                       |
| 45                                    | 50       | 12                                  | 10       | 25                       | 30       | 172                         | 8 Births.<br>1 Marriage.<br>1 Burial. |

They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are under the charge of the Revd. L. S. Malo, Curé of Becancour. This gentleman, however, receives no salary from Government for this labour.

The land which they occupy at their Village formed originally part of the Seigniorship of Becancour, the greater part of which was subsequently transferred to other hands, leaving to the Indians a small quantity of ground around their Settlement, and some Islands of the River of the same name.

They are, however, possessors of 2,000 acres in the Township of Coleraine, County of Megantic, under the Act which cedes lands to the Indians of Lower Canada. They have also a share under the same Act in 14,000 acres on the river St. Maurice, in the County of Portneuf, near La Tuque.

They follow agricultural pursuits to a very limited extent, having only raised, in the year 1856 :

|                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Wheat .....          | 13 Bushels, |
| Oats and Barley..... | 13 “        |
| Peas and Beans.....  | 2 “         |
| Potatoes.....        | 36 “        |
| Hay.....             | 1½ Tons.    |

The Tribe only possess one horse in the way of live stock. They labour under great disadvantages from the want of farm implements, and occasionally suffer much from famine. Such privations, added to the occasional abundance which a prosperous season puts within their grasp have had a baneful effect on their sanitary as well as moral condition.

They have no school, or any means of instruction accessible to them.

**HURONS OF LA JEUNE LORETTE.**

Upwards of two Centuries have elapsed since the Jesuits prevailed on a number of families of this Tribe to quit their hunting grounds, and their savage habits and to place themselves under their guidance for the purposes of Instruction, at a settlement formed first at Sillery, and subsequently at Lorette.

Since that time they have by the intermixture of white blood, so far lost the original purity of Race, as scarcely to be considered as Indians.

Their numbers amount to 282, being a considerable increase since the date of the Returns made by the Commissioners in 1844.

| Adults of 21 years of age and upwards. |          | Youths 14 to 20 years. |          | Children under 14. |          | No. of heads of Families. | Total of Indian Population. | During the year 1856. |              |
|----------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Males.                                 | Females. | Males.                 | Females. | Males.             | Females. |                           |                             | Births 8.             | Marriages 2. | Burials 6. |
| 57                                     | 68       | 18                     | 23       | 54                 | 62       | 63                        | 282                         |                       |              |

They are all Members of the Roman Catholic Church and are under the Spiritual care of the Rev. F. Boucher, their Missionary, who receives £56 9 10 currency—\$225 97, from the Imperial Grant on this account. They have two schools; one Male and one Female, in the Village, which are supported by a Special Grant from the Provincial Legislature. Aid

has also been given for the maintenance of these Institutions from the General Parliamentary Grant to the Indians of Lower Canada.

We have no Returns as to the attendance at these Schools.

They possess at their Village 59 acres of ground, the whole of which is subdivided into small patches or gardens, cultivated by the Indians.

They have also 1600 acres in the Seigniori of St. Gabriel, not far from their settlement, on which some improvements have been made. They are also entitled to 9600 acres which have been allotted to them under the Statute 14 & 15 Vict. c. 106, on the North West branch of the River Ste. Anne, in the Township of Rocmont in the County of Portneuf.

Their Village at Lorette comprises 47 houses, some of which are of stone, besides the above mentioned Schools and Church.

They do not seem to have made much progress latterly in Agriculture. Their implements are but scanty, consisting merely of a Harrow, 63 Hoes or spades, and 75 axes. It is not therefore very surprising to find that in the year 1856, they raised no produce beyond 275 Minots\* and 14 Tons of Hay. They own however 14 Cows, 5 Horses, and 9 Pigs.

Nevertheless though they do not seem to have progressed in Agricultural pursuits of late years, they reckon among their number several who are pursuing other Trades with success, and as a Band they may be looked upon as one of the most advanced in civilization in the whole of Canada.

The Lorette Indians are the only Band in Canada who have lost nearly all traces of their native language; they speak nothing but French, and in their costume and manners differ but very slightly from the habitans who surround them.

#### AMALICITES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF VIGER.

Mr. Chesley's Report, This Tribe are the only representatives in Canada of Appendix No. 8. the Amalicite Nation, whose principal strength is still to be found in New Brunswick, where they have several settlements in the Valley of the St. John.

In the year 1828, about 30 families of these Indians, were induced to form a settlement on a branch of La Rivière Verte, in the Township of Viger. The Reserve comprised 3,000 acres in lots of 100 acres to each family.

Under the Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 106, this Tribe became entitled to 3650-acres more, which were located as follows in the same Township.

“ A tract in rear of Isle Verte bounded south-east by third range, and “ by lot No. 33, on the 1st, 2nd, and A ranges of the township.”

The outlines of the tract were run, but no detailed survey has ever been made of it.

For a time after the foundation of the settlement, the Indians were assisted by the Government, and the experiment promised to be successful.

\* A Canadian Minot contains  $\frac{1}{2}$  more than an English Bushel.



It was however lost sight of, and from the year 1829, until the present time the settlement had never been visited by an officer in the Indian Department.

So far back as 1836 the Committee of the Executive Council gave it as their opinion that the Indians had been left very much to themselves, without sufficient superintendence, so that they did not see reason to think that a fair chance of success had been afforded to the settlement in its infancy and progress. The Commissioners in 1844 were unable to obtain any information respecting it, and believed it to be abandoned.

Upon enquiry however we find that there are still resident on the land 171 Indians distributed as follows, among 30 families :

| Adults of 21 years and upwards. |          | Youths 14 to 20 years of age. |          | Children under 14 years. |          | During the year 1856. |   |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---|
| Males.                          | Females. | Males.                        | Females. | Males.                   | Females. |                       |   |
| 43                              | 36       | 17                            | 11       | 29                       | 35       | Births                | 4 |
|                                 |          |                               |          |                          |          | Marriage              | 1 |
|                                 |          |                               |          |                          |          | Burials               | 4 |

These all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Reserve is situated between the main and south branches of the Rivière Verte, about seven leagues from Rivière du Loup.

Their Village consists of 17 houses, five of which are well built of squared logs, others again are little better than wigwams, being constructed entirely of bark. They have under cultivation 309 acres, on which they raised this year Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Potatoes.

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Oats and Barley..... | 60 Bushels.   |
| Peas or Beans.....   | 38 "          |
| Potatoes.....        | 1294 "        |
| Hay .....            | 5050 Bundles. |

The Returns quoted above shew their live Stock to have then amounted to 8 Cows, 8 Horses, and 6 Swine. We find this to be augmented this year by 6 more Cows, besides Poultry. They also possess 1 Plough, 2 Harrows, 13 Spades, 76 Hoes, and 88 Axes, likewise 17 Carts or Wagons.

They are under the spiritual care of the Reverend M. Marceau, Curé of Isle Verte, but have no School amongst them. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, one, if not more, has acquired a knowledge of writing and arithmetic.

#### MICMACS OF THE RESTIGOUCHE.

Rev. M. Dumontier's  
Evidence, Appendix  
No. 9.

These Indians are part of the Micmac Nation, who are to be found also along the north shore of New Brunswick, and throughout Nova Scotia, where they still exist for the most part in a

very degraded state, gaining a precarious livelihood by hunting, fishing, or the sale of rude articles of their own manufacture. This Band presents a pleasant contrast as compared with their brethren in the Lower Colonies, as it has made great progress in civilization within the last few years. The Commissioners reported in 1842, that they were but just beginning to emerge from a state of neglect and misery.

They have been left very much to their own resources, having never received any presents, and but a scanty share of the Provincial Parliamentary Grant. They have never been visited between the date of that Report and the present year, by any one on behalf of the Canadian Government. In spite of all these drawbacks, the desire to improve and the germs of industry noticed in 1842 have gradually developed themselves, especially since the appointment of the present Missionary, the Revd. M. Dumontier, whose exertions on their behalf have been most praiseworthy.

Their Reserve contains 840 arpents at Mission Point, and a Tract of 8916 acres in the Township of Mann has been allotted to them. Of this they have under cultivation at the present time about 400 acres.

The last Census gives a total return of population of 473, made up as follows :

| Adults of 21 years of age and upwards. |          | Youths 14 to 20 years of age. |          | Children under 14 years of age. |          | During the year 1856. |            |         |
|----------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| Males.                                 | Females. | Males.                        | Females. | Males.                          | Females. | Births.               | Marriages. | Deaths. |
| 107                                    | 124      | 39                            | 47       | 70                              | 86       | 19                    | 4          | 14      |

Of these, many are of mixed descent.

This number is distributed among 97 families. The total number of children of an age to come to school is 60, of whom 35 attend regularly.\* All this Band are Members of the Catholic Church.

Their Village, which is pleasantly situated on an alluvial flat backed by high hills on the banks of the Restigouche, contains 44 houses, besides some barns, a neat church, with a mission house adjoining, and a school-house. This last has been built principally by the Indians. The funds have been partly raised by a contribution from the Parliamentary Grant for Lower Canada, and the School Master receives a salary of \$200 from the same source. The children are taught English and are stated to be making satisfactory progress. 30 Families still cling to their old mode of life, and inhabit Wigwams or bark camps. The houses are small but generally in good repair. The Church and buildings attached stand on a lot of 88 arpents, which is secured to the Curé of this Mission and his successors for ever.

\* The Return of 72 children given by M. Dumontier's answers (Appendix No. 9), seems to include those at New Richmond.

The level part of the Reserve is principally under Tillage, and divided into small well fenced enclosures. The high land is well timbered, and is chiefly used as a Sugar bush and a supply of firewood. The soil is all good, the intervale being very rich. We found on our visit, Oats, Maize, Barley and Potatoes growing luxuriantly : and many of the houses had gardens attached to them, where cabbages, pumpkins, beans, &c., seemed to thrive : Their hay was tidily cut and well saved.

The Return of Agricultural produce raised by this Band in 1856, is as follows :

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Oats and Barley..... | 300 Bushels. |
| Potatoes .....       | 2700 “       |
| Hay .....            | 12 Tons.     |

Their live stock in the same year consisted of 12 cows, 25 oxen, and 12 swine, besides poultry. They possess 4 ploughs, 3 harrows, 83 hoes and spades and 100 axes, besides 12 sleighs or winter vehicles.

Most of the men obtain employment from the lumbering establishments on the other side of the River, as axemen, raftsmen and laborers in the Saw Mills. Their general character is that of industrious, intelligent workmen.

Their Reserve has already attracted the cupidity of some of the neighbouring settlers, who have made extensive encroachments upon it. These trespasses have been made matter of remonstrance on the part of the Indians, but as yet they are unchecked. The Indians complain too that the salmon fishery in the Restigouche has been much injured by the modes of netting, &c., practised in it ; As however the right bank of the River belongs to New Brunswick, where the Fishery Laws are different from those in force in this Province, it seems difficult to suggest any practical remedy for this evil.

Separated as they are from all their Brethren in the Valley of St. Lawrence, from whom they are divided by a great extent of perfectly wild country, it is hardly possible to exercise a due degree of supervision over them, or protect them in their rights without the aid of a local Officer.

Under the Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 106, a Tract of 15 square miles, equal to 9,600 acres, was allotted to this Tribe, and was located on waste lands belonging to the Crown in the rear of the Indian settlement. This was found to include 584 acres occupied by some families who had squatted in the bank of the Rivière du Loup.

In consequence of a Memorial presented on behalf of these people, it was proposed that this block should be left out of the Reserve, and an equivalent in lieu thereof added on the other side. To this the Indians objected as depriving them of the Maple Grove, were they annually made their sugar. The Honorable Colonel Bruce, in 1852, when Superintendent General, therefore suggested to the Commissioners of Crown Lands to confine the Squatters to a row of lots on the River, 20 chains instead of 40 chains in depth. If this compromise were adopted, he offered on behalf of the Indians to forego all claim to an equivalent for the modified quantity of land left in the hands of the Squatters. This proposal seems

never to have been answered, but the Indians appear to have relinquished their claim to the whole range of lots without receiving any equivalent for the same. They are therefore, strictly speaking, entitled to compensation for this portion of their Reserve. The other long pending questions relative to the boundaries of their Reserve, have at length been decided. By a Survey made by Mr. Macdonald, P. L. S. the frontage on the River has been fixed to extend from the Ruisseau à l'Officier to Pointe à la Croix. The other boundaries will be seen by reference to the Map, and *procès verbal* accompanying it. (Appendix No. 10.) The claim to compensation for 1250 acres, noticed in the Commissioner's Report for 1844, has been amply satisfied by the grant under the above mentioned Act.

In addition to this Band of Micmacs the Missionary has charge of another section of the Tribe resident at New Richmond, Cascapédiac. There are 83 persons divided among 18 families, who support themselves principally by fishing. It would be desirable to concentrate these Stragglers in the Reserve at Mission Point.

### THE UNSETTLED TRIBES ON THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

D. Price, Esq., M. P. P.,  
Evidence,  
Appendix No. 11.  
Rev. M. Arnaud's  
Evidence,  
Appendix No. 12.

These Tribes wandering on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, from the Saguenay downward, are entitled under the Act 14 and 15 Vic. c. 106, to 90,000 acres, of which 16,000 were located on the Peribonka River, and 4,000 on the Metabetchouan, near the Lake St. John. These tracts are allotted to the Montagnais Tribes in that locality. Upon an application however made by them, an order in Council dated September 6th, 1856, changed their reserve to a tract equivalent in extent at the Pointe Bleue in the Lake, in order that they might enjoy without interruption the fishing in its waters on which they rely so much for their livelihood.

A few families of half breeds have accordingly settled in this new station, as it embraces a tract fit for farming as well as being a good fishery.

Agriculture however is but a secondary condition with them; they live almost entirely by the chase and look for their subsistence to the market for their furs which they find at the Hudson's Bay Company's posts.

Thirty-three families comprising 173 souls are supposed to belong here, and 5 more at Chicoutimi.

These have all embraced Christianity, being members of the Roman Catholic Church; and for the most part are very devout, knowing all their prayers and hymns in their own tongue. The Missionaries labouring among them have given a great deal of attention to this point having reduced the dialect to a regular system, and published several books in it; most of the Indians can read and write. Where they have not been corrupted by intercourse with unprincipled traders, this Tribe were remarkable for their honesty, and even now it is but very seldom that they break their word, or wilfully violate engagements which they have entered into. There are but very few half breeds among them. They are diminishing rapidly, upwards of 300 having died within 10 years, one half of whom

have fallen victims to starvation. The most destructive epidemics among them are Fever and Small Pox, which if once contracted carry off great numbers.

The 70,000 acres remaining are located on the St. Lawrence from the River des Vases to the River des Outardes at Manicouagan, 11 miles in breadth by 10 in depth.

There are attached to the several Missions which have been established among the Indians below the Saguenay, 280 Families who have renounced Heathenism. This does not include a large number of the nomadic Indians, all of whom are still Pagans. Notwithstanding the zealous exertions of the Clergymen who have devoted their lives to their improvement, we cannot flatter ourselves that they have made any sensible progress towards a settled or civilized life. They may cultivate a few stray patches of potatoes or grain, but the staple of their existence is to be found in the produce of their hunting or fishing. They frequent every summer the mouths of the rivers flowing from the north into the St. Lawrence, and during the greater part of the rest of the year retire into the interior in pursuit of game. Many of them are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and are to be found around their stations, or as they are termed, the King's posts.

In consequence of the importance into which the Salmon fisheries of the lower St. Lawrence have lately grown, these Indians find their means of existence gradually diminishing from the unscrupulous and thriftless destruction of fish by the whites. They have accordingly petitioned the Government to reserve for the use of the Bestiamitz Indians the River of that name and the Godbout, for those of the Sept Isles the Moisie River, and for the Mingan Tribe, the River St. Jean.

We are not aware of the action which may have been taken upon this matter.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, the Indians have not established any exclusive right to these streams, and while we admit the importance to them of the catch of fish, we do not see that there is any sufficient reason for the prohibition of others from sharing its benefits. We should however rejoice to see any steps taken whereby the Indians, who no doubt resorted from time immemorial to these rivers for sustenance during great part of the year, might receive due compensation for the destruction of the means of livelihood on which they so much depended.

The Missionaries state that their habits and manners have improved since they have been received into the Church, and, that so far as their observation goes, the hardships of their life do not react on their physical condition, so as to occasion any sensible diminution in their numbers.

They have of course no fixed Revenue. They are entirely dependent on the bounty of the Legislature, and we regret to learn that last winter several individuals died from absolute starvation in spite of the assistance afforded them from the Provincial Grant.

There are some wandering Tribes in the eastern section of the Province of whom we have been able to glean little or no intelligence. They

formerly used to come forward to receive their annual presents, but since the cessation of them, they seldom or never come under the notice or control of the Indian Department.

To these belong the *Têtes de Boule*, and Algonkins of Three Rivers, and the Nipissings, Algonkins, and Ottawas, wandering near the head waters of the Ottawa River, near the confines of the Hudson's Bay Territory. The first Two Tribes share in the Revenue allotted to them, and the Abenakis of St. Francis at La Tuque; while the latter have been granted a tract of 38,400 acres, at the head of lake Temiscamingue, near the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada.

In the absence of much recent information, we presume them still to be quite uncivilised, though some have embraced Christianity at least in name.

To the Tribes above enunciated we may add the Mistassins and Naskapees, on the lower St. Lawrence. The latter are akin to the Montagnais, and number 2,500, of whom 1500 are still Pagans. This Tribe acknowledge a Superior Being, who they say lives in the Sun and Moon. In this respect their legends correspond with those of the Ottawas. To this Deity they sacrifice a portion of every thing they kill. They are clothed altogether in furs and deer skins, and are described as being most filthy in their habits. Their only weapons are the bow and arrow, and they resort to the use of the drill for the purpose of igniting their fires.

It is to be hoped that ere long some improvement may be effected in their condition, as we learn that missions are about to be permanently established among them.

### SIX NATIONS.

Evidence of D. Thorburn, Esq.,  
and the Rev. Messrs. Nellis &  
Elliott. Appendices 13 & 14.

These Tribes, consisting of the once famous confederacy of the Iroquois, migrated into Canada at the close of the War of Independence. They were located in 1784, by Sir F. Haldimand, on a tract stretching along the banks of the Ouse or Grand River, and extending six miles deep on either side of the stream, which was purchased from the Mississaguas. This Grant was confirmed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, in 1793, by Governor Simcoe.

It originally comprised 694,910 acres, but the greater part has been at different times surrendered.

There remained in 1845 in the hands of the Indians 55,000 acres, distributed as follows :

|                   |                      |        |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------|
| In Tuscarora..... | 42,000               | Acres, |
| “ Oneida.....     | 8,395 $\frac{3}{4}$  | “      |
| “ Onondaga.....   | 1,537 $\frac{1}{2}$  | “      |
| “ Brantford.....  | 200                  | “      |
|                   | <hr/>                |        |
|                   | 52,133 $\frac{1}{4}$ |        |

The remainder is made up by outlying farms occupied by scattered families, some of which have subsequently been sold.

The Indians retiring to the main Reserve.

There have been extensive depredations and encroachments on this tract, and the case of the squatters has been decided in the Court of Chancery adversely to their interest.

It has not therefore appeared necessary to go into detail into the matter, notwithstanding that petitions are still being presented on their behalf both to the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures. By the Act 2 Vic. c. 15, the decision of the Court of Chancery on appeal against proceedings of the Commissioners is final.

Many of these Indians are still Pagans. The evidence of the Missionaries shews that a large majority of the Cayugas, as also part of the Onondagas and Senecas, have not yet renounced heathenism, but far the greater number of the Tribes in the aggregate have embraced Christianity, and not without good effect.\* They have on an average progressed both in a moral and social point of view; and are not insensible to their improvement, many of them expressing their gratitude for the means of instruction afforded them.

The New England Society maintain five schools on the Reserve with an average attendance of 150 scholars. At one of these establishments the children receive board and lodging, and instruction in the usual branches of a common English education accompanied by religious teaching. Part of the boys are also taught some of the most useful handicrafts, and the girls are instructed in various domestic duties. To this school is attached a farm for the instruction of the elder boys in Agriculture.

At the time of the Commissioners' visit, the Institution was closed, so that there were no means from actual inspection of judging of its efficiency. The Methodists have also opened a school, but there are no returns of attendance furnished to the Indian Office.

The total number of children of an age to attend School is 400; but the heathen Tribes have no educational institutions, nor do they seem inclined to take advantage of any opportunities put within their reach; their answer is uniformly: "We do not want any schools forced upon us."

The last Census list shews a return of 2550 Indians made up as follows:

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Upper Mohawks.....         | 451 |
| Lower do .....             | 332 |
| Bay of Quinte do .....     | 150 |
| Upper Cayugas.....         | 157 |
| Lower do .....             | 313 |
| Clear Sky Onondagas.....   | 198 |
| Barefoot do .....          | 69  |
| Tuscaroras. ....           | 209 |
| Delawares.....             | 87  |
| Kaphnightasas Senecas..... | 42  |
| Neharendasats do .....     | 62  |

\* Most of them belong to the Church of England; but there are some Methodists and a few Baptists. The Pagan still number between 5 and 600. The average number of Baptisms annually into the Church of England is about 75.

|                                 |    |              |
|---------------------------------|----|--------------|
| Peter Green Aughquagas.....     | 72 |              |
| Aughquaga, Joseph .....         | 36 |              |
| Oneida, Joseph.....             | 64 |              |
| Nanticokes, young family.....   | 46 | } Delawares. |
| Do Old do .....                 | 30 |              |
| Canada family included in Lower |    | } 5          |
| Mohawk Return.....              |    |              |
| Walker Mohawks, included in     |    | } 20         |
| Upper Mohawk Return.....        |    |              |
| Brant family do .....           |    | 10           |
|                                 |    | Total 2319   |

Births last year..... 72

Deaths..... 56

Emigrated..... 19

The remainder are stragglers from other Tribes.

The Six Nations all reside in log houses, and many possess barns.

They were settled by the present Commissioner, Mr. Thorburn, on farm lots averaging 100 acres by actual survey. The total clearing on the reserve amounts to 7348 acres, more than half of which has been done by the Indians themselves, the remainder having been chopped by squatters, who have been removed from the land. Most of them were compensated for their improvements, to the amount of upwards of \$32,000, (£8,000 0 0) paid from the funds of the Six Nations.

The Indians cultivate separate farms, and each is secure in his possession from the intrusion of other Indians on the lot he occupies. His heirs inherit his improvements, but the soil right belongs to the Six Nations in common. The Indian has no right of transferring his portion of land to another.

There is not much difference observable in the system of farming pursued by the Six Nations, and that of the surrounding Whites. They use the same implements, and raise the same Crops. Some of the Indians have several hundreds of Bushels of Wheat to dispose of in a Season, after providing for their own wants.

Being surrounded by a white population, they have almost entirely given up their habits of hunting, and rely exclusively on the arts of civilization for the means of support.

Many of them shew considerable aptitude for Mechanical Arts, which they acquired in the Mohawk Institution, but they seldom rise to any great degree of proficiency owing to a want of perseverance, and that apathy which has such a pernicious effect upon them in all respects.

The Revenue of the Six Nations amounts to \$39,489 annually.

It is derived from the invested proceeds of their land sales. They are also proprietors of 6,121 Shares of \$25 each Grand River Navigation Company Stock for which the Government acting as their Trustees paid [£38,256 5 5.] \$153,025.



This is quite unproductive, and the Indians complain of the hardship of so much of their money being alienated, without their consent, in an unproductive speculation.

[£600.] They also hold \$2400 Stock in Cayuga Bridge from which they receive no interest.

They possess in addition a few Shares of Bank Stock, which of course varies slightly in value, and the interest of which also fluctuates with the [£7714] dividend declared by the Bank. They are further entitled to the proceeds of \$30,856 which arise from mortgages given by different parties.

The Cayugas have besides a claim against the State of New York for \$2, 300, being an annuity granted to them in exchange for lands ceded in that State, besides arrears since 1811. It appears from Statements made that the annuity was paid for several years, but that on the breaking out of the War it was discontinued, as they remained firm under the British Flag.

The question having been subsequently brought before the State Legislature, it was favorably reported on by the Committee appointed to examine into the case ; but no further action seems to have been taken in the matter.

The original Treaty is in existence.---See Appendix, No. 15.

The Six Nations pay all their own Officers, namely Commissioner, Clerk to Commissioner, Warden and Medical Officers, besides the usual salaries to Chiefs and Interpreters. They bear half the charge made for keeping the Indian accounts in the Receiver General's Office, besides supporting their own pensioners, and meeting all the contingent expenses incurred on their account.

These various amounts rise to the sum of \$6974 56 (£1743 12 9½) annually.

The health of the Six Nations is on the average, nearly if not quite, equal to that of the surrounding white population. The principal diseases are contracted by their own imprudence, and much illness is caused by drunkenness, a vice to which they are much addicted from the temptations constantly thrown in their way by their unprincipled neighbours.

These Tribes used to be included in the Superintendence of the Western District. It was found however, in consequence of the importance of their land accounts, to be expedient that a Special Commissioner should be appointed to watch over their interests. This Officer is paid at the rate of \$6 a day, raised by a percentage on the sale of their lands. To compensate the visiting Superintendent of the above mentioned section for the pecuniary loss sustained by him in not receiving the usual commission on such sales, the Special Commissioner undertook the duties of Superintendent of the Six Nations and Mississaguas of the New Credit, on condition of being allowed a Clerk, and an allowance for office rent.

#### MISSISSAGUAS OF THE NEW CREDIT.

Evidence of D. Thornborn, Esq. Appendix No. 13.

This Band were settled on the banks of the River Credit on Lake Ontario, where they had a considerable Reserve, and a thriving settlement.

In 1840, they became dissatisfied with the location, on account of the poverty of the soil, and other reasons, and petitioned the Government to be allowed to remove.

After a delay of some years, this request was acceded to, and it was proposed that they should establish themselves in the lands belonging to the Chippewas of the Thames. Part of the Band however objected, and a clearing and village were then commenced for them on the lands near Owen's Sound. But before they had finally settled themselves in that locality, the Six Nations offered them as a free gift 6000 acres of their lands in Tuscarora. This was accepted by them, and in 1847 the Credit Indians removed to that their present settlement.

These Indians were among the first to embrace Christianity in Western Canada, and all belong to the Wesleyan Methodist Church.\* They are remarkable for their orderly demeanour, though they suffer to a certain extent in common with the Six Nations from the facilities of obtaining spirituous liquors from the neighbouring whites. They are very sensible of the improvement in their condition since their conversion, and are desirous to profit by any advantage placed within their reach.

By the last census return the Tribe numbered 206 souls, being a decrease within the year of 16. It appears however that this is due almost entirely to the migration of some families, as the deaths only exceeded the births by one during that time, and it is probably from the same cause of migration that the diminution from their numbers has taken place, which is observable since 1844. While the question of abandoning the Village at the River Credit remained undecided, several individuals removed to other Reserves occupied by branches of the same Tribe.

They are located in separate farms in the same manner as the Six Nations; and the same rules are observed as to the conveyance of the improvements of one Indian to another member of the Band. As may be supposed from their progress in civilization, they have entirely abandoned Wigwams, and all possess log houses.

They have almost entirely relinquished their former practice of hunting, as game has almost completely disappeared from their neighbourhood, but they still fish to a limited extent with the seine in lake Erie during the Autumn, for the purpose of procuring a supply of Winter provision. Their main support however is derived from their farms; and it will be seen by the following table that they follow agricultural pursuits to considerable advantage. The crops raised during the last year are as follows:

|                  |      |         |
|------------------|------|---------|
| Fall Wheat.....  | 3127 | Bushels |
| Spring do .....  | 374  | "       |
| Oats.....        | 585  | "       |
| Barley .....     | 99   | "       |
| Peas.....        | 380  | "       |
| Buckwheat.....   | 46½  | "       |
| Indian Corn..... | 255  | "       |
| Potatoes .....   | 711  | "       |

\* The Wesleyan Missionary Society pay the Minister attached to this Tribe, and defray the expense of a local School.

Their Agricultural Implements are the same as those used by the Whites; and an improvement is discernible in the care taken of them.

Their temporal affairs are managed by the Commissioner of the Six Nations, aided by a resident Agent appointed by the Indian Department. All the salaries payable to the Chiefs and Interpreters as well as the Agent are defrayed by the Indians. A percentage on the sales of their lands in Bronté also goes to the Superintendent of the District in which those lands are situated.

The Mississaguas have a claim against the Government in respect of land surrendered by them in February 20, 1820.

They had in 1805 sold to the Crown the greater part of their land for an annuity of £522 10 0 currency. There were then reserved for their own occupation the Tracts shewn in the accompanying tracing as blocks A. B. C. containing 10,940 acres.

In 1820, the tract A. was subdivided into three portions, D. E. F.

The question now pending turns chiefly in the intention of the conveyance (No. 22), whether it was an absolute purchase from the Indians, or a surrender in trust for their benefit. Should it appear to be the latter, there will be the consideration as to what claims the Indians have against the Government in consequence thereof.

These points may be considered separately as follows:

1st. The terms of the surrender.

The one (No. 22) in consideration of twenty shillings currency cedes certain lands "to His said Majesty and His Successors, upon the trust, and to the intent that His said Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, may, out of the profits of the said lands and premises arising from the sale or leasing, or such other disposition of the same or any part thereof, as to His said Majesty, His Heirs or Successors may seem meet, make provision for the maintenance and religious instruction of the people of the Mississagua Nation of Indians and their posterity according to His Majesty's Gracious intention."

The land so conveyed consists of Blocks B. F. G. and D., except two hundred acres in the best block, which are reserved for a Village.

£50. Cy. The other surrender (No. 23,) in consideration of \$200 yields block E, containing two thousand acres in the following terms: The Tribe "grant, bargain, sell, release, surrender and for ever yield up unto His said Majesty," &c.

There is no stipulation for any Trust in this instrument, and it is clearly an absolute sale.

In March, 1853, when replying to the Honorable Colonel Bruce's application for the part of the tract set aside for the Clergy Reserves, the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands held that both these surrenders were "purchased from the Indians," relying on the occurrence of that word "purchase" in correspondence filed in the Crown Land Office relating to this Tract.

But it would appear, 1st: That part of the correspondence so alluded to relates to Block E, the Tract sold to the Crown, and also that the Sur-

render (No. 22) seems to be the first which cedes lands *in Trust* to the Crown. Thus the phraseology in use before that date appears to have obtained even in reference to the Trust so specially given up.

2nd. The opinion of the Attorney General, C. W., upon this case, dated, July 2, 1857, proves *the Trust to the Sovereign* in the Surrender of the blocks B. F. G. and D, except the beforementioned reservation for a Village.

An argument was brought forward in 1855, that because 200 acres were reserved in Block D. for an Indian Village, therefore the rest must be presumed to be ceded absolutely.

Many subsequent Surrenders however in trust have been made, especially that negotiated by Mr. Oliphant of the Sauguen Peninsula, wherein several tracts in different spots in the Territory were reserved for the exclusive use and convenience of the Indian Settlements.

Assuming then that the land conveyed to the Crown by the Instrument (No 22), was in trust for the Mississagua Tribe of Indians, your Commissioners proceed to the second point which depends thereon, namely : the amount of compensation now fairly due to the Indians on account of such land.

Four thousand acres of this tract have been sold for the Trust since 1845 ; no question arises therefore concerning them. The point at issue is the application of the funds accruing from the balance of the Blocks B. D. F. G., amounting to 4700 acres. Of these 609 acres were set apart as Clergy Reserves ; but as these tracts were a reservation made by the Indians in a Treaty of Cession (1806) and not a grant from the Crown, there does not seem any reason why the one-seventh should have been appropriated for this purpose.

It appears that 20 houses were erected for the Indians by order of Sir Peregrine Maitland, then Lieutenant Governor, at a cost of \$2400 (£600 cy.)

C. L. O. Reports,  
January 16, 1855.  
January 17, 1855.

The Reports referred to in the margin state that a school-house and saw-mill were also erected for them, but the original subscription list for defraying the expense of a school-house filed in this office, goes to shew that that building was raised by private contribution, as asserted by Mr. Jones.

The same gentleman says that the saw-mill was paid for out of the Annuity Fund. This should be shewn by the accounts then kept by the Crown Land Department.\*

Assuming the allegations of Mr. Jones to be correct, and the vouchers as well as the Report of the Commissioners, are strong evidence in their favor ; the account in 1828 would stand thus :

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\* The Commissioners in 1844 reported,—That in 1826 the Government commenced the Indian Village, building 20 houses. That in 1828 and subsequent years, the Indians added out of their own funds fifteen houses and a saw-mill, besides the chapel, school-house and workshop, in the erection of which they were assisted by the Methodist Missionary Society.

|            |                                                                                                          |             |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| £ 422 15 0 | Proceeds of Sales in Block G....                                                                         | \$ 1691 00  |
| 1020 0 0   | “ “ “ “ “ B....                                                                                          | 4080 00     |
| 1233 2 6   | “ “ “ “ “ F....                                                                                          | 4932 50     |
| <hr/>      |                                                                                                          | <hr/>       |
| £2675 17 6 |                                                                                                          | \$10703 50. |
| 600 0 0    | } After deducting the amount paid<br>for the houses from this sum }<br>\$10703 50, cost of houses..... } | 2400 00     |
| <hr/>      |                                                                                                          | <hr/>       |
| £2075 17 6 |                                                                                                          | \$ 8303 50  |

a Balance of \$8303 50 remains due to the Indians, together with the then unsold lands. It further appears from the old sales books that between 1828 and 1845 lots from these tracts were sold by the Crown, the profits of which amounted to \$3670 65 (£917 13s. 3d.), making with the other sum a total of \$11974 15 (£2993 10s. 9d).

The Commissioner of Crown Lands in 1855 charges the Indians with the cost of forming the road through Block E, now Dundas street. As this land had been absolutely sold by the Indians previous to the opening of the road, and as such road was made solely for the convenience of the White Settlers, the Native Tribes are, in our opinion, in no wise called to contribute to the expence of such work.

We therefore consider that the Mississaguas have an equitable claim on the Government; such claim we estimate at \$11974 15 (£2993 10s 9d), with interest. The interest on \$8303 50 (£2075 17s 6d), to be calculated from 1828, that on the remainder since 1845.

|             |                             |              |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| £ 2077 17 6 | Principal sum due 1828..... | \$ 8313 50   |
| 3612 0 0    | Interest.....               | 14,448 00    |
| 917 13 3    | Principal sum due 1845..... | 3670 65      |
| 660 14 0    | Interest.....               | 2642 80      |
| <hr/>       |                             | <hr/>        |
| £ 7266 4 9  |                             | \$ 29,064 95 |

These periods from which the Interest is calculated are somewhat shorter than those during which it has been really accruing, but the dates have been adopted as the surest basis to afford substantial justice to all parties.

The Commissioners in 1844, found a balance due to these Indians in respect of their Annuity, to the amount of \$2264 <sup>14</sup>/<sub>100</sub> (£566 0s. 8d.). This sum had gradually accrued from 1820 to 1835, and was composed of the annual difference between \$1890 00 (£472 10s. 0d.) actually paid or credited to them during that time on this account, and \$2090 00 (£522 10s. 0d.) the amount to which they were entitled every year under the conveyance in 1818.

Owing to the very loose way in which the accounts were handed over to the Indian Department in 1845, we have had no means of ascertaining whether this sum was ever paid. We cannot now ascertain whether it may not have gone to pay for the additional houses and saw mill mention-

ed as having been built by the Indians, out of their annuity. There are no accounts accessible to us, which show any detail of this sort.

These Indians however have another claim against the Government which we believe to be entitled to consideration. In 1841, they bought out of their own funds 450 acres at 20s. per acre, being lot No. 10, in the first concession, and lots 9 and 10, in the front concession of Southwold. The purchase was made from the heirs of Abner Miles, who bought directly from the Patentee of the Crown; this patent bears date 1793. They surrendered to the Crown, for the benefit of the Mississaguas, and the surrender was accepted by the Government in Council on 5th July, 1856. It subsequently appeared that part of the land  $56\frac{1}{2}$  acres on the front concession had been also granted by the Crown in 1806, to William Gilkinson, who likewise held a patent deed. Under this title the Oneida Indians occupying the adjoining Township of Delaware have acquired an interest by purchase in the land. The mistake seems to have arisen from an uncertainty as to the position of the line dividing the township of Southwold and Delaware. If the decision as to the line would throw this land into the Township of Delaware, so as to give the land in question to the Oneidas, it appears to us that the Mississaguas of the Credit, have a well founded claim against the Government for the present value of the land \$1080 00 (£270 0s. 0d.) as it was by the mistake of the latter that the difficulty arose.

The present revenue of the Mississaguas of the Credit, amounts to \$5570 00 (£1392 10s. 0d.) Of this \$2090 00 (£522 10s. 0d.) is an annuity derived from lands ceded to the Crown, and the balance \$3480 00 (£870 0s. 0d.), represents the interest accruing from lands sold for their benefit.

They have a few lots still unsold at their old reserve on lake Ontario, and considerable balances are due on purchases not yet completed.

### ONEIDAS OF THE RIVER THAMES.

Rev. Mr. Flood's  
Evidence.  
Appendix No. 17.  
Evidence of Froome  
Talfourd, Esquire.  
Appendix No 21.

In the year 1840, this band of 436 persons crossed into Canada and settled on 5400 \* acres of land in the Township of Delaware, which was purchased for them by the Government with money brought by them from the United States.

The situation like that of Muncey Town, from which it is separated by the River Thames, is very beautiful, and the soil of the best description.

A large portion of this band are Methodists; the missionary, one of the Tribe, is supported by the Wesleyan Society who also defray the expenses of the school, which is attended by 30 or 40 children.

Of late years the Rev. Mr. Flood, has extended his labours to the Oneidas, and occasionally preaches to the members of the church of England. He reports that a native Catechist and Schoolmaster is also supported by the Church society, and that sixty children are on the Rolls of the school under his charge. By the latest accounts however which we have received, it would appear that there is no school now in operation, and that

\* They were allowed under order in Council in 1856, to buy 400 acres in addition to their original tract of 5000.

the church has been for some months closed. The Indians who were members of the church of England have relapsed into Paganism.

This band without any annuity or assistance from the Government, are better farmers than their neighbours the Chippewas. Their clearings are larger and better worked, many of them are able annually to dispose of considerable quantities of grain after providing for the comfortable support of their families.

Their houses generally are of a better description, and many are well furnished, and neatly kept.

A portion of the band are very idle and dissipated, and spend the most of their time in the neighbouring Villages of the Whites; but taken as a whole, the Oneidas will compare most favourably with any Indians in Western Canada.

In numbers there has been a gradual increase, the last Census showing a total strength of 529, while it appears from the Returns that at the time of their immigration, the band consisted of only 436 souls.

The following table will exhibit their actual condition, the property they own, and the farming produce which they raised last year :

|                       |      |          |
|-----------------------|------|----------|
| Numbers.....          | 517  |          |
| Acres cleared.....    | 1371 |          |
| Dwellings—Frame ..... | 7    |          |
| Log.....              | 71   |          |
| Wigwams.....          | 13   |          |
| Barns—Frame.....      | 7    |          |
| Log.....              | 9    |          |
| Wheat.....            | 1736 | Bushels, |
| Maize.....            | 3299 | “        |
| Oats.....             | 1423 | “        |
| Beans.....            | 58½  | “        |
| Peas.....             | 58   | “        |
| Potatoes.....         | 460  | “        |
| Buckwheat.....        | 54   | “        |
| Hay.....              | 146  | Tons.    |

They possess :

|                  |          |                   |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
|                  | 95 Cows, |                   |
| 62 Yoke of Oxen, |          | 121 Young Cattle, |
| 38 Horses,       | besides  | 21 Young Horses,  |
| 160 Pigs,        | and      | 26 Sheep.         |

They likewise own :

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 27 Waggons,         | 28 Sleighs,              |
| 17 Sets of Harness, | 50 Ploughs,              |
| 35 Harrows,         | 9 Fanning Mills,         |
|                     | and 1 Thrashing Machine. |

The Oneidas have expressed considerable anxiety respecting their Titles to the land which they occupy. As before stated, the Tract was purchased for them by Government with their own money. As the greater part of the land was in the hands of private parties, the Title Deeds were lodged with the then Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Registra-

tion. Many of them, however, were not accounted for by him, nor can they be found among the Records of the Department. About 1200 acres are thus endangered, as the Titles have not yet been recovered.

We earnestly recommend that the proper steps should be taken for securing the Oneidas in the possession of the land which they have acquired, as the Title has been imperilled by no fault of their own.

Another point on which they evince much disquiet is the uncertainty as to the line dividing the Township of Delaware and Southwold. As will be seen by a reference to our account of the Mississaguas of the New Credit, a final decision on this point involves the adjudication of the question of proprietorship of 56½ acres claimed by both of these Tribes. Another point arises with respect to part of their land, which it appears has been twice patented. If the Title under which the Mississaguas bought is held valid, the Oneidas, who have acquired a right in the land under the second Crown deed, have, in our opinion, an equitable claim for compensation. We would recommend that, as has been done in other cases, Your Excellency would cause survey to be made, under the direction of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to determine the position of the Township line. When that is settled, the respective claims of the two Indian Tribes can be separately considered and decided upon. We may add, that the Oneidas are desirous of selling their land in order to meet the unpaid instalments on the two lots which they were permitted to purchase in 1856. We would therefore suggest that such portion of the recompense which may be found due to them, as may be required to liquidate this debt, should be applied to that purpose.

#### CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Evidence of F. Talfourd, Esq., and of the Rev. Mr. Flood. Appendices 17 and 21. In 1819 the Chippewas of the Thames surrendered to the Crown 552,190 acres of land on the north side of the River for an annuity of £600, when the present Reserve, 15,320 acres in the Township of Carradoc, was set apart for them.

Of this they afterwards ceded in 1834, to be sold for their benefit, a tract of 3,225 acres.

The money realized by the sale of this land was only in part accounted for by the Agent, but the interest from the sum invested is £160, which, added to their annuity, makes the annual income of this band £750.

Their numbers are 340.

In the year 1800, a Band of Delawares or Munsees left the United States and settled on this tract, but are not parties to the surrender, and consequently have no share in the annuity or land fund.

In 1842, they numbered 240 and were restricted by the Chippewas to a block of land, a mile square, on the River, at Lower Muncey Town. This proceeding has been the cause of much ill feeling, and repeated applications have been made by the Munsees to be allowed to occupy more land, but the Chippewas considering themselves the sole owners of the Reserve have never given their consent. The effect of this conduct on the part of the Chippewas has been the removal of some of the most industrious Munsee



families to the Moravian Tract, which has reduced the number of this band considerably, and many more were preparing to follow, when the movement was stopped by the surrender of this last named Reserve.

It was not until the year 1830 that the Chippewas were collected and settled on this Reserve, when a large Chapel or Council House, and several log buildings, were erected by the Government.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society has supported Missionaries on this Tract, who have been very successful in their efforts to christianize and improve this people. In the year 1840, a Mission was established by the Church Society, under the superintendence of the Rev. R. Flood, Rector of Carradoc, who preaches both here and at Oneida Village.

The service during his absence is conducted by a Catechist who resides on the spot, and who, as well as the Interpreter, is supported by the Church Society.

The Sabbath is well observed, and the different places of Worship regularly and often fully attended.

The assistance rendered by the Government, and the advantages possessed by these Bands, since their first settlement, have been as nearly as possible the same in every respect as those enjoyed by the Chippewas of Sarnia. Intemperance certainly prevails here to a great extent, which may be accounted for on the ground that spirits are here much more readily obtained, but with this single exception the progress in civilization during the same period of time has been equal.

As the Indians in their Reserve have the privilege of sending day schollars to the Mount Elgin Institution, the Common School in its neighbourhood was no longer required. The School at Colborne at the other end of the Tract was attended almost exclusively by the children of the Munsees, but the Teacher's salary was paid out of the annuity of the Chippewas, who remonstrated so strongly against such an appropriation of their funds, that it was found necessary to close it also.

The Munsees having no Income whatever, cannot support a Teacher, and are therefore prevented from giving any education to their children, and being confined to a small block of land are unable to follow farming with advantage. Yet notwithstanding all these discouragements they are patient and well conducted.

An examination of the old Records has convinced us that the Munsees were considered by the Government to have a greater share in the Reserve than would be given by an occupation on sufferance at the pleasure of the Chippewas.

We therefore consider that without disturbing the arrangements by which the latter are the sole recipients of the funds arising from the surrenders, it would be but just henceforward to deal with the two Tribes as equally entitled to share in any benefits to be derived from the land in any future arrangements that may be made respecting it.

The numbers at present on the Reserve are as follows :

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Chippewas..... | 340 |
| Munsees.....   | 240 |

Only 1548 acres of land are under crop, the produce on which was last year :

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Wheat, Bushels..... | 1158 | Beans, Bushels..... | 49½  |
| Maize, " .....      | 3887 | Potatoes, " .....   | 1641 |
| Oats, " .....       | 447  | Buckweat.....       | 36   |
| Hay.....            |      | 72 Tons.            |      |

They possess 2 Frame Houses, 121 Log Houses, and 12 Barns of the same material. 38 Families have not yet been induced to abandon the use of Wigwams.

Their live stock consists of

|                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|
| 86 Cows,                                |
| 54 Yokes of Oxen,                       |
| 69 Head of young Cattle,                |
| 91 Horses, of whom 24 are yet unbroken, |
| 199 Pigs.                               |

Their farming implements comprise :

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| 27 Waggons,                  |
| 1 Cart,                      |
| 46 Sleighs,                  |
| 24 Sets of Harness,          |
| 55 Ploughs,                  |
| 33 Harrows,                  |
| 3 Fanning Mills,             |
| 6 Sets of Carpenter's tools, |
| 2 " Blacksmith's "           |

It would appear from this statement that these Indians have improved, though not very rapidly, in their condition since the Report of the Commissioners in 1844. Their farming stock is more numerous, the increase in the number of Agricultural Machines is decided, while the quantity of land under cultivation has more than doubled within the last 15 years.

### MORAVIANS OF THE RIVER THAMES.

Evidence of F. Talfourd, Esquire,—  
 Rev. J. Vogler, and  
 Rev. W. Ames.      In the year 1798, by an Order in Council on the Petition of Gottlieb Senseman, 51,160 acres of land in the Townships of Zone and Orford were surveyed and set apart for the Moravians, who numbered at this time about 300 souls.

In the year 1836 Sir Francis B. Head, then the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, obtained from them a surrender of 25,000 acres in the Township of Zone for an annuity of \$600, (£150) leaving them still about 27,000 acres principally in the Township of Orford.

For many years the Moravians were a contented, industrious and happy people, living in a compact Village, and working the land in common, but their condition and character have of late years become so altered, that as a band they may now be considered the poorest and most dissipated in this part of Canada.

Among many causes which have operated to bring about this state of things, we may mention three.

1st. The removal in consequence of some disagreement among themselves of a portion of the band to the Territory of Missouri, in the United States.

2d. The fact of possessing so large a tract of land covered with timber, which in consequence of the settling and clearing up of the country around them, was eagerly sought after by the Whites. This induced many to leave their houses and gardens in the Village, and settle on distant portions of their Reserve bordering on the River, where in spite of, and in direct opposition to, the orders of the Superintendent, they would dispose of timber, easily obtaining thereby money to be spent in idleness and dissipation.

3rd. In 1852, Mr. Holcroft Clench obtained by a document signed by many of the Band, the exclusive right to all the valuable timber on the entire Reserve.

No sooner was this contract executed, than many of those even who had consented to it, regretted having done so, and joining with those who were opposed to it, charged their missionary, the Rev. Mr. Vogler, with having used his influence to obtain it; divisions in the church then followed, and a large party who left it, attached themselves to the Wesleyans; the Society shortly afterwards erecting a chapel on the lot occupied by Philip Jacobs, a chief and leader of the seceding party.

Two factions were now formed and so determinedly have they opposed each other, that they could never be induced to agree to any measure, however calculated to improve their condition.

Notwithstanding all efforts to prevent the sale of Timber, many there were who would still continue the practice, moving from one part of the Reserve to another, where they were the least likely to be detected, finding on every side persons ready to purchase and remove it beyond the reach of seizure.

Possessing the richest land in the Country, they raised so little food, that within the last two years many families have been in a starving condition.

The existence of so large a tract of unimproved land, was found to be so serious a hindrance to the prosperity of the County of Kent, in which it was situated, that the Council has repeatedly petitioned the Government, to take measures to obtain a surrender of such portion of it as cannot be required by the Moravians who number now only 246 souls, and are believed to be yearly decreasing. Mr. Vogler however in his evidence states the total births within the last 10 years to have exceeded the deaths.

An examination of the questions connected with the appropriation of this Tract for the benefit of the Moravian Delawares, shewed that no deed, whereby the land would have been conveyed in trust to their Missionaries had ever been executed. We were therefore empowered by Your Excellency to negotiate a Surrender with the Indians themselves, in which we have succeeded, and the Tract has been surveyed, reserving only a small

block adjacent to the Village, which has been divided into compact farms for the Tribe.

The other stipulations of the Treaty are very similar to those agreed to in the agreement made with the Newash Indians, in the commencement of the year, and are mainly as follows : Each family to whom one of the above mentioned farms shall be allotted, is to receive a written document, giving to them and their descendants exclusive possession of such lots. Every family who may be removed from their present farms on the surrendered Tract to a lot on the new Reserve, will be entitled to have a house built for them out of the funds of the Tribe, and receive the appraised value of his improvements.

The proceeds of the sale of the ceded Tract will be invested for the benefit of the parties surrendering, after deducting all the necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the Treaty, and the Indians are entitled to receive half-yearly the interest arising from such investments.

The Village contains a Church belonging to the Moravian Members of the Tribe, while the Wesleyan Church for the Indians of that persuasion has been erected on the opposite side of the River. In the settlement a School is kept by the Resident Missionary, but the attendance is small and irregular, 24 names are on the Register. The Wesleyan Indians have no resident Minister, but are visited periodically by a Clergyman of their Church.

The following Return exhibits shortly their numbers and property, with the produce raised by them in the last year.—So far as regards the dwellings, it only applies to their condition until the Treaty of this year shall have been fully carried into execution.

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Number .....          | 249           |
| Acres cleared.....    | 520           |
| Dwellings, Frame..... | 2             |
| “    Log.....         | 47            |
| “    Wigwams.....     | 2             |
| Barns, Frame.....     | 2             |
| “    Log.....         | 10            |
| Wheat.....            | 1314 Bushels, |
| Maize.....            | 940 “         |
| Oats.....             | 500 “         |
| Beans.....            | 20 “          |
| Potatoes.....         | 746 “         |
| Buckwheat.....        | 50 “          |
| Hay.....              | 45 Tons.      |

They possess,

- 49 Cows,
- 16 Yokes of Oxen,
- 45 Head of young Cattle,
- 56 Horses,
- 161 Pigs,
- 15 sheep.

They also own,

- 14 Waggon,

- 7 Sleighs,
- 14 Sets of Harness,
- 22 Ploughs,
- 15 Harrows,
- 4 Fanning Mills,
- 1 Thrashing Machine,
- 1 Sett of Carpenter's tools.

### WYANDOTS OF ANDERDON.

Evidence of F. Talfourd, Esq., Appendix No. 21. The Huron Reserve in the Township of Anderdon, seven miles square, and fronting on the Detroit River, formed part of the ancient possessions of the Wyandots, and was confirmed to them at the general partition of lands by the different Tribes in the year 1791.

In 1833 it was surrendered to His Majesty, King William the 4th, in trust for the Wyandots.

In 1836, two-thirds of this Reserve were again ceded on the following conditions : Block A, containing 7550 acres, to be sold for the benefit of the Tribe.--Block C, containing 7070 acres, for the benefit of Indians generally.--Block B, containing 7770 acres, forms the present Wyandot Reserve.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the Tribe as to the terms on which their land was given up. It is no doubt the only instance in which a surrender "for the benefit of the *Indians generally*" has been applied exclusively to that purpose. In the very few other instances where this stipulation has been inserted, the Tribe signing the Treaty has been allowed to enjoy the whole profits arising from the sales of the land. Almost universally the exclusive right to such profits is recognized in the deed of Cession. We do not think that the grounds on which the Commissioners, in 1844, advised that this petition of the Wyandots should not be granted, are correct so far as the doubtfulness of their original possession is concerned ; but, looking to some of the other features of the case, we cannot recommend that arrangements concluded so long ago should now be disturbed.

Fighting and Turkey Islands, called by the old French settlers La Grosse, and La petite Ile aux Dindes respectively, both in the vicinity of the Reserve, are also claimed by the Tribe. The former contains about 1200 acres of good land, but its principal value consists in the fisheries.

The Wyandots appear never to have permanently settled on it, but at a very early date they gave a Power of Attorney to Colonel McKay, their Agent, to work and use the Island subject to their benefit, and from time to time exercised other rights of ownership over it. For several years it has been in the possession of a Mr. Paxton, who exhibits several titles to it, some of them leases from various bands of Indians, under which he agreed to give a yearly rent of a few barrels of fish, which has been received by the Wyandots for several years, but latterly it has been given to them rather as a gratuity than a debt. Mr. Paxton also obtained a license of occupation from the government, to whom he paid 1s. currency  $\frac{2}{100}$  annually. The Island has also been included in Schedule B of the Act 19 Vic. c. 45, whereby it would be handed over to the Province as Ordnance land.

Claims to this Island have been preferred by other parties, but after a most careful investigation, it appears to us that the Wyandots alone among the Indian Tribes have any title to it. How far the Government may assert their right to it, under the foregoing Act, it is not for us to discuss.

Turkey Island is inconsiderable in extent, and of no great value, the claims of the Wyandots to it appear equally good.

Bois Blanc Island opposite to the Town of Amherstburgh is not claimed by this Tribe, has never been surrendered to the Crown, but is designated as Ordnance land, the Chippewas of Point Pelée have however asserted their right to it. A search in the old Records of the Indian Office has shewn us that this Island was formerly considered as Indian property held in common by the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies, as a Camping ground and place of Council. The Ordnance vesting Act having placed it in the same category as Fighting Island, it will be for Your Excellency to decide, what compensation may be due to the Tribes remaining on the English side of the River, if it is taken possession of by the Government under this Title.

The Indian Department is now engaged in the prosecution of other claims which have long lain dormant, and we are not at present in a position to hazard any opinion as to their merits.

In the Summer of 1836 a Reservation was made of the Lime Stone Quarries situated in block C, containing about 130 acres. For some years they have been rented in different portions for the benefit of the Tribe, producing annually about \$1400.—Much difficulty was experienced in the collection of the Rents, and the Quarry was materially injured by the slovenly system of working. At the expiration of the old leases in September 1856, it was determined by the Department with the concurrence of the Tribe to lease them by public tender for a term of 21 years, to one responsible party.

On the 1st of October they were leased to Mr. A. P. McDonald, for the sum of \$2460 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, with two sufficient sureties for the due fulfilment of the condition contained in the lease. The tenant however has fallen in arrear, the speculation not having proved so successful as he expected.

In the year 1840 several members of this Tribe removed to the Territory of Missouri, and are now receiving payment in money and grants of land from the United States Government. The number at present on the Reserve is 65, of whom one half are Methodists and the other half Roman Catholics. No Missionary has for some years laboured amongst them, but they usually attend their respective places of Worship on the the Sabbath in their Town of Amherstburgh, which is only two miles distant. One common school is attended tolerably regularly, and the progress made by the children very good indeed. The Teacher's Salary of \$200 is paid by the Tribe. This sum being far less than what is commonly paid to the Teachers of Common Schools amongst the whites, it was found necessary to furnish him with a house free of Rent and allow him the privilege of admitting into the school the children of the whites resident in the neighbourhood. The number of scholars on the Register during the past Quar-

ter has been 13, of whom two are white children; the average attendance was 5 or 6 daily; the subjects taught comprise spelling, reading, arithmetic, Lennier's Grammar and Goldsmith's History.

This Tribe does not contribute to the support of the Industrial School at Muncey Town, but many of the young men have received an excellent education and are employed as clerks in the stores at Amherstburgh.

The Returns show an extent of 910 acres cleared, but although a considerable quantity of land is under cultivation, a very small part of the work is performed by the Wyandots, permission having been given to rent their farms to French and colored people. The produce raised by the Indians last year was as follows:

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Wheat.....     | 1314 Bushels, |
| Maize.....     | 940 "         |
| Oats.....      | 500 "         |
| Beans.....     | 20 "          |
| Potatoes.....  | 746 "         |
| Buckwheat..... | 50 "          |
| Hay.....       | 45 Tons.      |

They have no regular Village, but their houses are scattered over their several farms, where may be seen 9 frame and 34 log houses, besides 21 barns of which 5 are framed structures. As live stock they own;

- 37 Cows,
- 8 Yoke of Oxen,
- 24 Head of Young Cattle,
- 56 Horses,
- 110 Pigs,
- 17 Sheep.

The farming implements in use among them are the same as those employed by the Whites, and consist of:

- 15 Waggon,
- 6 Carts,
- 18 Sleighs,
- 26 Sets of Harness,
- 15 Ploughs,
- 9 Harrows,
- 8 Fanning Mills,
- 2 Sets of Carpenter's Tools.

The system of selling timber prevails to a great extent, and it will now be found very difficult entirely to prevent it. The Indians on this reserve are mostly half breeds, French and English; very few, if any are of pure Indian blood; they must be looked upon as among the Tribes the most advanced in civilization in Western Canada; Many of them speak either French or English fluently, and all, almost without exception, have a keen knowledge of their own interest, and would be capable of managing their own affairs.

The Income of this Tribe is derivable, 1st from the yearly rent of \$2460 for the stone Quarries; 2nd From the Interest arising from the sale of lands in block A, surrendered in the year 1836.

Unfortunately a large part of the money received on the sale of land, was not accounted for by the agent, but the yearly income arising from the amount invested produces \$ 1000.

Some payments are still in arrears by the purchasers, and about 1100 acres remain unsold, but when all the funds derivable from this source are invested, the Income of this Tribe, which consists of 65 persons, will be annually :

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Rent of Quarry.....                | \$ 2460. |
| Interest of land funds, about..... | 1600.    |
|                                    | -----    |
| Total.....                         | \$ 4060. |
|                                    | -----    |

### CHIPPEWAS OF ANDERDON AND POINT PELÉE.

Evidence of F. Tal-      Only 3 Chippewa families became permanent settlers  
fourd, Esq.      on the Anderdon Reserve, and when the survey was made  
Appendix No. 21.      in 1839, a tract of 300 acres in block C was set apart for them.

In the year 1846, Mr. Superintendent Clench was directed to request them to remove to the Chippewa settlement on Walpole Island; To this they consented, on condition that the land they were about to relinquish, and on which they had made a good clearing, should be sold and the proceeds applied to settle them in their new home.

The removal at once took place, and the land was sold by the Agent for £377 10 0 (\$1510) on the 8th October, 1849, to Joseph Ward, who paid down £125, (\$500) and a further sum of £54 0 0 (\$216) for the improvement made by the Indians, but no portion of this money was ever accounted for.

These families removed from their old homes, and deprived of the promised assistance, have at times suffered much, and for the want of teams and farming implements, have been unable properly to cultivate their lands.

A further sum of £75 (\$300) paid by the purchaser of the land in Anderdon, has been appropriated in part, to pay for the erection of the chief's house, and to provide him with some supplies which are much required. The remainder of the purchase money and interest when collected from Mr. Ward, will be equally divided among the surviving members of this band.

### CHIPPEWAS OF POINT PELÉE.

For a number of years the Chippewas have occupied lands on Point Pelée on the shore of Lake Erie, in the Township of Colchester, forty miles below Amherstburgh.

This band are generally dissipated, and roving and unsettled in their habits, depending mainly as a means of support on the fish and wild fowl, which at certain seasons of the year is here very abundant.

The clearings are small and poorly cultivated. Indian corn and potatoes are raised in small quantities.



With the exception of the Chief, they live mostly in bark Shanties or Wigwams, and are poorly clothed.

They have no school, and with one or two exceptions are Pagans; no efforts appear to have been made to Christianize them.

In 1842 their number amounted to 250, but in August last, they were reduced to less than 60 persons. This great decrease in their numbers has been caused in some measure by their dissipated habits and manner of living, but principally by removals to other Chippewa bands; Three families consisting of 16 persons, have this summer removed to Walpole Island, and are comfortably settled.

The land occupied by this band on Point Pelée, is not an Indian Reserve, and their right to it has never been recognized. The small number of persons now remaining might be without much trouble removed to Walpole Island, where they would enjoy all the advantages necessary to improve their condition.

They have no annuity or land Fund, and the presents having ceased, they will now be entirely unassisted by Government.

#### CHIPPEWAS AND POTTAWATAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND.

Evidence of  
F. Tallford, Esq.,  
and the Rev. A.  
Jamieson. Appendices  
Nos. 20 and 21.

Walpole Island at the Lower end of the River St. Clair, has never been surveyed, but is estimated to contain 10,000 acres, of which 8000 are capable of cultivation, the soil being of superior quality.

The Chippewas first permanently settled here in 1831, and in the year 1841 a number of Pottawatamies who had been ordered by the United States Government to remove to the Mississippi, made an application to our Government, and were allowed to settle on this Island, which is at present occupied by 824 Indians, of whom 442 belong to the Chippewa Tribe, 313 are Pottawatamies, and the remainder are members of the Ottawa and other scattered Tribes.

In 1844 an excellent frame Church and Parsonage was erected, and the Revd. Andrew Jamieson, of the Church of England, appointed to the Mission. The success which has attended his labours, although not great, is yet of a very permanent character.

For a long time Mr. Jamieson experienced great difficulty in obtaining a competent Interpreter, but he has now acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Chippewa language to dispense with this assistance.

The Methodist Society has during the last year supported a Missionary among the Pottawatamies, the Revd. Andrew Jamieson, the resident Missionary having been unable to induce them to listen to his instructions. As they live in a separate settlement apart from the Chippewas, permission has been given to the Methodist Society to erect a Church and School House, and they will undertake to defray the salaries of the School Master and Clergyman.

The Chief and several of his Band have lately joined the Methodist Church.

There are at present on the Island :

|                                       |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Members of the Church of England..... | 230 |
| Methodists.....                       | 53  |
| Roman Catholics.....                  | 19  |
| Pagans.....                           | 522 |

A Common School has been in operation for some years, but the attendance is as in all Indian Schools very irregular.

A large new School house has during the last year been erected on a more central part of the Island, and one of the Tribe who has completed his education at the Industrial Institution at Muncey Town, is the Teacher.

The attendance is now larger and more constant, and the progress made by the children is reported to be very satisfactory. The subjects taught comprise Primer, Spelling, 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th Reading Books and Arithmetic. There are 33 children on the Rolls of the Institution, and the average attendance is stated to be 20. A school was also open for 3 months last winter among the Pottawatamies, at which instruction was given to 11 children. The Salary of the Teacher \$300 is paid half out of the annuity and half by the Church Society.

£75. The Chippewas also contribute \$350 a year towards the support of the Industrial School, were they have at present nine children.

In the cultivation of the soil the Indians of Walpole are far in advance of the Sarnia Band, and it may be accounted for :

- 1st. Because much less labour is here required in clearing the land.
- 2nd. Because employment amongst the Whites cannot be obtained without going a distance from the Island, while at Sarnia every Indian can readily obtain employment at \$1 a day, and if in possession of a team, 12s. 6d. \$2.50.

Several framed barns have lately been erected entirely at the cost of the owners, and during the last year four good log houses have been completed with but a small assistance from the Community. The whole of the work has been done by the Indians.

In the year 1849, the Chippewas surrendered their small Reserve in Moore of 2675 acres which was sold for their benefit.

Unfortunately the larger portion of it was disposed of far below its value, and large sums received by the Agent on account of the sales have been misappropriated, so that the income derived from this surrender has been very small indeed.

£350. Their annuity is only \$1400 per annum : one quarter of which is appropriated to the support of the Industrial School at Muncey Town, and the remainder either distributed in money or expended in the purchase of farming implements, seed, grain and other necessary supplies for the general benefit of the Band.

The Pottawatamies live in perfect harmony with the Chippewas, and are generally industrious and honest.

They have no share in the annuity, and the issue of presents having ceased, they have now to depend entirely on their own exertions for support.

Could they be induced to abandon their intemperate habits, there is every prospect of their becoming good farmers.

Unfortunately at the nearest point to the Island on the Canada shore of the River, Whiskey is easily obtained from some unprincipled Traders. The Missionary has on different occasions, at great trouble and expense, succeeded in convicting them, and the fines imposed by Statute have been recovered : but so great are the profits of the Trade that it is still continued, and can never be prevented unless a Magistrate is appointed in the immediate neighbourhood. At Algonac, on the American side of the River, the Indians of Walpole Island purchase all their supplies, but no spirits can be procured in the Town.

The Chippewas of Walpole Island have during the last year surrendered to the Government, a small Island in the St. Clair River opposite to the Town of Newport in Michigan, and Peach Island at the upper end of the Detroit River, both of which are intended to be sold for their benefit.

The number of acres on the Island cleared amount to 2439, and the produce raised there by the Indians in the last year was as follows :

|        |         |      |           |         |      |
|--------|---------|------|-----------|---------|------|
| Wheat, | Bushels | 1517 | Peas,     | Bushels | 377  |
| Corn,  | "       | 6388 | Potatoes, | "       | 3965 |
| Oats,  | "       | 547  | Buckwheat | "       | 74   |
| Beans, | "       | 418  | Hay       | Tons    | 294  |

They have no regular Village, but live more or less scattered on their several clearings. They have 4 frame and 94 log houses, while 41 families still live in Wigwams.

They have besides 28 barns of which 6 are frame buildings, the remainder being constructed of logs.

Their live stock, to the raising of which they pay considerable attention, consist of

|                     |     |                    |     |
|---------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Cows .....          | 75  | Young Horses ..... | 150 |
| Yokes of Oxen ..... | 41  | Pigs .....         | 514 |
| Young Cattle .....  | 132 | Sheep .....        | 11  |
| Horses .....        | 179 |                    |     |

Their farming implements are the same as those in use among the Whites, and comprise

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Waggons .....                   | 9  |
| Carts .....                     | 3  |
| Sleighs .....                   | 46 |
| Sets of Harness .....           | 56 |
| Ploughs .....                   | 48 |
| Harrows .....                   | 23 |
| Fanning Mills .....             | 7  |
| Thrashing Machines .....        | 1  |
| Sets of Carpenter's Tools ..... | 9  |
| " Blacksmith's " .....          | 1  |

The Indians of Walpole Island devote more of their annual income to the purchase of useful grain and farming materials of all sorts than any other Tribe in Western Canada.

## CHIPPEWAS OF CHENAIL ECARTÉ AND ST. CLAIR.

Evidence of F. Tal-  
ford, Esq., and Rev.  
S. Waldron. Appen-  
dices, 21, 22.  
£1,100 0 0.

In the year 1827, this Tribe surrendered to the Crown 2,182,049 acres of land in the London and Western Districts for an annuity of \$4,400, when the following Reserves were set apart for them :

|                                        | Acres. |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Sarnia, in the Township of Sarnia..... | 10,280 |
| Kettle Point, " Bosanquet.....         | 2,446  |
| Rive aux Sables, " ".....              | 2,650  |
| Moore, " Moore.....                    | 2,575  |

In the year 1831, one portion of this Tribe was first collected on the Sarnia Reserve under the Superintendence of Mr. Wm. Jones ; another portion settled upon Walpole Island, 30 miles lower down the St. Clair River, which appears to have been, at the conclusion of the last War with the United States specially appropriated as a future home for the Indians. The remainder, consisting of a few families, occupied the Reserve at the mouth of the River Aux Sables on Lake Huron.

At a general Council of the Sarnia and Walpole Bands in 1836, a division of the annuity and lands common to both took place, which appears very unequal. The Walpole Band agreed to take as their share of the annuity \$1400, and the small Reserve in Moore, containing 2575 acres, in addition to the Island on which they reside, which cannot be considered exclusively a Chippewa Reserve.

The Sarnia Band retain the remainder of the annuity, amounting to £750 0 0 \$3000, and the Reserves at Kettle Point and the River aux Sables, containing together 5096 acres, in addition to the Reserve which they occupy, comprising 10280 acres of exceedingly valuable land.

## SARNIA RESERVE.

At the first settlement of this Reserve in 1831, the Government had a number of farm lots surveyed, a certain quantity of land cleared, on each lot, and 14 comfortable log houses erected for the Indians, a large Chapel or Council House, and residences for the Superintendent and Missionary.

The Wesleyan Methodists have always supported a Missionary in this Reserve, and great success has attended their labours. With the exception of three Roman Catholic families, all are in connexion with the Methodist Church. On the Sabbath the Chapel is always fully attended, and the day most strictly observed. Intemperance is now very uncommon, and cases of theft unknown.

One Day School has usually been in operation under the Superintendence of the Missionary, the Teacher having been appointed and paid by the Methodist Society ; For the last year the Indians, out of their annuity, have paid three fourths of the Salary.

The attendance at this, as at all Indian day schools, is very irregular, and the progress made by the children consequently slow. A school-house in a more central position has now been erected, and the parents have been urged to compel the regular attendance of their children. A favorable re-

sult has already been effected by these changes. 68 children were on the school register, during the last quarter, of whom 38 were boys, and 30 girls; the average attendance of all being 45. The subjects of instruction are the primer, spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography and the New Testament.

This band has hitherto devoted one fourth of their annuity to the Industrial School, at Mount Elgin, on the Chippewa Reserve, at Muncey Town, and about 12 of their children are usually in that Institution; and although the parents know well the great advantage which the education there obtained will be to their children, yet great difficulty is experienced by the Missionary and Superintendent to induce them to send them, or to allow them to remain a sufficient length of time to accomplish their education, and form new habits.

The progress made by this Band in farming during twenty-five years has been very unsatisfactory. As a general rule, not one individual in twenty has raised food sufficient for the support of his family, although the land is of the best quality.

Within the last two years a marked improvement has taken place; considerable quantities of wheat and oats are grown, and the cattle and horses are properly fed, and protected during the Winter.

The Reserve has been recently surveyed into farm lots containing about forty acres, and many of the young men who supported themselves by working for the Whites, are now busily engaged in clearing farms for themselves.

£100 0 0 This Band has expended lately the sum of \$ 400 00 on their chapel, in painting, repairing and fitting up in a superior manner, the interior of the building.

Five new log houses, and a large school house, are nearly completed; the whole of the work, with the exception of the window sashes, have been performed by the Indians.

In the year 1840, this band surrendered a block of land in the rear of their Reserve containing 2540 acres, and in 1852, a further quantity of 198 acres, adjoining the Village of Sarnia.

These lands have been sold for their benefit, and when the last payments are made by the purchasers, which are all due in 1857, the yearly £650 0 0 income from this source will be about \$2600 which, added to their £1,400 0 0 perpetual annuity, will give the sum of \$5600 as the yearly income of this Band, which numbers 444. The Pottawatamies and Ottawas, though settled on the Reserve, do not participate in the funds. The numbers at present are :

|                     |     |              |
|---------------------|-----|--------------|
| Chippewas.....      | 444 | } 512 Total. |
| Pottawatamies ..... | 28  |              |
| Ottawas .....       | 40  |              |

Removals to the United States and to other Bands has reduced the number of Indians in this Reserve for some years past, but a careful examination of the number of births and deaths for the last two years proves that as a people they are increasing.

The two small Reserves on Lake Huron, at Kettle Point, and the mouth of the River aux Sables, containing together 5096 acres, belong to the Chippewas of Sarnia, and are occupied by 8 families numbering 44 persons. A few strangers and half-breeds have also for some years past been settled on one of these Reserves, but have no right in the land.

In the year 1841 the Chippewas were visited by the Rev. Alexander Pyne, a Clergyman of the Church of England stationed at Sarnia; several were baptized; a Catechist was for a time supported by the Church Society among them, and they were visited by the Bishop of Toronto, who confirmed those who were sufficiently instructed to receive that rite.

They were then for many years almost entirely neglected, but of late the Methodist Missionaries of Sarnia have regularly visited them, and the greater portion of the Band are now members of the Methodist Church. The regular services on the Sabbath and on other days are kept up under the direction of the class-leaders, &c.

A large portion of these Reserves is low and swampy, covered principally with cedar of a small size, and unfit for cultivation; but that part on which the Indians are settled, at the mouth of the river, is of very superior quality, and although imperfectly tilled, produces a considerable quantity of corn, potatoes, hay, &c.

Efforts have lately been made, but without success, to induce this Band to remove to Sarnia or Walpole Island, where they might enjoy the advantages of the school, and the instruction of the Missionaries.

The Chief Ohawwanoo is still a Pagan, and will oppose every effort made to remove them from this land.

Unlike most of the Indians in the west, these people have planted nearly 450 apple, cherry and peach trees, which are producing a fair quantity of fruit.

Five Chippewa and four Pottawatamie families occupy land in the Township of Enniskillen, which is held under license of occupation from the Government. They are included in the following Return of produce and property:

|                     | Sarnia. | Kettle Point. | Bear Creek. |
|---------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Number in Band..... | 444     | 44            | 23          |
| Acres cleared.....  | 608     | 59            | 40          |
| Wheat Bushels.....  | 526     | 98            | 35          |
| Oats do.....        | 608     | 40            | 25          |
| Maize do.....       | 1804    | 432           | 152         |
| Potatoes do.....    | 1187    | 738           | 38          |
| Peas do.....        | "       | "             | 6           |
| Beans do.....       | 19      | 9½            | 10          |
| Buckwheat do.....   | 22      | "             | "           |
| Hay Tons.....       | 74      | 8             | 6           |
| Apple Trees.....    | "       | 206           | "           |
| Cherry do.....      | "       | 86            | "           |
| Peach do.....       | "       | 154           | "           |

They occupy 47 houses of which three are frame structures.

Forty-seven families still dwell in Wigwams of Bark. They have also 25 Log Barns. As live stock they own :

- 38 Cows,
- 26 Yoke of Oxen,
- 61 Head of young Cattle,
- 96 Horses,
- 79 Pigs.

To assist them in their farming operation they have :

- 11 Carts or Waggon's,
- 37 Sleighs,
- 29 Sets of Harness,
- 36 Ploughs,
- 20 Harrows,
- 6 Fanning Mills,
- 2 Sets Carpenter's Tools.

Labour is so scarce in the neighbourhood of Port Sarnia, that many of the young men prefer working for hire among the Settlers, to cultivating their own farms. They readily obtain employment at \$1 a day at the Saw Mills, and at certain times of the year, they can, if they possess a team, earn 12s. 6d. daily from the neighbouring whites.

#### MANITOULIN ISLAND.

Evidence of Capt.  
Ironsides, Rev. D.  
Omeara, Rev. MM.  
Hannipeaux & Ferard.  
Appendices, 24, 25,  
26.

This Island, formerly occupied exclusively by the Chippewas and Ottawas, was with many other Islands in Lake Huron, surrendered by them in 1836, with the view of aiding the intention of Lieut. Governor Sir Francis Head, who proposed to collect on Manitoulin, not only the wandering Bands of the North Shore, but also the Tribes settled in all parts of Upper Canada.

The scheme however was practically a failure ; the only Indians who availed themselves of the offer were some from the United States, and from the Shores of lakes Superior and Huron.

To aid in establishing them on the Island, the Village of Manitowaning was built by the Government, and placed under the management of a Resident Superintendent, assisted by a Clergyman, Surgeon and School Master. Artizans too were induced to go there to take charge of the Work-shops in which the Indians were to be taught useful mechanical trades. At the close of 1843 the Village, by the Commissioners Report, contained " 55 buildings, viz : 37 Indian houses, 6 of the same description occupied " by the Mechanics and Labourers, four large houses (occupied by the Missionary and Officers in charge of the settlement), three Shops, (Black-smith's, Carpenter's and Cooper's,) an excellent frame store 60 x 30 feet, " and two stories in height, one log Barn, a School House, a Saw Mill " built by contract in 1839, and a Sawyer's house," besides out-houses for Cattle, Small Store-houses, &c. A Church was subsequently erected.

Contributions from private parties to aid in this work were obtained through the exertions of the Missionary and others. The population of the

Village was then estimated at 44 families, consisting of about 90 Individuals.

The Returns of that year shew an extent of 140 acres of cleared land, and a considerable quantity of live stock.

The only other Village at that time in existence on the Island was Wekwemikong, which had been founded some time previous to 1836, principally by Ottawa Indians from Michigan, who had long been converted from heathenism, and had required habits of Industry, and some knowledge of Agriculture before their arrival on the Island.

This Village at the date of the Commissioners' Report, contained "78 buildings, viz: Seventy-three Indian houses, one for the Missionary, and another for the School Master, a church, a School House and a Saw Mill."

It had a population of 94 families, estimated to comprise 376 individuals. The cleared land of this settlement covered 200 acres and the quantity of live stock far exceeded that of Manitowaning; but the Commissioners stated that they had no detailed information on some points connected with the settlement. It has been supposed that this Island was from its climate and soil too inhospitable to form a suitable place on which to congregate the Indians, and the failure of the experiment on the scale originally projected has been ascribed to this.

The description of it given by the Missionaries of Wekwemikong, who, from their long residence on the Island, are competent to judge, does not confirm this idea. They speak of it as containing ample space for the support of the Indians who may be congregated there, and the character of the hardwood timber confirms the opinion of the fertility of the soil. This is further corroborated by the fact that the quantity of maple sugar made in one year by the Indians for sale is stated to have amounted to 350 or 400,000 pounds: and even with their rude method of farming, they have had several thousand bushels of potatoes and some Indian corn remaining after providing for their own wants.

The absence of a proper mill seems to be the only obstacle to the general cultivation of wheat in the Island, as it is a crop less liable to be injured by an unseasonable frost than maize which the Indians now principally raise.

The Fisheries surrounding the Islands on all sides in the large Bays, and in Lake Huron are excellent, and if properly managed would furnish not only a supply of food to the Indians themselves, but also prove a source of considerable profit to them. The Lakes on the Island itself also abound in fish. They however are not so much esteemed as those caught in the open Lake.

The present condition of the Island has changed considerably since the date of the Commissioners' Report in 1844.

The total Indian population is stated by the resident Superintendent to be 1290, including 304 children of an age to go to school. A more detailed statement by the Revd. M. M. Hannipeaux & Ferard give the following numbers:



|                         | Catholics. | Protestants. | Pagans. |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| Wekwemikong... ..       | 580        | 0            | 0       |
| Manitowaning,.....      | 44         | 42           | 10      |
| On this side of it..... | 18         | 0            | 0       |
| Tigwaienda.....         | 0          | 31           | 311     |
| Waibidjiwang.....       | 5          | 31           | 0       |
| Mitchikiwatinong.....   | 102        | 0            | 0       |
| Manakikang.....         | 1          | 0            | 51      |
| Ishiwaning.....         | 121        | 0            | 0       |
| And beyond.....         | 0          | 0            | 13      |
| Atchitiwaaganing.....   | 53         | 0            | 40      |
| Wekwemiktousing.....    | 41         | 0            | 0       |
| Mindemoinibing.....     | 12         | 0            | 1       |
|                         | 977        | 104          | 145     |

Grand Total..... 1226

We believe that this discrepancy may be reconciled, as neither of the Villages Naimoniking, Sheguiandot, appear on the above list. The Indians residing at the former are heathens, but Captain Ironside reports that some of the Inhabitants of the latter place, as well as of Atchitiwaaganing west, have been received into the Church of England.

After all the difference is but very trifling, as the Protestant Missionaries only claim 117 Converts on the Island.

About 60 of the Indians on the Island inhabit Wigwams from choice.

The village of Manitowaning no longer presents the appearance which it did twelve years ago. Many of the Inhabitants have emigrated, some to join the Newash Band, others to settle themselves at Garden River, and a few have founded the new village of Wiabejiwong. Manitowaning, now contains, according to the returns of the Superintendent, not more than 22 houses, and this probably includes those occupied by the officers in charge of the settlement, as well as the school house, and may be taken as the outside limit of the number of houses now standing. There are also 2 barns, 6 stables and 4 out houses; all the buildings are constructed of logs—many of them are deserted and ruinous—the school house is dilapidated and untenable, and the workshops from which the Mechanics are withdrawn, are destitute of tools, deserted by the Indians who formerly worked there, and in an utter state of decay. The church is in tolerable repair, but we found no Indians attending the services.

The School Returns show 20 children as receiving instruction, but the greatest number of days during the last quarter, on which any one child attended the school was 14, and ten of the children do not appear to have been present for a single day. The books said to have been used are the Church of England catechism, the first, second, and third books of lessons of public instruction, for Upper Canada—Elementary instruction

is also given in Geography—but the returns do not lead us to believe that any children are taught the catechism.

At the time of our visit, there were no Indian scholars in attendance, and we learned that the schoolmaster, had for some time past been driven, by the ruinous condition of the schoolhouse, to teach such children as are under his charge, in his own house.

The Rev. Dr. O'Meara, confesses that this school has long been entirely useless to the Indians, but he remarks that the want produced by this state of things has to a certain extent been supplied by the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, resident Missionary, who has established an evening school, at which the attendance varies from 10 to 25. The number of Protestant children of an age to go to school at this village, is now so inconsiderable as to render the employment of a Teacher no longer necessary.

The condition of the farms near the Settlement, was in keeping with that of the village itself: fields without fences, and gardens lying uncultivated, presented a picture of complete neglect and indifference.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the Indians have made some advances in the social scale. They have a decided aptitude for mechanical trades. Many of them are rough carpenters and blacksmiths, and some of them are said to be competent to build a house or execute the interior in paneled work in a manner which would do credit to a professional tradesman. Their absence from the village gave us no opportunity of testing their proficiency for ourselves.

It is possible that the unfavorable impression left upon our minds concerning this beautiful and once flourishing settlement was heightened by this accidental absence of many of the Indians. Their Indian corn, the staple of their food was unusually late this year in coming to maturity, and when their supplies from last year were exhausted, they were obliged to seek subsistence by fishing. As the best fishing grounds are at some distance from the settlement, they temporarily abandoned the village, but we are assured that such a migration is of very rare occurrence.

Some years ago a few Indian families removed from Manitowaning to Wiabijewong, or "the little current" 25 miles down the bay—a spot well situated for industrial pursuits, and the cultivation of corn, barley, potatoes, &c. It affords also the Indians an opportunity of turning their labour to account, as the Steamer plying between Collingwood and the Sault Ste. Marie stops there to wood.

Mr. Jacobs states the number of Indians at his Station belonging to his Congregation to be 42. This settlement is in a much more prosperous condition than Manitowaning, both houses and farms being tidy and kept in better order.\*

By far the most considerable village in point of size upon the Island is Wikwemikong, containing a population of 580 all belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, and under the spiritual care of two Missionaries of that persuasion—Although not as well situated as Manitowaning, prosperity smiles upon the settlement.

\* We have thought it due to the credit of the Gentlemen who have furnished us with the statistics of these two settlements to reproduce their figures as they gave them to us, but we confess that our own observations did not appear to bear them out in all particulars.

The Indians appear respectable in their dress, industrious in their habits, healthy and contented; the services of the church are reported to be numerously attended; the schools were crowded with clean, healthy, intelligent children of both sexes numbering 125 in the School Register. We satisfied ourselves by examination that the average attendance has been of late for the boys 45 days in the quarter and 56 days for the girls.

The Village, which has been erected entirely by the Indians themselves, contains a spacious church, substantially built of stone, plainly finished, and decorated inside in Indian style. The Missionaries' house, which has been built for them by their congregation, is also of stone.

In the Village are 139 dwelling-houses, one barn, besides stables and outhouses. These as well as the school-houses, of which there are two, are of wood. The schools are respectively under the direction of a schoolmaster and mistress, aided by two ushers, who take care of and teach the children from 9 to 4 daily. The schoolmistress is an Indian Girl. The subjects taught are the Alphabet, Primer, Mavor's Spelling, Gospel and Hymn Book, Compendium of the History of the Old and New Testament, Baraga's Christian Instruction, 1st and 2nd Reading Lessons by the Christian Brothers, First Book of Arithmetic, and Sullivan's Introduction to Geography. The instruction is principally in Indian, but the Missionaries give evening lessons in English during the winter, and they have also sent two of the most intelligent Indian girls to an Institution at Montreal, to acquire fluency in the English and French languages.

The Indians at Wikwemikong are reported to have made considerable progress, and the interior of their houses evince an appreciation of the comforts of civilized life, by the increased usage of chairs, stoves, beds, and other articles of domestic furniture. Individuals among them practise the trades of shoemakers, masons, coopers, blacksmiths, and other handicrafts. They are skilful boatbuilders, and have entirely abandoned the use of canoes, employing nothing but Mackinaw boats for their fisheries.

In contrasting, however, the present condition of the Settlements of Wikwemikong and Manitowaning, it should not be forgotten that the former has been longer in existence, and was founded by Indians who had been long reclaimed from heathenism, and who had for the most part acquired a certain knowledge of farming and tolerable habits of industry before migrating thither. The situation of the Village, too, though in many respects falling behind that of Manitowaning, yet possesses the advantage of being close to an excellent fishery, the want of which at the latter station has been deplored by the Indians, and has this year proved of serious consequence to them. It is urged, too, that at Manitowaning the population are almost exclusively Chippewas, a nation more difficult to stimulate to industry and less settled in their habits. Still the facts speak for themselves.

The other Villages are rather encampments than regular Settlements, and are liable to much fluctuation from the frequent absences that the inhabitants are compelled to make in search of food, either by resorting to the fisheries on the adjacent shores, or by hunting on the main land. The detailed return of houses, as furnished to us, is as follows:

|                        | Houses. | Barns. | Stables. | Outhouses. |
|------------------------|---------|--------|----------|------------|
| Wikwemikosing .....    | 11      | ..     | 8        | 7          |
| Achitiwaaganing .....  | 8       | ..     | 1        | ..         |
| do. West.....          | 5       | ..     | 2        | ..         |
| Sheguiandong .....     | 1       | ..     | ..       | ..         |
| Wiabijewong .....      | 4       | ..     | 2        | ..         |
| Metchiwetchewing ..... | 23      | ..     | ..       | ..         |
| Naimonihikong .....    | 15      | ..     | 2        | 15         |
| Shishigwanung .....    | 18      | ..     | 8        | ..         |

These buildings are all constructed of logs. There are churches at Wikwemikong, Achitiwaaganing, and at Metchiwetchewing, at which service is performed at least once a month.

Notwithstanding that Christianity is making slow and painful progress among them, they must still be considered as almost at the bottom of the scale of civilization.

The statistical returns do not shew the amount of clearing, or the stock owned at each Village. The gross quantity of cultivated land is estimated by the Superintendent at 2100 acres, of which 1960 are actually under crop. Most of the families have from 6 to 9 acres under tillage. The Indians are making progress in agricultural pursuits. Many of them understand ploughing, sowing, harrowing, &c., and an improvement is visible in the method of clearing lands among those who possess oxen. There are upon the Island in the hands of the Indians :

|                               |      |       |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|
| Horses.....                   | 112  | Head, |
| Milch Cows and Young Stock... | 98   | "     |
| Oxen.....                     | 9½   | Yoke, |
| Pigs.....                     | 745  |       |
| Sheep.....                    | 23   |       |
| Poultry.....                  | 1409 |       |

They are said to take better care of their stock than formerly. They possess also 8 Ploughs, 3 Harrows. Each family has a sufficiency of axes and hoes, while those who own cattle have also scythes. They understand the use of these implements, and, with few exceptions, are careful of them.

There is but little difference in the method of farming practised by them, as compared with that customary among the Whites.

They raise to a small extent spring wheat ; also oats, peas, beans and turnips. Their chief crops are, however, Indian corn and potatoes.

The produce raised last year on the Island was :

|                  |       |          |
|------------------|-------|----------|
| Indian Corn..... | 9180  | Bushels, |
| Potatoes.....    | 30702 | "        |
| Wheat.....       | 128   | "        |
| Oats.....        | 49    | "        |
| Turnips.....     | 340   | "        |
| Peas.....        | 50    | "        |
| Beans.....       | 60    | "        |

And a large quantity of pumpkins.

They also caught 2308 Barrels of Fish, and made 116,716 lbs. of Maple Sugar.

The Indians suffer a good deal from diseases brought on by exposure and bad food, such as Consumption, Rheumatism, Infantile Dysentery and Scrofula, and the Island has been occasionally visited by Epidemics, such as the Cholera in 1851, and Scarlet fever during this season. The Island is however generally healthy and bracing; and the Returns shew that the Indians living upon it are on the increase, as appears both from the Superintendent's Report, and the following extract from the Missionaries' Register at Wikwemikong.

|           | Baptisms. | Marriages. | Births. | Burials. |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1845..... | 72        | 10         | 70      | 21       |
| 1846..... | 98        | 16         | 78      | 18       |
| 1847..... | 77        | 13         | 63      | 10       |
| 1848..... | 92        | 10         | 76      | 12       |
| 1849..... | 105*      | 19         | 74      | 23 †     |
| 1850..... | 120*      | 18         | 85      | 22       |
| 1851..... | 147*      | 16         | 75      | 36       |
| 1852..... | 104*      | 14         | 81      | 38       |
| 1853..... | 87        | 16         | 72      | 46       |
| 1854..... | 84        | 16         | 74      | 35       |
| 1855..... | 69        | 10         | 66      | 38       |
| 1856..... | 87        | 11         | 82      | 30       |
| 1857..... | 45 ‡      | 9 ‡        | 44 ‡    | 15 ‡     |

It is clear that this Table can only be taken as an approximation to the actual increase or decrease, as it is more than probable that many deaths occurred in the interior of the Island which were not registered.

The Returns furnished by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara appear to apply in part to the Bands on the North Shore as well as to those on the Island, and cannot therefore be relied on for the latter exclusively.

#### SCATTERED BANDS ON THE NORTHERN SHORES OF LAKES HURON AND SUPERIOR.

Evidence of Captain Ironside, Rev. D. O'Meara, Rev. J. Chance, Rev. M. M. Hannipeaux and Ferrard, Rev. M. Choné. Appendices Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Until the year 1850, the whole of the northern coasts of these Lakes remained in the occupancy of the Nomadic Bands of Chippewa Indians, who claimed them as their hunting grounds. Civilization had hardly extended so far, except in spots, where a few houses might be found clustered round a post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, or in the vicinity of one of the freshly discovered Mines.

In the above mentioned year they surrendered, with the exception of certain reserves, the whole of this vast extent of Country in consideration of a sum of \$16,640 paid down, and a perpetual annuity commencing at the rate of \$4,400, of which \$2,400 is payable to the Tribes on Lake Huron, and the balance of \$2,000 is divided among those inhabiting the shores of Lake Superior.

\* During these 4 years many were Baptised during the time that the Indians were assembled to receive their presents.

† From this year forward the burials in the out stations on the Island were registered.

‡ Up to the month of August.

£4,160 0 0      The \$16,640 was divided \$8,000 to the last mentioned  
 £2,000 0 0  
 £2,160 0 0      Indians, and \$8,640 to those on Lake Huron.

The Treaty of surrender provided that should the Territory so ceded  
 “ at any future period produce such a sum as will enable the Government  
 “ of the Province without incurring loss to increase the annuity hereby  
 “ secured to them (i. e. the Indians) then, and in that case the same shall  
 “ be augmented from time to time, provided that the amount paid to each  
 “ \$4 “ individual shall not exceed the sum of one pound provincial currency  
 “ in any one year, or such further sum as Her Majesty may be graciously  
 “ pleased to order. And provided further that the number of Indians  
 “ entitled to the benefit of this Treaty shall amount to two thirds of their  
 “ present number which is 1,422 to entitle them to claim the full benefit  
 “ thereof. And should they not at any future period amount to two  
 “ thirds of 1,422, then the said annuity shall be diminished in proportion to  
 “ their actual number.

In the case of the Lake Superior Indians, the minimum fixed is two thirds of 1,240, which was their number when the Treaty was signed.

Enquiries at the Crown Land Department shew that no increase in the annuity is yet warranted by the sums realised from the surrendered lands.

If we considered that it came properly within our Province, we should not hesitate to express our decided regret, that a Treaty shackled by such Stipulations, whereby a vast extent of Country has been wrung from the Indians for a comparatively nominal sum, should have received the sanction of the Government.

The Indians further bind themselves under the Treaty, “ That in case  
 “ the Government of this Province should before the date of this Agree-  
 “ ment have sold or bargained to sell any Mining locations or other property  
 “ on the portions of the Territory hereby reserved for their (i. e. the Indians)  
 “ use, then and in that case such sale or promise of sale shall be perfected  
 “ by the Government, if the parties claiming it shall have fulfilled all the  
 “ conditions upon which such location was made, and the amount accruing  
 “ therefrom shall be paid to the Tribe to whom the Reservation belongs.”

Most of the Reserves on Lake Huron are more or less covered by claims of this description : It does not however appear that any of the locatees have completed the conditions of purchase within the prescribed time, so that in our opinion the land is now free from all incumbrances, and reserved solely for the Indians surrendering.

The Tracts so reserved are as follows :

1. For the Chief Pameguonaishueng and his Band, a tract of land to commence seven miles from the mouth of the River Maganatiwang, and extending six miles east and west by three miles north ; It is located on the left bank of the River, and is reported to be well timbered and good land. This Band now numbers 138 ; In 1850, its strength was 55, since that time however 22 families have joined it, giving an addition of 79 persons.

2. For the Chief Wagemake and his Band, a Tract of land to commence at a place called Nekickshegeshing six miles from east to west by three

miles North ; This Reserve extends on both sides of Hervey's Inlet as far north as the Key : A small addition to it was made in an Easterly direction in 1852, the reasons for which are set forth in the Surveyor's Report to the Crown Lands Department. The Census gives a total for this Band of 94, being an increase of 41, since 1850. After that time 11 families numbering 47 individuals were incorporated with it, of these 13 persons are of mixed blood claiming relationship through the Mother.

3. For Ketchiposkissigun, Papasaiuse and their Bands from Point Grandine Westward, six miles inland by two miles in front, so as to include the small Lake Nessinassung ; This include the Beaverstone River on which Mills have been erected. These Bands now number 48, eight families comprising 25 individuals, have joined them since the Treaty, at which time they were returned as numbering 27.

4. For Wabakekek and his Band, three miles front near Shebanawaning by five miles in-land. This Tribé now musters 71 persons, its original strength having been 45 ; seven families, numbering 19 individuals have been added since 1850. One of these is a half breed, claiming through the female line.

5. For Namassin, Nasquagabo, and their Bands, a tract of land commencing near Laclôche at the Hudson's Bay Company's boundary, thence westerly to the mouth of Spanish River, then four miles up the south bank of said River, and across, to the place of beginning.

This Reserve is supposed to contain valuable minerals, and nearly 13,000 acres have been marked out as mining locations.

This band now numbers 337 being an increase of 200 since the Treaty. 44 families, amounting to 191 persons, have been added. One of these belongs to the Red River settlement, eleven families are of half blood claiming through the mother. All of these with one exception have been added since the Treaty.

6. Shawanakeshick and his Band, the tract of land occupied by them at the treaty, and contained between two Rivers called Whitefish River and Wanabiteesebe, seven miles inland. This Reserve also contains valuable mining locations, and on the Rivers are excellent mill sites ; The land in the vallies between the hills is reported to be rich, and well adapted for tillage. The Census Returns of this year give 92 individuals as occupying this Reserve, and sharing the annuity. 10 families, numbering 26 persons, have joined the band, which in 1850 only comprised 62 people.

7. Windawtigowinini and his Band, the Peninsula at the East of Serpent River and formed by it, being the tract occupied by them at the time of the treaty. On this Reserve also parcels of land have been chosen as mining sites. This band has been reduced in numbers notwithstanding the addition of five families of 19 individuals ; Its present strength is 71, against 79 at the time of the treaty.

8. Ponegeosh and his Band, the land contained between the River Mississaga and the River Pemwabecong, up to the first Rapids. This Reserve is finely timbered, and a Mill has been erected on it under a lease of 21 years ; the dues have been collected by the Crown Timber Agent, and paid over to the credit of the Band occupying the land. This Band mus-

ters 114, contrasted with the Returns of 1850, when it numbered 30. 29 persons have joined it since that date.

9. Dokis and his Band, three miles square at Wenabekokokaun, near Lake Nipissing, and the Island near the fall of Okickendawt.

This Band now numbers 25, being an increase of 9 since the Treaty. The addition is due to 2 families having been incorporated with it; all but four are half breeds, of whom 5 claim through the mother, these last have been added since 1850.

10. Shabokeshich and his Band from their planting grounds on Lake Nipissing to the Hudson's Bay Company's post six miles in depth. The strength of this Band has been augmented since the date of the Treaty by 11 families amounting to 43 individuals, one of whom is a half breed claiming through the mother. The Band now numbers 90 persons.

11. Tagawinini and his Band, two miles square at Wanabitibing, a place about 40 miles inland near Lake Nipissing. This Band now numbers 212 of whom 9 are half breeds, claiming connection with the Tribe through the mother. At the time of the Treaty, the Band, as then given in, consisted of 16 individuals; 176 fresh names have been added since 1850.

12. Kiakonse and his Band, four miles front from Thessalon River, eastward by four miles inland. This Reserve has however been located so as to include both banks of the River. About 10,000 acres on this Reserve have been selected for mining purposes. The Tribe now numbers 121, while in 1850 its total strength was given in at 58. Sixteen families, comprising 79 individuals, have however joined it. Of these six are half breeds, whose claims to be considered Indians are derived through the mother.

13. Mishiquanga and his Band, two miles on the Lake shore east and west of Ogawaninang by one mile inland. This Band now numbers 88, 16 families, amounting to 39 persons, having been incorporated into it since 1850, at which date the Returns shewed a total of 58. Of those lately joined two are married to Canadians.

14 For Shinguacousi and his Band, a tract of land extending from Maskinongé Bay inclusive, to Partridge Point, above Garden River on the front, and inland ten miles throughout the whole distance; also Squirrel Island.

This Reserve is nearly covered by mining locations, and contains almost the only thriving settlement of Indians in the north shore. Two Bands are returned by the local Superintendent as entitled under the Treaty to occupy this Reserve, and share in the annuity. One of these Bands under the Chieftainship of Now-quai-ga-bo numbers 62 individuals having received an addition of 34 persons since the Treaty, at which they gave in their strength as 20. Of those who have lately joined the Band one family of 6 claim affinity with the Tribe, on the mother's side only, being of mixed blood. The other Band under Oguste, son of the old Chief Shinguacousi now comprises 284 persons, its strength in 1850 was 246, 25 families have however since been incorporated, numbering 69 individuals, 10 of whom are of mixed blood. Among those returned at the time of the



Treaty, as entitled to share in the annuity under the Treaty, are two families of 15 Individuals whose father is a white man, and whose mother is a half breed from the Red River. Four other families, consisting of 20 persons, are also of mixed descent.

The total number of Indians on the Reserve is therefore 346.

The Garden River settlement is situated at the mouth of the Stream of that name, which empties itself into the St. Marie, a short distance eastward of little Lake George.

The settlement is described as of considerable extent. Its inhabitants have turned their attention to a considerable extent towards Agricultural pursuits, there being some fine plantations adjoining the Village, on which may be seen growing luxuriantly Oats, Maize, Potatoes, and other crops. The Indians here have made considerable advance in civilization. They have abandoned the use of Wigwams, and live in log houses, many of which are tolerably clean, and comfortably furnished. They have also adopted the mode of dress used by the whites.---They have all, in name at least, embraced Christianity, but the Resident Missionary reports that while there are striking examples of the benefits arising therefrom, there is much reason to fear that many who have been baptized still cling to their heathenish customs and superstitions. Some of the converts belong to the Anglican, others to the Wesleyan Methodist, church. Many of them are tolerable artizans, and the church and mission house in the settlement have been built exclusively by Indians, none of whom had received any professional instruction in carpentering.

To supply the demand for education, a female boarding school has been established, but only 5 girls are at present in the institution. In a few instances also children have been allowed to be sent to the Alwick school, although the band are not contributors to the industrial school fund. Day and evening schools are also open during the winter, but as is usual, are broken up when the Indians disperse to make sugar.

The attendance at each of these latter was 43, but some of this number were absent during the winter. The teacher is paid by the Colonial church and school society of London.

Considerable difficulties have from time to time arisen with this band, as to their right to cut timber on their reserve. There appears no sufficient reason why the land occupied by them should be viewed in a different light from that in which other reserved tracts are. The laws relating to Indian lands apply equally to these as well as to others, and all ought in our opinion to be dealt with under one comprehensive system. (See Report section iii.)

To Nebenaigoching and his bands, a tract of land extending from Wanabekinegunning, west of Gros Cap, to the boundary of the lands ceded by the Chiefs of Lake Superior, and inland 10 miles throughout the whole distance, including Batchewanaung Bay, and also the small Island at the Sault Ste. Marie used by them as a fishing station. In 1850, one of these bands numbered 188 as then given in. It has now diminished to 182 although 24 additional families, comprising 71 individuals, have joined it. Of these, 9 families of 31 persons are half breeds, claiming entrance to the

band on the mother's side, and in four cases both man and wife are of mixed descent.

The other band at the time of the treaty returned itself as including 58 persons. It too has dwindled to 55, notwithstanding that 19 names have been added to its muster Rolls since 1850; of these 8 are half breeds. The whole number now occupying the Reserve is 237.

The Indians on this Reserve claim that the rear line of their land should follow the line of the shore at a distance of ten miles inland instead of being run in a straight line, as done by the Surveyor. His construction of the Treaty gives them a Reserve of 164 square miles. Their claim would extend over upwards of 300. The wording of the document in question is rather obscure: "Inland 10 miles throughout the whole distance including "Batchewanaung Bay." But we are inclined to believe that the Treaty, as explained to the Indians, bears out their version of it.

For Chief Mekis and his Band, residing at Wasaquising (Sandy Island), a Tract of land at a place on the main shore, opposite the Island, being the place occupied by them at the time of the Treaty, for residence and occupation, 4 miles square.

This Band are now placed under Captain Anderson's superintendence, and receive the share of the annuity to which they are entitled through his hands. The statistics of their present condition will be found among the Returns for his District.

For Chief Murhatamishaquit and his Band, a Tract of Land on the east side of the River Naishcouthong near Pointe aux Barils, 3 miles square, and also a small Tract in Washanwenega Bay, occupied at that time by a part of the Band, 3 miles square.

We have no return from this Band.

With the exception of the Indians at Garden River, there are not many inhabiting the north shore of Lake Huron who have renounced heathenism.

The converts have been returned as follows :

|                       | CATHOLICS. | PROTESTANTS. |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Nipissing.....        | 131        |              |
| Tawanagog.....        | 16         | 3            |
| Koponanang.....       | 29         | 20           |
| Shebanawaning.....    | 10         |              |
| Ati (La Cloche).....  | 34         |              |
| Kishkimanitigong..... | 9          |              |
| Mississaga River..... | 53         |              |
| Thessalon River.....  | 12         |              |
| Total.....            | 294        | 23*          |

These Tribes live for the most part by hunting, and on the produce of their fisheries, although they do raise a few potatoes, and a little Indian corn; and they find a market for disposing of their peltries and supplying themselves with necessaries at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

\* Of these, 20 belong to the Wesleyan Methodist Congregation.

They are quite nomadic in their habits, seldom living, or remaining long in one spot, and contented with the shelter afforded by a bark wigwam or a hut of reeds. It is only during the spring and autumn, when they come down from the high grounds to the border of the Lake, that they are accessible to those who would urge on them the necessity of Christianity and civilization. There is no difficulty therefore in accounting for the small apparent results of the labours of the Missionaries.

The Reservations made on Lake Superior are as follows :

For Joseph Peau-de-chat and his Tribe, the Reserve to commence about two miles from Fort William (inland) on the right bank of the River Kiminitiquia, thence westerly six miles parallel to the shores of the Lake, thence northerly five miles, thence easterly to the right bank of the said River so as not to interfere with any acquired rights of the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Reserve so laid out comprises 18,778 acres, but the Indians also claim the Islands at the mouth of the River, on the ground of their having been used as a burying ground, and being necessary to them for a Fishing Station.

The number of Indians occupying this Reserve is at present 256. They enjoy the advantage of a R. C. Missionary resident among them, under whose instruction they are making a steady though not a very rapid progress. They have a Village containing several substantial houses, and regularly fenced fields have taken the place of their former irregular patches of clearing at the edge of the forest. They have also several head of Horned Cattle. For want of Implements however they are still obliged to rely to a certain extent on the produce of the Chase, and their Fisheries. Even with these additional resources they are occasionally pressed by famine. The Missionary himself labours for their education by teaching a School, in which he numbers 25 to 30 pupils. Most of the Indians at this Station have renounced Heathenism but about 70 still cling to the superstitions of their ancestors.

Apart from accidental causes, the health of the Indians on Lake Superior is nearly if not quite as good as that of the Whites, although they are supposed to be gradually diminishing in numbers. The decrease however is chiefly due to emigration, many of them having been induced to remove to the American side.

The second Reserve is four miles Square at Gros Cap, being a Valley near the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company's post of Michipicoton for Totomenai and his Tribe.

This Band now consists of 41 families containing 169 individuals ; of these 11 families 52 persons are of mixed descent, and 2 families have no further claim to share in the Annuity than their father, a Canadian having married an Indian woman of the Band. Six families seem to be Whites, and to be borne on the Rolls by mistake.

On this Reserve at Gros Cap, is a valuable iron mine, which has been sold for the benefit of the band, and the money is now accruing to their advantage.

Some of the Wesleyan Missionaries have visited these Indians, but we have no means of ascertaining what fruit has attended their labours.

The third tract set apart by the treaty is four miles square on Gull River near Lake Nipigon on both sides of said River, for the chief Mishe-muchqua and tribe.

These Indians number about 430, and are almost without exception heathens. About 50 have joined the Roman Catholic Church by the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Chonet. The only attempt at agriculture made by them is to scratch up a small patch of ground wherein to plant a few potatoes. They are principally employed as trappers and hunters, and dispose of their peltries at the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts.

Some dissatisfaction has arisen among these Indians and those near Fort William at the smallness of their annuity. As is to be expected among a people of their wandering habits, they do not all come to receive their money on the same day; so it happens, that from the death or migration of individuals, some shares of the annuity are unclaimed at the end of each year. It has been usual to reserve these portions, as it is almost impossible in so wild a Country to ascertain accurately the fate of those who have a right to them. The accumulations of several years have now amounted to a considerable sum. The Indians could not understand why this money was not distributed among those who presented themselves, and conceive the idea that the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company (through whom the Lake Superior annuities are paid) wished to defraud them of part of their due. Acting under this impression many of them refused to receive this year their money. As they all belonged to the Roman Catholic Missions, it is by no means impossible that they acted under the guidance of their spiritual advisers. It has therefore been deemed expedient to authorize for the future the distribution of all arrears after they shall have lain unclaimed for a whole year. The Commissioners take this opportunity of testifying to the fidelity with which the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company discharged their voluntarily assumed task of distributing the annuity. The service is performed by them gratuitously and most punctually.

Besides the Indians residing in the above mentioned Reserves, a considerable number are still to be found in the lands ceded by them to the Crown. About the Pic River 30 families of 138 individuals still occupy their old hunting grounds. One white man has attached himself to this band, and claims a share of the annuity for his family, through his wife. Three families too from Long Lake come annually to Michipicoton to receive their money.

#### CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN AND OWEN SOUND.

Captain Anderson's Evidence. Appendix No. 29. Since the Report of the Commissioners of 1842, considerable changes have taken place among this Tribe.

Subsequently to the surrender made to Sir Francis Head in 1836, the Indians divided themselves into two Bands, one of which settled at the mouth of the Saugeen River, while the other chose for its location a spot in the bight of the Bay of Sydenham. With the help of the Govern-

ment, they erected a church, school house, and comfortable houses, at each of the Settlements.

In 1854 a cession of almost the entire Peninsula was obtained from them, reserves to the extent of 43,839 acres being only retained for their own occupation, of which 11,453 acres on the east were, by mutual consent, considered to belong to the Band living at Newash or Owen's Sound. The Reserves at Saugeen and Chief's Point, on the west, containing about 10,800 acres, are for the benefit of the Saugeens; that at Colpoys Bay, for the Band of that name, containing about 6000 acres; and that at Cape Croker, by admeasurement, 15,586 acres, is common to the Saugeen and Owen Sound Bands.

This arrangement made them distinct Bands, recognized as having separate and exclusive interests in the different Reserves on the two sides of the Peninsula. It will therefore be more clear to give, in separate sections, the information which we have been able to collect concerning them.

#### CHIPPEWAS AND POTTAWATAMIES OF SAUGEEN.

This Band resides on the tract retained for them near the town of Southampton. The Reserves appropriated to their own use are as follows:

1. A Block of land, bounded on the west by a straight line running due north from the River Saugeen where it is entered by a ravine immediately to the West of the Village; on the south by the strip of land surrendered in 1851; on the east by a line drawn from a spot on the coast at a distance of about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the western boundary, and running parallel thereto till it meets the northern of the aforementioned surrendered strip. This Reserve contains about 8600 acres, and is excellent land.

2. That tract of land called Chief's Point; bounded on the east by a line drawn from a spot half a mile up the Sable River, and continued in a northerly direction to the Bay; and upon all other sides by the Bay.

3. The cluster of Islands lying to the north of Chief's Point, and known as the "Fishing Islands." They are 13 in number, and are principally valuable as a fishing station. The autumn catch of fish is usually very large, as the fish are found in great numbers off this part of the coast. The Islands are now leased to a white man at an annual rental of £75 cy.

In spite of the advantages enjoyed by these Indians, but little can be said for their improvement. It appears that in 1837 they numbered about 197 including 20 Pottawattamies, and were, in the opinion of the Chief Superintendent, very poor and miserable, trusting very much to hunting and fishing for their support. The same may be said of them still. They share in the largest annuity of any Tribe in Canada, and are now entitled to large sums arising from the sale of their land and the rental of their fisheries. Their Reserve near Southampton is the richest part of the whole Peninsula, capable of raising excellent crops of corn and other produce. During the period of twelve years that they have occupied this tract, they have had repeated supplies of farming implements, cattle and grain, but such is their indolence and improvidence that they had in part to be supported during the last winter by the Department.

Their Superintendent, Captain Anderson, says, in August last, of them : " Three yoke of oxen, which they paid a high price for last year, " were so ill cared for during the winter that they are now barely able to " walk about to nip the sprouting grass, and they have a white man with " his team actually employed at \$4 a-day to plough up their little gardens, " while groups of hearty-looking men of their own Tribe are laughing and " smoking time away without a thought for the future.

" To shew the improvidence of these poor creatures, a merchant at " Saugeen (Mr. Jardine) informs me that he for his share bought from them " last autumn 500 barrels of fish, and other parties got at least 500 more " making 1000 barrels, for which was paid \$5 per barrel. Notwithstanding " this favourable opportunity to do so, they did not reserve a supply for " their families during the winter, and had not the Department supplied " them with provisions, it is said some of them must have perished. This " spring they made a large quantity of sugar which they sold at five pence " per lb., and still they appear to be largely in debt. It is right however " Rev. Mr. Kabbege's Evidence. " to say that a more favourable opinion of them is ex- " pressed by their Missionary."

Their present numbers are 256. The increase since 1844 may be partly due to immigration, as during the last year the deaths have preponderated over the births.

The principal causes of death are stated to be intemperance, exposure, insufficiency of wholesome food and pulmonary complaints.

They have a resident Missionary of the Wesleyan persuasion among them, and the school is kept by his son. The attendance however is very irregular, never exceeding 20. The average, when all the families are in the village, is stated to be about 10, but sometimes the school is closed for three or four weeks together owing to the absence of the children.

The band possess as public property a frame church, a school-house and three yoke of oxen. Their village, which is beautifully situated on the high ground, on the right bank of the river, contains 16 frame and 14 log houses; They cultivate 294½ acres, which are not held in common, but divided into separate little farms. On these however they only raised in 1856 :

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
|                        | Bushels. |
| Wheat, - - - - -       | 81       |
| Indian Corn, - - - - - | 137½     |
| Pease, - - - - -       | 11       |
| Potatoes, - - - - -    | 1213     |

The greatest quantity of land under cultivation belonging to an individual Indian, amounts to 14 acres.

The present revenue of the band is \$5362 50 derived from the following sources :

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Share of annuity.....        | \$2,500   |
| Interest on land Sales.....  | 2,712 50  |
| Rent of Fishing Islands..... | 150       |
|                              | \$5362 50 |

The interest on the proceeds of the land sales will of course be largely increased when the whole of the peninsula is sold, and the receipts invested for their benefit.

### CHIPPEWAS OF NEWASH OR OWEN'S SOUND.

By the surrender of 1854, there were reserved for this Band, a tract on the Western side of Owen's Sound, stretching ten miles along the shore, and extending two miles into the interior of the Peninsula. On this were situated their villages.

A considerable quantity of land was also retained at Cape Croker, a long point separating Melville Sound and Colpoys Bay on the western side of the Georgian Bay, for the use of the two Bands.

The Islands on the western coast of the last mentioned bay, are also unsurrendered. The principal are White Cloud Island, Griffith's Island and Hay Island. They are described as of some extent, (estimated at about 15,000 acres) containing good land and covered with an excellent growth of hardwood.

This Band have lately surrendered the location on the shores of Owen's Sound from which they derive their appellation. It has been sold for their benefit, and they are in progress of being settled on the reserve at Cape Croker.

The extent of this tract is 15,586 acres, laid out into farms of twenty-five acres. This arrangement will eventually make, it is hoped, on this spot a settlement round which may be concentrated all the Indians now inhabiting the Saugeen Peninsula.

One of the farms will be appropriated to each Indian family, as at present constituted. Young men who will in the year 1860 have attained the age of 21 years, are also entitled to receive lots. They will also receive perpetual licenses of occupation for their lots, by which means it is hoped to increase their interest in the improvement of the land and stimulate their industry. Such of the Tribe as are now living in houses formerly built by the Indian Department for them, will have houses given to them, and will receive the value of their improvements on the land they now relinquish together with \$40 apiece as a sum to help them in clearing and stocking their new farms. The Band is also entitled to a further amount sufficient to build a Church and such other permanent improvement as may be approved by the Governor General.

The Funds to meet these stipulations are to be taken from the proceeds of the land sold. This is the first experiment combining small compact farms, written promises of undisturbed possession of their lots by each family, and the outlay of part of the principal of the land sales for the improvement of the new home of the Indians.

The site chosen for their village is a gentle slope on the shores of a sheltered cove called McGregor's Bay. The land is a deep vegetable mould easily worked, while in the vicinity of the village the land is described to be "of very good quality, free from surface stone, and well timbered,"....."the land would be easily cleared, there being but "little underbrush, and the woods clear and open."

The fisheries, though not equal to those on the western side of the Peninsula, are considerable, and will constitute no inconsiderable part of the means of subsistence available for the Band.

The description given of the Saugeen branch of this Tribe may be considered as in great measure applying to these Indians also. Considered as a whole they are squalid, thriftless and much addicted to intemperance.

There are however some gratifying exceptions, and a series of resolutions have this year been voluntarily signed by the chiefs and a large part of the band, agreeing to relinquish the use of all intoxicating beverages, on penalty of forfeiting all participation in the moneys receivable by the Tribe.

The same punishment has been attached to breaches of the matrimonial law. This movement has been entirely spontaneous and is beginning to be acted upon.

The numbers of this Band are 238. The births and deaths during the year 1856, as given by their Missionary, were respectively 9 and 33. The Band is however recruited from time to time by stray members of different Tribes; while considered therefore as Chippewas, they reckon among their strength a few Pottawatamies, Ottawas and Iroquois. There are too some individuals adopted from other tribes. The Iroquois who are found here, are some families who have intermarried with the Pottawatamies, and are now incorporated with the Chippewas. They originally formed a portion of a party who came from the Sault St. Louis in Lower Canada, whence they were induced to emigrate some years ago, in consequence of difficulties arising there, and were located in the Saugeen territory by the Earl of Elgin. Finding themselves however from their position there deprived of the services of a Clergyman of their own persuasion, and from other causes, the majority of them returned last year to Caughnawaga and St. Regis, leaving a few of their number as above stated.

There are also 29 individuals who have removed hither from the Manitoulin Islands. The last census gives an increase since last year in the aggregate of the bands resident here and at Saugeen, of 8 persons, but it does not specify where the augmentation has taken place.

The Newash Indians are principally Wesleyans, there are however many members of the Church of England, and some Roman Catholics.

They have a resident Wesleyan Missionary, and two Schools, one kept by a brother of the Clergyman; the average number of scholars at this School is about ten, but the attendance is very irregular, and frequently no school is held for weeks; the other School is taught by the native Interpreter, who was educated at the Upper Canada College, and whose attainments are far above those of most Indians. The usual number of children at this School is 12, but like most of the small Indian Schools, the result is most unsatisfactory as will be seen by the number of children who never go to School. The number returned by the local Superintendent as of an age to go there is 50, while the aggregate of those on the list at the two Schools is only 22. The attendance of those on the



School rolls is so inconstant that they make but little improvement, either in the rudiments of knowledge imparted to them, or in any other desirable acquirement.

All scholastic education is likely to be interrupted for a short time owing to the removal of the band, and the statistical returns given below must be understood as applying only to the Village which is in course of abandonment.

They own as public property a frame church and a mission house, two log school houses, and one frame barn. They also possess four ploughs, three yoke of oxen, and one fanning mill. These last have been taken so little care of, as to be of little use, but the following statement of the crops raised last year will shew how little value they attach to agricultural improvement.

Out of 1,980½ acres in the possession of individuals, only 273½ have been cleared, and of these but 257½ were under crop.

On these they raised—

|                       | Bushels. |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Wheat . . . . .       | 49       |
| Indian Corn . . . . . | 122      |
| Pease . . . . .       | 38       |
| Oats . . . . .        | 2        |
| Potatoes . . . . .    | 935      |

and 8½ tons of Hay.

There are belonging to different members of the band (besides those held in common) four yoke of oxen, four cows and five heads of young stock.

In these returns are included the clearings, houses, farming stock and crops owned by the Iroquois.

They also hold twenty-seven frame and eight log houses, besides seven log barns. The revenues of this band are derived from their share of the annuity belonging to the Chippewas of Saugeen, amounting to £625 or \$2,500.

They also participate in the land sales of the Peninsula as surrendered in 1854, amounting at present to \$2,712 50, the funds accruing from the township of Sarawak, and the town plot of Brooke will belong exclusively to them. They already derive \$4,140 46 from this source. This Band has also a share in the rent of the "Fishing Island" amounting to \$150 per annum.

Chippewas of Shawenecaw and Sandy Island.

This Band derive their name from an Island about 50 miles north-west from Penetanguishene, where they pass part of the year spending the rest of their time on the main land. They support themselves principally by the Chase and by fishing. Their attempts at farming are of the rudest description, their implements being only a few axes and iron hoes; or in the absence of the latter, crooked sticks are used to scratch up the Earth. Their small patches of Indian Corn and Potatoes are looked upon rather as a means of supplying luxuries, than as able to afford the staple of their subsistence during the winter:

They were originally under Captain Ironside's superintendance, and came from near the Sault St. Marie in 1850, when they numbered 93. The census of this year shews a total of 145, but Captain Anderson re-

marks that is probably due to the additions made to the Band by individuals migrating from other quarters. They are all Heathens, having resisted all attempts to civilize or christianise them.

Their Annual income is \$203,20 derived from their share of the money voted by the Provincial Legislature to the Indians of Lakes Huron and Superior.

### THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKES HURON AND SIMCOE.

Evidence of Captain Anderson and of the Rev. P. Jacobs. Appendices Nos. 29 and 31. This Tribe having originally migrated from Lake Superior, occupied as their hunting ground, the vast tract stretching from Collin's Inlet on the north-eastern shore of the Georgian Bay to the northern limits of the land claimed by the Mississaguas.

Of this they have surrendered at different times nearly the whole; having ceded in 1795 28,000 acres for a payment of £100, in 1815 a further tract of 250,000 acres for £4,000. These were absolute sales, and the Indians now derive nothing from these surrenders.

They subsequently in 1818 gave up to the Crown 1,542,000 acres for a perpetual annuity of £1,200. In 1836, they surrendered the tract of 9,800 acres on the Portage road from Simcoe to Coldwater, on which they were located by Sir John Colborne six years previously. This land was to be sold, and under the terms of the Treaty, the proceeds were to be applied for the benefit of Indians generally. This however has not been carried out, and the Lake Huron and Simcoe bands enjoy the whole benefit of the surrender.

This is in conformity with the usual terms of land surrendered, and as they have received the money for so many years, it would be unwise to disturb the present arrangement.

Their present reserves consist only of 1,600 acres purchased out of their own funds at Rama on the east side of Lake Couchiching, some Islands in that Lake and Lake Simcoe, and the Christian Islands in the Georgian Bay.

The Tribe has split into three Bands, called respectively from the locations of the Villages, the Rama, Snake Island, and Beausoleil Bands. They have lately surrendered the Island occupied by the last named Band, who intend to remove to the Christian Islands.

As the three divisions have nothing in common but their annuities, the present condition of each will be best seen by considering them separately.

£1414 10 0 The revenue of the whole Tribe is at present \$5,658 composed as follows:

£1200 0 0 Annuity for land ceded in 1818, \$4,800.

£ 214 10 0 Proceeds of land sale in the tract surrendered in 1836, \$358.

They may expect an increase in their income, when the lands given up, but not yet sold, are brought into the market.

## CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

Rev. P. Jacob's Evidence, Appendix No. 31. This Band was located on its present Reserve in 1838. It affords one of the most striking and lamentable instances of the deterioration which has taken place in the condition of the Indians by reductions in the number of officers appointed to superintend and direct them in the road to civilization.

We cannot illustrate our meaning better than by placing side by side the accounts given of them by Captain Anderson, one of the most efficient Agents of the Department, in 1842 and 1857. At the former period he was Resident Officer in charge. He has now the supervision of a large district, and consequently cannot devote his time and energies to this Band in particular as he used to do. This is owing to no remissness on his part, but to the faults of the system. Neither do we wish to reflect upon the Missionary, an Indian of high attainments.

" Prior to the year 1830, these Tribes had become much demoralized from their long residence near the White Settlements. They were in the constant habit of drinking spirituous liquors to excess; not one of them could read or write, and they scarcely knew anything of religion. Their hunting grounds were exhausted; the Government presents were exchanged for whiskey. They were in debt to all the Traders, and unable to obtain more credit; and thus were constantly in a state bordering on starvation. Their suffering and misery were strongly marked in their personal appearance, and the condition of their wigwams; the latter imperfectly made and very insufficiently supplied with fuel, could scarcely be said to afford shelter to the ragged and emaciated frames of the elder Indians, whilst the wretchedly diseased appearance of the children spoke still more forcibly of the intoxication and want of food of the parents.

" Miserable as was their state, it will hardly be credited, that their minds were so debased, their listlessness and lethargy so great, that it required considerable persuasion to prevail on them to accept the bounty of Government. By studious attention to their habits and prejudices, they were at length gradually brought to assist, and the general result has been, that each Indian with a family has now a little farm under cultivation, in which he raises not only potatoes and Indian corn, but also wheat, oats, peas, &c.; his wigwam is exchanged for the log-house; hunting has, in many cases, been altogether abandoned, and in none appears, as formerly, to be resorted to as the only means of subsistence; Habitual intoxication is unknown. The Sabbath is carefully observed. their religious duties carefully attended to, and reading and writing, with a moderate knowledge of arithmetic, is almost universal among the young people. I attach great importance to their habits of intemperance being overcome; at the first it was necessary to prohibit the bringing of spirits within the bounds of the Settlement. The near approach of White settlers has rendered this restriction no longer possible, and yet instances of intoxication are very seldom met with, whilst numerous examples may be brought forward of total abstinence from ardent spirits.

" The log dwelling-houses for the Indians were erected by Government; frame houses for the Superintendent and the two Chiefs, Aisance

“ and Yellowhead, with schoolhouses at Coldwater and the Narrows, were also built at the commencement of the establishment. Since that time, a saw-mill and a grist-mill have been added at Coldwater; and a saw-mill is in progress at the Narrows. About 500 acres of the whole have been cleared and are under cultivation, and it is very gratifying to observe this year, that many of the Indians are, of their own accord and unassisted, erecting log barns and stables.

“ Another strong mark of amendment is in the article of dress. All the Indians here, compared with the Indians in a wild state, are well clothed, and have in most instances abandoned the Indian dress for that of their White neighbours. They have also become anxious to possess furniture, and some have exercised their ingenuity in the manufacture of articles of household furniture for themselves.

“ All have advanced to the knowledge of the difference between barter and cash transactions, the main source of imposition by the Trader; and they are alive to the advantages of pursuing their fishing in the Fall, as a source of profit, and not merely for their own food. To enable them to do this more extensively, they have built for themselves two batteaux, each capable of holding forty or fifty barrels of fish.

“ I must not omit what I consider highly in their praise, that though obliged frequently to submit to irritating and extremely unjust treatment on the part of the neighbouring White settlers, no Indian has during the whole period of my superintendence been complained of for any breach of the law, with one solitary exception, for the removal of part of a fence, and that was done in ignorance.

“ Every Indian throughout the settlement is possessed of the means, with moderate industry, of providing himself with an ample supply of food and clothing, and he has acquired sufficient knowledge of the arts of civilized life to avail himself of these advantages. The minds of the younger branches are opened by education, and religion has fixed itself upon the attention of all.”

Their present settlement contains 1,600 acres of land purchased by <sup>£800</sup> themselves out of their annuity at a cost of \$3,200. Five years after they established themselves there they had cleared 300 acres of land, had built 20 houses, and raised four barns, while they were able to dispose of their surplus agricultural produce to the surrounding settlers.

Their condition in 1857 is described as follows:

“ This Band have belonging to the community only one yoke of oxen, though farming implements, oxen, cows, horses and seed grain have been repeatedly supplied, yet, like most of the other Tribes, they have not benefitted by the advantage. A frame church is under construction, they have also a log school-house. The Rev. Peter Jacobs is missionary and school-master, but the Indians inform me, school is not taught more than half the time. The log houses built for them about 13 or 14 years ago, being badly constructed, are all going to decay. Two frame barns which were built at the same time and at great expense are stripped of the weather boards by the Indians themselves, and the frames falling in ruins. This Band are much given to hunting and basket making, con-

“sequently avoid tilling the soil, and are dragging through a life disgraceful  
“to humanity.”

The Band appears to be on the increase, the census in 1857 shewing a total of 201; in 1842 their numbers were returned as 184. The live stock belonging to individuals is stated to be 5 horses, 3 oxen, 10 cows, 4 pigs and 8 heads of live stock. They own 32 houses and 2 barns. Their farming implements consist of 4 ploughs and 3 harrows, and in 1856 they raised only—

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Indian Corn..... | 77 Bushels |
| Pease.....       | 9 “        |
| Potatoes .....   | 940 “      |
| Hay.....         | 11 Tons.   |

Their revenue at present is derived from their share of the annuity receivable by the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, amounting to \$1547 33 besides \$346 88, the interest of the sales of the Coldwater tract, in all \$1894 21. They however, in conjunction with the other Bands comprised under this denomination, will participate in the proceeds of their lands surrendered for sale and not yet brought into the market.

#### BEAUSOLEIL BAND.

This band were settled by Sir John Colborne in 1830, at Coldwater, Medonté Township, whence they removed in 1842 to Beausoleil Island in Metchadash Bay.

The account given of them by their Superintendent is very satisfactory as regards their moral character and industry. In spite of the disadvantages of their location, they seem to have made considerable progress since the date of the Commissioners' Report in 1844-5. They had then 14 houses and a barn, and had 100 acres under cultivation.

The returns of this year shew an increase of 6 in the number of houses, besides a school house. They keep a considerable quantity of stock, and estimate their crop of Indian corn to have yielded 1200 bushels. They also raised 1000 bushels of Patatoes. In addition they made about 5000 pounds of sugar and cured 150 barrels of fish caught at the fisheries near the Island which abound in bass and pike.

The Island contains nearly 4000 acres, of which some 300 have been cleared by the Indians. We do not suppose however that all of this was under crop in any one year, as the rude culture adopted by the Indians speedily exhausts the soil. We learn therefore that after a single crop, the clear sharp sand appears in the top, obliging them to seek fresh land, or commence new clearings.

The Village is gradually falling into decay, and the Band having surrendered this Island contemplate removing to the Christian Islands which they have reserved for their permanent occupation, and which are estimated to contain 10,000 acres.

They appear to have remained quite stationary in numbers since 1842. They were then reckoned at 232, and the Census of the present year shews their actual strength to be 233.

Their School-master is absent, and the Superintendent reports that "The Band in General Council have resolved that for the present, they will not pay any salaries to Chiefs or others except the Doctor, as it is so much money taken from the funds of the Band without any corresponding benefit."

The majority of this Band are Roman Catholics. Return No. 12. There are already residing on the Christian Islands a few Pottawatamies and Ottawas, in all 94.

The former, who came from Lake Michigan, remain heathens though every effort has been made to christianise them.

They have no money payments; but the Beausoleil Indians have offered to receive them into their Band and share the annuity with them if they will abandon their heathenish customs and embrace christianity. Like all the unconverted Tribes they are much addicted to intemperate habits.

The Ottawas, in number 45, who are principally Roman Catholics, migrated here in 1854. Having heard that their payments from the United States Government were about to cease, and that the Indians in that part of the Country were to be sent to the west of the Mississippi, they preferred living under the English flag, and the Chippewas of Beausoleil are willing to adopt them as they have no funds of their own. They are described as better Farmers, and more sober in their habits than the Pottawatamies, but no details have been received as to their settlement or the produce raised by them.

The Revenue of the Beausoleil Band is \$2,124 44 made up of \$1,735 46 allotted to them from their Annuity, and \$388 98 interest derived from the funded proceeds of lands sold for their benefit.

#### SNAKE ISLAND BAND.

The Snake Island Indians derive their name from their location in Lake Simcoe. They only occupy Snake and Machego Islands, but other very valuable Islands are still unsundered. They are principally Methodists, but have no resident preacher. The Rev. Peter Jacobs, from Rama, visits them occasionally. Their school is kept by Mr. Law, who sometimes counts 40 children under his tuition. The attendance is, however, very variable, there being frequently but 8 or 10 pupils present, at other times none.

The following statistical Returns shew the band to be generally in a tolerable condition as regards their advance towards civilization; much, however, remains to be done, and we believe that the principle of concentration might be successfully applied in this instance. Were the Islands in Lake Simcoe ceded, steps might with advantage be taken for uniting the Snake Island and Rama Bands, and placing them under a more constant supervision.

The Snake Island Band partakes of the habits of their brethren at Rama. They spend the principal part of their time in fishing and hunting. This disposition is favoured by their location on the Islands in Lake Simcoe, and their buildings on them are fast falling into decay. They have there 20 dwelling-houses and a log barn; besides a frame school house, occa-

sionally used as a church, and 2 frame barns, which are described as literally falling to pieces. The frame buildings are public property. They hold in common 3 yoke of oxen, one plough, a harrow, and 2 carts, while individuals possess 8 horses, 8 head of horned cattle, and 5 pigs. The returns give also 2 ploughs, one harrow and 3 sleighs, as private property.

From 39 acres actually in cultivation, they raised this year :

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Fall Wheat.....  | 70 Bushels, |
| Spring do. ....  | 50 “        |
| Indian Corn..... | 77 “        |
| Oats.....        | 60 “        |
| Potatoes.....    | 780 “       |

They also saved 13½ tons of hay. The land cleared by them extends over 95 acres. The greatest quantity cultivated by one Indian is 8 acres, on which were grown 80 of the 120 bushels of wheat above mentioned.

Their revenue is as follows :

|                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Annuity.....   | \$1036 $\frac{54}{100}$ |
| Land Fund..... | 232 $\frac{37}{100}$    |

COLPOY'S BAY.

This band belonged originally to the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, from which Tribe they separated themselves some years ago, and on the cession of the Saugeen Peninsula, a block of 6000 acres was retained for their possession by the Indians surrendering. In the spring of this year, the Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen's Sound renounced all participation in any benefits accruing from this tract, and it is now recognized as belonging to the Colpoys' Band.

They number 15 families, comprising 63 individuals. They cultivate 106 acres, of which 81½ were under crop last year. The produce then raised was :

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Spring Wheat..... | 73 Bushels, |
| Indian Corn.....  | 181½ “      |
| Oats.....         | 130 “       |
| Potatoes.....     | 382 “       |
| Hay.....          | 4½ Tons.    |

Their public property consists of a saw-mill, and a log school house which is also used as a church, in which capacity it is served by the Rev. Mr. Kribs, of the Congregationalist persuasion. The school is taught by a Native, and the average attendance is said to be 12. The number of children of an age to go to school is 23.

They own in common 1 plough and 1 harrow. Individuals are also possessors of another harrow, and a wood sleigh. The live stock owned by members of the Band are, one horse, a yoke of oxen, four cows, and three head of young stock.

There are in their Village, one frame house, and 11 log ones ; also, 6 log barns.

Their Reserve is their share of the Annuity and Land Fund belonging to the Tribe from which they removed. It amounts to \$588 44.

|                   |
|-------------------|
| Annuity, \$480 67 |
| Interest, 107 77  |
| <hr/> \$588 44    |

They will also be entitled to the exclusive proceeds of any part of the 6000 acres they now hold whenever they surrender it.

**THE MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE, MUD AND SCUGOG LAKES.**

Captain Anderson's Evidence. Appendix No. 29. These Bands, members of the same Tribe, surrendered the greater part of their possessions in 1818 for an annuity of \$2960 (£740). The tract so ceded contains 1,951,000 acres, situated in the Newcastle District.

The Rice Lake Indians occupy about 1550 acres of land, of which 1120 were granted in 1834 to Trustees for "the benefit of the Indian Tribes in the Province, and with a view to their conversion and civilization."

They have subsequently purchased 430 acres in addition out of their own funds. 200 acres in Otonabee are also held in trust for the joint benefit of the Rice and Mud Lake Indians.

**RICE LAKE.**

These Tribes are all christianized; the Rice and Scugog Indians adopting the Methodist form of belief, while the Mud Lake Tribe are under the superintendence of the New England Company. Their present Minister is a Baptist.

The Rice Lake Indians number 145, being a small increase within the last fifteen years. Their Village contains 26 houses, all but one of which are built of logs, 13 barns, of which 11 are frame structures, a frame church, a school house, a council house, and a schoolmaster's house.

The school is at present kept by a White woman, and the usual attendance is reported latterly to have reached 30. During the past winter it averaged about half that number. The total number of children of an age to attend school is given at 40.

**MUD LAKE BAND.**

These Indians are so called from their settlement on Mud or Chemong Lake, where they have been located upwards of twenty-five years.

They occupy a tract of 1600 acres in the Township of Smith, which was given for them in trust to the New England Company in 1837. Their present clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Gilmour, has allotted to each family a parcel of ground varying from one to four acres. They number 96 individuals, holding 70½ acres of land, all of which are cleared. Their public property consists of a log church, and a small quantity of farming implements and stock. They possess 17 houses and 6 sheds or barns, all of which are made of logs. The produce raised last year was :

|                   |     |          |
|-------------------|-----|----------|
| Spring Wheat..... | 35  | Bushels, |
| Indian Corn.....  | 15  | "        |
| Potatoes.....     | 195 | "        |
| Hay.....          | 10½ | Tons.    |

Their stock comprises 4 horses and 17 head of cattle. The average attendance at school is said to be about 20.



## SCUGOG LAKE BAND.

These Indians formerly occupied a Reserve of 1206 acres in the Township of Bexley in Balsam Lake. Having become dissatisfied with the climate and quality of the soil in their location, they were permitted to purchase out of the proceeds of their annuity 600 acres in the Township of Cartwright, on the shores of Lake Scugog.

The improvements in their former farms were to be sold for their benefit, but, though repeatedly advertised for sale, no purchasers have as yet appeared for the land. This seems to have disheartened them, and, although they bought their present Reserve for the purpose of improving in agricultural pursuits, they have only cultivated about 30 acres. On these they raised wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, &c., but not in sufficient quantity to supply the Band with food.

They possess as public property 8 log houses, and a school house built in the same way, but the last is in very bad repair. They have neither schoolmaster nor missionary resident among them.

The Band has dwindled since 1844 from 96 to 61, and this latter number comprises only 12 children of an age to go to school.

The Revenue of these three Bands is \$2960 arising solely from their Annuity, as the 1268 acres which they have surrendered, not being yet sold, are still unproductive.

These Indians have only about 270 acres actually in cultivation, but 314 are returned as having been cleared.

They raised last year :

|                   |     |          |
|-------------------|-----|----------|
| Spring Wheat..... | 690 | Bushels, |
| Fall ".....       | 208 | "        |
| Indian Corn.....  | 78  | "        |
| Peas.....         | 117 | "        |
| Buck Wheat.....   | 6   | "        |
| Oats.....         | 177 | "        |
| Potatoes.....     | 586 | "        |
| Hay.....          | 39  | Tons.    |

Their farming stock owned by individuals amounts to :

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Horned Cattle..... | 25 |
| Horses.....        | 19 |
| Pigs.....          | 56 |

They have also a very tolerable supply of farming implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows and fanning mills. They also possess several lumber wagons, wood sleighs, and other vehicles.

As doubts have been started respecting the Indian claim to the Islands in Rice Lake, it may be well to remark that at the time of the surrender of the country from the Head of the Bay of Quinté to the River Etobicoke, in 1788, Rice Lake was expressly reserved, and does not seem to have been subsequently ceded. It is true that there were such informalities in the execution of this Treaty, that Lt. Governor Simcoe declared it not to be binding except so far as the good faith of the Indians recognized it. They

have carried out their share of the bargain, and we conceive that their claim to the Islands in Rice Lake should consequently be admitted.

### MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ.

This Tribe who separated from the Mohawk nation, settled in the Bay of Quinté about the year 1784. Subsequently in the same year as their brethren on the Grand River, they received a grant under Letters Patent from the Crown of 92,700 acres.

They have at different times surrendered portions of this tract, partly for an annuity, partly to be disposed of for their benefit. Some of their land too is leased principally for short periods to Whitemen.

These Indians and those on the Grand River are the only Tribes in Western Canada, to whom the Government have granted the Patent deed for their Revenue. \*

They therefore stand to a certain extent in an exceptional position ; but the land has in both cases always been considered as an Indian Reserve in the strictest sense of the word, and the acts relating to such, are applicable to these also.

The Mohawks have for years past urged their right to the lands set apart as Crown and Clergy Reserves, within the tract covered by their Patent deed, instead of beyond its limits as is usual in cases of ordinary Patents. The following extract from a memorandum addressed to Your Excellency on the 24th November, 1856, by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, shews the ground on which the claim rests.

“ The Crown Reserve has been located as a block of 6,858 acres in the heart of the Mohawk Country, and the Clergy Reserve was laid off by appropriating every 7th lot throughout the tract to this purpose, amounting to 7,915 acres more, from none of which the Indians receive any benefit.”

“ There are but two Reserves which have thus been cut up. That belonging to the Mohawks, and the one occupied by the Simcoe Indians on the Cold-water road in Medonté and Orillia. In all other cases where land was granted, as in the Reserve of the Moravian Delawares, and the Territory of the Six Nations, the same course was pursued for providing for the Clergy Reserves, as was usual with grants to private individuals, viz : a piece of land for this purpose was set apart from the wild lands belonging to the Crown in some other part of the country.”

“ These reservations are made under the 36th clause of the Imperial Act, 31 Geo. 3, ch. 31.”

“ The attention of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs in 1844, was attracted to this point, and they having referred the question to the Law Officers of the Crown, reported as follows :

\* The land held by the Oneidas is patented : but it was purchased for them out of their own funds on their immigration to Canada, after it had been settled by Whitemen. It was to these, not the Indians, that the deeds were issued by the Government. The transfer of the land may be regarded as a private Sale.

“ Your Commissioners conceive that it was not the intention of the Government that this appropriation should be made from the lands surrendered in trust by the Indians, and they therefore recommend that the Reserve for the Clergy, on account of the Indian surrenders should be set apart out of any lands which may be at the disposal of the Crown, or that an equivalent should be given to the Indians in lieu of the lands taken from them.”

“ The Law Officers, Messrs. Draper and Baldwin, answered the query respecting the Crown Reserves as follows :

“ We are of opinion that there is no legal necessity for setting apart any Crown Reserves out of these lands.”

“ The late Superintendent General when visiting the Mohawks in 1855, promised them redress of this grievance.”

“ Looking to this fact, to the foregoing opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, to the recommendation of the Commissioners, and further considering that the Mohawks have always taxed themselves heavily to support their Minister from their own Reserves, the Superintendent General respectfully requests that such relief may be granted to them in the premises as His Excellency may see fit to accord.”

These Indians belong almost exclusively to the Church of England, and are among the bands most advanced in civilization in Western Canada. Their numbers taken from the Census of 1857, are 562, shewing a large increase within the last twelve years. They then were reckoned at 383.

But few retain their heathen superstitions, and their Missionary reports that they are steadily, though slowly, advancing in their moral and religious character. Many of them have followed different handicrafts with success, one especially Thos. Claus, a builder, can do all the carpenter's work in a house, plaster it and put up the chimnies. This man makes his own boots, and sometimes plays the organ in the Mohawk church. He is now employed in making a lectern for St. Pauls Church, Kingston, the workmanship of which is reported to be excellent. Many of them appear from the returns to farm on an extensive scale, one individual having had 250 acres under crop during the past year. This industry is not however to be attributed to the Indians alone. A system has grown up whereby the Indians are permitted to give out a large portion of their fields to Whitemen who cultivate them for the season, receiving instead of wages, a share of the crop in recompense for their labour. This practice has been adopted by 21 families; but it is gratifying to find that 42 householders have commenced agricultural operations since 1845, of whom only 7 work their farms on shares. Out of this number one is a widow whose only son is under six years of age, and who has two other young children to support.

The whole quantity of land under cultivation last year was 3,316 acres, out of 10,713 in the hands of individual Indians. One man unassisted by the Whites, had 170 acres under crop that year, on which besides other produce, he raised 204 bushels of wheat, and 97 bushels of Rye; he also cut 20 tons of hay.

The total quantity harvested last year was as follows :

|                 | Bushels.  |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Fall Wheat..... | 1000      |
| Spring " .....  | 298       |
| Rye .....       | 2550      |
| Barley .....    | 177       |
| Oats .....      | 1259      |
| Peas.....       | 1019      |
| Buck Wheat..... | 92        |
| Potatoes.....   | 1695      |
| Hay .....       | 196 Tons. |

They have 26 frame and 86 log houses, besides 45 barns, more than one half of which are frame buildings. They possess 227 head of horned cattle, 54 horses, 52 sheep and 174 pigs.

Their farming implements are also of considerable number and kept in better order than formerly. As public property, they have one handsome stone church finished and another in course of erection. Its completion is only delayed for want of funds. They also own a saw-mill, tavern and two school houses. Of these one is supported by the New England Company who allot £45 sterling to pay a School-Master. Its rolls shew an average attendance of 22 scholars.

The Teacher's salary in the second school is defrayed by the Mohawks themselves, who contribute \$200 annually for this purpose. The average attendance of pupils here is 30. The schools are worked under the common school system of this country, and some of the Teachers are Indians. The total number of children of an age to attend school is about 140.

The Grand Trunk Railroad, which passes through part of this reserve, while opening the tract to the intercourse of the white population, and affording the Indians the means of disposing of any surplus farm produce, has also opened a wide door of temptation to them, and the white tenants occupying their lands. The demand for firewood is large and the inducement to plunder the timber irresistible. Stringent legal measures have in several instances been obliged to be enforced, and there is no hope of permanently checking the evil while so large a tract of uncultivated land remains at the disposal of the Indians.

The present revenue of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté amounts to \$4,334 of which \$2,534 is derived from the proceeds of lands sold for their benefit, and the balance represents the perpetual annuity which they enjoy from the Government.

#### MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

This Band has been collected at different times from the wandering bodies of Indians who were formerly to be found in the neighbourhood of Kingston, Guananoque, and on some of the Islands in the Bay of Quinté. They were then known as the Mississaguas of the Bay of Quinté.

They were the remnants of the powerful tribe which ceded a large tract in the Johnstown, Midland and Newcastle Districts to the Government. This Block contained 2,748,000 acres and was surrendered in 1822, for an annuity of £642 10s.

They claim however to have retained the following reserves :

1. *Mississagua Point*, about six miles below Belleville on the south side of the Bay of Quinté, being the east part of the Township of Ameliasburgh containing about 1,200 acres.

2. *Grassy Point*, in Sophiasburgh, containing about 600 acres.

3. *Cape Vesey*, to the north-west of Point Pleasant in the Township of Marysburgh, between two Creeks, lying about six miles east of Waupoos Island, comprising about 450 acres.

4. *Bald Head*, at Weller's Bay, at the south-west end of the Township of Ameliasburgh, stated to comprise about 100 acres.

They also claim the Islands eastward from Presqu'Isle to Guananoque.

*Lake Ontario*, opposite to Pleasant Bay. Nicholson's Island, about 250 acres.

*Huck's Island*, so called in Pleasant Bay Lake, size not known.

*West Lake*, near Wellington Wenn's or Tubb's Island, Macdonald's Island, Sugar Island, altogether comprising about 1,000 acres.

*Bay of Quinté*. Several Islands from the head waters at Trenton to Kingston.

*South Bay and Lake Ontario.*

Green's Island, Timber Island, False Ducks, Ducks, with other Islands.

*Kingston Bay to Gananoque.*

Islands not known.

Meagre as this information is, it sufficiently stamps the value of the lands claimed by the Kingston and Alnwick Indians.

Appendix No. 33. With respect to the former four it does not appear that any surrender which might have been made of them is extant, and as the accompanying tracings from a map in the Crown Land Office, will shew that Grassy Point and Point Vesey were held to be reserves as late as 1835, (the date of the map from which the tracings are taken). A similar map also exists in the Treasurer's Office for Prince Edward. Nevertheless, the former was granted in 1818, and the latter occupied by a settler of the name of Stevenson.

We conceive then that the Mississagas have an equitable ground for compensation for these two reserves, and we also hold their claim to the others to be tenable, unless it can be shewn that the land has ever been conceded by them since the Government have by their treaties recognized the whole tract to have originally been in their occupation.

Their claim to the islands is in our opinion also good. It appears from Sir John Johnson's letter to the Military Secretary, dated Lachine, 9th October, 1797, that "no islands were ceded to the Crown, but Grenadier Island and the small islands between it and Kingston; two of which were granted to me with the lands at Gananoque by the Governor and Council, together with the island of Tontine above Kingston, at the entrance of Lake Ontario."

The acceptance of the surrender from the Indians in 1856 by the Government, is an acknowledgment that those islands had never been ceded by them.

They also assert that a mistake has been made in respect of the land intervening between those ceded for their annuity in 1822 and those sold to Government for the use of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

They hold that the treaty as they intended it, and as it was explained to them, only yielded up a tract bounded in that direction by the height of land from which the waters fall into the Ottawa, a line corresponding nearly to the 45th parallel of north latitude, whereas it has been construed to extend 30 miles more to the southward to the head waters of some of the principal streams flowing into Lake Ontario. This embraces a territory of about 60 miles in length by a mean depth of 30 miles.

The limits of the surrender in 1822 are shown in the accompanying diagram copied from that attached to the original treaty. We cannot however see that this claim is made out. The cession which is alluded to in the grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté is not on file in the Indian Department, but the fact that the small reserves before specified were made in the County of Prince Edward, and that the Townships of Rawdon, Bedford and Crosby are marked on the sketch just mentioned, would go far to prove that this territory had been surrendered inasmuch as it had been regularly surveyed, while there would be no object in reserving portions, if the whole had been retained by the Indians.

Appendix No. 33. The letter of Mr. W. Crawford to Sir J. Johnson, Bart., dated Cataragui, August 14, 1784, and of the latter dated Montreal, September 20, 1798, militate strongly against the ideas entertained by the Indians. It is clear from these documents that the coast line had then been ceded. We have no evidence how far back this surrender extended, but unless the first treaty of surrender is forthcoming we do not feel justified in upholding the views of the Indians on this point.

Their numbers have slightly decreased since 1844, being at present 216 against 233, their strength at the former period. The census last year shews a preponderance of deaths over births in twelve months of 5. There is also a slight diminution, owing to emigration from the Band. They are all Christians, having adopted the Wesleyan form of belief before their removal from the Bay of Quinté.

They now occupy a block of 2,000 acres divided into 25 acre farms in the township of Alnwick, on which they have a large village built by the Government for them out of their own funds. It contains 18 frame, and 22 log houses, besides 27 barns, of which eleven are frame buildings. They also possess an old wooden church built for them by the Methodist Missionary Society, and a saw-mill, which is being repaired at their own expense. Their land which is not very good, being light and sandy, is tolerably well farmed, though as is usual, their cultivation lacks the neatness of Whitemen.

Adjoining this tract on a farm belonging to the Revd. Mr. Case, the Methodist Society had a manual labour school, which seems from the account given of it, to have succeeded very fairly. It has been however broken up, for reasons which we are not in possession of.

Twenty-three families have adopted a settled life, and commenced farming since 1845.

Last year they had 491 acres actually under crop, on which they raised---

|                  | Bushels. |
|------------------|----------|
| Fall Wheat.....  | 538      |
| Spring " .....   | 330      |
| Indian Corn..... | 58       |
| Peas.....        | 305      |
| Oats .....       | 259      |
| Potatoes.....    | 1370     |
| Hay ....         | 50 Tons. |

The greatest quantity of land cropped by an individual Indian is 40 acres, on which 125 bushels of wheat, besides other produce, was grown. Their live stock is considerable, consisting of 53 head of horned cattle, 42 pigs, and a few horses and sheep. They are well supplied with agricultural implements.

One of the Industrial schools is situated on this reserve.

Their present Revenue is \$3,664 of which \$2,570 is derived from their annuity and \$1,094 from the interest of their land sales in Thurlow and the Bay of Quinté. This last item will of course be increased, as the residue of their land is disposed of, and the unpaid instalments are received.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT ALDERVILLE AND MOUNT ELGIN.

In the answers to questions proposed by the Commissioners in 1844 to the Local Superintendents and Missionaries, Manual Labour Schools are strongly recommended as most likely permanently to improve the condition of the Indian Tribes in the Western section of the Province.

The idea entertained was, that by separating the Indian youth at an early age from the attractions and associations by which they would be surrounded at their parents' abodes, they might be brought more immediately under the control of civilizing and christianizing influences. It was hoped that this would be effected by placing them in boarding schools devoted especially to this purpose, where, while imbibing habits of propriety and order, they might at the same time have the advantages of instruction in religion as well as in agricultural and handicraft trades.

The Commissioners in their Report recommended the establishment of such institutions, but without offering any suggestions as to the manner in which they could be supported.

The first practical step towards the formation of a fund for the maintenance of these schools, seems to have been taken by Lord Metcalfe, who discontinued the issue of ammunition as presents to the Indians of the following Tribes:

- Mississaguas of Alnwick ;
- do of Rice and Mud Lakes ;
- Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe ;
- do of Saugeen ;

Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair ;  
do of the Thames ;  
Mississaguas of New Credit ;  
Chippewas, Ottawas, &c., of Amherstburgh ;  
Six Nations ;  
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.

It was then promised that the value of the gunpowder so withheld should be applied to promoting education among them. The attention of the Home Government was called to this pledge by the Earl of Elgin in 1851, at which time the saving thus effected amounted to \$9862 (£2465 13s. 1½d. cy.) After some correspondence, the Imperial authorities granted, in the spring of 1853, \$7097 (£1456 stg.—£1774 9s. 7d. cy.) in liquidation of this claim. The money so accorded was divided between the two institutions then in existence, the benefits of which are only shared by the Tribes who contribute part of their Annuities for their support. The remaining Tribes, who do not subscribe to these schools, appear to have received no compensation for the ammunition they were deprived of, the value of which, amounting to \$4038 34, (£1009 11s. 8d. cy.,) was distributed as follows :

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Amherstburgh Indians.....   | \$ 355 99 |
| Six Nations.....            | 3170 86   |
| Mohawks, Bay of Quinté..... | 511 49    |

We are not aware on what grounds this sum has been withheld from them, but we conceive that they have a claim upon the Imperial Government for the amount, provided the Indians agree that it shall be expended in conformity with the arrangements made by Lord Metcalfe.

In the autumn of 1845, an Officer of the Department visited the Western Bands, and explained fully the nature and advantages of Industrial Schools, when, after much deliberation, the undermentioned Tribes were reported to have consented to set apart one-fourth of their Annuities for this object, viz :

|                                        |      |    |   |
|----------------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Chippewas of St. Clair.....            | £275 | 0  | 0 |
| “ of the Thames.....                   | 150  | 0  | 0 |
| “ of Lake Huron and Simcoe....         | 300  | 0  | 0 |
| Moravians of the Thames.....           | 37   | 10 | 0 |
| Mississaguas of the Credit.....        | 130  | 12 | 6 |
| “ of Rice and Mud Lakes....            | 185  | 0  | 0 |
| “ of Alnwick.....                      | 160  | 12 | 6 |
| Chippewas of Saugeen and Owen’s Sound. | 312  | 10 | 0 |

The Chippewas of St. Clair, however, assert that their concurrence in the scheme was misrepresented, and many of the Tribes express their dissatisfaction at the appropriation of so large a proportion of their income to this Fund.

In July, 1847, the Visiting Superintendents having met to confer on various matters connected with the Indians under their care, recommended the erection of two Manual Labour Schools, one at Alderville, in the Reserve belonging to the Mississaguas, in the County of Northumberland, and the other at Muncey Town, on the Reserve belonging to the Chip-



pewas of the Thames, in the County of Middlesex; these situations being considered most convenient for the Tribes who had agreed to contribute towards their support.

They also recommended that an allotment of not less than 200 acres of good land be made to each school, in order to afford facilities for the employment of the pupils, and so gradually to decrease the expenditure.

The Superintendents further suggested that as an acknowledgment of the liberality, courage and perseverance of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, in Christianizing and ameliorating the condition of the Indian Tribes, the proposed Schools should be placed under their supervision.

For several years the Revd. Wm. Case, and the Revd. Peter Jones, had been most persevering in their efforts to forward this object. The former Gentleman had for more than ten years the management of a School of this description, first on Grape Island and subsequently to 1838 at Alnwick, where 12 children were educated, clothed, and boarded entirely at the cost of the British Wesleyan Conference. Mr. Jones had visited England and collected subscriptions to a large amount for the establishment of manual labour Schools among the Indians in Western Canada.

In July 1847, the Revd. Wm. Scott and the Revd. Peter Jones, on behalf of the Wesleyan Conference, made an offer to the Department of £1,000 towards the erection of the building; The Chippewas of the Thames also at this time agreed to contribute £500 out of their annuity for the same purpose: Neither of these offers however were accepted; the cost of the buildings having been defrayed from other funds.

In 1848 the Alnwick School was completed at a cost of \$6,328, a further sum of \$515 77 has since been expended on it for repairs. It was decided that this Institution should be attended by the children from the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe, Saugeen and Owen's Sound and the Mississaguas of Alnwick, and those of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes; a few children from Garden River have also been received here although they have no funds to contribute to the support of the School.

The buildings at Muncey Town were not completed until 1851, the amount expended being \$5,500. In 1856 it was found necessary to enlarge this School at a cost of \$3,660, and in 1857 an additional outlay of \$640, was made for repairs and improvements, so that there has been expended on this establishment in buildings, repairs, &c., a total sum of \$9,800.—This School is appropriated to the Chippewas of St. Clair and Chenail Ecarté, the Tribes on the Thames, and the Mississaguas of the New Credit.

The management of these two Schools having been entrusted to the Wesleyan Methodist Society, the following arrangement was entered into:

The Indian Department agreed to ensure the buildings and to pay to the Society for the board, clothing and education of each child, a certain sum per annum. During the time the Schools have been in operation, the sum paid for this latter purpose by the Department, has varied, but the yearly average may be considered as \$64 per head.

The Society on their part promised to supply the necessary furniture for the whole establishment, books and stationery for the School, as well as the stock and farming implements; they likewise consented to support

and pay the salaries of the Superintendents and Teachers, and to provide such assistance as would be requisite to efficiently conduct the Institution.

The produce of the farms was to be applied to the support of the Schools.

It was also stipulated that the Society should receive as day scholars any children who might be willing to attend, belonging to the Reserves on which the Schools were erected, without any charge.

The Schools have now been in operation for about seven years, and although the produce of the farms has somewhat diminished the amount required from the funds of the Society to meet the expenditure, the expectation that by this time they would have become nearly self-supporting has certainly not been realized.

Last year, each farm had nearly seventy acres under crop, and the amount expended by the Society in addition to the sum paid by the Department, was \$2,200.

For some time it was found very difficult to induce the parents to send their girls to the Schools, but for the last three years as many as could be accommodated have attended; at present there are resident at Alnwick, 23 Boys and 16 Girls, and at Mount Elgin 20 Boys and 21 Girls. The number during different years has sometimes varied, but the above may be taken as the average attendance of these Schools.

The children receive a good plain education; the girls are also instructed in household affairs, the management of the dairy, needlework and domestic manufactures; the boys are employed a portion of each day in working on the farm under the direction of a person specially engaged for that purpose.

If the good effects which were expected to result from the establishment of these schools are not apparent, if they have not fully answered the hopes of those who projected them, no blame can be attached to the Society to whose management they were entrusted.

The different gentlemen placed in charge as Superintendents, as well as their Assistants, have been eminently fitted for the work, and have spared no pains to give the undertaking a fair trial.

We think that the following obstacles have impeded the success of the experiment.

First. The children are too old when they are received into the institutions. They have, before their entrance, acquired idle, filthy, and in some cases vicious habits, and have arrived at an age when it is difficult to attain any control over them, or eradicate the evil practices to which they may be disposed.

Secondly. The children remain too short a time at these establishments to receive much advantage from the training there offered to them. Their parents have in many cases prejudices against the schools, and remove their children after a very short residence. The pupils themselves too frequently abscond, and return to their homes without permission, finding the wholesome restraint of the school irksome. This evil it is found impossible to prevent.

Thirdly. The system, as now carried out, does not make any provision for the settlement in life of those who complete their education at these schools.

It was originally proposed to give a portion of land to every boy completing his term of study with credit, but this does not seem to have been carried out. The children therefore worked without the stimulus of reward, and learned to regard the establishment rather as a prison than a place where they might acquire the means of advancing themselves, and of improving their position in the country.

Fourthly. It is much to be regretted that neither the funds at the disposal of the Indian Department, nor those furnished by the Society, have been sufficient to enable them to extend the system of practical education so as to include any of the mechanical arts. Many of the boys would prefer acquiring the knowledge of a trade to following the calling of a husbandman.

The expense, too, of establishing some of the most praiseworthy among them in such handicraft pursuits on their quitting the institution, would have been small as compared with that which would have to have been incurred in placing them on farms. It is therefore on every account to be deplored that the want of money has prevented the development of these branches of education.

But independently of these drawbacks, it is discouraging in the extreme to see how transient is the impression made upon the children by the training which they have gone through at these schools. They do not seem to carry back with them to their homes any desire to spread among their people the instruction which they have received. They are contented as before to live in the same slovenly manner, the girls make no effort to improve the condition of the houses, nor do the boys attempt to assist their parents steadily on the farm.

It is true that improvement is perceptible in their own personal appearance, but the amelioration extends no farther. The same apathy and indolence stamp all their actions as is apparent in the demeanour of the rest of the Indians.

It is then with great reluctance that we are forced to the conclusion that this benevolent experiment has been to a great extent a failure. It has no doubt, done a certain degree of good, but when we look at the large annual outlay incurred on its behalf, and at the other charges now to be imposed on the Indian Revenues, we cannot recommend that so considerable a portion of these funds should be devoted to the partial education of so small a portion of the tribes, and we propose that the deductions now made from their annuities (in some cases against their will) with this object, should cease at the commencement of the next financial year.

If these establishments are to be closed however, the interest which the Wesleyan Society have acquired in them must not be overlooked. They have laid out a considerable sum in the clearing of the farms attached to the schools, and have in other ways contributed to the improvement of the property. If this property is therefore to be withdrawn from their management, we submit the propriety of satisfying their equita-

ble claims upon it. These might be met out of the accumulated surplus of the Industrial School account, which has been already funded.

We wish to prevent the decay of the buildings from leaving them unoccupied, and, we conceive that some of them, namely, those at Alderville might be found useful by the Government for public purposes. We recommend therefore that it should be offered to them with this object at a valuation. The establishment at Mount Elgin we should gladly see appropriated as an Indian Orphan Asylum, conducted on principles somewhat similar to that now in successful operation on the Cattaraugus Reservation in the State of New York. We are not however prepared to enter here into the details of this plan.

#### POSITION OF THE NATIVE TRIBES IN THE EYE OF THE LAW.

The present position of the Indians as regards their legal status is in some respects peculiar, and has very much changed since the Reports of Chief Justice Macaulay in 1839 and that of the Commissioners in 1844. The former after laying down that they had no claims to separate nationality such as would exempt them from being amenable to and entitled to the protection of the laws of the land, and after citing cases in which Indians had been arraigned criminally and convicted, proceeded to say : " So as respects civil matters, I believe our Courts are considered open to enforce their contracts, or to afford redress for injuries to their persons or property, not only as between them, and the white people, but in relation to each other unless mental incapacity to contract, fraud, or some other valid defence could be established, or some special ground be relied upon in particular cases. It is true civil suits in which Indians were parties have been very rare, but I am not aware that the jurisdiction of our civil tribunals, any more than the criminal could be withheld if required to be exercised. Then, as to political rights, the same principles seem to apply, and if possessed of sufficient property to qualify them their competency to vote at elections or fill municipal offices if duly appointed thereto could not be denied."

In 1840, the Attorney General gave it as his opinion,

1st. That Indians under the age of " 21 years are minors in the eye of the law, beyond that age they have the rights of other subjects."

2nd. That they " are not incapable of making civil contracts."

3rdly. That they " have legal capacity, either as plaintiffs or defendants."

At this time there was no legislative declaration bearing upon the subject matter of these opinions, but subsequently the Canadian Parliament have from time to time provided for the Indians as a class incapable in many respects of managing their own affairs. Indeed the 20 Vic. c. 26 expressly acknowledges their inferiority in regard to their legal rights and liabilities as compared with Her Majesty's other subjects resident in this Province, and provides means whereby they may be " gradually enfranchised."

By the Proclamation of 1763, territorial rights akin to those asserted by sovereign Princes are recognized as belonging to the Indians, that is to say, that none of their land can be alienated save by treaty made publicly between the Crown and them. Later however, as this was found insufficient to check the whites from entering into bargains with the Indians for portions of their land, or for the timber growing thereon, it has been found necessary to pass stringent enactments for the protection of the Indian Reserves; as these differ in the two sections of the Province, it may be well to consider separately the laws passed for the attainment of this object both in Upper and Lower Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Vic. c. 15.  
<sup>12</sup> Vic. c. 9.  
<sup>13, 14</sup> Vic. c. 74. In Western Canada penalties of fines and imprisonment are imposed on all persons, cutting timber, quarrying stone, squatting or otherwise trespassing on the Indian lands. These apply equally to all intruders even if they attempt to disguise their violation of the law under colour of irregular sales, leases, or agreements with the Indians without the sanction of the Government. To enforce these, special Commissioners with summary powers are from time to time appointed.

<sup>2</sup> Vic. c. 13. Statutory provision is also made to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians.

The Indians, as members of a band occupying a reserve in common, are by law exempt from taxes and assessments, and confession of judgment cannot be taken against them, nor can any debt be recovered from an individual Indian, unless he shall be possessed of real estate under letters patent from the Crown, and be assessed in respect of such estate to the amount of £25 or upwards.

They are thus virtually minors though holding in some respects unusual territorial privileges and exemptions.

The word "Indian" in Western Canada, is held, more perhaps from usage than from any legal authority, to comprise not only all persons of pure Indian blood, but also those of mixed race, who are recognized members of any tribe or band resident in Canada, and who claim Indian descent on the father's side. An Indian woman marrying a white loses her rights as a member of the tribe, and her children have no claim on the lands or moneys belonging to their mother's nation.

<sup>17</sup> Geo. 3, c. 7.  
<sup>31</sup> Geo. 3, c. 1.  
<sup>3, 4</sup> Vic. c. 44.  
<sup>12</sup> Vic. c. 56.  
<sup>13, 14</sup> Vic. c. 42.  
<sup>14, 15</sup> Vic. c. 59.  
<sup>14, 15</sup> Vic. c. 106.  
<sup>18</sup> Vic. c. 3. In Lower Canada too steps have been taken to protect the rights of the Indians, and preserve them from the vice of intoxication.

By these ordinances and acts the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians without license is prohibited, and all persons trespassing on the Reserves are liable to be removed within seven days, and to be mulcted in a heavy penalty in case of not complying with the order. A special Commissioner is appointed in whose name all legal proceedings are carried on, and whose duty it is to carry out the several enactments. In him are vested as Trustee all lands in Lower Canada, now held by the Crown in trust for the benefit of any of the tribes resident in that section of the Province.

In this section of the Province the word "Indian" is defined as having a very large signification.

13, 14 Vic. c. 42, s. 5.  
18 Vic. c. 3, s. 35.

“ And for the purpose of determining any right of property, possession or occupation in or to any lands belonging or appropriated to any tribe or body of Indians in Lower Canada, be it declared and enacted, that the following classes of persons are and shall be considered as Indians belonging to the tribe or body of Indians interested in such lands.”

“ *First.* All persons of Indian blood reputed to belong to the particular body or tribe of Indians interested in such lands, and their descendants.

“ *Secondly.* All persons intermarried with any such Indians and residing amongst them, and the descendants of all such persons.

“ *Thirdly.* All persons residing among such Indians, whose parents on either side were or are Indians of such body or tribe, or entitled to be considered as such, and

“ *Fourthly.* All persons adopted in infancy by any such Indians and residing in the village or upon the lands of such tribe or body of Indians and their descendants.”

The wild lands in the Seigniories which are held in trust for the Indians are exempted from the operation of the Seigniorial Act.

The only statute which applies to both sections of the Colony is the Act of last Session, enabling Indians of sufficient education and character to become in all respects members of the Canadian Community, when the Commissioners appointed for that purpose shall after due examination find an Indian competent to manage his own affairs, they may give him a certificate to that effect, and he may receive a portion of land in his own name, as well as the capital of his share of all moneys receivable by his tribe. He thus breaks the link which binds him to his band, and assumes the responsibilities and privileges shared by the community at large.

Other Indians not so far advanced in civilization may take advantage of the Act after a certain probation, the period of which is fixed by law.

The same Act also empowers the Municipalities, on application from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to attach any Indian reserve to a neighbouring school section thereby enabling the Aborigines to benefit by the excellent and cheap education afforded by the Common School system of Canada.

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## PART III.

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The protracted investigation in which we have been engaged has impressed upon us the magnitude of the interests involved in the questions to which our attention has been specially directed, in obedience to Your Excellency's commands.

On commencing the task allotted to us, we found the prospect far from encouraging. We saw the Indians in a state of tutelage, occupying a position in the midst of the White population, and yet separate from them, preserved in an artificial state of existence by the help of special legislation.

We cannot but fear that the day may be approaching when the pressure of the tide of immigration into the country may overpower all the barriers which now fence the Indian possessions, when the demands of the White population for land may become too strong to be successfully withstood, and that the Redman may be deprived of all that still remains to him of his once wide domain.

Such an occurrence, if it were to take place, would be but the natural consequence of causes now at work. The hardy pioneer, who in advance of his fellows, plunges with a half sullen resolution into the forest, determined to make a home for himself, is not likely to be over scrupulous in respecting reserved lands. In a country like Canada the tendency to take possession of waste lands is irresistible, and the feelings of the country at large will always sympathize with the Squatter, who is earning his living by his labour.

The Indian and European Races are therefore to a certain extent influenced by antagonistic interests, and it will be for the Government to remove the risk of collision by adopting such measures as may secure the Indian rights at the same time that, so far as may be possible, they throw open for settlement the unoccupied land, which is the bone of contention. It has been part of our duty to collect information on this point, and to consider how far it may be practicable.

We grieve over the misery so apparent among some of the bands, and cannot help contrasting it with what we believe might have been their present state; their actual condition is due partly to themselves, partly to causes beyond their control.

The Commissioners' Report of 1844, touches on one of the sources of this degraded condition. There is no lack of interest evinced by the Imperial Government on the subject; successive Secretaries of State have desired to ascertain the condition of these people, and have suggested measures for their benefit. This desire has been met in a reciprocal spirit on the part of the several Governors of the Province. The correspondence affords abundant evidence of this; but with the fatality which seems to have attended this unfortunate race, various obstacles appear to have arisen which have prevented these benevolent and judicious projects from being carried out. Interests of greater magnitude have sprung up and the Indian has been lost sight of and has sunk to a state of comparative neglect.

It is this absence of action which amongst other things has been so prejudicial to the Indians. Of the various schemes which have been broached, few have ever been tried, and even when tried, but little enquiry seems to have been made whether the failure of an experiment arose from any inherent defect in the plan, or from accidental external causes which marred its full development.

We are therefore after all these years and in spite of the industry and ability displayed in collecting information and drawing up Reports, still

groping in the dark. The time for experiments is fast passing away, if it has not already expired; the aid given by the Imperial Government is threatened to be soon withdrawn, and measures must be taken without delay for defraying from other sources all the expenses connected with the land and superintendence of the Indians.

This is a cogent reason for extreme circumspection before adopting any measures respecting them; they are now closing one phase of their existence and are on the threshold of a new era in their history. On the course now adopted by Your Excellency and your advisers, may in great measure depend the future fate of the Red men of Canada. They have strong claims on our sympathy and on our sense of justice, and your Commissioners see no reason why they may not in time take their place among the rest of the population of this Province.

Did we feel that our instructions permitted such a course, we should be desirous of entering at some length into an examination of the question, how far the present condition of the Indians is due to the influence for good or evil on them of the peculiar position in which they were placed by the attitude assumed towards them by the Imperial Government since 1760.

The conclusions arrived at by the Executive Council of Lower Canada in their admirable Report to the Earl of Gosford in 1836, cannot we think be controverted.—They maintained that the position so taken up afforded unusual facilities for educating and improving the Aborigines, that the state of tutelage in which the latter were kept by the Crown taught them to look up to it, and to feel dependent upon it. But the Executive Council proceeded to state that the advantages afforded by that system were not realized;—that a neglect of the Regulations prescribed by the Crown contributed in some material respects to increase the wretchedness in which they were plunged; this neglect it must be remembered was experienced by them at the hands of officers appointed by the Imperial Authorities.

The Council too held the faith of the Crown pledged to the continuance of the presents which were not only viewed “by the Indians as a compensation for the more substantial advantages of Territory which they saw passing from them, but were accepted as a proof of the continued protection of the Crown.”

This question has been ere now disposed of, and it is needless to enter into it. We concur in the views already expressed by others as to the evils fostered by the issue of presents, and we do not for a moment assert that the English Government should be bound by unauthorized promises made by its Agents. We cannot however but feel that the Indians have not been able to appreciate the distinction thus made, between communications conveyed to them through the mouths of their appointed Officers, and statements made by the latter on their own responsibility. Those who have dealings with the Indians, especially with the Western Tribes, have felt this difficulty. In any negotiations, they are met on the threshold with the reproach that whereas the Tribes had been promised their presents, “As long as the Sun shone and the trees grew, they still behold the sunlight and the green trees, but no longer receive any thing from their Great Mother beyond the Sea.” The Indians imagine that they are victims of



a breach of faith, and a feeling of mistrust and suspicion is rapidly supplanting their former confidence.

The Commissioners in 1844 in their examination of the accounts of the Indian Office found that the expence of management during several years exceeded the sum realized from the Indian lands, and in consequence of the unsatisfactory results of such management, recommended an alteration of the system, which when acted on immediately produced a state of things much more favorable to the trust concerned.

The very increase in the numbers of the Indians adds an additional reason for the continuation in some shape of a department charged by the Government to watch specially over their interests, for their advance in civilization and intelligence is not yet sufficient to make them as a people capable of wholly taking care of themselves. They are accustomed to look to their Local Superintendents and Officers for advice, assistance and protection in the most trivial matters of ordinary occurrence, and on the total withdrawal of this evidence of guardianship, their natural apathy would lead them to abandon themselves to despair, and sink still further into hopeless degradation and barbarism.

On these grounds of neglect and maladministration on the one side, and helplessness on the other, we believe that the Indians have an equitable claim to the special care and protection of the British Crown,—and we could not pass over in silence what we feel to have been a grievous wrong inflicted on them in former days. There are too other reasons which may be put forward by the Red men of Canada as giving them a claim to consideration. We allude to the terms on which such vast tracts of their hunting grounds were surrendered to the Crown; this will be found more fully explained elsewhere in this report and appendices.

When to these are added, what we must consider as undue advantages taken of Tribes surrendering as to the terms of cession, and the speculations of dishonest Agents appointed by the Crown, we cannot resist the conviction, that the rights of the Indians have been at times lost sight of, and made to yield to other and more pressing objects. We would also call attention to the omission made at the time of the union of the Provinces. The Indian Department was not placed on the Civil List, when the Act of Union was passed, nor was any provision made even for the annuities of the native Tribes in that Act. It is true this last oversight was subsequently remedied, but it is an undoubted proof of the disregard of the Indian interests at that time.

We feel too that the Aborigines from their past history, in times of War as well as of Peace, have a strong claim on their English Neighbours.

Not only did they at first as stated above, welcome the white man to their territory, and yielded their broad hunting grounds for the formation of his settlements, but at his desire they have taken up the tomahawk, and spilled their blood freely in wars entered upon solely at his request and for his interest.

The claims of the Indians in respect to their former territorial possessions have been justly said, to be properly resolved at the present day into

an equitable right to be compensated for the loss of the lands from which in former times they derived their subsistence, and which may have been taken by Government for the purposes of settlement; It has also been argued with truth that the measure of such compensation should be to place and maintain them in a condition of at least equal advantage with that which they would have enjoyed in their former state.

But the aborigines have other and stronger claims on the Government than those which would be compensated by payment for their land. The years, which have passed, during which so little was done for their religious, intellectual and social improvement, have seen many generations perish; but the youth of the present day are still susceptible of instruction, and we think should not be forgotten.

To those who from a distance amidst the press of business catch an occasional glimpse of him, or to those who view him with the careless glance of a passing traveller, the North American Indian may, with occasional exceptions, still seem the squalid, apathetic Savage that scowled at the intrusion of the white man on his hunting grounds, fifty years ago.

A careful study of his history will however lead to a contrary conclusion. The attentive eye will observe a progress, slow it is true, but not the less steady towards improvement; They have all a greater or less appreciation of the blessings of civilization, and even those who prefer for themselves the wild freedom of a savage life, are anxious that their children should be educated like the white man. There is a growing desire for a settled interest in their land, and confirmed Titles to their respective clearings are beginning to be sought for.

We regret the change which has gradually taken place in the views of the Imperial Government. We cannot coincide in the opinion that the Indian service is an "expiring one." The Statistics which may be found See especially Capt. Anderson's evidence. in another place in this Report militate strongly against the theory of a steady decline in the numbers of the Appendix No. Indians.

The European race has already benefitted largely by the concessions made by the Aboriginal races, and we cannot but deprecate the total abandonment by the Crown of those who are as yet too weak to help themselves effectually, and who still look up with feelings of loyalty and affection to their Sovereign beyond the Seas.

In thus expressing ourselves however we do not hope to alter the line of policy, long since decided upon with regard to the Indians,—but we attribute to this policy in a great degree the feeling of distrust and repugnance evinced by the latter to any negotiation for the surrender of any of the lands, as they have no longer the same implicit confidence in the Crown of England, that they used to have.

These feelings are sedulously fostered by unprincipled Whites, who lose no opportunity of unsettling the minds of the Indians, and rousing their suspicions against their Officers, while they reap their own harvests from illicit traffic and plunder of the Reserves.

Nevertheless, we do not intend to convey the idea that the Native Tribes are disaffected: They may be dissatisfied, and their acquiescence

in the measures alluded to above may arise to a certain extent from apathy and a feeling of weakness, rather than contentment; but their unsolicited liberality towards the Patriotic Fund, and the more recent volunteering of some of the Tribes to form a Militia corps either for the defence of the Province or for foreign Service, prove their loyalty to be unshaken.

We consider that it may fairly be assumed to be established that there is no inherent defect in the organization of the Indians, which disqualifies them from being reclaimed from their savage state. We ground this assertion on the concurrent testimony of almost all those whose acquaintance with them render them competent judges on this point. Their opinions may be found at large in the documents submitted to us. We are led to the same conclusion also by the gradual change for the better which is visible within the last 25 years in the average state of the resident Tribes, and in the proficiency attained by such Indians as have had fair opportunities of competing with the white. With sorrow however we must confess that any hope of raising the Indians as a body to the social or political level of their white neighbours, is yet but a glimmering and distant spark. We believe that any general amelioration or marked advance towards civilization must be the result of long and patient labour, and the development of many years.

One of the points to which our attention has been most particularly directed, is the practicability of defraying all the expences connected with the management of the Indian Department out of the revenues of the tribes under its charge.

Viewing, as we do, the Indian territory in the light of a private estate, rather than of a public domain, we believe the principle to be a just one. Several schemes, based on this footing, have been mooted at intervals ever since 1837, if not from an earlier period. The difficulties, however, attendant on the practical working out of any such plan have hitherto prevented any of them from being carried into execution. We have given this subject our most earnest consideration, and we have arrived at the conclusion, that any such plan, if put in force at once, would be fraught with great hardship to the Indians. We have studied the various projects which have been devised with the object of rendering the Indian management self sustaining. Most of them are so vague as to amount to little more than a suggestion, that such a deduction of the Indian vote from the English estimates would be a proper economical measure. The first time that any scheme was elaborated in detail, seems to have been by Mr. Oliphant in his report of 1854.

The weak points of this scheme have been so ably pointed out by Viscount Bury in his examination of it, that we need not here enter at large on the objections to which it is liable; we would only remark that if it was difficult on that footing to raise a revenue sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure, much more is it difficult at present, when the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion that the establishment on the Manitoulin Islands has no especial claim to be provided for from Imperial funds. Mr. Oliphant had left the expences connected with that settlement out of his calculations, with the idea that the British Government would meet the charges consequent upon its continuance. But it has been now

decided that the Indian funds are to be saddled with this burden also, making on its present footing an additional sum of \$3,555 to be defrayed from a revenue already insufficient for the purpose to which it was to be applied.

In consequence of the increased rate of salaries to the Accountant and Chief Clerk in the office at Head Quarters, the expenditure under that head is larger than was contemplated by Mr. Oliphant. An addition has also been made to the allowance to the Deputy Receiver General which was not foreseen at the date of the report in question.

We confess too that we are unable to see in what way Mr. Oliphant arrived at the sums included in his table given as "The Expenditure, not including the charge for presents on account of the Indian tribes of Upper Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1854 :

|                              |       |   |    |
|------------------------------|-------|---|----|
| " To Contingencies.....      | £347  | 4 | 9  |
| Salaries .....               | 1,612 | 4 | 11 |
| Pensions.....                | 138   | 1 | 0  |
| Pensions to wounded Indians. | 15    | 3 | 4  |

£2,112 14 0 Stg.

£2,570 9 1 Cy."

We presume, though it is not very clear, that this is intended to represent the expenditure for Upper Canada only, and we see that the amount required for the support of the Head Quarters is intentionally not included. We do not find that the charges on the Imperial grant coincide with the statement of salaries given above, and if the expenditure of the Six Nations from their own funds for the support of their officers be considered, Mr. Oliphant's figures are far below the real amount which we have to meet.

The plan approved by Your Excellency in Council of levying a percentage on the proceeds of the property, we acknowledge to be perfectly equitable, but we fear that it will be for some time wholly inadequate to discharge the claims which would have to be made upon it.

The Indian Revenues are derived from three sources :

- A. Perpetual Annuities for lands ceded to the Crown ;
- B. Interest on the sales of land invested for the benefit of the Trust,
- C. Rents arising from lands leased to private individuals.

Besides these funds appertaining to particular tribes, there is another source of revenue common to them all, called :

- D. The General Fund.

It is derived partly from the sale of land surrendered "for the benefit of Indians generally"; partly too from the proceeds of timber seized, as having been illegally cut. The sums realized from this source are only carried to this fund, when it is found that the tribe occupying the reserve on which the trespass was committed, were accessories to the offence. The principal source however of this fund, is the interest on the uninvested floating capital of Indian moneys in the hands of the Receiver General.

We do not consider the annuities to be properly taxable, because the Crown is pledged to them, as payments "in perpetuity," and consequently any deduction from the amount so guaranteed would be a breach of faith towards the Indians. Besides, it has been stipulated in many of the treaties, that the sums payable under those instruments are to be calculated "per capita" and would thus vary with the strength of the tribe. No fixed amount could then be reckoned upon annually from this source. Thirdly.—The distribution of these moneys, *per se*, involves so little the necessity of an Indian department, that it would be hardly just to saddle with such a charge a sum already inadequate as an equivalent to what was bartered for it.

We do not think that the lands leased to private individuals can be relied on as a source of permanent revenue, inasmuch as the payments of such rents is always more or less uncertain in this country. The rents themselves too may vary, which would introduce another element of fluctuation into the calculations. We except from this category the lands leased under the new system in the Townplot of Brooke, as these are nearly equivalent to a sale on a long credit, from which the Indians receive the full interest at once.  $\frac{1}{10}$  of that interest may therefore be applied to the general management. There remain then the invested Land Funds and the General Fund. The former at these funds amounts according to the last returns to \$1,019,699  $\frac{25}{100}$ .

The rate proposed to be levied from this sum is 10 per cent, a rate which we believe to be as high as is consistent with justice towards the Trust concerned. It is true that this percentage is double to what is usually exacted in this country for the management of private estates; but it must be remembered that the duties of the officers of the Indian Department are not simply those of agents for the sale and management of the land under their control.

They are expected to act also as guardians of the Trust which has been confided to the Crown. It is their business to check any trespass, and to watch vigilantly that the enactments prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians are not violated. They must also devote much of their time to giving advice and assistance in cases when they are applied to by individuals of the Tribes under their superintendence.

It is but just that these considerations should be weighed in fixing the amount to be deducted for the cost of management from the Indian funds; we therefore unhesitatingly assent to the rate recommended by the order in Council.

But it will be seen at once that the revenue derivable from this source amounts at present to only \$6118.20, being 6 per cent on the capital so appropriated; it must also be remembered that the above mentioned \$1,019,699  $\frac{25}{100}$  include the land fund belonging to the Six Nations. These Indians have hitherto borne all the expenses connected with their own management amounting at present to \$3,590 annually; If therefore, and it seems better to bring all under one uniform system, their moneys are to be held liable for their contribution to the common management fund, it is clear that the same management fund must bear those expenses hitherto defrayed by themselves.

The expenditure now defrayed by the Imperial Grant is as follows :

STATEMENT OF CHARGES ON THE IMPERIAL GRANT.

| N A M E .                                 | Salary,   |       |      | Pension,  |    |    | Contingencies, |    |                                     |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|----|----|----------------|----|-------------------------------------|
|                                           | Sterling. |       |      | Sterling. |    |    | Sterling.      |    |                                     |
|                                           | £         | s.    | d.   | £         | s. | d. | £              | s. | d.                                  |
| S. Y. Chesley .....                       | 98        | 12    | 8    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Michael Turnor .....                      | 164       | 7     | 8    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| T. G. Anderson .....                      | 287       | 13    | 4    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Supt. Lower Canada .....                  | 287       | 13    | 4    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Froome Talfourd .....                     | 287       | 13    | 4    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| George Ironside .....                     | 205       | 9     | 8    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| D. Layton .....                           | 150       | 0     | 0    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| F. Assickenack .....                      | 82        | 3     | 10   |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Revd. A. Jamieson .....                   | 82        | 3     | 10   |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| “ R. Flood .....                          | 82        | 3     | 10   |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| “ F. A. Omeara .....                      | 200       | 0     | 0    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| “ F. Boucher .....                        | 46        | 8     | 6    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| “ F. X. Marcoux .....                     | 41        | 15    | 8    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| “ J. Maurault .....                       | 46        | 8     | 6    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Joseph Jenneseaux .....                   | 50        | 0     | 0    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| James Rawson .....                        | 75        | 0     | 0    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| J. B. Assickenack, U. C. ....             |           |       |      | 15        | 0  | 0  |                |    |                                     |
| Visiting Superintendent, L. C. ....       |           |       |      | 288       | 0  | 0  |                |    |                                     |
| Pierre Nicajou, L. C. ....                |           |       |      | 15        | 3  | 4  |                |    |                                     |
| G. Maccomber, L. C. ....                  |           |       |      | 36        | 0  | 0  |                |    |                                     |
| Mrs. Sarah Elliott, U. C. ....            |           |       |      | 74        | 6  | 0  |                |    |                                     |
| James Jameson, U. C. ....                 |           |       |      | 15        | 3  | 4  |                |    |                                     |
| Postages .....                            |           |       |      |           |    |    |                |    | 40 18 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Office Rent and Fuel .....                |           |       |      |           |    |    |                |    | 41 5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>  |
| Clerk and Interpreter, Lower Canada ..... | 82        | 3     | 10   |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
|                                           |           |       |      |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Salaries .....                            | 2,269     | 18    | 0    | 443       | 12 | 8  |                |    | 82 3 6                              |
| Pensions .....                            | 443       | 12    | 8    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
| Contingencies .....                       | 82        | 3     | 6    |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
|                                           |           |       |      |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |
|                                           | £         | 2,795 | 14 2 |           |    |    |                |    |                                     |

This amount does not include the Blankets, provisions, and other contingencies paid for direct by the Commissariat.

Out of this the Secretary of State in his Despatch of Feby. 21st, 1856, No. 2, has intimated the willingness of the Imperial Government to continue the payment of the Pensions after the Grant is withdrawn.

The additional charge then thrown on the Indian Funds by the stoppage of the Imperial Grant will be £2,352 1 6 sterling, or \$11,446 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>100</sub>.

The General Fund, the interest on the funded accumulations of which now amounts to \$1,988 annually, is charged with salaries as follows :

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Accountant.....              | \$ 1,560 |
| Chief Clerk.....             | 400      |
| Deputy Receiver General..... | 200      |
| Messenger.....               | 120      |
|                              | <hr/>    |
|                              | \$ 2,280 |

This fund is also liable for all the postages and such other contingent expenses incurred on account of the Tribes of Upper Canada as are not covered by the Imperial Grant.

The Tribes in Lower Canada, on Lake Superior, and the North Shore of Lake Huron, though still requiring active supervision, are unable from their poverty to contribute much towards their management. Some of those in the Eastern Sections of the Province support local Agents for the collection of trifling rents due to them, but they are unable to bear any further diminution of their small Revenues.

Taking therefore the foregoing, figures the fixed annual liabilities of the Department must be considered to be \$17,316  $\frac{7}{100}$ \* irrespective of contingencies now defrayed from the General Fund, and the allowances made by the Tribes themselves to Chiefs, Interpreters, Missionaries, Surgeons and Schoolmasters. As these last mentioned allowances have been always made from the local funds of the several Tribes, no provision need now be made for them.

To meet this sum of \$17,316  $\frac{7}{100}$  as we have before stated, the funds at our disposal properly liable to such charges amount to \$6,118 20 from the land funds, and \$1,988 from the General Fund, amounting in all to \$8,106 20.

It will be necessary then either to reduce the staff of the Indian Department until its expenses are diminished sufficiently to be covered by the foregoing sum, or to seek from other sources such help as will enable it to meet its outlay.

For the examination of the former alternative it may be well to glance at the number of the Officers employed in this Branch of the Public Service, and the duties expected from them.

The Governor's Secretary for the time being, is *ex officio* Superintendent General, and receives no pay for his services in the latter capacity. His duties as such are thus given by the Commissioners in 1844: "To attend to all matters which concern the Indian Tribes generally or individually, and more particularly the affairs of those Tribes which have been collected together and settled upon lands; To visit them frequently in their villages and to endeavour by all possible means to stimulate them to exertion, and persuade them to devote their attention to the cultivation

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| * Imperial Grant..... | \$11,446 76 |
| General Fund.....     | 2,280 00    |
| Six Nations.....      | 3,590 00    |
|                       | <hr/>       |
|                       | 17,316 76   |

“ of the soil ; To advise and council with them on their former condition  
“ and position in society as contrasted with their present prospects of im-  
“ provement, and to point out to them the absolute necessity that exists  
“ for their becoming civilized, of having fixed and permanent places of  
“ residence, and adopting the habits and customs of White people as a  
“ means of preventing their utter extinction ; To impress on their minds  
“ the deep and lively interest which the British Government has always  
“ felt for the improvement of their moral, religious and social condition,  
“ which can only be effected by a hearty co-operation on their part.

“ To see that each Tribe is provided with suitable houses, with Cattle,  
“ Farming Implements, and such other things as may be necessary to  
“ conduce to their comfort, and promote their civilization. To point out  
“ to them the advantages of Education and of becoming Christians ;  
“ to take care that they are provided with proper Ministers of the  
“ Gospel, and convenient places of Worship ; to establish Schools among  
“ them ; to take care that proper Teachers are appointed, and that proper  
“ books are used in such Schools. To protect their lands from the intrusion  
“ of White Settlers. To superintend the disposal of such of the lands as  
“ may be sold for their benefit, and cause the proceeds to be safely invested  
“ for their use. To ascertain annually the numerical strength of the several  
“ Tribes. To keep the books and accounts of the Indian Annuities, of all  
“ sales of property, and all investments made on their account. To con-  
“ duct the General Correspondence of the Department, and be the Channel  
“ of communication between the Government and the Indian Tribes, on  
“ all matters either civil or political.”

The Superintendent General is assisted at Head Quarters by a Chief Clerk and an Accountant : The former of these Officers performs the usual duties of a Corresponding Clerk, drafts the routine letters, and files all documents which come into the office ; His salary is at present \$1,200. The duties of the latter should be properly restricted to his own branch exclusively, namely : the keeping of the various accounts opened with the different Tribes, with the Commissariat, and on account of the General Fund. The accounts with the Tribes include those for their Annuities, as well as their land funds. These latter again are twofold in their character, embracing not only the balance sheets, with the Tribes, but also the accounts with the purchasers of all the sales of Indian Lands ; The accountant has to keep all these, examine the payments, transfers, and assignments, and compute the interest, and when the land is paid for in full, he has to make out the reference to the Crown Land Department for the Patent Deed. He is also charged with making out all the warrants for the Governor General's signature which are drawn upon Indian Moneys. He also conducts part of the correspondence relating to land matters, and examines the accounts and Pay Lists of the Local Superintendents. The accountant gives security to the amount of \$8,000.

As no money for land is properly receivable by the Indian Department under the present system, the Deputy Receiver General receives a salary of \$400 from the Indian funds, for the services rendered by him in keeping the books of this branch in the Receiver General's Office.

Under the arrangement made in 1845, the Chief Clerk would rank as the officer in charge of the Department during the absence of the Superinten-



dent General, and the charge of the Records then proposed to be given to him would make this the most proper position for him. In consequence however of the long service and great experience of the present accountant, the latter has, by special agreement with Colonel Bruce, been considered rather in the light of an Assistant to the Superintendent General, who is necessarily taken up with his duties as Secretary, and, from the nature of his appointment, has much to learn on first assuming office. Mr. Chesley is therefore to be considered at present as in charge of all the Indian Records at Head Quarters, and as responsible for the discharge of the business during the absence of the Superintendent General.

Before leaving this branch of our subject, it may not be amiss to quote the regulations respecting the payment of moneys to the Indian Department; They are in fact identical with those given by Mr. Oliphant in his Report to the Earl of Elgin, in 1854, as then in practice with respect to the Six Nations' funds. "All sums due to the Indian Department are paid by the purchaser into some Chartered Bank, to the credit of the Receiver General for Indian Account. Duplicate receipts are given by the Bank, one of which the Superintendent retains, and the other he sends to the Receiver General, notifying in his monthly return to the Department each separate transaction. These last returns are compared by the Accountant at Head Quarters, with the accounts of moneys transmitted to the Receiver General. By these means large sums would no longer be concentrated in the hands of Local Superintendents, who are thus exposed to more than ordinary temptation, because there is no adequate check furnished by which peculation can be discovered, until it is so extensive as to involve losses of the most serious character."

We may add that since the Saugeen Sales have been carried on at Head Quarters, the check so imposed has been considerably weakened, inasmuch as it is impossible to prevent parties, who reside in the Country, from sending money direct to Head Quarters. As the Superintendent General under the present system gives no security, an opening is afforded by which loss might accrue to the Indians.

To carry out the business of the department throughout the country, the province is divided into five districts, each under the charge of a local superintendent. The first of these embraces the whole of Eastern Canada and a small section of the upper province. The second stretches from the western limit of the former district to the head of Lake Ontario; it also comprises the territory of the Saugeen, as well as all the Indian lands about Lake Simcoe, and some of the islands in Lake Huron, and is confided to Captain Anderson. The affairs of the Six Nations on the Grand River, and those of the Mississaguas in the township of Tuscarora, occupy the exclusive attention of Mr. Thorburn who acts as a third superintendent. The tribes resident throughout the western peninsula of Canada are under the charge of Mr. Talfourd, while to the care of Captain Ironsides, the remaining officer, are committed all the bands occupying the Manitoulin Islands. He also visits from time to time the tribes on the northern shore of Lakes Huron and Superior, but this does not form part of his regular duties, which are confined to the island of Manitoulin of which he is local superintendent. The assistance of a clerk is allowed both to Captain Anderson and Mr. Thorburn, while Mr. Bain further lightens the

labors of the latter by acting as warden of the timber of the Six Nations. The frequent trespasses on the Tyendinaga reserve have led to the appointment of a ranger of their forests also.

The superintendent in Lower Canada has been in the habit of carrying on much of the business with the tribes through the medium of local agents. These persons are appointed by the several tribes with the sanction of the Government, and are principally employed in collecting the rents and other dues from those holding leases of the Indian lands. They are also the depositaries of the public money of the several bands to which they are attached, and make payments thereupon according to the written orders of the chiefs. They are however allowed a discretion in matters of this sort, and should refer any disputed point to the visiting superintendent for his decision. They are under bonds to the Government to considerable amounts, but receive no salary, their only remuneration being derived from a per centage on the moneys which they receive.

An agent too has been appointed to carry on the land sales in part of Captain Anderson's district. He is also Crown Land Agent for that section of the country, and receives no pay from the Indian Department, to which however he gives special security of \$4,000. He is allowed a commission of 5 per cent on the sales effected and carried out by him.

Four of the superintendents are paid by the Imperial Government, as follows :

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Lower Canada, (now vacant).....    | \$1,400 |
| T. G. Anderson.....                | 1,400   |
| F. Talfourd.....                   | 1,400   |
| Captain Ironside only receives.... | 1,000   |

as travelling expences are not supposed to be entailed upon him in the discharge of his duties.

Those holding the two first appointments have also been permitted in many cases to retain 5 per cent on the land sales in their districts if carried out by themselves. This indulgence has not however been uniform, as in cases where the sales have been large the commission has been reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The superintendent of the western district does not receive this allowance, as his labours are lightened by the acceptance by Mr. Thorburn of the supervision of the Six Nations and Mississaguas of the New Credit.

This latter officer receives \$2,190 paid by the Indians themselves. All the superintendents, except Captain Ironsides, give security to the amount of \$8,000. As hardly any money passes through the hands of this last gentleman except the annuity of the Lake Huron Indians, it was deemed sufficient security to require only half of the above mentioned sum from him.

Special commissioners are from time to time appointed to carry out the provisions of special enactments of the Provincial Legislature regarding the Indians, but they receive no remuneration for these duties.

It will be seen that a few of the missionaries to whom the religious care of the Indians is confided, are paid by the Imperial Government, and that

two schoolmasters on the Manitoulin Island draw their salary from the same source.

Such then is the regular staff of the Indian Department, nor does it appear numerous if it be considered that to it are confided the interests of a people scattered from the confines of Labrador on the one hand to the shores of Lake Superior on the other--that this people are ignorant to a great extent of the language of the people which environ them, that they are the objects of exceptional legislation, that they occupy lands eagerly desired by the whites, and that they are a trust specially accepted in former times by the Crown of Great Britain.

We must however endeavour to reduce the discrepancy between the expenditure of the Department and the funds applicable to meet that expenditure so far as may be possible without materially decreasing the efficiency of its action or breaking faith with any of the individuals now employed by it. We therefore proceed to consider what reductions may be immediately made, and what further retrenchments may be reckoned upon, after the expiration of interests now existing, and which cannot properly be interfered with.

We find the present juncture to be favorable for the remodelling of the Lower Canadian branch of the establishment.—We disapprove highly of the system which has been allowed to grow up of transacting business through the local Sub-Agents.—These persons are, it is true, under Bonds to the Government, so that the danger of embezzlement of funds by them is, to a certain extent, guarded against; but as they receive no salary, they are independent of control, and in great measure irresponsible to the Department.

Ill health and other causes have latterly interfered with the active supervision, which the late Superintendent of that district should have exercised over the Tribes under his care, so that years have elapsed since many of them have been visited. As might have been expected, disorders have arisen, and in some cases have grown to a great height in consequence of this, and we believe that the Tribes of Lower Canada would be more efficiently looked after, and their grievances more speedily redressed than they have hitherto been if visited annually by an Inspecting Officer from Head Quarters.—We therefore propose to abolish at once the offices of Visiting Superintendent for Lower Canada, and also that of Interpreter for that section of the Province.

To stimulate the exertions of the local sub-agents and to bring them more under the immediate control of the Government, we propose to allot to each of those now holding office at Caughnawaga, St. Régis and St. Francis, \$100 annually. As the Micmacs of the Restigouche are isolated in their position and especially liable to suffer from trespass without speedy means of redress, we propose to appoint a local agent for them also. We consider this is due to them, from the desire manifested by them to adopt steady habits of industry. The Tribes too in the Saguenay are now in great measure dependent on the good offices of a Gentleman who has kindly undertaken to distribute the share of the Provincial grant allotted to them, and look after their interests gratuitously. It may be found advisable to make provisions for an Agent for them also, especially

as they are beginning to evince a desire to relinquish their roving habits, and apply themselves to settled pursuits.

The salary of these agents should be the same as that of the others, \$100. For this pay the agents should, in addition to their present duties, be bound to make the Statistical Returns usually furnished by the superintendent, and correspond directly with Head Quarters, thus becoming the immediate channel of communication between the central office and the Tribes. They should too from time to time furnish any information called for by the Superintendent General which it may be in their power to supply.

The salaries, exclusive of those to the missionaries, now standing on the vote of the Imperial Parliament for Lower Canada, are

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Visiting Superintendent..... | \$1,400 |
| Interpreter.....             | 400     |
|                              | \$1,800 |

These would under this arrangement cease at once. The expense of the proposed Agencies would be \$500, thus making an immediate annual net saving in this branch of \$1,300.

In Upper Canada we encounter a different state of affairs. The more recent civilization of many of the Tribes renders it imperative that they should not be lost sight of by the Government, and the greater value of the land reserved for their use affording greater incitement to trespass and plunder, obliges a more careful watch over them. We do not therefore consider it possible to make any immediate reduction in the system of superintendence in this section of the Province.

There are however two charges now borne on the Parliamentary Grant which we should gladly see continued, if the means at our disposal remained undiminished; Justice to the Indians' trust funds however, compels us to admit that when that grant is withheld, the allowances to the missionary at Carrodoc, and the Chaplain at the Manitoulin Islands ought not to be continued. The former has other duties which prevent him from devoting a sufficient portion of his time to the Indians to allow us conscientiously to recommend that his salary should be made a permanent charge upon their revenues. We may add that the services said to be rendered by Mr. Flood at the date of the Commissioners' Report in 1844 far exceeded those now acknowledged to be performed by him.

The place of the latter is in great measure supplied at Manitoulin by another Clergyman supported by other funds, and while we are fully sensible of the services rendered in many ways by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, we feel that circumstances have arisen which have greatly impaired his usefulness as a Resident Missionary at that post. We feel it our duty therefore to recommend that a year's gratuity should be offered to these gentlemen in consideration of their labours, and we hope that these stations will not be neglected by the benevolent Societies, whose aim is to promote Christianity among the Native Tribes.

Statistical account  
1844, 5.  
Rev. R. Flood's evi-  
dence.

The English school too at Manitowaning is practically useless among the Indians there, and while we recognize Mr. Rawson's claim upon the Government in consideration of the time he has devoted to his work in their service, we do not feel justified in asking that he should be continued in his present situation. We therefore recommend that he should be placed on the retired list on the same footing as the two gentlemen above mentioned.

We would also express a trust that he may be appointed to the first vacancy which may occur among the Schools of his denomination now in existence among the Indians of Western Canada.

At the same time looking to the want of English instruction now apparent at the Wikwemikong school on that Island, we recommend that an English teacher be appointed to that institution on the same terms now engaged by Mr. Jenneseaux, namely: \$243, 35.

The saving thus effected would stand thus:

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Revd. Mr. Flood's salary .....               | \$400      |
| “ Dr. O'Meara's “ .....                      | 973 35     |
| Mr. Rawson's “ .....                         | 365        |
|                                              | <hr/>      |
|                                              | \$1,738 35 |
| Deduct School Master's salary at Wikwemikong | 243 35     |
|                                              | <hr/>      |
| Net decrease of Expenditure .....            | \$1495     |

Such are the reductions which we consider to be the utmost practicable at present.

In a Report of the Honorable Colonel Bruce, when Superintendent General in 1854, it is stated that “under existing regulations” the appointments held by Missionaries and School Masters “excepting those on “Manitotin establishment, will be discontinued at the death or removal “of the present incumbents.”

We have already noticed the reasons which have reluctantly caused us to deviate from the regulations then in force.

We pass on therefore to consider the prospective reductions contemplated by Colonel Bruce in other instances.

It would appear to be an arrangement understood by all parties, that the payments now made to the Missionaries in Eastern Canada, would not be continued on the death or removal of the gentlemen now drawing pay in that capacity from the English Government.

We may therefore reckon upon the stoppage hereafter of the following charges:

|                                              |          |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Revd. Mr. Boucher, at La Jeune Lorette ..... | \$225 96 |
| “ “ Marcoux, at St Regis .....               | 203 35   |
| “ “ Maurault, at St. Francis .....           | 225 96   |
|                                              | <hr/>    |
|                                              | \$655 27 |

In Western Canada the post now ably filled by the Revd. Mr. Jamieson will be placed in a similar condition, making a further reduction of \$400.

The Six Nations pay their Superintendent a salary of \$2,190, besides an allowance for a Clerk of \$800 in addition. This was granted to him in consideration of the delicate and intricate business entrusted to his care in unravelling the complicated land cases. The Warden of their Forests also receives \$400.

We conceive that as the business for which Mr. Thorburn was specially appointed, has been nearly brought to a close, that his successor might be fairly put on the footing of the most lately appointed Visiting Superintendent, who receives a salary of \$1400, without any extra allowances. We also believe that Mr. Bain's place as Warden might be quite efficiently filled by two persons who should divide his duties between them, and receive the same salary as the Ranger of Tyendinaga Reserve, namely: \$100 each. By these means a saving of \$1,790 may be ultimately effected in the management of the Six Nations alone.

Captain Anderson is also allowed the aid of an Assistant which might be dispensed with in the case of his successor, but as the business of the Central Department is likely to be considerably increased, we propose that he should then be transferred to Head Quarters, where he could be usefully employed as a copying Clerk. As he is an Indian, his services as an Otchipwe Interpreter could also be put into requisition with benefit to the public service, and we readily embrace the opportunity thus afforded for recognizing the employment of a duly qualified Indian in the Department devoted to their interests.

At the Head Quarters the paid establishment now stands thus:

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Mr. Chesley.....             | \$2,040 |
| “ Turner.....                | 1,200   |
| Deputy Receiver General..... | 400     |
| Messenger.....               | 120     |

We conceive that the arrangement proposed by the Commissioners in 1814 would be a more equitable division of labour. We therefore recommend that when a successor to the present accountant be appointed, his duties be strictly confined to the functions appertaining to his office as such, instead of combining with them those of assistant to the Superintendent General.

We are of opinion that a thoroughly competent accountant could be obtained at the rate of \$1400—and we therefore recommend that that sum should be fixed as his salary. In consideration of the increased duties and responsibility attaching to the situation of Chief Clerk, we advise that an increase be made to the yearly emoluments of his Office of \$200.

We do not see any reason why the accounts of the Indian Department should not be regularly audited like those of any other Public Office, and we therefore submit the propriety of the preparation of a monthly balance sheet which should be laid before the Governor General.

If this suggestion be adopted, we conceive that the allowance now made to the Deputy Receiver General in behalf of his trouble with Indian Moneys, might reasonably be struck off and the whole system of

accounts be carried on within the office itself; this would effect a further diminution of expence as follows:

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Present expenditure..... | \$3,760 |
| Future ".....            | 2,920   |
|                          | 840     |
| Saving.....*             | 840     |

We believe then the total immediate reduction which is practicable to be as follows:

| LOWER CANADA.                                                                                     |            |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Present Expenditure.....                                                                          | \$2,455 27 |            |
| Proposed do. ....                                                                                 | 1,155 27   |            |
| Net saving.....                                                                                   |            | \$1,300 00 |
| UPPER CANADA.                                                                                     |            |            |
| Present Expenditure.....                                                                          | 14,759 70  |            |
| Proposed do. ....                                                                                 | 12,964 70  |            |
| Net saving.....                                                                                   |            | 1,495 00   |
| Total present saving.....\$                                                                       |            | 2,795 00   |
| In addition to this, there may be hereafter as before explained, a further the reduction of ..... |            | 3,685 27   |
| Making a total reduction ultimately of.....\$                                                     |            | 6,480 27   |

This would leave a fixed expenditure of \$14,521 76, which must be met at once besides the incidental charges which come under the head of contingencies.

Under this are included the outlay for Office Rent, for the Local Superintendents, postage, fuel, stationery and travelling expences. It appears that last year the sums paid for these items amounted to \$1311 10, which may be considered as about an average of the expenditure on this account; as though the Commissioners' expences have been included in this sum, the travelling charges which will be annually incurred in the visits of Inspection may fairly be set off against any unusual payments made under this head to the Special Commissioners.

We cannot therefore safely reckon a smaller amount than \$16,000, as a round sum, which must be provided for as the yearly expence of the Indian Department, after making the utmost reductions which we consider to be consistent with good faith, and the efficiency of the public service.

As before stated, the Indian funds now fairly applicable to meet this charge amount to only \$8,106 20 annually, leaving a deficiency of, say, in

mere departmental expences \$5,000, which must be met from some other source for the present.

It is true that if the claims brought forward by some of the Tribes, which in our judgment are well founded, be allowed, they would some what reduce the above sum, as some at least of them, would be liable to the percentage hence forward to be levied on the land funds; but these questions are not yet decided. We cannot therefore reckon upon any immediate assistance from this source. Another fund may also prospectively conduce to swell the required amount, but it too is not immediately available,—We allude to the fees paid in the transfer of Indian Land. If a purchaser of a lot not wholly paid for, wishes to transfer his interest therein to another person, it has been customary to exact a fee of \$3, on the registration of such transfer or assignment, in the Indian Office. If such conveyance is received by any of the Agents or Superintendents, the officer so receiving and recording is, under the present regulations entitled to one half of the fee: the other moiety being handed to the accountant. If the transfer is handed in at Head Quarters, the whole payment is made to the last named officer. We propose that whenever any of these posts shall be vacated by the present Incumbents, such fees shall no longer appertain to his successor, but be borne to the credit of the general management fund. It is difficult to ascertain exactly what sum could be made use of, but some estimate may be formed from the payments made to the accountant at Head Quarters on this behalf during the last year which amounted to \$223. It will be remembered that this branch of revenue is not likely to be permanent, but will cease after a few years, when the land sales shall have been perfected. Still, we are of opinion that if the arrangement be made for pensioning some of the older officers, some thing may eventually be drawn from this source.

Meanwhile we must look our position in the face, and we do not see any way of escaping from the strait in which we are thrown but by having recourse to assistance from without.

Assuming then that extraneous aid will be necessary during a certain time for the support of the Indian Department, we naturally turn in the first place towards the English Government who have hitherto made provision for this purpose.

Their present decision is to withdraw the Imperial Grant at the close of two years; We have at a previous part of this Report entered at length into the grounds on which we conceive the Indians to have an equitable claim on England for continued aid, and we would now strongly but respectfully urge that this resolution may be reconsidered, and that a limited sum, say £2000 sterling, be given annually for 10 years for the benefit of the Indians. We say ten years because we trust that by that time the proceeds of the land sales will have increased so largely that the Indian funds will without injury be able to defray all the expences connected with their management; especially as these expences will be then reduced by greater economy. We hope too that by that time the improvement in the condition of many of the Tribes will enable them to take their place among the ordinary population of the Country, and free them from many of the charges incident in a constant and careful super-



vision. We have asked for a sum of £2,000, because looking forward to such a change in the position of the Bands, we wish during the interval which must elapse before it can be safely carried into effect, to fit them so far as we can, for it. We must therefore estimate for some what more than may be ultimately required to pay the salaries and contingencies of the Office.

We see from the accounts current furnished to the Department by the Commissariat that the unexpended balances standing to the credit of the Indians from the Imperial grant, amounted at the close of the last financial year to £15,983 14 9 stg. It is true that this sum only exists on paper, inasmuch as like all money similarly appropriated by parliament, the portion of the vote not actually expended reverts to the public chest. Still it has been accorded for the benefit of the Indian management, and we should rejoice if Her Majesty's Government feel themselves at liberty to act on the suggestion which has been already made to them, of applying a portion of this surplus to the purchase of annuities for some of the Officers, who have devoted the best portion of their lives and energies to this branch of the public services. According to our views such an application of this fund, would be at once a well merited acknowledgment of the past labours of these Gentlemen, and if combined with the scheme which has been sketched above, would increase the efficiency of the Department as well as immediately contributing to its economical management.

There is another item, the payment of which we consider ourselves justified in urging the Imperial Government still to continue. We allude to the issue of rations to a few aged and infirm Indians in Lower Canada. The amount so expended during the year ending March, 31st, 1857, was £76 17s. 8d. Stg. This bounty forms the only support of 10 unfortunate individuals, who from privation of sight, or similar causes, are disabled from seeking their own livelihood. The Tribes to which they belong are for the most part indigent, and we hope that Her Majesty's Government may be induced to put these allowances on the same footing as the pensions now guaranteed from Imperial Funds, namely, that they will be continued during the lives of the present recipients, with the understanding that no fresh names are to be added to the list.

Were these arrangements agreed to, the English Government would no doubt be put to greater expense than they at present contemplate; but the annual outlay would be less by one third than it now is, and as it is proposed for a stipulated period only, the extent of the obligation would be definite.

We trust that the Imperial Authorities will not think as unreasonable in asking them to make this addition to their bounty.

If, however, desirous to free themselves from any further burden on account of the Indians, the English Cabinet deem it inexpedient to entertain this proposal, we must then fall back on the Province. We conceive the Indians to have a strong claim upon it inasmuch as it is the actual recipient at present of the advantages arising from the cessions of territories made by the Indians.

We therefore proceed to lay before Your Excellency, the terms on which in our opinion an arrangement might be entered into, which would

prove advantageous at once to the Indian interest, and those of the Province at large.

Unless the Indians are to be abandoned altogether, we conceive that it is of the highest importance that for a time at least, the Government should have such a control over them, as would be afforded by the part payment of their Officers. If the tribes defray the whole expence of their management, while still so liable to be misled, and deluded by the artful and designing, they will be very likely to demand that they should have a voice in the nomination of the Officers; a risk would thus be run either of giving raise to discontent and turbulence, or of allowing the supervision of some of the bands to fall into incompetent or undesirable hands.

1st. The Provincial Government then should engage to meet during a period of ten years all the expences of the Indian management, which could not be covered by the proceeds of the per centage appropriated to this object from the land sales.

2nd. They should also guarantee a sum of \$2000 annually, for the same period;---This money should be devoted to the advancement of the aborigines in civilization, and to preparing them by improved education for ultimately abandoning the isolated position which they now hold in the midst of the white settlers, and becoming an integral portion of the population of Canada.

We have already shewn the great exertions which the Native Tribes have made to obtain the advantages of a solide education for their children; how they have taxed themselves for this purpose to an extent quite incommensurate with their revenues.

It is quite clear to us, that they cannot justly be asked to continue making this sacrifice when they are also called on to contribute largely to the expences of their own management, and ultimately to assume the whole burthen of it. The liberality which the Province has always manifested in all matters connected with education, and the advancement of its people, induce us to feel assured that it will not demur to this request on behalf of the Indians.

3rd. The government should assume the payment of the pensions which have been asked for from the Imperial authorities, in the event of the latter refusing to comply with the request. We feel so strongly the claim of the old officers to some recognition of their services, that we trust Your Excellency's advisers will not decline to agree to this stipulation in their favour. The charge thus imposed in the Provincial revenues must in the course of nature be limited to a very few years; or if the system of purchasing annuities be adopted, a small outlay would enable these old servants of the Crown to pass the brief remainder of their days in well earned repose.

4th. If the Canadian Executive agree to undertake these payments, we are prepared to recommend the following arrangement :

That the Patronage of the Department should be in the hands of the Colonial Government, and that the appointments to the several posts connected with it should be made by the Governor in Council, as is the case with other Provincial Offices. If the aid hitherto afforded by the Imperial

Government be withdrawn, it is but equitable that its control over the Department should cease likewise.

5th. As under this scheme, a considerable portion of the expenditure of the Indian Department would be defrayed for some time from the Provincial Revenues, we conceive that the accounts at the office should be annually submitted to the inspection of the Provincial Auditor, and examined by him; this would be a further precaution, in addition to those now existing against any peculation, or defalcation by the Officers of the Department.

6th. The Indians in their turn should at once cede at a fair valuation to the Province, such land as shall be previously decided not to be necessary for their own use.

A question may here be asked whether the Government are not pledged to abide by the proclamation of 1763, a document on which many of the Tribes rest their claims, in part at least to the lands now occupied by them.

We are convinced that the Executive would be unwilling to lend their sanction to any arrangements, which involved even the semblance of a breach of faith towards the Indians; we will therefore proceed to examine this point, and to explain according to our views, the proposed transfer is coincident with the true interests of the Indians.

The words of the proclamation are as follows :

“ And we do further declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories not included within the limits of our said three new Governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson’s Bay Company; as also the lands and territories lying to the west-ward of the sources of the Rivers which fall into the sea, from the west and north-west as aforesaid. And we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of the lands above reserved without our special leave and license for that purpose.

“ And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any land within the Countries above described, or upon any other lands, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

“ And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing of lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interest, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians.

“ In order therefore, to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, We do, with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians, of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of

“ our Colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlements; but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians to be held for that purpose, by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colonies respectively within which they shall lie; and in case they shall be within the limits of any proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the use and in the name of such proprietories, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose.”

In the first place, we look to the past history of the Indian settlements in Canada to learn how far the foregoing injunctions were sufficient to preserve the Reserves intact from unauthorized intrusion. We there see, reiterated attempts at infraction of such injunctions, and even when those orders were strengthened by Penal Statutes, the efforts to evade the Law became so numerous, that in parts of the Country a compromise had to be effected with the trespassers. The transfer of improvements on land by an individual Indian for valuable considerations to a white squatter was an affair of frequent occurrence. The evils arising from such irregularities led to much trouble and disturbance. The Bands have therefore been induced to surrender to the Crown some of the disputed tracts, the pre-emptive right to purchase being in most cases subsequently offered to the squatter.

This course may have become a necessity, but the adoption of such a system cannot be too strongly deprecated. In fact the more stringent Indian protection Acts have been passed to meet the difficulty; still the facts are fresh in the memory of many, and it must be remembered in dealing with these lands that the sympathies of the Country at large are with the squatters

The Crown itself, too, while adhering to the letter of this Proclamation Appendix No. 35. have, as appears in a former page of this Report, purchased large tracts from the Indians for a mere nominal sum, sometimes in goods, sometimes for an annuity utterly inadequate to the value of the land.

By ceding their land at a valuation as proposed, the Indians would have the further advantage of *at once* enjoying the interest arising from the proceeds of the land, instead of waiting several years for the payment of the instalments as they become due. The benefit accruing from this to the old Indians is very considerable, as it increases the means of livelihood accessible to a class too much wedded to their old semi-barbarous customs to form an industrious or useful class of the population of the Country.

The younger portion of the Indian Race may be led to form new and civilized habits, but in our opinion all that can be done for those now advanced in life, is, so far as may be possible, to give them the means of support in exchange for the land they occupy so unprofitably.

To secure however the interests of the Indians from any pressure from without which might lead to a sacrifice of their lands at a depreciated value, it appears to us that the safest course would be to give to the Indian property the additional security afforded to a private trust by the Judges of the Superior Courts. The Indian property is strictly a “Trust Property,” as much as any lands or funds vested in Trustees for a private “cestui

que" trust. As however a great latitude must necessarily be left to the administration of the Indian Office, we do not propose that any further interference should be given to the Judiciary of the Province in the conduct of its affairs, than its sanction in all transfers of land, or in the investment of moneys belonging to the Indians. Were this safeguard interposed, we do not see that it would be absolutely necessary in most cases to obtain the consent of the Indians to a surrender, where such surrender appeared to be clearly for their benefit. We propose then that, so soon as it shall have been decided what portion of the Indian Reserves are necessary for the use of those now rightfully entitled to occupy them, three Valuators should be appointed, one by the Crown on behalf of the Indians, another to act for the Provincial Government, while the third, to be nominated by one of the Superior Courts in either section of the Province, should be appealed to in case of disagreement between the former two.

The decision of any two of these Arbitrators, when approved by the Court as above mentioned, should be final.

There are however exceptional cases, 1st. Those in which grants of certain tracts have been made under the Great Seal to particular bands. Under this head would come the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté and the Six Nations in the Grand River.

We cannot say that these have profited by their advantages so as to make similar grants to a band advisable for the future. There are some good farmers among them, but their peculiar position has led to a recklessness of conduct, and impatience of control, which augurs ill for their prosperity. Even in these cases a question might arise; These tracts so patented come under the proclamation for the protection of Indian lands, and all squatters may be dealt with, not as trespassers on ordinary private property, but under the special enactments relative to the Indian Reserves; still the Letters Patent having issued, we cannot propose any direct interference with their land.

2nd. There are certain Islands, where the Indians have congregated on the invitation of the Government; Of this class are Walpole Island in the River St. Clair and Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. Though there is much land lying waste in these tracts, the Indians especially on the former Island are doing well, and we cannot advise that they should be removed.

3rd. There are instances in which Tribes have been already located by the Government. In these cases farms have been laid out and houses built upon the lots for them.

The size of the lots appears to us to have been in some cases disproportionately great, and in consequence the whole have materially decreased on value from bad cultivation, while the timber has been stripped, under pretence of clearing, to be sold for firewood.

As the Indians were however placed upon these lots in a footing believed by them to be permanent, we do not recommend that they should be disturbed in the quiet occupation of the lots, which they at present actually occupy, though we are fully alive to the depreciation of the

property belonging to the Tribe occasioned by the recklessness of Individuals.

In proposing this exemption, however, we are of opinion that the indulgence so accorded must be to some degree modified by the measures for concentration which we believe to be necessary for the economical superintendence of the native Tribes.

The steps which we propose to attain this object, will be found at a subsequent page.

Supposing these exemptions to be made, there would still remain in Upper Canada, the following Tracts which might be dealt with in the manner proposed above, namely, disposed of for the benefit of the respective Tribes on terms approved by the Court of Chancery :

Chippewas of the Thames,  
 Hurons of Anderdon,  
 Chippewas of Saugeen,  
 Lakes Huron and Simcoe,  
 Sarnia,  
 Alnwick,  
 Rice, Mud and Scugog Lake Indians,  
 Indians in the N. West.

We do not think that such terms are exorbitant; The advantages accruing to either side may shortly be put forward as follows :

The Indians gain a settled income, not so large perhaps, as they might if their lands were sold by auction, but it is one involving no trouble or uncertainty and accrues immediately.

Their Superintendants will be relieved from much of the trouble now entailed upon them by the protection of the waste lands, and the sale of those brought forward for settlement. They will therefore be able to devote far more of their time to actual inspection, and supervision, whereby the Indians will be proportionately benefited.

The jealousy now entertained against the native race by their white neighbours will disappear when the land, the cause of strife, is put within the power of the latter.

The Province will gain a large accession of valuable land, whereon to locate part of the stream of immigration flowing into the country.

Not only too, is the land so obtained valuable in itself, but it will materially enhance the value of the surrounding districts, now separated from each other by the Reserves acting as barriers to prevent direct and easy communications from one hamlet to another.

The Colony will obtain this land at an easier rate than if it were surrendered in the usual way, and sold by auction for the benefit of the occupants.

If any one be disposed to object to the stipulation of paying part of the cost of management of the Indian Department, let him cast his eye Appendix No. 33. over the table mentioned before. He will see that in Western

Canada, besides the lands on Lakes Huron and Superior 16,137,836 acres of their land were ceded to the Crown by the Indians at an average rate of 1½d an acre; he will remember that the Province is now reaping and has for years past enjoyed the benefit which accrues from these lands; he will consider too that the Indians contribute largely to meet the expenses connected with them; that they have also hitherto burdened themselves heavily to raise the means for the education and christianization of their children. We think that upon weighing these facts, he will not deem it unreasonable that we ask this flourishing colony, to give from the riches which she accumulated out of the Indian lands, a small sum to assist for a few years in raising the Red men to that position among the rest of the population which we still hope that they may ultimately occupy.

If the Government of Canada accede to this proposal, and on the foregoing conditions lend their assistance for the maintenance of the Indian Department for a limited time until the resources of the latter shall be able to bear the whole charge of the expenditure connected therewith, we would strongly urge upon them the propriety of appointing a permanent head to that Department. Such an officer would be able to give his undivided attention to the Indian interests, and by actual acquaintance with them in visits of inspection, become conversant with their habits and wants. Such a personal knowledge would enable him to carry out a consistent system for their amelioration. What is the case now?

The Governor's Secretary is necessarily partly engaged by his other duties; he is, in all probability a stranger, not only to the Indians, but to the Country at large, and from the nature of his appointment, vacates the office of Superintendent General soon after he has mastered the intricate details of the business, leaving his successor to go through the same apprenticeship. In what this business, when properly performed, consists, has been already shewn at a former page of this Report, and we will not therefore enlarge upon it here.

We are not forgetful of the causes which led to this present arrangement being adopted, but we conceive that if large security were given by the person holding such an office as permanent head of the Indian Department, and if a regular and efficient audit of the accounts were instituted, no risk would be run commensurate with the advantages which would accrue to the Indians from such an appointment.

Even if it be decided to be more advisable that the Governor's Secretary should remain *ex officio* Superintendent General, we would represent the benefit likely to arise from the appointment of two Inspecting Officers, one for each section of the Province. These persons would in great measure obviate the necessity of regular visits to the Tribes on the part of the Superintendent General, as their periodical Reports would furnish to Head Quarters more complete information than is at present accessible, and enable the business to be carried on more punctually and satisfactorily than at present. The Indians too, from the frequency of such visits of inspection, would feel themselves to be objects of some care on the part of the Government, and might be stimulated to greater exertion.

In any case we are convinced that one of the most necessary steps to be taken for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians, is the ap-

pointment of local Agents, who should reside among each of the more considerable Bands in the Upper Section of the Province. They should be chosen from respectable Yeomen who ought to instruct the Band, to which they were attached, in farming. Each of them should also report immediately to the Visiting Superintendent of his district any infraction of the Laws either in the matter of trespass, or the sale of spirituous liquors. They ought moreover to assist in the preparation of the Annual Statistical Returns, but should have no power to dispose of land or receive moneys; They would be expected to endeavour by advice and example to aid the Indians in their advance towards civilization. Their continual presence too would tend to check local jealousies and feuds. The beneficial effects of a similar system are still to be traced in the prosperity of some of the settled Tribes of Eastern Canada, especially those on the Upper St. Lawrence. The salaries of such local Agents should be proportioned to the duties allotted to them, and might vary with the numerical strength of the several Bands to which they are attached.

In no case need they exceed \$400, one half of which should be paid by the Tribe themselves, except in the North Western districts. Our views with regard to that section of the country in this particular will be detailed further on. In addition to their pay, they should receive a small lot of land with a house. This they should hold under no more permanent title than a license of occupation, which might be cancelled in case of misbehaviour.

If such a system of local Agencies were established in connection with the annual inspections proposed above, we consider that it would be possible on the first vacancy to dispense with one of the Visiting Superintendents; The reduction so effected might be made a partial set off against the increased expenditure which would be incurred by the appointment of the Inspecting Officers.

At the same time while we have thought it our duty thus to put forward what we believe to be necessary for making the Indian Department really efficient, we confess that we must trust entirely to the liberality of the Government, whether Imperial or Provincial, for the means of carrying our suggestions into execution; The Indian funds, as before shewn, are totally inadequate, for the present at least, to sustain even the reduced charges which they have been called upon to bear.

Various schemes have from time to time been proposed for the apportionment of land to the Indians. An examination of these several suggestions will shew that they may be divided at once into two classes, the one advising the total seclusion of the Aborigines from contamination by the White settlers, the other hoping by constant intercourse to assimilate the habits of the two races.

The separatist system has been adopted as a measure of Government policy in some of the States, and has been tried on a small scale in this Country. In this last instance the location of the Indians was intended to be their permanent home; the same objections do not therefore lie, at least in the same degree against it, as are urged with so much justice against the course pursued towards the Indians in the Western States, where they



are from time to time forced to abandon their homesteads and retire before the advancing wave of White immigration.

The annual reports made by the Head of the Indian Department in the United States embody the returns made to him from each of the Missionaries and Agents throughout the country. Their testimony is unanimous in deprecating the system of frequent removal as practised in the Western Territories. The Indian, naturally averse to labour, cannot be induced to exert himself while he feels that he may any day be deprived of the land on which he is located, and while his congenital restlessness is strengthened by the change of domicile, his greediness for the means of gratifying the whim of the moment is fostered by the large sum of ready money promised to him to gain his acquiescence in the move. This cherishes his habits of relying on other sources than his own, and of improvidently contracting debts whereby he becomes the victim of the rapacious trader.

Such are the results of the system of driving the Indian before the advance of the white population.

It encourages them in many failings without affording them that protection from contamination which its advocates claim.

The extensive Reserves in many parts of this country have also tended to illustrate the defects of the secluding mode of dealing with them.

As they have in general been scrupulously respected, there are on a small scale, retreats into which no white settlers intrude.

The natural apathy of the Indian character, and their inherent desire to wander without restraint, hinder their advancement, while their position as minors freeing them from all responsibility leads them to abandon self reliance, and trust to government to help them in all their difficulties.

There are other reasons too why this plan is objectionable; a Country situated as Canada is, with the increasing tide of emigration setting into it, is not one adapted for locking up large tract of fertile lands for the sake of a few individuals, who are too idle to reap the benefit of them. At the same time, the faith of the Government may be to a certain extent pledged by the Proclamation of 1763, and by the policy adopted by the Crown hitherto, not to disturb the Indians in the lands occupied by them, nor to take possession of such Reserves save by their permission, and in virtue of a voluntary surrender on their parts; we have however expressed our opinion on this point before.

The settlement formed by Sir Francis Head on the Great Manitoulin Island, was a practical experiment to test the advantages to be derived by isolating the Indians from improper influences, and at the same time giving them the advantages of religious and secular instruction and supervision. This beneficent scheme has not however from various causes met with the success hoped for. Much of the civilizing influence of their officers is lost upon the Indians, who are allowed to relapse into their vagrant habits in pursuit of game and fish, instead of being actively encouraged, and incited by example to adopt a life of industry whether as farmers or mechanics.

The attachment of the natives to the parts of the Country where they have been born and brought up is extreme, and it cannot therefore be wondered at, that they have in many cases refused to exchange their present Reserves for lands in the north and west, fertile perhaps, but much more inhospitable in climate and productions than the rich tracts now occupied by them in the Western Peninsula of Canada. This disinclination on their part to remove has thus been another of the causes of failure in the Manitawaning settlement: The Tribes did not congregate there as was intended and hoped.

But whatever may be the advantages in theory in keeping the Indians as children of nature, shielded from the contaminating vices of the whites, we believe that practically the system must be a failure unless it be accompanied by stringent police regulations prohibiting the sale of spirits, and erecting as it were a barrier which may effectually exclude those restless pioneers who occupy the debatable land lying in the frontier of the civilized Country. It is plain that in a Country like Canada this is in most cases impossible.

Such being then the objections to the system of endeavouring to keep the Indians entirely separate from the whites, it remains to look at the question from the other point of view, and see how their interests may be affected by allowing the whites to settle close to them, and by so doing endeavour to make the Indians by degrees an integral and useful portion of the population of the Country.

In so doing however it must not be overlooked that gentlemen of philanthropic views, and great experience, demur to such a course as exposing the aborigines to greater temptations both to licentiousness and drunkenness,—the two besetting sins of the Indians. There are some who go so far as to deny the lawfulness of marriage between individuals of the different races, as breaking down the natural barriers marked in visible characters on the aboriginal inhabitants of North America.

But without going so far as this, if it could be shewn that the above mentioned vices preponderate greatly among the settled Tribes, then it would be the duty of Government to pause before deliberately placing them in so dangerous a position.

The answers made to the queries put by the Commissioners in 1842, tend to prove that there is no very great amount of immorality occasioned by the proximity of the white population to the Indian Villages; cases of women living in a state of concubinage with white men are comparatively rare,—while the evidence adduced this year goes to shew that such Rev. Mr. Vogler's evidence. practices are prevalent among the Indians themselves at a very early age.

It is our opinion that they are more likely to fall a prey to these temptations, while living in a semi savage and impoverished state than if settled in their own farms in the midst of a thriving and industrious population:—lawlessness and want of self restraint are likely to be rife in proportion to the distance from regular and established authority.

The accounts too of the health of the settled Tribes are already much more favorable than those of the Tribes hovering on the borders of civili-

zation.—Epidemics are less fatal, while the diminished exposure checks the ravages of consumption, and of febrile attacks consequent on the hardship inseparable from the precariousness of a hunter's life. The more regular supply of wholesome food is another cause of the improved sanitary condition of the settled Tribes.

On neither of these grounds therefore would there seem sufficient reason to reject summarily the plan of Compact Indian Reserves as part of the settled population of the Country.

It now remains to see how far this system may, by the advantages which it offers, counterbalance the evils which are alledged to be fostered by the intermixture of the whites with the Indian people. Instances are not wanting either in Canada or the United States to shew that compact Reservations surrounded by the whites, are a state favourable to the civilization and progress of the Red Man. In Michigan the tribal organization of many Bands is completely dissolved; and the franchise with all the other rights of citizenship exercised by the Indians. They have good farms with much surplus produce, and are beginning to turn their attention to handicrafts and mechanical arts. They thus form an integral part of the population of the State, on the same footing as their white neighbours. This is a step to which we have not yet attained in Canada.

But while as a general rule we believe the "separatist" system to be unadvisable in the settled districts of Canada, we are of opinion that it might be beneficially carried out in the wild districts bordering on Lakes Huron and Superior. Nature has provided a refuge for the wandering Tribes of that section on the Great Manitoulin Island. Its size, its fertility, and its proximity to excellent fisheries point it out as a locality where the system could be carried out with less difficulty than elsewhere.

It is true that hitherto the attempts to induce the Indians to congregate there have proved a failure; it is equally true that weighty influences are at work to retain them in their present half civilized state, eking out a scanty subsistence by the produce of the chase, and the sum realized by the sale of their peltries—and we do not conceive that the causes which have led to the failure of the settlement are inherent in the system. A more energetic and careful example and oversight would prove a stimulus to their exertion, while regulations respecting trade, and above all the enforcement of the Acts against the sale of spirituous liquors, would go far to put a stop to the grievances which have been put forward so lucidly by the Missionaries at Manitoulin.

We believe then that the preferable course to be adopted in Canada must partake both of the separatist system, and also of that in which the Indians are located with the white population. Which of these elements will predominate must depend upon the locality of the band.

In the settled districts the size of the tracts now set apart for the Indian seems to have been calculated rather with a view to their avocations as hunters than with the idea that they could ever occupy them as farmers. Even now after the immense cessions which have at various times been obtained, the Reserves are quite disproportionate to the numbers and means of the bands residing in them.

The settlement of the surrounding country by the whites, has long since driven away the game, and the Indians for the most part occupy small patches of clearing dotted about in the large tract belonging to them, while the rest remains utterly unimproved. It is true that a difficulty presents itself at present in endeavouring to obtain possession of the waste parts of the Reserves. The Aborigines have been hitherto treated to a certain extent as Sovereign Princes, as Lords of a soil which yet they were not possessors of. It is this anomalous position which has given rise to much of the difficulty connected with these lands. No territory can be taken possession of except by a voluntary surrender from the Indians, while they are aware to a certain extent, of both the strong and the weak points of their title, and feeling the pressure of the tide of immigration, refuse to cede a part of their possessions for fear of being deprived of the whole.

The unwillingness on the part of the Indians to surrender has been greatly increased by the losses they have suffered through the carelessness and dishonesty of those appointed to watch over their interests.

They have ceded every large tracts of valuable land without receiving one penny of compensation, and it will not be until these losses have been somewhat repaired that we can expect them often to give up voluntarily more of their Reserves. The large sums lately realised by the sale of the Saugeen territory will go far to counteract the unfavourable impression under which they have hitherto laboured, and its effects are indeed already apparent. To aid this growing desire to exchange their lands for lasting annuities derived from the proceeds of the sales, we earnestly recommend in all cases in Western Canada, where a final location of a band shall be determined upon that each head of a family shall be allotted a farm not exceeding 25 acres in extent, including an allowance of woodland where they may obtain fuel; that for such farm he shall receive a license giving exclusive occupation of the same to him and his heirs for ever, on condition of clearing a certain number of acres in a given time. These documents should be so drawn as to prevent the Indians from disposing of their interest in the land, except with the consent of the government; and might be revocable in proof of habitual intemperance, or for continual neglect of the same. Further inducements might be held out to the Indians by laying out on their farms a certain proportion of the sums realised by the sale of the ceded territory. It is true that the present occupants have only a life interest in the land, but such an application of the proceeds cannot be fairly considered a misapplication of the Trust as the improvement to the property would be permanent. At first sight, the extent to which we have limited the farms, may appear small, but it will be seen from a comparison of the Returns which we have received from the different Local Superintendents that the average quantity of land actually under cultivation on most of the tribes of Western Canada does not exceed 17 acres, and this amount has only been reached in the case of the Six Nations. We have excluded from the calculation the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, inasmuch as the system of farming in shares is so extensively carried on by mutual arrangement between this Tribe and the neighbouring white population, that no correct inference can be derived from the returns of this band. The same remark also applies, although in

a minor degree, to the Six Nations. As however we do not propose to interfere with either them or the Mohawks, the extent of their clearings is comparatively of little importance for the point now under consideration.

The average quantity of land actually tilled by the other Tribes in Captain Anderson's district, does not exceed 6 acres : In the Western district the returns shew an average of upwards of 14 acres, but this includes the Oneidas who purchased farms already partially cleared by whites ; a portion too of the tilled land on the Sarnia Reserve was performed for the Tribe by the government.

It must also be remembered that the returns of the Superintendents are based in great measure upon the calculations made by the Indians themselves of the extent of their farms, and it is easy to believe that the quantities so given are in consequence rather over than under estimated. Any one accustomed to Indian farming will remember the irregular patches of land half covered with fallen trees and straggling patches of brushwood which they call fields under cultivation, and a glance at the returns of produce as compared with the land said to be tilled, will shew that we are not in error in our conclusions on this point.

There is one curious feature connected with the advance of civilization among the Indians, which at first seems difficult to account for--namely, the taste for agricultural improvement by no means keeps pace with their progress in point of mental cultivation. In this way, in some settlements, founded under the greatest advantages, the number of acres under tillage has actually diminished. The Indians live more comfortably, and their houses are more tidy, but the less addicted to the pursuits of the husbandman.

The explanation of this apparent anomaly we believe to be this--in the Indian's original state, his ignorance of the European languages, and the timidity natural to the savage, drives him into habits of seclusion and aversion from mixing with his white neighbours. The lands reserved for his tribe though they no longer afford him the means of subsistence by the chase, still give him scope for gratifying his habits of roving. When however he has advanced a stage, and through the education afforded him at school, finds himself able to converse with the settlers, his shyness wears away while his deeply rooted love of change, and taste for travelling, resolves itself into a desire to visit the towns and settlements within his reach, where by light manual labour he can earn a sufficient livelyhood without trusting solely to his farm for support. Could we succeed in implanting habits of thriftiness, we might look upon this desire for intercourse with the white man, as an unmixed benefit--but the money which the Indian earns is squandered immediately ; he lives better than before and dresses more respectably, but the failure of his employment leaves him in the same penniless condition as before ; and he still alternates between comparative comfort and complete destitution as he did in the days when he trusted to his bow, and his traps for the means of sustaining life.

So long as this continues we must view with a certain distrust the wish for abandoning their farms which some of the more educated evince. We expect that the system of a fixed location secured to each family will

by giving them a direct interest in the land itself, tend to turn their attention to the improvement of it--and we suggest that barns should be erected on each Indian farm from the proceeds of the land sales. At present they have in many cases no means of storing their crops, and this affords an additional temptation to their habits of improvidence, by affording an excuse for disposing at any price of whatever produce they may not require for their immediate necessities.

A review of the present condition of the several villages which have been built by Government for the Indians will shew the deplorable condition of decay into which long continued neglect has brought them. The Indian is content to inhabit a hovel so dilapidated as to be hardly tenable, without exerting himself to put it into repair. We would therefore suggest that in all cases where bands are so located, a small portion of their annuity should be reserved as a fund to meet expences of this sort as it is of little use erecting for them comfortable houses unless they are obliged in some way to take care of them afterwards. We do not propose to touch the land in Lower Canada in any part of this scheme; the tracts which the bands in that section of the Province occupy in settled districts are almost without exception so small as not to afford any surplus after allotting a farm to each family--many of them indeed are too small to admit of the whole band being so located. Large tracts which have been handed over to them under the Act 15, 16 Vic. c. 106, and on which Mr. Olyphant relied in his scheme for funds, are so remote as to be at present almost if not quite unsaleable. For the Government to resume them now at their present valuation, would be only to recall with one hand the favor which they extend on the other. The same remark does not apply, at least in an equal degree, to the lands in the Upper Lakes--and we believe that measures for concentration at two or three points might be successfully adopted, which would unlock a great deal of fertile and valuable land.

Some system of concentration of the small bands must we think eventually be adopted; but before developing the details of any particular plan we think that it would be advisable that there should be a comprehensive inspection and report on the agricultural capabilities of the Manitoulin Island, Garden River Reserve, that at Batchewanaung Bay, Walpole Island, or such other places as may seem the most fit for such a purpose. We have no doubt that the bands now occupying lands on the small lakes, north of Lake Ontario, would be easily induced to collect at Munsey Town, where some of their brethren are already located; but looking to the relative value of land in the two localities, we do not think it advisable to promote by artificial means the increase of the Indians in the latter part of the country.

Even after offers have been made to the Indians both of annuities, and of selling their reserves for their exclusive benefit, we doubt not there will be several bands who will refuse a voluntary cession on any terms. In such cases we do not consider that the interests of the country at large are to be thwarted by the prejudices of a small portion of the community. We perceive that so far back as 1838, Lord Glenelg wrote as follows; after approving of written titles to their lands being given to the Indians, he proceeds to urge the propriety of a measure, whereby "It shall be in

“ the power of the Government, should the Indians not cultivate the  
“ lands, to remove them hereafter to other hunting grounds, when the  
“ advance of settlements may render such a measure expedient, but if  
“ they should cultivate it, then to contract the limits of their reservation  
“ to such an extent as would leave them the means of procuring an ade-  
“ quate and comfortable subsistence.” And further “ However rigidly the  
“ rules respecting the disposal of lands may be observed in general, and  
“ it is necessary to observe them with the utmost strictness, yet if in any  
“ case it be for the clear advantage of the Indians to depart from those  
“ rules, the departure ought without hesitation to be sanctioned.”

We believe that the period has now arrived when the Government should exercise such an authority, and in cases where the Indians obstinately refuse to accede to any terms of surrender, we are of opinion that gentle means of coercion might be applied without prejudice to their real interests.

We therefore submit to Your Excellency, in case the Imperial Cabinet decline to continue even a modified grant for the support of the Indian office, the propriety of obtaining from the Colonial Legislature an Act authorizing the Indian Department to deal with the unpatented reserves in Upper Canada in the manner proposed above, namely, to oblige the rightful occupants to accept lots of the sort previously described, and to cede the remainder to the Province in the terms we have detailed.

The tribes on the upper lakes are in many respects in a peculiar position. The Roman Catholic Missionaries in their able paper respecting Appendix No. 28. Manitoulin Island, set forth the evils resulting to the Indians there from the present irregular system of trade.

“ We will now draw a line between the resident and the travelling  
“ or transient Traders.

“ There are three Merchants or Traders now residing on the Island, one  
“ at Wikwemikong, one at Manitowaning and one at Mitchikiwetinong.  
“ This year, however, (1856 and 1857), in open defiance of the law which  
“ excludes from the Island all strangers, and notwithstanding all the  
“ efforts and opposition of the Missionaries, aided by the Indian Chiefs,  
“ with a view to the real interests and welfare of the nation, no less than  
“ five traders have established themselves at the village of Wikwemikong,  
“ for about a year past, amongst whom are two Americans, and at the  
“ moment of writing these lines, (25th September, 1857,) they are there  
“ still.

“ The following is the mode of traffic pursued by the resident traders,  
“ during the summer and winter months, seasons during which the  
“ Indians have nothing to exchange for goods, the traders sell them all  
“ that they may require on credit. Their purchases are generally objects  
“ of but little intrinsic value, and are chosen by the Indians more on account  
“ of their color and form than for their actual worth; for as a rule the  
“ trader's object is more to gratify the frivolous and childlike tastes of the  
“ Indian than to provide for his real wants. Objects of every day use are  
“ sold at an advance of three, four or five times their original costs.  
“ When the spring or autumn arrives, the traders get possession, so far as  
“ they can, of the sugar, potatoes, and fish that the Indians may then have,

“ at extremely low prices fixed by themselves. Their reason for acting  
 “ in this arbitrary manner is, they allege, to restore their own credit, and  
 “ protect their own interests, for they are well aware that a large number  
 “ of the Indians will be unable or unwilling to pay their debts in full, and  
 “ the traders in this manner indemnify themselves by exacting from the  
 “ small number of Indians whom they succeed in compelling to pay at all,  
 “ debts which in the Indians’ eyes appear enormous, and which in justice,  
 “ were the Trader to act with honesty, would not amount to more than one  
 “ third of the sum claimed. This credit system has not thus far answered  
 “ and can never be made to succeed, for while it keeps the Indian in a  
 “ state of slavishness and dependance, depriving him as it does of the fruit  
 “ of his own labour, it eventually ruins the Trader. Of the many Traders  
 “ who deal with the Indians we do not know of one whose affairs can be  
 “ said to be in a prosperous state. As regards transient Traders, it is  
 “ during the spring and autumn, as we have before remarked, that they  
 “ make their appearance from every side. But this is what then happens.  
 “ The Indians who have bought from the resident Trader during the sum-  
 “ mer and winter, well aware that if they carry him their potatoes, sugar  
 “ or fish, they will only be paying debts already contracted, without  
 “ obtaining any thing in return, prefer taking their provisions to the tran-  
 “ sient Trader, to whom they owe nothing, and from whom they at once  
 “ obtain merchandize in exchange.

“ If the transient Traders were contented to sell their goods at reason-  
 “ able prices, the Indian might still find means, during seasons of plenty,  
 “ to purchase what they absolutely require, and yet pay, at least in part,  
 “ the debts that they had incurred with the resident Trader; but this is  
 “ not the case, the transient Trader is equally extortionate in his charges  
 “ with the other, and as he keeps no accounts with the Indian, it is he, the  
 “ transient Trader, for instance the Americans (as has been the case this  
 “ year), who in reality derives all the profit of the traffic.

“ Up to this time as but 2 or 3 Traders have been permitted to reside  
 “ on the Island, the travelling or transient Traders have found means of  
 “ evading the law, by employing Indians to act as their Agents, to whom  
 “ they entrust their merchandize; so that in the one village of Wikwemi-  
 “ kong there are to be found this year 1856 and 1857, one resident and  
 “ five transient Traders, of whom 3 have been there for above a year, as  
 “ well as two Indians acting as Agents; in all 8 Traders in a village  
 “ where but one would amply suffice for the wants of the Indians.”

These Reverend Gentlemen then proceed to expose their plan for  
 remedying these evils. They offer three alternatives with this object:

The first, wherein it is suggested that the resident dealers should be  
 Indians, is purely prospective, and the Missionaries themselves admit that  
 white men are for the present indispensable; we have therefore now only  
 to consider the other two schemes, which are as follows:

1st. That the Superintendent General should cause to be prepared  
 every Spring and Autumn “ a tariff of the price of merchandize usually  
 “ purchased by the Indians, based upon the tariff of Toronto or Montreal;  
 “ this tariff to be transmitted to the Agent on the Island, who would send  
 “ officially a copy to the chiefs of each village to be conspicuously posted



“ up in the store of the resident merchant, with a strong recommendation  
“ to supply the Indians with articles of utility or necessity only. This  
“ tariff should be shewn to the transient merchant, on his arrival at the  
“ Bay, with strict injunctions to conform to it, under penalty of being fined  
“ in a specified sum.”

2nd. That there should be “ at least at Wikwemikong, two resident  
“ traders: one to be permitted to sell on credit, should he wish it, at his  
“ own prices, in accordance with the system now followed; the other to  
“ sell only at certain fixed prices;—the competition thus caused would  
“ tend to diminish the evil, and we are convinced would in a short time  
“ entirely remove it. So much for resident traders.”

“ As to the travelling or transient traders, it would be necessary to  
“ exclude them altogether, on the inference that the legally authorized  
“ resident traders would be sufficient to provide for the wants of the Indians,  
“ (this however is perhaps impracticable); or else to compel them to adopt  
“ the tariff transmitted by the Indian Department; or a tax might be im-  
“ posed upon them, to be applied to the purposes of the village, propor-  
“ tionate to the illegal gains they make in their intercourse with the  
“ Indians.”

This last appears to be open to the following objections: first it recognises the sale of goods on credit to the Indians. Under the enactments at present in force, the price of goods so delivered cannot be recovered by legal process. A trader running the risk of so carrying on his business does so on his own responsibility, being forewarned that he can have no remedy in case of loss. We do not think it therefore advisable to recognize a class of traders who would adopt this system.

Secondly, We are by no means sure that the exclusion of periodical dealers, many of whom are from the other side of the lakes, or the imposition of a tax upon their vessels for the benefit of the island, might not be in opposition to treaties now existing between Great Britain and the United States, or at least at variance with the spirit of commercial legislation in this province. In any case we are convinced that any restrictions of this sort upon trade would be injudicious, and that we must trust more to the efforts of the gentlemen in charge of the Indians to lead them to see the results of such a trade as compared with an equitable barter at the stores of resident traders.

We would therefore suggest the following modification of the second proposition of the Missionaries.

The establishment of suitable stores under license for supplying the Indians with suitable goods at a fixed profit upon the costs and charges as may be agreed upon, and also the publication from time to time of such prices current for Indian produce offered in barter, as will be approved of by the Indian Department to secure the Indians from loss and imposition; this price current list might be drawn up with or without the rise of the market for a given time, as for instance, if the trader says he will take maple sugar at 8 cents per pound, from the 1st of March to the 31st of April, and should the price rise between these periods then in that case the seller should have the advantage of such advance. These price currents should

be furnished to the Indian Department in the months of April and September for all produce received in trade or on account.

It should also be one stipulation in the license that a balance-sheet should be furnished to the Inspecting Visiting Superintendents by the trader, shewing the true position of every Indian's account--if in debt or in credit with the store ; of course such a scheme presupposes the selection of a man of probity for the post of storekeeper, and his license would be revocable upon proof of dishonesty.

The Island of Manitoulin is an Indian reserve, and as such comes within the scope of the various Acts affecting Indian lands. We conceive therefore that there would be no infringement of any existing rights in establishing such a system as this. The other reserves at Garden River and Batchewanaung Bay may require a different course, but before touching on them we consider it advisable to notice some other points which have been enlarged upon by Messrs. Hannipeaux and Ferard. We allude first to the laws which prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. A point which concerns so nearly the vital interests of this people, and the success of any measures adopted for their amelioration cannot be deemed unworthy of serious consideration.

The Reverend Gentlemen mention three causes of the inefficiency of the present laws :

1. The infrequency of the visits of the Head of the Indian Department ;
2. The inefficiency of the Local Agent entrusted to carry out those laws, and the difficulty of collecting witnesses ;
3. The impracticability of obtaining legal evidence from savages ignorant of the nature of an oath.

They accordingly propose that Constables under the superintendence of the Agent should be appointed to maintain the strict performance of the law, that conviction of any violation of that law should be punished by heavy fine, and that any Indian who shall be proved to have received any intoxicating liquors shall be bound to inform against the person who has supplied him, under penalty of notoriety by having his name affixed to some public place. Further that the Chiefs should be authorized to visit all ships touching at the Island for the purpose of trade, in order that all liquor which they may find should be destroyed. In case of refusal by the master to consent to such destruction, the Chiefs to be empowered to forbid any merchandise to be landed.

Upon these suggestions we would observe that :

1. The Missionaries themselves point out a partial remedy for the first difficulty--we mean the increased facility of communication with the Island. We have proposed a further alleviation for the evil by recommending the appointment of a permanent head of the Indian Department, whose whole attention should be devoted to the interests arising therefrom.

2. As regards the second point, we would submit that the resident Superintendent is invested with the powers of a Custom House Officer, and it is to the authority with which he is thus clothed that we look for the effectual stoppage of illicit traffic in spirituous liquors. Any laxity on his

part must be a matter for departmental scrutiny and censure. We object to the appointment of Constables from among a section of the population incapable of exercising municipal rights. We doubt the possibility of imposing penalties not authorized by law. We are not convinced of the practicability of obliging the Indians to turn informers, and we have not sufficient confidence in any of them to trust them with the "droit de visite" especially in cases where intoxicating liquor is in question. Besides we are of opinion that there would be great impropriety in giving the Chiefs any peculiar authority beyond their own reservations.

We repeat then that our hope of suppressing this trade is in the rigorous exercise by the Superintendent of his powers as a Custom House Officer, and in the moral influence of the Missionaries, which already appears, by their own account, to have its effect at the settlement of Wikwemikong, if not elsewhere.

3. For the third defect of the law, we must also trust to the spread of Christianity, and the knowledge thereby imparted to the Indians of their duties and obligations.

There is another subject brought prominently forward by the Clergymen at Wikwemikong which we do not feel at liberty to pass over in silence. We mean the division of the Island among the different denominations.

It would appear, under the first formal reservation of the Island for the Indians, that no stipulation was inserted in the Treaty respecting the division of the Island between the Roman Catholic and Reformed Religions, and the Pagans.

It is said however, that as a matter of prudence, a partition of the Island was agreed upon, whereby one section was allotted to the church of England, another to the Catholic Church, and the remainder was considered a wilderness wherein the Heathen might wander.

There is no analogous case within our experience, where an Indian Reserve has been so apportioned, and we do not see any reason in this instance for restricting more than elsewhere the meritorious exertions of any christian denomination in reclaiming the savages from Paganism.

We now turn to consider the situation of the Garden River and other principal Reserves of the North Shore of the upper lakes.

On the supposition that a congregation of the Scattered Bands was carried into effect upon one or more of the Tracts in question, two modes of carrying on commercial dealings with them suggest themselves to our minds.

*First.* To extend to them the system already detailed with regard to Manitoulin Island.

*Secondly.* To establish in these Reserves, stores which should be under the control of the Indian Department, and the profit of which might be available to meet the expences connected with the Band at large; In this case the resident agent should also be the factor at the store. He would be at once the officer to collect the money for the Timber cut on the Reserve, as well as the person in charge of the Depôt for supplying the Indians at fixed rates.

Such a Factor being on a fixed salary, the profits of a store as described would go to diminish the charges upon the Indian Revenues, since they might be carried to the credit of the general management fund. We are by no means insensible to the objections which may be raised to the adoption of this latter course. It may no doubt be urged that a Department directly under the control of the Government cannot with propriety enter upon business more properly adapted to private enterprise, and that such a plan would be open to the arguments used against the "Truck System" in England. Though we admit this, however we deem it expedient to observe that a system of barter is at present extensively employed with advantage by recognised establishments in that part of the country, and we would point out that by the adoption of this system in the more remote localities of the Colony, those Tribes which under their present scheme are exempt from taxation might indirectly be brought hereafter to contribute towards the support of the establishment maintained for their protection.

We cannot in this review of what we believe to be for the best interests of the Indians, omit to touch slightly upon the system of book keeping, and accounts, carried on in the Indian Office.

We do not wish to comment at too great length upon a matter which is rather one of departmental detail, but we confess we were not prepared for the delay experienced in ascertaining the state of the accounts of any of the several Bands.

We do not imagine that it is necessary to enter at large upon the books which we conceive might be dispensed with, or those, which in our opinion, are necessary for the clear and methodical transaction of the business entrusted to the Indian Department.

We will only remark that we are convinced that a system of Book keeping by double entry is indispensable, and we recommend that more clear Records should be kept whereby information might be at once obtained respecting

- A. The lands at any period under control of the Indian Department, including a detailed catalogue of the several Treaties with the Indians, and a synopsis of the important stipulations therein contained.
- B. Such lands as have been sold with particulars as to their locality, whereby reference to maps and other documents might be saved.

Combined with this might be a Book—

- C. Of the lands sold on which instalments were yet due with all details of each transaction.

Ample space should be left in this register for transfers and assignments.

But above all we would urge the adoption of such a system of book-keeping, as would shew the situation of every account at one view, instead of the research and the reference to the Receiver General's Office, now necessary under the present system of keeping accounts.

We also submit the propriety of requiring more full Statistical Returns. Much of the delay in the preparation of the Report has arisen from the pau-

city of the information accessible at the commencement of our investigation, a deficiency which we have had to supply from our own enquiries.

We are of opinion that accurate Census Lists, with Annual Returns of the lands under cultivation, the Crops raised, the stock owned by the Indians, together with the particulars of their Villages, &c., should be furnished to Head Quarters by the Local Superintendents. The Census Lists, besides giving the actual numerical strength of each Band, should point out any increase or decrease in the number, together with the cause to which such variation is due. Returns too of the children of an age to go to school, together with Reports of the attendance at the different schools, would be valuable. So also would be any information respecting the progress of the Indians in Christianity, with an account of the several denominations to which they belong.

On all these points we found ourselves almost destitute of information, and we strongly recommend that Returns of this nature should be regularly required from the Local Officers of the Department.

Such are our views in general ; all minor details we leave as matters of departmental arrangement.

We believe that at the present moment (unless in the contingency of the Local Government agreeing to the proposition we have put forward), no further change as regards Legislative Enactments respecting the Indians is desirable, beyond the consolidation of the existing laws.

Some of them appear to be inconsistent one with another, inasmuch as some subsequent Acts, without directly repealing the former law, make provisions irreconcilable with those previously sanctioned, while other enactments are directly over-riden by those passed at a later date. A clear and succinct digest, combined with a short but lucid commentary of the Statutes now governing the Indian Estate would be of incalculable service at once to the Officers of the Department and the Country at large.

We are aware that objections have been raised to the more stringent Enactments for the protection of the Aborigines, as tending to destroy their sense of obligations, and to weaken their independence of character. While these strictures upon them may be to a certain extent true, we cannot admit that they amount to a valid reason for their repeal. The Indians may in some cases have been led to contract debts, knowing that no legal measure could be taken against them to enforce payment. But even admitting this to be the case, very little real injury has been done to the Traders by this Law : Repeated notice has been given to the Merchants warning them against giving credit to the Indians, while a system of leniency, amounting to laxity has, in many cases, been exercised by the Indian Department in paying accounts illegally contracted, but for which some sort of equitable claim could be established.

This we think should in future be discontinued ; the law ought to be strictly enforced, for so long as an Indian has a chance of obtaining credit, his improvidence and prodigality will remain unchecked.

The Traders too charging an exorbitant advance upon the fair price of the articles sold, will run the risk of loss, in hopes of realising an enormous profit by the payment of the debts so contracted. It must be re-

membered also, that the great majority of the Indians are utterly incapable of understanding any written document, and ignorant of the language in which it would be drawn up. Their signatures might often be obtained under fraudulent pretences, to acknowledgements of debts, or other devices for acquiring material advantages from them, if the law did not extend its protection and guardian care to them.

With respect to the subject of Education, and social as well as moral improvement, we have sought the opinion of those whom we considered most likely, from their relations with, or their long experience of the Indians, to be able to suggest measures for this end.

From these answers we now select those which in our judgment have most practical bearing upon the point under consideration. We cannot however but regret the brevity of many of the communications which we have received, as the information intended to be conveyed by the writers loses much of its value by being so compressed.

Rev. R. Deloage. The Rev. R. Deloage, Missionary at Maniwaki on the River Desert, gives his evidence as follows :

“ I think that it would be well to give them a School, with a Master able to teach them, in addition to the other branches of Education, Agriculture in particular ;---With your permission, honorable Sir, I would make a remark,---There is in the Township of Maniwaki a quantity of reserved land, far beyond what the Indians can ever cultivate,---which, should matters remain as they are at present, must always remain untilled. I think then that it would be well to lay out this Township in lots to the Reserve of the first concession in front of the river, leaving to each what he now possesses. The second concession should be reserved on which to settle such of the Indians as would wish to begin farming, and those who would not have sufficient land on the first concession ;---the remainder to be sold at a fixed price.---It would be absolutely necessary that the Missionary be named the agent, or at least that his voice should be heard, should it be found expedient to exclude from the sale parties hostile to the interests of the Indians, otherwise the latter would be debarred from reaping the benefit which it is desired to confer upon them.

“ In order to encourage them the Government might give presents to such as would produce a Certificate from the Missionary that they resided on their land, that they cultivated and improved it, fenced their farms, &c. certain proofs of their good will.

“ Again, it might be found expedient to establish a model farm, where they would receive practical instruction in the cultivation of their lands, and in the breeding of Stock ;---a number of the animals to be reserved each year to be awarded to such as would be distinguished by their zeal and intelligence.

The Rev. J. Maurault. The following is the evidence of the Rev. J. Maurault, Missionary to the Abenakis Tribe at St. Francis.

“ I think that the best mode to ensure and promote the interests of the Abenakis, in every respect, would be to grant them a lot of good land, or else to give to each a certain sum of money, to relieve them from the

“ supervision of the Government, to leave them completely free, and to  
“ grant them all the privileges of Citizenship.

“ Many suppose that our Indians are intellectually weak, and dis-  
“ qualified for business. This is a great mistake, certainly so far as the  
“ Abenakis are concerned they are nearly all keen, subtle, and very intel-  
“ ligent.—Let them obtain complete freedom, and this impression will  
“ soon disappear.—Intercourse with the whites will develop their  
“ talents for commerce. Their transactions would enlighten them, give  
“ them experience, emulation, and a desire to imitate, and even surpass  
“ if possible, the Canadians themselves. Encouraged in this manner their  
“ talents would display and develop themselves, and they would then  
“ make rapid strides in progress and advancement.

“ No doubt some of them would make an improper use of their  
“ liberty, but they would be but few in number.—Everywhere and in all  
“ Countries men are to be found, weak, purposeless, and unwilling to un-  
“ derstand their own interests. But I can certify that the Abenakis gen-  
“ erally are superior in intelligence to the Canadians.

“ I have mentioned above that for the last 16 years there has been  
“ but little perceptible improvement in the condition of the Abenakis  
“ settled here. I must here adduce certain facts which go far to support  
“ the opinion I have formed on the subject. I have remarked that nearly  
“ all those who have left their native village to go and live elsewhere free,  
“ have profited by the change. I know of several who have bought farms  
“ in our neighbourhood, and are now living in comfort. Others have  
“ emigrated to the United States, where they have almost all prospered,  
“ and where several of them have raised themselves to honorable posi-  
“ tions. I know one who is practising with success the profession of a  
“ Doctor. Others have settled in our Towns with a view to learn the dif-  
“ ferent trades. There is one at Montreal who is an excellent carpenter.  
“ But here we see nothing of the kind. Nevertheless, I observe a large  
“ number of young men, clever, intelligent and gifted with remarkable  
“ talents.

“ To keep the Indians in their present state is in fact to exile them  
“ from all contact with the world. I have already said that as a rule they  
“ are looked down upon by the Canadian population. It is easy to infer  
“ from that that such of the Indians as possess intelligence, and understand  
“ their position, are naturally disposed to avoid the Canadians. They live  
“ in retirement amongst themselves, alone, isolated and associating but  
“ with those who are poor and ignorant. They are thus deprived of the  
“ incalculable advantages to be derived from a contact with good society.  
“ They are unable to profit by the advice and example of those from whom  
“ they might otherwise learn much, whose experience would be of benefit  
“ to them. The above facts will amply prove that daily intercourse with  
“ enlightened and educated men is essential to the improvement of the  
“ Indians.

“ To attain so desirable an end it is therefore necessary to improve  
“ their present condition. Let them be no more considered in the eye of  
“ the Law as minors, &c. Give them perfect freedom from Governmental  
“ control, and allow them to hold property. They will then be respected.

“ Soon they would from common interests sympathise with the whites and make equal strides in advancement with them.

“ The plan I suggest would also I think be far more advantageous to the Imperial Government. In fact would it not be far preferable to pay down, once for all, a certain amount, to be distributed among the Indians of Canada, than to expend each year large sums for the management of the Indian Department, in the purchase of presents, &c.

“ Nevertheless, I must remark that the plan I now suggest could not be made to apply to all the Indians in the Country indiscriminately. I am aware that there are, in both sections of the Province, the remnants of Indian Tribes, still remaining in their normal state, and to whom the change would be of little or no benefit. For instance, we have, in Lower Canada, the Montagnais, the *Têtes de Boules*, who are true savages, and who could not possibly live as white men do. It would be utterly useless, for the present at least, to extend to them privileges which they would be unable to appreciate, which could no way benefit them, and which they would in all probability abuse. But this is not the case with the Indians living together in villages, for instance the Micmacs, the Hurons, the Abenakis, the Iroquois and the Algonquins; these Indians are civilized; they are aware of the inferiority of their position, they know what it ought to be, and they see themselves entangled in the meshes of a net which they are unable to break. They envy the happiness and prosperity of those who surround them.

“ We form in general a very erroneous idea of the state of these Indians. We are too apt to judge by the few who are to be found on the shores of our lakes and rivers, living under huts made of bark. These unfortunates are idiots and outcasts who leave their villages and flee from the presence of the missionary to go and live in vice and the most abject wretchedness. There can be no doubt but that those who have never been in our beautiful villages, and have only seen these miserable unfortunates, must entertain no very favorable idea of the Indians generally.

“ It is the same with many of the Yankees, who judge of the Canadians by what they see of those who are to be found living in vice and wretchedness on the banks of the Lakes and Rivers in the United States.

“ In speaking of the Hurons, the Abenakis, &c., how many at once figure to themselves these cruel and ferocious savages of former days, scalping their enemies and living on human flesh. How far this is from the reality. We have nothing whatever to fear from them. They are savages but in name. Their manners and customs, their mode of living, &c., are precisely similar to those of our own Canadians. They nearly all speak both English and French. The Hurons have completely lost their mother tongue. To day our Indians are, with but very few exceptions, *Metis*, or half breeds; here I do not know one Abenakis of pure blood. They are nearly all Canadian, German, English or Scotch half-breeds. Their dress is precisely that of our Gentry.

“ The greater part of the Indians are as white as the Canadians, and the dark complexions we see with many are owing, in most cases, to their long voyages, exposed as they frequently are for two and three



“ months at a time to the burning rays of the sun. But a few weeks of rest and repose in their own homes suffice to restore their original complexion. More than once I have heard visitors express their astonishment, saying that they expected to see Indians where to their great surprise they found white men.”

Rev. N. Dufresne. The Reverend N. Dufresne, Missionary at the “ Lake of the Two-Mountains” states his opinion as follows :

“ XI. The best mode in my opinion, to promote the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the Indian, is to maintain the Schools now established which are found sufficient for the wants of the mission.

“ XII. The best course, in my opinion, to establish Industrial Schools is to adopt the plan followed by the Gentlemen of the Montreal Seminary, who a few years since established in this mission a Model Farm, for the instruction of the young Indians. Its management is entrusted to some of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, well versed in the science of Agriculture. The establishment of this farm has already been followed by satisfactory results; prizes are given to such of the young Indians as make themselves remarkable by their progress; these prizes act powerfully in stimulating them to work; and I have no doubt that the same means would be found equally to succeed with the Indians more advanced in life.”

Rev. S. Huilburt. The following is the evidence of Mr. Huilburt, who is in charge of the Alderville Institution, and is a gentleman whose judgment is of much weight from his great experience among the Indians.

“ 11. I do not consider myself competent to answer this question, nor can I say all that might be said on a question embracing so many important matters as this one now under consideration. I shall attempt to offer an opinion or two.

“ 1st. In order to do much permanent good to this unfortunate people, it is my opinion that a territory or tract of good land should be assigned them of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all the scattered bodies in the Province, and others in the Hudson’s Bay territory, who might hereafter embrace Christianity and become desirous to avail themselves of the advantage of civilization; this land should be secured to them in a way that they could regard it as their own, and that it would be left as an inheritance for their children, for ever secured to them in perpetuity; as many of the bodies are now situated they labour under no small degree of discouragement, because there is a possibility that they may be dispossessed of their little farms, and be obliged in some future day to remove to some place unknown; I think such a plan, if it could be accomplished, would have a decidedly beneficial effect upon their morals; for if the Indians had a large tract of land of their own, they would be far less exposed to the temptations now placed in their way, by designing white-men. I am well aware there would be some difficulty in accomplishing the plan I propose, local feelings, and perhaps some degree of jealousy and ambition among their Chiefs so called, would present obstacles, still I think these obstacles could be surmounted by a kind conciliatory course accompanied with that degree of firmness which prudence would dictate.

“ Perhaps the Indian Department would find it necessary to recommend the abolition of the petty Chieftainships among them, and the appointment of a Governor, and a sufficient number of Magistrates, and other Officers for the good government of such a settlement or colony, as I think could be formed if the plan I propose were carried into effect; If such a settlement of them could be effected, I am of the opinion that it would greatly conduce to the benefit of the Indians, if the Elective franchise in some form should be granted to them,—make them to all intents and purposes British subjects, they would then begin to feel that they were men, and that they were regarded as men by their fellow subjects. I think it unnecessary to attempt to prove that such a plan if effected would greatly promote their intellectual improvement.

“ 2nd. It is also my decided conviction that their annuities as at present received are a disadvantage. The fact that they will receive a pittance annually begets a lazy dependence, and a temptation to contract debts that are never paid. In many instances debts to three or four times the amount of their annuity are contracted with a promise to pay when their payments are received; whatever is necessary for whitemen is also necessary for the Indian; I am well aware that the Indians of North America have not an equal capacity for self government, with the Saxon race, perhaps never will possess the same capacity, hence they will require the oversight and fostering care of their more intelligent friends who have the welfare of the Indians at heart. It might seem cruel or unjust to take their annuities from them, or appropriate what is actually their own to any other purpose, but then could they not serve something like an apprenticeship for a few years, and then be thrown upon their own resources, or their annuities be appropriated in some general way so that all would be benefitted: a portion could be funded for the relief of widows and orphans. My scheme may appear wild and impracticable, and perhaps it is, but it is my firm conviction that some such general measure is the one that the circumstances of the case require.

“ 12. In order to make industrial schools more interesting and efficient, I think there should be shops to teach the more necessary and mechanical Arts, at least a few of the more active ways.”

Rev. G. Anderson. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, Missionary to the Mohawks, Bay of Quinté, writes as follows:

“ I think that it would be expedient, and perhaps the only means to establish Schools of Industry in certain localities, and that all Indian children between the ages of four and fifteen, should be taken from their parents and compelled to attend them.

“ My reason for suggesting that the children should be taken charge of by the managers of the schools at so early an age, is to prevent them acquiring the habit of roving about, which habit when once acquired, is not easily got rid of. The Indians generally take their children from school for the most trifling reasons: and perhaps keep them away for months: and when we succeed in inducing them to go again, they appear dissatisfied, hence the necessity of compelling their attendance. Of course in the schools, I would recommend a religious education, and

"also suggest that land with workshops should be attached where the elder Children would be instructed in farming and mechanical Arts."

Rev. A. Nelles. The Reverends Abraham Nelles and Adam Elliott, Missionaries to the Six Nations on the Grand River, give the following evidence :

"11. To encourage them in the possession and practice of our religion, and the education of their children, to secure to them the undisturbed possession of their farms, and to treat them as we do the white people, and let them see that we do not look upon them as degraded or inferior.

"12. As it is difficult to induce Indian parents to send their children to school regularly and constantly, we think it expedient that a portion of them should be admitted to board and lodge at the school where they receive instruction ; and due care taken that they acquire habits of Industry. The New England Company have a School at the Mokawk Village where the children of the Six Nations receive board and lodging, and instruction in the usual branches of a Common English Education, accompanied by religious teaching ; A part of the boys are also taught some of the most useful mechanical arts, and a knowledge is imparted to the girls of such domestic affairs as may be useful when they return to their parents. A Farm at this Institution for instructing the older boys in agriculture would be an improvement."

Rev. W. Ames. The Reverend William Ames who is labouring among the Moravian Indians at Sarnia, writes on the subject :

"11. Good Preachers, good School-teachers, a secure Title to their lands, and the entire *annihilation* of the Liquor traffic.

"12. I think Industrial Schools very important : I know of no better course than that pursued at the Mount Elgin and Alnwick Schools, in which religious instruction and habits of Industry are simultaneously imparted. Though, I think some of the Mechanical Arts should be introduced."

Rev. J. Musgrove. The evidence of the Rev. James Musgrove, who has the Superintendence of the Mount Elgin Industrial School to which he was removed from the Alnwick Establishment is as follows :

"11. The establishment of the Christian Ministry, and Sabbath and Industrial Schools.

"12. I think our present system of Instruction, with the introduction of Mechanical Trades is the best that can be adopted to bring the Indian youth into habits of Industry, and domestic economy, and that this is the only ground of hope, and should those efforts prove abortive, my opinion is that the Indians as a race in C. W. will in a few years become extinct."

Rev. R. Flood. The Reverend Richard Flood, Missionary to the Indians on the Thames, Muncey Town, expresses his opinion as follows :

"11. By the regular exercise of the Christian Ministry amongst them, together with industrial pursuits properly directed.

"12. I believe that Agriculture should be the chief object to which the attention of the Indian youth ought to be directed. Our Indians are

“more or less conversant with farming, and that which I would recommend, would be an Industrial Farm and Workshop, which by economical management might be rendered well-nigh self-sustaining.

Rev. S. Waldron. The evidence of the Rev. S. Waldron, Missionary to the Chippewas of Sarnia is as follows :

“ 11. Give them an English education in religious principles, encourage them to adopt English customs and habits, and give them all the privileges of ‘bona fide’ British subjects.

“ Provided the means are forthcoming, I would humbly suggest, that all the children under a certain age be placed into schools of industry until their character is established, and their habits formed, then let them be furnished with suitable means of getting a livelihood.

Rev. A. Jamieson. The Rev. Andrew Jamieson, Missionary to the Chippewas, on Walpole Island, expresses his views on the subject as follows :

“ 11. The best mode of promoting the moral and intellectual and social improvement of the Indians in my humble opinion is to keep up religious services amongst them, and to do what we can for the education of the young.

“ 12. The establishment of Schools of Industry I should think would most likely be attended with the best results, especially if in addition to lessons of agriculture, instructions were also given in other branches of Industry, most probably the several denominations of Christians that take an interest in the welfare of the Indians would willingly cooperate with the Government in any such scheme.

Rev. P. Chonet. The following evidence is given by the Reverend P. Chonet, Missionary at Fort William, Lake Superior.

“ 8.--Independently of religious instruction, the best mode to promote religion amongst the Indians, and to attach them to their homes, is to give them the means of cultivating their lands, and render their products available, for instance, so far, we have been unable to devote ourselves to the raising of grain crops ; the first use to be made of them is to convert them into bread, and we have not the means to enable us to build a mill. There is no doubt but that were once the Indians to see a mill, cultivated fields would soon take the place of the wild forests.

“ 11.--The best means for promoting their advancement, both moral, intellectual and social, are in my opinion education based upon religion in the first place ; the chief object of man’s existence is the worship of the Almighty, and the attainment of eternal happiness in the next world ; in the second place, the establishment of a good school for boys, where in addition to the branches of an ordinary education, they would learn the principles of social life, and above all good schools for the young girls, to teach them early the necessity for labour and a love of work, to fit them to become mothers, able to properly rear their children ; and finally to attach the Indians to their homes, as I have already stated.

“ 12. After due deliberation, I do not hesitate to say, from my knowledge of Indian character, that it would be utterly useless to establish amongst them industrial schools.

“ 1. Because the Indian can already provide for their wants by the industry which they have learned from their Missionaries, and which they daily practise.

“ 2. Because the young, more particularly with the Indians, are more apt to copy the vices than the virtues of the whites, and it is difficult to procure Teachers for those schools possessing the necessary qualifications in this respect.

“ 3. Because there is already a sufficient number of artizans, with whom the Indians could never compete, and consequently it would only be enticing the young people into a waste.

“ 4. I have seen a number of examples of this kind on the Manitoulin Island, and the establishment of the school has not succeeded, many indisputable proofs of this are now to be found on the Island.”

The Rev. F. O'Meara, Missionary at Madnetooahning, Manitoulin Island, has stated his views as follows :

Rev. F. O'Meara. “ Having during the first years of my connection with the Indians been strongly in favor of their isolation from white settlements as the best way of securing their advancement in all the particulars named in this query, I take this opportunity of saying that the experience of many years has convinced me that such isolation is not the best mode of securing the desired results, because,--

“ 1st. Such isolation from all intercourse with the whites has proved to be impossible in the present state of Society ;

“ 2ndly. Those with whom the Indians are brought into contact are of the very worst description, whose influence is entirely opposed to their moral, intellectual and social improvement ;

“ 3rdly. There is no market for the proceeds of their industry, nor labour to which to carry wheat to be ground into flour, so that it would be labour thrown away for them to cultivate that grain for which their land is well adapted ;

“ 4thly. They have no means of learning any better mode of agriculture than their own, than which nothing can well be conceived more slovenly or unprofitable ;

“ 5thly. There is no public opinion to deter persons inclined to cheat or oppress them from making full use of the opportunities for doing so, that the distance from white communities necessarily gives, and so their only resource is to remove to other places where they think that they will be beyond the reach of those who would so injure them. I am decidedly of opinion that the balance of advantage to the Indians is on the side of surrounding them with a healthy and well ordered white settlement, which, though of course not without its attendant evils, would on the whole be of much advantage to their moral, intellectual and social improvement, because,--1st. If they must necessarily see much of the evils of white society, it would not then, as is the case at present, be altogether unmixed with good. 2ndly. They would be in the enjoyment of the usual advantages attending a white settlement, such as a market for the produce of their industry--a mill, the use of which would encou-

“rage them to raise wheat--employment as labourers on white men’s farms, and so having the example of white men’s farming constantly before them. 3rdly. There would necessarily spring up an amount of healthy public opinion that would frown down all attempts to oppress or defraud them, and so afford them the reality of that protection of which they now have only the name. 4thly. The attainment of a civilized language, that great and indeed essential aid to intellectual and social improvement, which is utterly impossible for them while in an isolated condition, would be placed within their reach, by opportunities being afforded them of daily intercourse with whites.

“12. I have long been of opinion that the establishment of industrial schools was the only way of securing the blessings of civilization to the rising generation of Indians, and I am convinced that until the intellectual and industrial training furnished by a well regulated school of the kind is placed within the reach of a larger number of the Indian youth than has yet been the case, little will have been done towards elevating them in social position. I am decidedly of opinion that the advantages of such schools should not be confined to the youth of any particular denomination, but that measures should be adopted for placing them within the reach of all; by the sale of portions of reserves, now utterly useless to the Indians, a sufficient sum might be realised for the establishment of an industrial school for each of the denominations now having missions among the Indians of the Province. As to the system of education to be pursued, I think that much time and expense would be saved, by confining the attention of the pupils to those branches which are likely to be of use in the position for which it is desired to prepare the Indian youth--a large proportion of the time should be occupied in teaching them to be good farmers, or skilful mechanics.”

The following is the evidence of the Rev. James Chance, Missionary at Garden River :

Rev. J. Chance. “The best mode of promoting the religious improvement of the Indians, is to impart unto them religious instruction grounded on the word of God. But before religious instruction can be effectually imparted, the Indians in the parts adjacent should be induced to settle down here permanently, and kept from wandering. So long as many are so scattered about, and others who have once settled in the village wander about for months, it is impossible for the Missionary to adopt any plan to benefit them as he could wish. If they were gathered together in one place they would be under the constant superintendence of the Missionary, who would then be able to visit them frequently from house to house, for the reading of the word of God, for religious conversation and prayer. By some trifling reward he could ensure the attendance of the children at the Sunday and weekday schools. Adults could be induced to attend evening classes, and all would have the opportunity of attending the public services of our church on the Lord’s day, and once besides during the week. All of which must tend to promote their religious improvement.

12. “I think schools of industry, such as the celebrated Industrial Schools near Liverpool and Manchester, England, would prove an in-

“ calculable benefit to the Indians. In fact I do not see how they can be raised to any high state of civilization without schools of this description in which mechanical arts are taught and the science of agriculture with its practical application, inculcated. The expence of establishing such schools would be great, but when once established, and in full operation, they might be made self supporting, or nearly so.”

Rev. J. Hannipeaux. The Revs. J. Hannipeaux and M. Ferard, Missionaries  
Rev. M. Ferard. at Manitoulin Island, give their evidence as follows :

12. “ The establishment, simultaneously, of two superior schools at Wikwemikong, with a school of arts and manufactures in which would be exercised at the same time the intelligence and address, both moral and physical of the children, appears to us to be a necessity, owing to the state of semi-civilization to which christianity has brought them. As to a model farm which might be made in a few years, we believe it to be indispensable to instruct the youth in agriculture, according to the system of the whites, as well as to complete his education so as to render them capable of mixing with the white population.”

“ But the establishment of schools of industry would require that the government should undertake the boarding of those children who would be supposed capable of entering it, otherwise it will be impossible to gather them together at stated days and hours.”

“ They must be separated from their families and be governed by a discipline suited to them.” (See mem. art. II, ss. II, III.)

Rev. J. Vogler. The Reverend Jesse Vogler, Missionary to the Moravians of the Thames, gives his evidence as follows :

“ 11. If the Indians could be collected again into a compact Community, much good would result from it. They could then be kept under the supervision of the Missionary and his native assistants; children could attend school more easily, and families distressed by sickness could receive more attention.

“ A second object would be to bring them under the Civil Law respecting property, so that the relatives of a deceased husband and father could not claim and take away all that belonged to him.

“ The third point would be to have no common property, such as farming implements, oxen &c., purchased with their annuity. These belonging to every one, are cared for by no one. The same may be said of joint ownership of Timbered Lands.

“ 12. It appears doubtful whether such a school could be collected successfully among such a small Band, especially if located near the parents, many of whom verily believe labor to be a curse.

“ Several attempts were made on a small scale by myself, and also by my predecessors. When children could even be persuaded to labor, the parents looked upon it as too severe to be constantly at work.”

The opinions so put forward concur generally in there being no such mental or physical deficiency among the Indians as would forbid the attempt to improve their condition ; The generality of them point to a higher standard of Education as one of the most essential steps towards this end.

In other respects however they differ, and we proceed to review the expediency in our opinion, or the practicability of the various suggestions.

We confess we are unable to agree with the recommendations of several of these Gentlemen, that the Indians generally should be at once placed on the footing of their white neighbours ;--The mass of the Native Tribes are in our judgment not yet arrived at that stage, when it would be safe to withdraw all the safeguards and restrictions by which they are now fenced in ;--Such of them as desire it, and are sufficiently educated, may take advantage of the Act of last Session, and assume the same position as the rest of the population, but beyond this, we do not think it prudent to go at present.

To throw them entirely on their own resources, after giving them a little money in hand, as advised by Mr. Maurault, would, we conceive, be equivalent to abandoning them to immediate and irrevocable ruin.

We cordially enter into the desire for the improvement of the Indians, which have influenced the views of the Rev. Mr. Deleage, nevertheless we do not see how the plan for the sale of lands proposed by him can properly be adapted, whether the Department be considered under the control of Government, or as one to which the charge of a special trust is confided.

If the land be thrown open for settlement it would not in our opinion be either possible or advisable to select particular Individuals for the purchasers of the several lots.

While we unhesitatingly admit the great weight due to Mr. Hurlburt's advice, and while we agree with his idea of the advantages which might be expected to accrue from the congregation of all the scattered Bands, we reluctantly confess that we do not as yet see the possibility of carrying it fully into execution. The experiments which have been made with this view are to a great extent failures, nor do we conceive that any thing short of coercion would effect such a concentration as he proposes. At the same time, as we have before stated, we think the time has arrived, when some measures might be adopted to attain this object within certain limits.

The majority of these Gentlemen, namely the Rev. Messrs Dufresne, Hannipeaux, Ferard, Musgrove, Ames, Hurlburt, Waldron, Nelles, Elliot, Chance, Flood, Jamieson, Anderson, and O'Meara, all concur in the advantage to be derived from the maintenance of Industrial Schools, where Agriculture and the Mechanical arts should be taught.--As might be expected there are differences of opinion as to the mode in which these Institutions should be established, and conducted,--but the principle is affirmed by all.

We have already stated the conclusions reluctantly forced upon us, as to the propriety under present circumstances of closing the Industrial Schools now in operation. In our judgment it would be most for the advantage of the Indians, to establish among several of the more numerous and important Tribes, Industrial Schools and Model Farms. The experiment has been tried on a very small scale with some success at Garden River, while the Reports from the United States Commissioners shew the most gratifying results to have arisen from this system.



If such measures were combined with the plan we have recommended of local agents, the Indians would at once enjoy the advantages, of education for their children, the advice and instruction of an officer personally conversant with them, and constantly devoted to their interests, together with the example of a properly conducted system of farming. It probably would not fall within the means at the disposal of the Indian office to combine instruction in Mechanical Arts with such establishments, but we conceive it would be possible to place some of the steadier and better educated boys, who evinced such a desire, as apprentices to various trades in places where they might be under the eye of the Officers of the Department.

The schools should be so arranged that besides the children received as boarders, every facility should be afforded to those desirous of being day-pupils. Great stress should be laid upon instruction either in French or English. It is true that the Missionaries in the North-West districts urge the propriety of some instruction being given in the native tongue, and no doubt it may facilitate the important object of spreading christianity among the adults. In our opinion however nothing will so pave the way for the amalgamation of the Indian and white races, as the disuse among the former of their peculiar dialects. So long as they continue to cling to them, they will remain a distinct people dwelling apart in the midst of their White neighbours. To enforce attendance at the schools, correct returns of all children of an age to go to school should be kept by the Superintendents, and those who refuse or habitually neglect to attend should be liable to be punished by forfeiture for a certain time of their share of the annuities. Rewards too might be given with advantage for proficiency, and for regular attendance, as well as for order and neatness in their persons.

Such a plan is entirely contingent on the aid afforded by Government as we have not sufficient funds to make provision for the support of any such Institutions. Part however of the expence might be borne by the Indians themselves when relieved from their present contributions to the Industrial School. The funded accumulations of those subscriptions might also be made available, either to meet the charges unavoidable at the commencement, or to defray a portion of the annual out-goings. The money due to the Six-Nations, and the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, by the Imperial Government under the agreement made with them by Lord Metcalfe, might also be properly applied to this end among these particular Tribes; for the balance however we must be dependent at least for a time on the liberality of the Government, and we cannot but hope that money so devoted may contribute effectually towards the improvement of this section of the Canadian population.

Another point of vital importance to be kept steadily in view, is the gradual destruction of the tribal organization: It has been proposed to substitute Municipal Institutions, at once for it.

The reasons against such a change however appear to us in the existing condition of the Indians to outweigh its advantages. A premature introduction of such an innovation produced for some time pernicious results among some of the Bands in the State of New-York, and though the

differences thence arising have been ultimately adjusted, it must be remembered that the social condition of the Indians there was in advance of that now obtaining among the generality of our Tribes.

The extinction of tribal rights is provided for usually in the United States by a stipulation in a formal Treaty to the following effect :

“ Article 5th. The tribal organization of said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement, is hereby dissolved, and if at any time hereafter, further negotiations with the United States, in reference to any matters contained herein should become necessary, no general convention of the Indians shall be called, but such as reside in the vicinity of any usual place of payment or those only who are immediately interested in the questions involved, may arrange all matters between themselves and the United States, without the concurrence of other portions of their people, and as fully and conclusively, and with the same effect in every respect as if all were represented.”

This is extracted from an agreement entered into by the President with the Chippewas and Ottawas in the year 1855.

We conceive that all that we could safely recommend at present is that a similar stipulation should, at the discretion of the officers in charge of the Indian Department be made from time to time with the different Bands in Canada, and we hope that great advantages may result from the adoption of such a course.

We have now exhibited at great length the information we have obtained, and the deductions we have drawn therefrom, with the suggestions we have deemed it right to offer on the several topics to which our attention has been directed; we have adopted this course at the risk of being tedious, because we conceived that questions of so great magnitude affecting the Indian interests, should not be disposed of without calm deliberation and without setting forth in full the grounds on which our recommendations have been based.

We now respectfully submit our Report to Your Excellency in the full assurance that the claims of this hapless and interesting portion of Her Majesty's subjects will receive full consideration.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Supt. Genl.,  
FROOME TALFOURD,  
THO. WORTHINGTON.

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## APPENDIX No. 1.

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Queries to the Missionaries and others acquainted with the Indians.

- 1.---How long have you had an acquaintance with any body of Indians ?
  - 2.---What has been their improvement during that time in their moral and religious character and in habits of industry ?
  - 3.---Do you find them improved in their mode of agriculture to any extent since you first became acquainted with them ?
  - 4.---What progress have they made in christianity ?
  - 5.---Since their conversion to christianity, are their moral habits improved ? What effect has it had upon their social habits ?
  - 6.---Do the Indians appear sensible of any improvement in their condition ?
  - 7.---What number are still pagans ?
  - 8.---What in your opinion is the best mode of promoting their religious improvement ?
  - 9.---How many schools have you upon your mission station ? And what number of scholars ?
  - 10.---What number of baptisms have taken place, or do take place at an average yearly, and into what church ?
  - 11.---What in your opinion is the best mode of promoting the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Indians ?
  - 12.---Can you offer any suggestions on the expediency and the best means of establishing schools of industry for the Indian youth ; and the best system of instruction to be adopted in them ?
  - 13.---Do the Indians shew any aptness for mechanical arts, and if so, to what does their genius most lead them ?
  - 14.---Is the general health of the Indians good, as contrasted with the neighbouring white population ?
  - 15.---Do the Indians increase ?
  - 16.---Do many of them emigrate, and what is the cause of their doing so ?
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## Queries addressed to the Visiting and Local Superintendents.

1.---How long have you had charge of the Indians under your superintendence ?

2.---Are they improved during that time in their moral and religious character and in habits of industry ?

3.---Where and in what manner are they settled, whether in villages or upon small farms ?

4.---What is the size and extent of each village, viz : number of houses, barns, &c., and of what material built ?

5.---Do any of the Indians under your superintendence from choice live in wigwams, if so, state the number ?

6.---Is the land cultivated by the Indians under your superintendence subdivided into regular blocks or parcels, or does each Indian select the spot he wishes according to his taste, or is the land selected by the chiefs for him ?

7.---Will you state as nearly as practicable the number of acres under cultivation in your own particular settlements, and also the number of acres cultivated by each family ?

In each case in which the family has no land under cultivation how does it procure the means of subsistence ?

8.---When an Indian is in possession of a piece of land is he secure from the intrusion of other Indians, also has he the power by usage of transmitting it to his heirs, or conveying his interest in the property to other members of the tribe or to other parties ?

9.---Do you find them improved in their mode of agriculture to any great degree, since you first had the charge of them ? To what extent do they cultivate their land in common ?

10.---Can you state the number who have commenced to till the land during that period. What instruments did they use when you first had charge of them, and what do they now use ?

11.---What quantity of agricultural implements do they possess, and are they careful of them ? Do they thoroughly understand the use of them ?

12.---What stock do they possess, and do they pay proper attention to it during the winter season ?

13.---What mode of agriculture do they generally pursue, if it differs from that of the white settlers, in what the difference consists ?

14.---What description of grain or pulse do they mostly cultivate ?

15.---Can you state the quantity each tribe has produced in any one year ?

16.---By whom is the labor performed ? If by the young men, do they take their fair share of the labor ?

17.---Is their fondness for fishing, hunting, &c. as great as formerly ?

18.—What time do they spend in such occupation, and at what season of the year ?

19.—To what places do the Indians under your charge resort for such purposes ?

20.—What effect has the progress of settlement had upon their practices in these respects, and upon their choice of places of resort ?

21.—What progress have they made in christianity ?

22.—To what religious denomination do they belong ?

23.—Do they attend church or chapel regularly, and from choice or other motives ?

24.—Since their conversion to christianity are their moral habits improved ?

25.—Do they appear sensible of any improvement in their condition and desirous of advancing ?

26.—Are any of the Indians under your superintendence heathens ? If so, state the number. What efforts have been made to convert them and what obstacles have prevented their conversion ?

27.—What means of religious worship and instruction do they possess ?

28.—What places of worship have they ?

29.—What is their practice with regard to public and private worship ?

30.—What schools are established among them ?

31.—Do their children attend the schools regularly ?

32.—What number of children attend the schools, and do they show much aptitude in acquiring knowledge ?

33.—Will you describe the mode of teaching in those schools and the nature of the books used ?

34.—Do they show aptness for mechanical arts, and if so, to what arts ?

35.—Are any of your Indians tradesmen, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, &c. ; if so, be pleased to state the number of each, and to what degree of proficiency they have arrived ?

36.—Is the health of the Indians under your superintendence generally good or otherwise, as contrasted with the health of the white population in their neighborhood ?

37.—What are the prevailing diseases or complaints among them ?

38.—Do you find those diseases on the increase or decrease since their civilization ?

39.—Do the tribes under your superintendence increase or decrease in number irrespectively of migration, if the latter, what is your opinion of the cause ?

40.—What is the number of Indians under your superintendence at present, specifying the number of children of an age to go to school ?

41.—Among the Indians under your superintendence what is the proportion of half breeds ?

42.—Is there any marked difference in the habits and general conduct of the half breeds and the native Indians, if so, state it ?

43.—In cases when intermarriage with the whites have taken place, do you find the condition of the Indians improved ?

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APPENDIX No. 2.

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To the Superintendent of the  
Indian Department.

CAUGHNAWAGA, 27 February, 1857.

SIR,

In reply to your circular of the 19th instant, addressed to the Indian Missionaries, I beg to make the following observations which have suggested themselves to me in reference to each of the questions contained in your circular.

1. It is five years since I first came to reside with this tribe of Iroquois Indians, now numbering in this village about 1,400 souls. It is about twenty months since I was put in charge as Missionary.

2. I have not been residing sufficiently long with the Iroquois to have been in a position to note much progress amongst them.

3. From reports that I have received for the past two years, it would seem that these Indians have been taking an interest, before not known, in agricultural pursuits.

4. Our Indians are, on matters of religion, as well instructed, owing to the unremitting attentions of their Missionaries, and their own zeal, as can be desired.

5. History shews us that the Iroquois were Pagans before their conversion to christianity. Their manners and customs, which differ but little from those of their neighbours, afford a striking proof of the happy effects of religion upon their habits, both social and moral.

Teetotalism, scrupulously observed by many of them, has also produced happy results.

6. What prevents these Indians from emerging from the state of poverty for which they are proverbial, is the indolence which is natural to them, and an apathy which, in my opinion, is the greatest obstacle to their advancement and improvement.

7. All the Caughnawaga Indians are Catholics.

8. The Caughnawaga Indians have never been allowed to want religious instruction.

9. There is no school here, nor has there been one, for a considerable time past, the allowance for a Teacher made by the government having been discontinued owing to the small number of pupils attending the school, but on our application the grant has been again obtained, and we trust that before long a new Teacher will be had and the school reopened.

10. On the average, about eighty children are baptized each year. I have already said that all the Iroquois of Caughnawaga are catholics.

11. I am alluding to the Indians of our own Mission exclusively, the religious instruction which they receive, their continual intercourse with the whites, have in my opinion produced the most desirable results in reference to their improvement, moral, intellectual and social. Their spirit of nationality, their attachment to their own language, the absence among them of the perseverance to acquire the ordinary amount of education common to the whites, act powerfully in my opinion in retarding their advancement in civilization.

12. I leave the others to suggest, and if possible carry out, expedients which do not occur to me.

13. I do not perceive amongst the Indians of this Mission, any remarkable talent for mechanics, but few of them taking the trouble to learn the simplest trades. They are however remarkable as being expert boatmen.

14. The health of the Indians is generally good. I perceive no difference in this respect between them and the whites.

15. They do not emigrate, some four or five years since about twenty families emigrated and went in the direction of Lake Huron, but all, with the exception of three families, have since returned to the Village of Caughnawaga.

I must apologize to the Superintendent, if I do not answer as fully as he might desire the questions addressed to me; but the above is all the information that I can give.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. EUG. ANTOINE.

Missionary.

MR. R. T. PENNEFATHER,  
Superintendent of Indian affairs.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

REVEREND M. MARCOUX, St. Régis.

- 1.---Since May, 1831.
- 2.---Since that period the Indians of St. Régis have progressed in a religious as well as an industrial point of view.
- 3.---They have ameliorated their mode of cultivation.
- 4.---Satisfactory progress.
- 5.--- do
- 6.---Yes, they are desirous of improving their condition.
- 7.---None.
- 8.---
- 9.---A school without a teacher since 1856.
- 10.---About 25 or 30 Baptisms, Catholic.
- 11.---Precisely similar means that are or ought to be employed with the whites, education based upon religion.
- 12.---It would be necessary to study this matter closely to be able to give a correct reply. Attempts have been made.
- 13.---The Indians shew as much aptitude for the different trades, and for various branches of art, as the whites in general.
- 19.---The health of the Indians, except during the prevalence of epidemics, is as good as amongst the whites.
- 15.---The Indian population is increasing, but only very slowly.
- 16.---The St. Régis Indians do not emigrate.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

*Montreal, 9th December, 1857.*

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 9th November last, I have the honor to inform you that I received in the month of February last, your circular and the series of questions which it enclosed. I at once answered it, and put my reply in the Post Office, not doubting that it would reach you. But as it appears that you did not receive it, I will again endeavour to answer one by one the questions contained in your circular.

1.---I have been residing amongst Indians for the last thirty-three years, five at Sault St. Louis, five at St. Régis, and twenty-three years



with the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains ; in my replies I will refer only to the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, the Missionaries at the other two Missions will have already replied to the same series of questions. I must remark to you that at the Mission at the Lake of Two Mountains there are two Tribes, one speaking the Iroquois, the other the Algonquin language.

2.--During the twenty-three years that I have resided here, a great improvement has taken place in their character and condition, both in a religious and moral point of view. This amelioration is due to the establishment amongst them of Temperance Societies, which great numbers have joined. Habits of intemperance, which had before then caused great havoc among them, have now almost entirely disappeared. As regards habits of industry, I do not perceive much improvement in this respect, more particularly with the Indians speaking the Algonquin language. These Indians, who subsist almost entirely upon the chase, and pass three-fourths of the year in the woods, have a distaste for agriculture or any other branch of industry. As regards those speaking the Iroquois language, being generally more sedentary in their habits, they have made satisfactory progress in agriculture. Formerly they sowed only potatoes and indian corn, while they now cultivate the other descriptions of cereals, and raise sufficiently abundant crops. The same with several of the Algonquin families, who remain permanently at the Mission.

3 & 4.--I thought I had answered these questions in replying to the first.

5.--Before their conversion to Christianity, their character was violent, brutal, and they always were armed one against the other, but since their conversion they have adopted peaceable and regular habits. They live in peace in the hearts of their families, and entertain friendly relations with those who live with them, as well as the surrounding population. This is owing to the influence of religion, and to the efforts of the Missionaries who have never ceased to preach to them peace and charity.

6.--I believe that the Indians, particularly those who lead a sedentary life, are susceptible of improvement in their condition, and the proof is that they have made considerable progress of late years in agriculture as I have before stated.

7.--All are Christians in our Missions.

8.--In my opinion the best way to promote their religious welfare is to continue the system hitherto followed, namely : the employment of zealous and learned Missionaries, who understand their language, and are able to teach them, to appreciate the beauties and advantages of religion.

9.--There are two schools in this Mission, one for boys, under the superintendence of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, and another for girls, kept by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. The number of scholars in both schools varies from 40 to 60 pupils in each.

10.--The number of baptisms for the last eight years has averaged about 36 each year, all these baptisms were made in the Catholic Church.

11.--The best mode, in my opinion, of promoting the advancement, moral, intellectual, and social of the Indians, is the maintenance of the

schools already established, and which are found sufficient for the wants of the Mission.

12.--The best mode, in my opinion, in establishing industrial schools, is to follow the plan already adopted, for some years past by the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal, who have established in this Mission a model farm, for the instruction of the young Indians, the management of which is entrusted to several of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, well versed in the science of agriculture, and which has already been followed by satisfactory results ; prizes are distributed to such of the young Indians as distinguish themselves by their application and advancement in the study of agriculture ; these prizes stimulate them to work, and I have no doubt that the same means if adopted would prove equally successful with the older Indians.

13.--The Indians in general shew an aptitude for mechanical pursuits particularly for wood work ; there are several in our midst who are carpenters and joiners.

14.--Their general health is tolerably good, but not equal to that of the whites. This is in a measure owing to the fact that the Indians are not so careful in their clothing, subjecting them to maladies from which the whites are comparatively free.

15.--The Indians speaking the Iroquois language have increased in number since I have been living with them ; the same can be said of such of the Algonquins as reside permanently at the Mission. As regards the Algonquin Indians who subsist by the chase, as their stay each year at the Mission is but short, I cannot express an opinion in this respect.

16.--I am not aware that any of our Indians emigrate. The above, Sir, is in substance at least, what I stated in my former Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With the highest consideration,

Your very humble obedient servant,

(Signed,) N. DUFRESNE.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General,  
Indian Department,  
Toronto.

A P P E N D I X No. 5.

MANIWAKI, 27th November, 1857.

Honorable Sir;

As you have honored me with a letter asking me for what information I can give in respect to the Indians, I have much pleasure in replying

to the questions you have put, and will afford you all the information that it is in my power to give. I must premise by saying that I have been brought in contact only with the Algonquin Indians, in which family I include all the Indians to be found on that tract of territory, lying between Lake St. John, the latter not included, and including the Abitibi Post, on the north of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, with the exception of the Indians under the supervision of the Mission at the Lake of Two-Mountains. When speaking of agriculture, I refer only to the Indians residing on the Gatineau. Although some of the other Indians have shewn a desire to follow agricultural pursuits, none of them have as yet done so.

1. For about nine years past my fellow missionary and myself have had charge of the religious and moral instruction of these Indians.

2. Their progress during this period in a moral and religious point of view has not been very great, neither have they contracted habits of industry, nevertheless some improvement has been perceptible where they have not met with the obstacles to which I will refer hereafter. For instance, they have fuller and more enlightened ideas on the subject of religion, and as their manners and habits have been improved thereby, they have become more moral, as sentiments of religion and the doctrines of christianity have been more understood by them. As regards following any regular kind of pursuit, a certain number have commenced to devote themselves to agriculture at Maniwaki.

3. Satisfactory progress has been made in their conversion to christianity, and I have but little doubt but that once the obstacles which tend to impede their progress in this respect are removed, they will make excellent christians.

4. Since their conversion to christianity, a great improvement, or rather I should say an entire change for the better is perceptible amongst them, and there would be every reason for congratulation were it not that unfortunately men are to be found who find it to their interest to frustrate our best efforts. The social habits of these Indians have also undergone a great improvement, though there remains still much to be desired in this respect.

5. Much can be done to ameliorate their present condition both in a moral and religious point of view, by religious instruction, to impart education to them by the means of schools, and to give them habits of industry by teaching them agriculture as a science, and above all by entrusting the matter to some experienced person who would distribute with judgment and discernment to such as distinguished themselves by their application, presents and articles which would be of service to them.

6. In the whole district to which I refer, I know of but seven or eight persons who are unbaptised.

7. As until now the missionaries have had but little means for the instruction of the Indians, they have not been able to give them all the care and attention that they would have desired, were the government however to assist in the support of the missionary, he would have better means to provide for their religious instruction and be enabled to devote to them more of his time.

8. For the Indians of whom I speak there has been no separate school established; but a few of their children have been admitted to the schools for the children of the whites; as however the Indians object to send their children to schools that are not exclusively intended for them, there is but a very limited number of them who have received any education.

9. One hundred and twenty-five children are baptised each year, twenty-eight of the number at Maniwaki. They all belong to the catholic church.

10. With a view to their social, moral and intellectual improvement, I think that it would be necessary to reform certain existing abuses. I have always remarked that after his conversion to christianity, the Indian's character undergoes a marked improvement, which continues unless interfered with by certain obstacles. The Trader's first endeavour with the Indian is to undermine by all kinds of specious means, the influence of the ministers of his religion; they then induce him to drink of intoxicating liquors, and thereby succeed in keeping him in the woods employed in the chase. While thus employed they follow him in the woods endeavouring to deprive him of the fruit of his labours, giving him in return intoxicating liquors and articles of little intrinsic value. In order to put a stop to abuses which demoralize the Indian, keep him poor and wretched and oblige him to remain in the forests, it would be necessary to enact that any Trader following the Indians into the woods to obtain furs from him, or giving him intoxicating liquors, should be made amenable to the law. This abuse once put an end to the Indian's condition would rapidly improve, they would be enabled to return from the woods loaded with the produce of the chase, they could then purchase in the stores at trade rates what they might require, and would escape a vast amount of misery; in addition to which the efforts of the missionaries for their religious instruction would be far more successful.

11. I think that it would be well to establish amongst them a school with a Teacher who, with the other branches of education, could teach them agriculture. Here, Honorable Sir, with your permission, I would make an observation: There is in the Township of Maniwaki a quantity of land reserved, far more considerable than what the Indians will ever be able to cultivate, which will always remain untilled, should matters be allowed to remain in their present state. I would recommend therefore that the Township be surveyed and laid out in lots to the reserve of the first concession in front of the River, leaving to each what land he may now possess. The second concession should be reserved for those who might desire to commence farming, and for those who might happen not to have sufficient land in the first concession. The remainder should be sold at a fixed price. It would be essential that the Missionary be appointed the agent, or that at least he should be vested with some influence, in the event that it should be found necessary to exclude from purchasing these lands those whose interests might be at variance with those of the Indians, otherwise the Indians would not reap any advantage from an arrangement intended for their benefit. To encourage them the government might give presents to such as would receive a certificate from the Missionary that they occupied their land tilled and improved it, made fences, &c., in proof of their good will.

It would perhaps be advisable to establish among them a Model Farm, where they would receive practical instruction in agriculture and in the rearing of Cattle, &c., a certain number of which should be reserved each year to be given as a reward to those who would be distinguished by their zeal and progress.

12. I have not perceived amongst them a taste for any other pursuit than Agriculture.

13. The General health of the Indians is equal to that of the surrounding white population.

14. Of the Indians who live amongst the whites, the population is about stationary, it does not appear to increase, neither does it diminish. The others on the contrary who live in the woods lessen in number almost perceptibly, I think owing in a great measure to famine; an excessive use of intoxicating liquors in some localities, no doubt tends not a little to undermine constitutions already weakened by famine.

15. The Indians generally speaking do not emigrate; an occasional one however is sometime seen crossing from one river to another when employed in the chase.

I have the honor to be,  
Honorable Sir,  
Your Most Obedient Servant,

(Signed,) R. DELEAGE.

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APPENDIX No. 6.

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ABENAKIS VILLAGE, 20th November, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to subjoin my replies to the questions contained in your circular of the 4th instant.

1. For the last sixteen years I have resided with the Abenakis.

2 & 3. During this period I have perceived no change in the religious or moral character of the Indians, and but little improvement in an industrial or agricultural point of view, at least with those who live in this village.

4 & 5. The Abenakis Tribe was converted to christianity some centuries since. Their conversion was followed by the happiest results. Before that period they were fierce, cruel, barbarous, and proud to a degree, they were depraved in morals. Christianity has made them a humane and moral people. Now their manners and customs are not unlike those of our rural population.

6. I am convinced that the Abenakis are susceptible of progress. They are generally speaking gifted with excellent talents. But the condition in which they find themselves placed paralyzes all efforts with them, and even renders them contemptible in the eyes of the Canadian population. Many among them understand their inferiority, and feel acutely their humiliating condition.

7. All the Indians here are christians.

8. In my opinion the best mode for promoting their religious advancement is to keep their Missionaries amongst them so long as they remain in their present condition.

9. In my mission there is a school now attended by thirty children.

10. The average number of children baptized each year has been ten, all belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.

11. I think that the most efficacious plan for promoting the welfare of the Abenakis is to give them the ownership of a lot of good land, or to give to each a fixed sum of money, to relieve them from the tutelage of the government, to leave them entirely free and to grant them all the rights and priveleges of citizenship.

There are many who believe that our Indians are intellectually weak and unfit for business transactions ; but they are much mistaken, so far, at least, as the Abenakis are concerned ; they are nearly all keen, clever and intelligent. Give them their entire freedom, and they will soon lose the bad reputation which attaches to them. Intercourse with the whites will then shew them in their true light. Their transactions will enlighten them, give them experience in business, and stimulate them towards improvement, and to imitate, and even if possible surpass, the Canadians themselves. Thus encouraged, their talents would receive full play, and their progress would be certain.

I know that some of them would abuse of their liberty, but they would be but few in number. We know that with every people are to be found men of weak minds and unable to understand their own interest.

But I can state that the Abenakis are, as a rule, more intelligent than the Canadians.

I have before stated that for the last sixteen years I have remarked but little progress amongst the Abenakis residing together here. I must here adduce certain facts which go in support of my opinion in this respect. I have noticed that the greater part of those who have left this village to go and live elsewhere entirely free, have improved their condition. For instance, a number have bought farms upon which they live in comfort. Others have emigrated to the United States, where they nearly all have prospered ; some of the latter have even succeeded in earning for themselves respectable positions. I know of one now practising successfully the profession of Doctor. Others have settled in our Towns to learn the different trades. There is one at Montreal who is an excellent carpenter. But here we see nothing of the kind. Nevertheless, I have observed amongst them a large number of young men, intelligent, clever, and of remarkable talents.

Should the present state of things be allowed to continue, its effect must be to exile the Indians from intercourse with the world. I already stated that in general the Canadians despise the Indians. It follows as a matter of course that intelligent Indians, who understand the position in which they are placed, are disposed to avoid all contact with the Canadians. They live retired amongst themselves, alone, isolated and associate with only the poor and the ignorant. They are deprived of the incalculable advantages to be derived from a contact with good society. They are deprived of those lessons, of that advice and of those examples so essentially necessary for the instruction of man, to enlighten and give him experience.

The above facts amply prove that a daily contact with educated and enlightened men would prove of great benefit to the Indians.

To attain so desirable an end, it would therefore be necessary to improve their condition. Let them be no more considered as minors, &c. in the eye of the Law, enable them to hold property, they will then be respected. Soon they will have sympathies and interests in common with the whites, and make equal strides in advancement with them.

The plan that I suggest would also be an advantageous one for the Imperial Government. In fact would it not be better to pay down, once for all, a block sum to be distributed amongst the Indians in Canada than to expend each year large sums for the management of the Indian Department, to distribute in presents, &c.

I must however remark that the plan for their civilization which I suggest should not be adopted for all the Indians in the Country indiscriminately; for I am aware that there are still to be found in both sections of the Province, the remains of Indian Tribes still remaining in almost their primitive state, and to whom it could be of no possible benefit. For instance in Lower Canada, there are the Montagnais, the Têtes de Boule, who are real Savages, and who certainly could not live in the same manner as the whites; It would be therefore both useless and imprudent to extend to them privileges which they would be unable to appreciate, which would not benefit them, and of which they would abuse. But this is not the case with the Indians residing in Villages, such as the Mikmacs, the Hurons, the Abenakis, the Iroquois, and the Algonquins. These Indians are civilized, they feel the inferiority of their position, and they know what it ought to be; They see themselves entangled in the meshes of a net from which they are unable to extricate themselves; they envy the happiness and the prosperity of the people surrounding them.

We generally take a wrong view of the condition of our Indians. We form our opinion of them from what we see of those who we find on the banks of our rivers and lakes living under huts made of bark. These unfortunates are either idiots or out casts, who leave their Village and escape from the presence of the Missionary to live in vice, and the most abject misery. Those who have never seen our beautiful Villages and who have seen only these unfortunates, must entertain but a poor opinion of the Indians. It is the same with many of the Yankees, who judge of the Canadians as a race by those who are to be found living in vice and wretchedness on the banks of the rivers and lakes in the United States.

In speaking of the Hurons, the Abenakis, &c., with many, the mind reverts to those wretched, cruel, and barbarous beings of former days, scalping their enemies, and living upon human flesh. How different this is from the real state of the case. We have nothing more to fear from them, they are Savages only in name. Their manners, their customs, their habits, their mode of eating, &c., are precisely similar to those of the Canadians. They nearly all speak both French or English. The Hurons have completely lost their mother tongue. Our Indians of to-day are nearly all Metis, or half-breeds. Here I do not know of one Abenakis of pure blood, they are all Canadian, German, English, or Scotch half-breeds. The dress of the men is exactly similar to that of our gentry. The greater part of these Indians are as white as the Canadians; and if we occasionally meet with one with a more than usually dark complexion, this is generally owing to their long journeys, extending at times over a period of two or three months exposed to the heat of the sun; but then a few weeks of repose in their homes suffice to remove completely these traces of exposure to the sun. Frequently I have heard visitors express their astonishment and say that they had come to see Indians, when, to their great surprise, they found only white men.

12. I can offer no suggestions on this point. At present I do not know of any better method for the education of the Indians than that now followed.

13. The Abenakis who reside in this Village, do not shew any aptitude for mechanics.

14. The Indians in general are inclined to be consumptive: Consumption is common amongst them. I think that this is attributable in a great measure to the misery and privations they undergo on their hunting expeditions, and to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. We know that formerly the Indians were extremely inclined to drunkenness which prevailed to a frightful degree amongst them. To-day it is true the same evil does not exist to such a degree, but their former excesses bear still their fruit. Were they living on good farms, they would devote themselves to agriculture, from which they would derive an honest livelihood. They might perhaps then abandon their present restless and adventurous mode of life, where they contract the seeds of the disease which brings them to an early grave.

15. The number of the Abenakis does not increase, on the contrary it is diminishing slowly.

16. A few of the Abenakis emigrate to the United States each year. Their object to better their condition; the amelioration of their condition here is the only sure means of preventing this emigration.

The above, Sir, are my answers to the questions that you have made me. I have thought it better to add a few observations of my own.

I trust that they will contribute in some degree in ameliorating the present unhappy condition of our Indians.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. MAURAUULT,

Missionary.



## APPENDIX No. 7.

## BECANCOUR---REV. M. MALO.

Answers to questions made by the Superintendent of Indian affairs in his letter of the 19th February, 1857.

1. Since 1827, firstly at Restigouche, a settlement composed of about 400 Micmacs, then in the Bay of Chaleurs, and then at Becancour, where there are about twenty Abenakis families.

2. Their progress in a moral and industrial point of view is extremely slow, but increasing.

3. At Restigouche their advancement in agriculture is satisfactory, but not at Becancour.

4. In point of religion their progress is most satisfactory, particularly at Becancour.

5. Christianity has entirely changed their character and their manners.

6. Their condition could be very much improved, were means provided for that purpose.

7. All the Micmacs and Abenakis are christians.

8. Education in the best mode to promote religion amongst them.

9. There is no school for the Micmacs at Restigouche, nor for the Abenakis at Becancour.

10. About three or four Abenakis children are baptized each year in the Roman Catholic Church.

11. See answer No. 8.

12. At Restigouche and at Becancour the Indians only require agricultural implements to enable them to imitate their White neighbours.

13. The Indians in both the above mentioned places shew a decided taste in carving and the preparation of timber for exportation.

14. The almost continued scarcity amongst them followed occasionally by abundance, tends to render the general health of the Indians inferior to that of their white neighbours.

15. The population amongst the Indians is always decreasing.

16. Emigration with these Indians is very limited, and those who do leave, go principally in search of better fishing and hunting grounds.

## APPENDIX No. 8.

INDIAN OFFICE,

Toronto, 14th August, 1857.

SIR,

On the 3rd instant I proceeded from the River du Loup *en bas* to Green Island, with a view of seeing the Amalacite Indians, but on reaching that place I was informed that no such Indians were there, and that they resided on a branch of the Green River in the Township of Viger, at the distance of about seven leagues from the River du Loup.

I therefore returned and took an early start on the following morning, reaching the Indian settlement about noon. I found the old chief Louis Tammas (who is 89 years of age) working on his grounds, which are situate on a high ridge between the main and South Branches of the Green River. They have five well built square Log Houses, besides several smaller ones constructed wholly of Bark. They cultivate Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Potatoes. Their fields tho' small are well fenced, and in all other respects compare favorably with those of their Canadian neighbours.

The Chief's son, an intelligent Indian, who writes and understands some thing of figures, supplied me with a few statistics which are hereto appended.

The Old Chief called together the few of his band that were at home, consisting of nine persons, whose names are as follows :

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Louis Tammas,       | Chief.   |
| François Tammas,    | Warrier. |
| Jacques Lonnier,    | Do.      |
| Andrew Tammas,      | Do.      |
| Jean Annauce, fils, | Do.      |
| Jean F. Tammas,     |          |
| Pierre Tammas,      |          |
| François Dinnis,    |          |
| Jean Bernard.       |          |

After stating to the Council the object of my visit, and requesting the Chief to explain his meaning, by a Petition which reached their Father the Governor, not long since, praying for a survey and a subdivision of their lands :

He said that a person whose name he thought was St. Pierre (a surveyor,) came to him some months ago with a written paper which he stated was a petition to get their lands surveyed and subdivided into lots, and that if he the Chief, with his people, would sign it, their request would at once be granted.

To this he (the Chief) replied that he desired to have the Boundaries of his reserve defined and staked, so as to enable him to keep off intruders. But that he had no wish to have the land cut up into seperate lots; with

this understanding he signed the Petition. He stated most positively that he had never be informed by Colonel Napier or by any other person, that a survey had been recently made of the reserve and paid for by the Department, nor did he believe that such survey had been done, and in support of that opinion he brought in a Canadian, at whose house the surveyor boarded during part of the time he was engaged in surveying the adjoining lands. This man stated that he was a good deal with the surveyor in his operations, but never saw or heard of any thing doing on the Indian lands.

Colonel Napier had promised to come and see them, but he never got further than Cacouna or L'Isle Verte. They were therefore very glad to see any officer from Head Quarters amongst them, for by it they felt assured that their good Father the Governor had not forgotten his red children. The Council closed and I shook hands with the venerable old man, not without some emotion, when I looked at the circumscribed bounds of his disputed possession as compared to the vast extent claimed by his ancestors.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

S. CHESLEY.

Statistics.

53 Men,  
42 Women,  
76 Children,

7 Horses,  
14 Cows,  
Also pigs and poultry.

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APPENDIX No. 9.

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Answers to 16 Queries requested by R. T. Pennefather, Esq., Superintendent General of Indian affairs, by letter dated Toronto, 19th February, 1857.

1.—I have been attending the Restigouche mission for the last two years.

2.—I am happy to say there is much improvement in the moral and religious character of the Indians as well as in their habits of industry.

3.—There is great improvement in their mode of agriculture; for the last two years they have raised large quantities of grain, potatoes, &c.

- 
- 4.--They have made much progress in christianity.
  - 5.--There is much improvement in the moral as well as the social habits of the Indians.
  - 6.--I have every reason to believe they are sensible of improvement in their condition.
  - 7.--None are pagans.
  - 8.--A clergyman constantly with them and good schools.
  - 9.--One school attended by 72 scholars.
  - 10.--The average number of Baptisms are 21—all catholic.
  - 11.--Good schools for the rising generation.
  - 12.--In the mean time I would recommend good schools.
  - 13.--The Indians in general are good axemen and have a general knowledge of carpenter work and apt to learn.
  - 14.--They are generally of good health.
  - 15.--The Tribe has decreased.
  - 16.--Emigration is rare among the tribe.
- 

*Restigouche Mission, 21 May, 1857.*

SIR,

In answer to your circular of 19th February last, I beg leave to enclose answers to the several Queries requested of me, and trust that they may prove satisfactory. At the present time the Indians under my charge are erecting a new school house; they appear to be very grateful for the aid given them from government, and much pleased at the improvement made by the children attending the school for the short time it has been in operation, trusting that the annual grant of £50 per annum may be continued to them,

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

F. DUMONTIER, P. P.

R. F. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General,  
Indian affairs,  
Toronto.

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## APPENDIX No. 10.

[COPY.]

Province of Canada, } Between the fourth and fifteenth day of August,  
 District of Gaspé. } in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred  
 and fifty-one, in obedience to instructions to me directed, and bearing  
 date at Montreal, the eleventh day of June last past and signed by Joseph  
 Bouchette, Esquire, of the Crown Land Department, at Montreal aforesaid,  
 I, William Macdonald, Land Surveyor, residing near New Carlisle, in the  
 County of Bonaventure, in the district aforesaid, did expressly transport my-  
 self at Ristigouche, in the Township of Mann, in the County aforesaid; and  
 then and there being, have laid off and admeasured a certain tract of Land  
 intended to be reserved for the Micmac Indians of Ristigouche, as follows,  
 that is to say: commencing at the line dividing the Township of Resti-  
 gouche, from the Township of Mann, in rear of the front range of Lots,  
 at which I placed a Boundary of Stone and cedar post in front, and  
 inscribed on the latter S. W. Angle, Indian Reserve, thence, running the  
 several courses north sixty-four degrees and thirty minutes, East Magne-  
 tically, (corrected to N. 66, East Magnetically,) nine chains and fifty  
 links, south seventy-eight degrees, East Magnetically, (corrected to south  
 76½ East Magnetically,) Seventy-six chains and north sixty-five degrees,  
 East Magnetically,) corrected to N. 66½ East Magnetically, fifty-one chains  
 to the North-east Angle, of Lot No. 1, at Officers' Brook. I thence struck  
 a course north eighty-six degrees, East Magnetically, (corrected to N. 87½  
 East Magnetically,) sixty-one chains to the next line of the Tract, belonging  
 to the Representative of the late Jane Mann, and thereafter following the  
 said line North-eastwardly, admeasured thereon sixty chains, at the extre-  
 mity of which I placed a Stone boundary and post, and inscribed on the  
 latter South-east angle, Indian Reserve, thence, I ran a course north four  
 degrees West Magnetically, (corrected to N. 2, 30 West Magnetically,  
 the depth and distance of four miles and a half, and placing a stone and  
 cedar post for Boundary, inscribed thereon North-east angle, Indian Reserve,  
 therefrom running south eighty-six degrees west Magnetically, (corrected  
 to S. 87½ West Magnetically,) to the Township line admeasured thereto, two  
 hundred and thirty-six chains or thereabout, and planting or rather squaring  
 a cedar tree ended thereat as the North-west angle of said Reservation,  
 containing said tract of Land within the limits aforesaid, and bounded by  
 the front range extending from the Rivière-du-Loup, to the Township line  
 aforesaid, nine thousand five hundred superficial acres, more or less,  
 inclusive of a paralelogram of five hundred and eighty-four superficial acres  
 set of the Twelfth day of October, year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, on  
 the east line of the said Reserve, to wit, from the South-east angle north-  
 ward, one thousand and forty chains, and westward forty chains for depth,  
 and consequently excluded and duly bounded in the field marks instructions  
 and with the consent of Thomas Germain, Grand Chief of the said Tribe  
 of Indians, to cover the settlements on the West Bank of the River du  
 Loup, without any equivalent for the same. In witness whereof the said  
 Thomas Germain, hath thereto set his hand in presence of the undersigned

witnesses and chain bearers on the occasion, this Twenty-sixth day of October, 1852.

(Signed,) THOMAS X GERMAIN,  
<sup>sa</sup>  
 marque  
 Wm. MACDONALD.

(Signed,) SAMUEL X BOOK,  
<sup>sa</sup>  
 marque  
 MILNAD CONNORS,  
 W. J. B. OLSCAMP,  
 JOSEPH OLSCAMP,

A true copy of the original relinquishment of 584 acres hereof.

WM. MACDONALD.  
 Land Surveyor.

And this I have so done and performed in presence of Joseph Moly H. Robeitch, Chief of the said Tribe of Micmac Indians, at Restigouche aforesaid, and of Henry Enright, of Cox, Township of Restigoutche, chain bearers and witnesses on this occasion, in testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and have also caused the said Chief, and witnesses to subscribe their name after having these presents duly read unto them, the Fifteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, first above written.

(Signed,) HUGH ADAMS,  
 Wm. MACDONALD, L. S.

(Signed,) HENRY ENRIGHT,  
 JOSEPH MOLY H. ROBEITCH.

A true copy of the original aforesaid in my Office.

WM. MACDONALD,  
 Land Surveyor.

APPENDIX No. 11.

CHICOUTIMI, 14th Nov., 1857.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 22nd ult., I beg leave to give you the following information as regards the Montaignais tribe of Indians, known

to be residents and hunters, &c., in the upper portion of the Saguenay Territory, where they trade exclusively :

1.---Number of families, 33.

2.---Consisting of souls, 173.

3.---This tribe lives entirely by hunting and fishing ; they barter nearly all their furs at the Hudson Bay Company's posts on Lake St. John and others inland ; now and then other traders obtain portion of their furs, by going inland to meet them, but to a very small amount, particularly if they are not in immediate want, as they are generally so strictly honest that they return with their furs to the trading posts, where they received advances.

4.---The tribe have all embraced christianity, and belong to the Roman Catholic religion, are mostly very devout and know all their prayers and sing their hymns in their own tongues, which have been translated with perfect ease by their missionaries, who have grammars and dictionaries published, as well as the New Testament and a yearly calendar. They all read and write among themselves on bark and wood, and a very few use the pen.

5.---Some little inclination has been shewn by them to sow potatoes and Indian corn, if they could get the latter to ripen, but the seed they have is too long in maturing. Their potatoes have succeeded well, when they have been there to take them out of the ground, but that time being during the Fall hunt the crop is often lost by frost. A few half-breeds have settled on the new Indian reserve at Point Blue, &c., have already houses, barns and root-houses built, and large clearances, where last year they reaped sufficient wheat and barley, and grew potatoes, to suffice for the wants of their families for the greater part of the year ; this year their crop is not so very prolific, but I hear, sufficient for their keep. However with the pure Indian it is not his nature to till, and the chances are, this tribe which is very remarkable for having retained their purity of native blood and savage indolence of the desert, will never till the soil, and will gradually become extinct if they locate their present hunting ground, by epidemics, in contact with the white man, or retreat further back, which hitherto they have never done, as it is a strong principle of theirs never to encroach upon one another's hunting ground, and more particularly that of another tribe. Many have been known to starve in carrying out this law between themselves, and where hunger and starvation has pushed them to extremities, they have killed and eaten on the hunting ground of their neighbours, but dressed the skins nicely and gave them up to them if they met, or placed them so that if their neighbours were alive, the skins were sure to be found. They eat every animal they kill, and alone the blood of the deer and bear, which they mix with the contents of the paunch, and smoke and dry it hard over the fire and eat it with great gusto.

They have fallen off very much during the last ten years since the Saguenay has been settled, at least three hundred souls have died, one half nearly of starvation in the woods, others from fever and small pox, which spreads like wild-fire among them when once contracted.

The amount of furs traded by this tribe has averaged in value over £3,500 for the past four years; and for the six years preceding, at least £5000 per annum. Many owe large amounts to the Company, others less, and some of the best hunters have large amounts at their credits.

The Company here trade by "castors" which they change in value to suit their own purposes, from six pence to 2s. 6d., so that no one but the Clerk knows what he values them at; as for instance, one day a "castor" represents  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of powder and next day 1 lb. The Indian sells his furs for so many castors, and more he gets the more value he fancies he has obtained for his furs, but as the value of the castor is changed to suit the Company's purpose the poor Indian is "taken in" without his being aware of it.

I believe the same principle is carried on in the north by "barley corns" instead of "castors." They do not know the value of money but in few instances.

Inland from this, and who trade exclusively with the Hudson's Bay Company's traders, sent up from Moose Factory once a year, there is a tribe speaking almost the same language as the "Mountaineers" named the "Naskapee," when they meet they understand one another, but with hard work.

They are almost 2500 souls, one thousand of which have embraced christianity, the others are "heathens," the missionaries not having succeeded in reaching them all yet. They acknowledge a superior Being, who they say lives in the sun and moon, and to whom they sacrifice a portion of every thing they kill. They are clothed altogether in furs and deer skins, most filthy in their habits, and use the bow and arrow and ignite their fires by use of drill.

The traders give them about 5s. worth for about £100 value in furs; in net twine, knives and fancy ribbons which are considered of extraordinary value.

The traders canoe load of goods send down hundreds loaded, which come up once a year to the different ports.

Two missionaries are going there next June, to see if they can remain a year or so to convert all. The one who was there last year told me he came across an old fort and intrenchments, where there had been a strong stockade; and to his surprise found two old French cannons about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, and capable of carrying 4 and 5 lbs. shot, and some tomb-stones much broken, by which he could only make out they belonged to the 16th century at an early date.

On the coast of the St. Lawrence the "Oblat" missionaries will be able to give you a good deal of information, as they have two or three resident missions there, between 4 or 5 churches. I consider that portion of the Montaignaise tribe very much degenerated and demoralized from their frequent intercourse with the whites who trade with them, although to my knowledge there are many fine and noble characters among them. I have written this off in a great hurry as I have my hands full of



business at this season, otherwise I should have given you something more concise, but what I have given is reliable information.

I remain

Yours very truly,

DAVID E. PRICE.

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APPENDIX No. 12.

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ESCOUMAINS, 7th December, 1857.

Sir,

I was absent on a visit to my Mission when your circular reached me. I now hasten to reply to all the questions it contains.

I avail myself of this opportunity to solicit in the name of three Montagnais Indian Chiefs, Medals with Her Majesty's effigy on them, which these chiefs are extremely anxious to procure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, respectfully,

Your most humble obedient servant,

(Signed,)

CH. ARNAUD.

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1. For the past eight years I have been residing with the Montagnais and the Naskapis Indians.

2. The older christians among them have become more temperate and honest, those more recently converted from being polygamist, and degraded, have now become men who understand and practise their duties as christians.

3. None, notwithstanding all our efforts. Those engaged in the cultivation of the land are lessening and each year sees a number of them return to their hunting grounds.

4. They understand and carefully attend to their religious duties.

5. Their manners have become gentle and obedient to those charged with their direction. They now practice in their families those social duties which were formerly unknown amongst them, they have become honest in their dealings.

6. They care for no other pursuit than fishing and hunting.

7. I do not know the number.

8. To facilitate the Missionary in the means of reaching them, and of residing among them.

9. There are as many schools as there are heads of families, for each teaches his own children to read and write.

10. About seventy each year: they all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

11. To remove them from the neighbourhood of the Whites, for the bad example of the latter is injurious to them; to grant them some river where they would be alone, with the right of fishing and to erect buildings.

12. As they do not reside in villages, but scattered in the woods, that appears impossible.

13. They display remarkable skill in making articles for their own use, such as canoes, snow-shoes, bows and arrows, in the preparation of furs, &c., &c., but nothing more.

14. It does not appear equal to that of the whites, but they are differently situated; if the whites led the same kind of life they would deteriorate even more rapidly.

15. The misery to which they are continually subjected, prevents them from progressing as they otherwise would.

16. None of them emigrate; they live and die on their hunting grounds.

(Signed,)

CH. ARNAUD,  
V. M. G.

ESCOUMAINS, 7th December, 1857.

#### A P P E N D I X No. 13.

Answers to the questions submitted to David Thorburn, Esquire, Superintendent, relative to the Indians under his Superintendence, by the Department, the 19th January, 1857, Circular.

1.---Special Commissioner from 19th September, 1844, and Superintendent Six Nations, and Mississaga, New Credit Band of Indians, since 20th December, 1854.---

2.---Cannot observe any marked difference.

3.---Settled on Farms averaging 100 acres in families. No Villages.

4.---Houses of Logs, Barns, some of sawed lumber and some hewed Logs.

5.---No Wigwams.

6.---Located by me in 1847, on Surveyed farm lots.

7.---There was cleared lands in 1846---3487 acres by the Squatters, and by the Indians up to 1843---2024 acres.---Total 5511 acres, and in ad-

---

dition since the above, say 33½, being 1837 acres, making a Total of cleared land on the Reserve of 7348 acres.

8.--The Indian is secure in his possessions, the heirs inherit the improvements, but the soil right belongs to the Six Nations; to prevent any monopoly, the Superintendent reserves the right of allowing one Indian to make over his portion of land to another.

9.--A visible improvement with many. Lands not cultivated in common.

10.--Cannot answer the number, the Agricultural implements much the same as those in use among the whites.

11.--Cannot answer as to number, families generally have implements more or less, they take care of them.

12.--Many families have Cows, Oxen and Horses, but they get rather hard feed towards spring, at which time they turn them into the woods to browse; some families provide enough fodder to carry them through fairly the winter.--Not much attention is paid to raising Sheep or Hogs.

13.--No difference, the mode of the white farmer is pursued.

14.--Wheat, Corn, Buck-Wheat and Oats principally.

15.--Cannot answer this, they not being in common, some have some hundreds of Bushels of Wheat to sell in a season.

16.--The labour is done by the family generally.

17.--The scarcity of Game and Fish, prevents them indulging in the sports, which they have a natural taste for, but are weaned from it in consequence of its scarcity.

18 & 19.--Some of the young Men hunt for Deer in their neighbourhood, and the Mississaga Band fish with seine in Lake Erie in the fall to a limited extent.

20.--The want of Game on their Lands prevents their former roving propensities.

21.--Being surrounded by Christians, appears to have a sensible effect on the Tribes in causing them to dispense in a great measure with rude ornaments and paint.

22.--Church of England, Methodists and Baptists, but few of the latter.

23.--The attendance not numerous, they are as a people generally fond of singing Hymns.

24.--A material propensity for gambling, indulged in by means of the young Men, and for changing their wives, of frequent occurrence, though few are brought before any Judicial Tribunals for injuries done to person or property.

25.—Express strong desires to advance in the scale of Civilization.

26.—Yes, the Upper and Lower Cayugas, and Senecas 566 in number, and some few in other Tribes. Some Religious bodies have endeavoured to bring them into their Churches, and opening Schools to them, but not in their midst. The obstacles, their peculiar national prejudices, and by their observing vices among the professing Christians.

27.—They have the Clergymen of the Religious Societies before named and Schools by the New England Company together with the Methodists open to them, but very few embrace the opportunity afforded, they expressing in general councils that they want no Schools forced upon them. There are no Schools amongst the Heathen Tribes.

28.—No Christian place of worship, they follow their own religious rites believing in the Great Spirit.

29.—Their own peculiar Rites and Ceremonies.

30.—See reply, answer 27.

31.—Ditto ditto.

32.—Ditto ditto.

33.—Ditto ditto.

34.—Can make some kinds of agricultural implements, and Houses, Barns &c. seem to have a material taste for mechanical pursuits.

35.—Some few Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Waggon-Makers, and Shoe-Makers, but exhibit no stability in following such Trades for a living, they acquired such arts at the Mohawk Institution.

36.—Generally healthy, the diseases amongst them are Consumption and Rheumatism, some Ague and few by their own neglect in irregular habits of living, wet feet, and laying on damp ground and fruitful sources of such complaints and not the least marrying at too early an age.

The prudent appear to be as free from disease as the whites, and some obtain a good old age. Although when attacked by complaints, death makes his appearance sooner than with the whites.

37.—See Appendix No. 36.

38.—On the increase.

39.—About stationary for some years past, migration trifling.

40.—Number of Indians 2550—of these, Children of an age to go to School, 400.

41.—The half breeds are principally confined to the Mohawks, the rest of the Bands being with few exceptions, pure Indians, cannot state, deficiently as to the number of half breeds.

42.—The Indians who are furthest advanced in civilization, are most intelligent and lively, possessing of some of the "White Man's virtues, and very many of his vices," while the pure Indians though not as intelligent have less vices, and apparently more simplicity and stability of character.

43.—See reply No. 42, having reference to the Mohawks, as having the greatest proportion of mixed blood amongst them.

20th February, 1856.

Council House,  
Onondaga.

DAVID THORBURN,  
Superintendent Six Nations and  
Mississaga Bands, New Credit Indians.  
HENRY ANDREWS, Clerk.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General,  
Indian Affairs,  
Toronto.

Tuscarora Post Office,  
Council House, Onondaga,  
21st February, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular dated the 19th January last with a set of questions propounded by the Council now sitting on Indian affairs, and to transmit herewith my replies thereto;

and have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. THORBURN.  
Superintendent Six Nations and Mississaga Bands  
residing at the New Credit in Tuscarora.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.  
Superintendent General  
Indian affairs, &c. &c. &c.,  
Toronto.

APPENDIX No. 14.

Answers to Queries, to the Missionaries and others acquainted with the Indians.

1.—How long have you had any acquaintance with any Body of Nations? We have had an acquaintance with the Six Nations Indians above twenty years.

2.--What has been their improvement during that time in their Moral and Religious character and in habits of industry? Their improvement has been considerable.

3.--Do you find them improved in their mode of Agriculture to any extent since you first became acquainted with them? We do; formerly few of them raised any thing else than Indian Corn and potatoes, but now they raise wheat and other grain, and live wholly by farming.

4.--What progress have they made in Christianity? A large majority of the Six Nations have received Christianity and not without good effect.

5.--Since their conversion to Christianity are their moral habits improved, and what effect has it had upon their social habits? Both the moral and social habits of the Indians have been much improved by Christianity, which has a very beneficial influence even over them, such as profess Heathenism. But it must be admitted that as respects their character and conduct they are too much like their white neighbours, few living up to their profession.

6.--Do the Indians appear sensible of any improvements in their condition? They appear sensible of the improvement in their condition, and many of them express their gratitude for the means of instruction offered them.

7.--What number are still Pagans? A large majority of the Cayugas, and a part of the Onondagas and Senecas are still Pagans, but they are gradually becoming Christians and attaching themselves to the church.

8.--What in your opinion is the best mode of promoting their religious improvement? The church of England has succeeded best with the Six Nations Indians. And we know of scarcely any of the Pagans having been converted or baptised by other denominations, but comparatively little can be done without educating their children.

9.--How many schools have you on your Mission Station; And what number of scholars? Five schools and about one hundred and fifty scholars.

10.--What number of baptisms have taken place or do take place on an average yearly, and into what church? Upwards of eighteen hundred have been admitted into the church of England by baptism, being an average of about seventy-five annually; The number baptised by other denomination we have not ascertained.

11.--What in your opinion is the best mode of promoting the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Indians? To encourage them in the profession and practice of our religion, and the education of their children, to secure to them the undisturbed profession of their farms, and to treat them as we do the white people, and to let them see that we do not look them as degraded or inferior.

12.--Can you offer any suggestions on the expediency, and the best means of establishing schools of industry for the Indian youth, and the best system of instruction to be adopted in them? As it is difficult to induce Indian parents to send their children to school regularly and constantly, we think it expedient that a portion of them should be admitted to

board and lodge at the school where they receive instruction, and due care taken that they acquire habits of industry; the New England Company have a school at the Mohawk Village, where the children of the Six Nations receive board and lodging, and instructions in the usual branches of a common english education, accompanied by religious teaching, a part of the boys are also taught some of the most useful of the mechanical arts, and a knowledge is imparted to the girls of such domestic affairs as may be useful when they return to their parents; a farm at this institution for instructing the older boys in agriculture would be an improvement.

13.--Do the Indians shew any aptness for mechanical arts, and if so, to what does their genius most lead them? They do, and some of the Indians who were educated at the Mohawk school are good carpenters, waggon-makers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers, but they generally prefer farming, and land being abundant, it does not appear to us that the welfare of the Six Nations would be promoted by a great number of their children acquiring a knowledge of mechanical arts.

14.--Is the general health of the Indians good as contrasted with the neighbouring white population? The general health of the Indians appears to be as good as that of the white population.

15.--Do the Indians increase? They increase a little.

16.--Do any of them emigrate, and what is the cause of their doing so? They very seldom emigrate.

ABNER NELLES,  
ADAM ELLIOT,  
Missionaries to Six Nations Indians.

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APPENDIX No. 15.

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IRVING, N. Y., *Dec. 21st 1857.*

(Extract.)

DEAR SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your note of the 16th inst. relative to the claim of the Cayuga Indians of C. W. upon the state of New York.

I beg leave to say in answer that the Cayuga Indians formerly resided in this State, but in the year 1795 I think, they sold all their valuable lands to the State of New York that portion which now constitute the county of Cayuga.

The Cayuga Indians had an existing Treaty with the State by which it was bound to pay the Cayuga nation of Indians annually for ever the sum of Five hundred dollars in silver.

The State agreed and did grant to the Cayuga nation of Indians in consideration of the cession of all their lands to the State in 1795 the annual sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars, payable to the

Cayuga nation of Indians and to their posterity for ever, the above two sums being understood consolidated into one sum of Twenty-three hundred dollars to be due and payable on the 1st day of June of each and every year for ever to the U. S. Indian agent for the time being and by him to the said Indians.

It was provided in the Treaty that every payment should be endorsed upon the back of the parchment of the Treaty. The parchment is now in the possession of the Cayuga Chiefs of Grand River of C. W. and the payments are accordingly endorsed on the back of the said parchment, and acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds down to the year 1811, I think, at all events at the commencement of the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States.

After the peace and the resumption of the business intercourse between the two countries the Cayuga Chiefs of Canada West demanded of the U. S. agent the several annual annuities then due them from the State. The payment was declined by the then agent of the U. S. upon the ground that the said Cayuga nation of Indians of the C. W. forfeited their annuity in consequence of having taken up the tomahawke against the United States in the war of 1812. The Cayugas of C. W. in 1847 petitioned the executive government of the State of New York praying for the recognition of their right to the annuity. His Excellency Governor Hunt referred this petition to the Legislature of the State then in session. The Legislature, by a resolution referred the said petition and the accompanying papers to the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York for examination of the various Treaties of the Cayuga Indians with the State, and to make their report to the Legislature, whether there was any treaty existing which was binding upon the State with the Cayuga Indians of Grand River C. W.

The officers composing the Commissioners of the Land Office are the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Chief Surveyor and Engineer, the Attorney General, and the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly.

The Committee reported there was a treaty between the State and the Cayuga nation of Indians which was binding upon the State, and the Indians or the greater portion of them residing on Grand River C. W.

The report stated among other things, that the contract of Treaty existing between the State and the said Indians must be regarded in the light of private contract, which the war did not abrogate, &c.

The Legislature never has acted upon this report for the want of time, the one hundred days allowed to the Legislature expired before acting upon the report.

I am with great respect,  
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) N. T. STRONG.



APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT Shewing the Number of Indians under the Superintendence of David Thorburn, Esq, with the situation, extent, and present condition of their several Reserves made on the 15th day of September, 1856.

| Name of Tribe.                                                 | Name of Reserves and where situated.            | Original Contents in Acres. | Quantity surrendered. | Quantity retained. | No. of persons occupying. | No. of Acres cultivated. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| The Six Nations.                                               | Oneida, Co. of Haldimand.....                   | 8,395 $\frac{1}{2}$         |                       |                    |                           |                          |
| viz:                                                           | Tuscarora.....                                  | 42,000                      |                       |                    |                           |                          |
| Mohawks, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Delawares, Senecas, and Oneidas. | Mohawk School lot in Township of Brantford..... | 200                         |                       |                    |                           |                          |
|                                                                | Onondaga in the County of Brant.....            | 1,537 $\frac{1}{2}$         |                       |                    | 2,322                     |                          |
|                                                                | Occupying parts of Oneida and Tuscarora.....    |                             |                       |                    | 208                       |                          |
| Mississagas or New Credit Band.                                | Total.....                                      | 52,133 $\frac{1}{2}$        | Nil.                  | All.               | 2,530                     | 8,266                    |

REMARKS.

Reserves, no part for Sale. Indians; their Number from this year's Census, which includes those not yet retired to the Reserve, say from 12 to 15 families, average 4 to 5 to a family; when they desire to sell their improvements, they go to the Reserve; when I sell such lots, the proceeds of the Sale goes to the General Cash Fund of the Six Nations. The Indian receives the value of his improvements from the purchaser. Clearings; By the Indians from inspection Book taken in 1848, —2,034 Acres, within Reserve. Clearings; By the Squatters when taken in 1846, —3,487 Acres, making a total of 5,511 Acres. The Indians are not taxed, no Assessment Returns cannot therefore ascertain additional clearings; but would say 50 p. c. viz: 2,755 Acres, giving a total of 8,266 Acres, within the Reserve. The Reserve surveyed for settlement and location of Families, the same as the land sold to White purchasers; principally in 100 Acres parcels. Might have made more clearings, but from the difficulty of getting the Squatters off, greatly disturbed them,—it is little over three years since the final removal of the Squatters. The Six Nations Funds, the Mississagas Band have to repay to the sum paid thereon for land now occupied by them. The Six Nations gave them the lands without price, only subject to the repayment of the money paid to the Squatters on their retiring.

INDIAN OFFICE,  
Cayuga, 15th September, 1856.

(Signed,)

DAVID THORBURN, Sup.  
HENRY ANDREWS, Clerk.

## APPENDIX No. 17.

CARADOC, *March 2, 1857.*

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose you a list of answers to the queries contained in your late circular. I shall have much pleasure in furnishing you with any other information you may require which may not be contained in these answers in reference to the aborigines.

As the Indians under my charge are not entitled to any annuity, with the exception of a few Chippaways who occasionally attend at the Muncey Church, it was not necessary for me to defer replying to your communication until the time arrived when the Chippaways were summoned to receive their annuity.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your Obedient Humble servant,

RICHARD FLOOD.

R. T. Pennefather, Esq.

Answers to the queries contained in a late circular from the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to Missionaries.

1.--I have had ministerial intercourse with two tribes of Indians since the year 1833, viz: Munceys and Chippaways, also with the Oneidas since their arrival in Canada, from the State of New York, in the year 1840.

2.--In reference to the Munceys and Chippaways, I can witness a decided improvement as regards both, in a religious and industrial point of view. At the date specified in answer to the first query, they were chiefly pagans, and pursued the chase for a living, imperfectly cultivating small patches of land for potatoes and corn. The Oneidas on the contrary cultivate extensively, having had some knowledge of farming before they came to Canada.

3.--These tribes are much improved in their mode of agriculture, but do not cultivate as extensively as their white neighbours, although generally acquainted with the ordinary work of the country.

4.--Most of the Chippaways are professionally christians, as also the Munceys; many of these can read and write both in their own and in the English language. Their former love for the fire-water has considerably abated of late years. The Muncey Indians who for the most part compose one of my congregations, made satisfactory progress in the knowledge of the christian religion.

5.--In proportion to their knowledge of christianity can be traced a corresponding improvement in their moral, as well as their social habits. I am happy here to state that an Indian, who through the clemency of the Governor General had his sentence in the Penitentiary remitted, is now faithfully acting under my superintendence as schoolmaster and catechist to the Oneidas.

6.--Yes, in many instances.

7.--About fifty within the limits of my mission.

8.--By instruction in scriptural truth and industrious pursuits.

9.--Two, one among the Munceys which is attended sometimes by twenty children, and another at Oneida town by sixty scholars. They show an aptness in spelling, reading and writing.

10.--Thirteen, seven in the Oneida and six in the Muncey Church under my ministry.

11.--By the regular exercise of the christian ministry amongst them, together with industrial pursuits properly directed.

12.--I believe that agriculture should be the chief object to which the attention of the Indian youth ought to be directed. Our Indians are more or less conversant with farming, and that which I would recommend, would be an industrial farm and workshop which, by economical management, might be rendered well-nigh self-sustaining.

13.--Many of the Indians evince much aptitude for some of the mechanical arts; some frame-houses and barns have been recently erected by the Munceys and Oneidas.

14.--The Indians who are civilized are generally in the enjoyment of as good health as the white population; but such as are irregular in their habits are not so.

15.--The increase of population amongst the Chippaways and Munceys is inconsiderable, but the Oneidas, who are for the most part farmers, are on the increase.

16.--There has been no emigration for many years; about twenty since, some Muncey families were induced to leave this settlement for Missouri, U. S., where several of their tribe resided; but I have reason to know that they regretted that step, as some of them afterwards returned. The Chippaways who are more migratory in their habits, commonly desert their homes, especially during the hunting season, as well as in visiting other Indian settlements where their relations reside, and are sometimes induced by their friends to take up their residence amongst them. Some families have done so when they visited Manitoulin, Sarnia and Walpole Islands, during the last ten years.

RICHARD FLOOD,  
Missionary to Indians on the Thames.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

NEW FAIRFIELD, OR MORAVIANTOWN, BOTHWELL P. O., CANANA WEST.

March 5th, 1857.

To the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,

The Circular issued on the 19th ultimo, duly came to hand, and the following answers are hereby transmitted :

1.--How long have you had an acquaintance with any body of Indians ?--I came among the Moravian Indians at this place, as Assistant Missionary, more than twenty-three years ago, after serving in that capacity nearly four years. I accompanied about one half of them, who emigrated to the Delaware Nation in the United States Territory, and remained with them until 1843, when I returned, and took charge of this Mission. Since the commencement of my labors, I have always resided in the midst of the Indans.

2.--What has been their improvement during that time in their moral and religious character and in habits of Industry ?--There have not been very great changes in their moral or religious character, owing to the fact that this Mission is a remnant of the United Brethren's, (commonly called Moravians) labors which were nearly annihilated by the awful massacre of ninety persons in 1782, on the river Muskingum in the State of Ohio. After having collected a portion of those who had escaped that disaster, the Missionaries accompanied them to this reserve on the river Thames, when they were entirely separated from Pagans, except such as united with them from time to time with the view of becoming Christians, no others were permitted to reside there. As other Tribes became Christianized there were rare instances of such emigrations, those new converts would as a matter of course long have some of their heathen superstitions. Twenty years ago it was necessary sometimes to exclude some for practising sorcery. At present such a thing as sorcery is unknown. It is to be lamented however, that the same cannot be said of intemperance, there are nevertheless many who abstain from the use of ardent spirits altogether. Efforts to lead them to habits of industry have not been crowned with success, there has been a great deal of improvement it is true, but much of their labor of late years has been misapplied. Then the chase could no longer support them, markets for lumber and farm produce were opened, so that they might live comfortably, but the result has been quite the reverse. The word *Economy* finds no place in an Indian vocabulary, hence the generality of them will sell, when prices are low, their produce, which ought to be consumed by themselves and the money is expended for articles that might well be dispensed with : And when in need they purchase those necessaries of life at a high price. Within the last twelve

years lumbering has brought ruin upon them, the money quickly passed out of their hands; merchants advanced them goods on credit with the expectation of getting their stores, &c., and their debts far over balanced the proceeds of their labor. Their farms were poorly fenced and the soil indifferently tilled. The Missionary and some of the Chiefs remonstrated against such a course, which they foresaw would end in ruin, the consequence was that speculators, looking solely to their own interests, led a portion of the Indians to look upon the Missionary as their enemy.

3.--Do you find them improved in their mode of agriculture to any extent since you first became acquainted with them?--From what has just been said it is clear that there has been no improvement.

4.--What progress have they made in Christianity?--In addition to what was stated on this subject in replying to the second question, it deserves to be noticed that in general they observe the Sabbath strictly, are well acquainted with the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Religion, and place all their hopes of eternal bliss upon the meritorious sufferings of the Redeemer.

5.--Since their conversion to Christianity, are their moral habits improved, what effect has it had upon their social habits?--Having found them already Christianized, I cannot speak of any great changes. Theft is of rare occurrence, and honesty in their dealings has long been a striking feature in their character, their marriage relations seem to be better observed than formerly.

6.--Do the Indians appear sensible of any improvement in their condition?--The present generation are aware that their condition is much better than that of their Forefathers, and would feel very uncomfortable if they had to return to their mode of living. The males have all adopted the white man's costumes.

7.--What number still are Pagans?--None.

8.--What in your opinion is the best mode of promoting their religious improvement?--The Moravian Missionaries laboring among the Indians more than a century ago, fully aware of the influence which the proximity of the Pagans exerted on the rising generation, early sought to be located at some distance from them; in their retreats they were disturbed by the continual advancing of the man, whose influence in very many cases, was productive of greater evils than that of the Pagans. The former furnished the Indian with ardent spirits which have proved to be a great barrier in the way of religious improvements. Laws enacted to prevent this evil have been powerless. The preaching of the Gospel and efforts to educate the young, appear to be the only means to accomplish this desirable end.

9.--How many schools have you upon your Mission Station; And what number of scholars?--There has been a school kept here ever since this Mission Station was commenced. The attendance generally has been very irregular and especially within the last ten years, in consequence of a change in the location of the greater number of the families. As long

as the men followed hunting, the whole band lived in a village around the church and school-house, as they turned their attention to farming they conceived it advantageous to live at some distance from each other. Accordingly, they scattered in various directions, some living three miles from school-house and on the opposite side of the River. The result has been that they have not more cattle, &c., &c., than formerly, and some of their children seldom or never attend school. There are seventeen scholars, omitting six children, who are seven-eighths white.

10.---What number of baptisms have taken place or do take place on an average yearly, and into what church?---There are upon an average about nine baptisms annually; all children, and belong to the church of the United Brethren or Moravian.

11.---What in your opinion is the best mode of promoting the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Indians?---If the Indians could be collected again into a compact community, much good would result from it, they could there be kept under the supervision of the Missionary, and his native assistants, children could attend school more easily, and families distressed by sickness could receive more attention. A second object would be to bring them under the civil laws respecting property, so that the relatives of a deceased husband and father could not claim and take away all that had been held by him. The third point would be to have no common property, such as farming implements, oxen, &c., purchased with their annuity, those belonging to every one are cared for by no one, the same may be said of joint ownership of timbered Lands.

12.---Can you offer any suggestion on the expediency and the best means of establishing schools of industry for the Indian youth, and the best system of instruction to be adapted in them. It appears doubtful whether such a school could be conducted successfully among such a small band, especially if located near the parents, many of whom verily believe labor to be a curse. Several attempts were made on a small scale by myself, and also by my predecessors. When children could even be persuaded to labor, the parents looked upon it as too severe to be constantly at work.

13.---Do the Indians shew any aptness for mechanical arts, and if so, to what does their genius mostly lead them?---In general the Indians can make the wood work of most of their farming implements, but I have never yet seen an inventive genius among them, all is imitation.

14.---Is the general health of the Indians good, as contrasted with the neighbouring white population?---Yes, except pulmonary diseases, which are more frequent.

15.---Do the Indians increase?---No, for instance the comparison between deaths and births during the last ten years, is as follows: Deaths 108; births 94.

16.---Do many of them emigrate, and what is the cause of their doing so?---None have emigrated since 1837, as noticed above, except two fa-

milies in 1852, who removed to the same place and for the same purpose, viz, to join their relatives.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JESSE VOGLER,  
Moravian Missionary.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General  
of Indians Affairs,  
Toronto, C. W.

APPENDIX No. 19.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,  
Sarnia, Dec. 14th, 1857.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the answers to certain questions respecting the religious condition of the Methodist portion of the Moravian Indians by the Rev. William Ames.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FROOME TALFOURD.  
S. I. A.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General.

1. Four years.
2. With the exception of a few cases, there has been but little improvement.
3. Very little, few exceptions.
4. The most of them are nominally christians, though the cases of scriptural piety are comparatively few.
5. The moral habits of those who are truly converted are certainly much improved, while their social state has been proportionally improved.
6. Nil.
7. None that I am aware of.

8. Placing among them active and devoted Ministers who will not seek their own profit "but the profit of many that they might be saved."

9. None.

10. Seven or eight Methodist.

11. Good preachers, good school teachers, a secure title to their lands and the entire annihilation of the liquor traffic.

12. I think industrial schools very important. I know of no better course than that pursued at the Mount Elgin and Alnwick schools, in which religious instruction and habits of industry are simultaneously imparted. Though I think some of the mechanical arts should be introduced.

13. I think they do, to some extent, to those which require a good deal of physical exercise, as carpentering, brick laying, &c., &c.

14. I think it is.

15. A little.

16. Not since I became acquainted with them.

P. S.--I have never looked upon myself as having charge of this band of Indians, as the Rev. M. Vogler is settled among them though I have attended to a congregation that prefer the Methodist ministry; by not having charge of the tribe is the reason of my not having answered the foregoing queries much sooner. Indeed I had overlooked it entirely until my attention was directed to it the other day by a note from Esquire Talfourd.

I have the honor to be,  
Honorab!e sir,  
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM AMES,  
Wesleyan Methodist Minister.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General, I. A. &c., &c.

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APPENDIX No. 20.

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Answers to the queries proposed to the Missionary at Walpole Island, C. W.

1. Eleven years.

2. Their improvement during that time has been very great; on my first acquaintance with them, they were very dissipated, and all of them grossly superstitious, spending much of their time at Pagan feasts and dances, and working only occasionally.

Out of the 230 persons connected with the church, I know of only five drunkards, nor can these properly be called sots, they are persons who



give themselves up to an occasional "Spree." The great majority of the christian population are distinguished for their peaceful and industrious habits.

3. At first they cultivated only small patches of Indian corn, now many of them raise potatoes, oats and wheat in abundance; there has been a slow and steady improvement in their mode of farming. Several of them have erected good frame-barns and good houses at their own expence, without any assistance from government. They have also been paying attention to the raising of stock.

Out of thirty Yoke of good working oxen, twenty have been raised and trained to labour by the Indians themselves.

4. At first the Sunday was a day of no account amongst them, and they worked on that day or passed their time in fishing and hunting; now all that is changed. The christian Indians regard the Sunday as sacred, dressing themselves neatly and tidily, they come to church, and carry themselves devoutly throughout the services. Many of the Pagans even pay a great deal of respect to Sunday. The christian Indians have great reverence for the Bible and have given up their old superstitions.

5. With a few exceptions all who have embraced christianity have been decidedly improved.

6. They do.

7. Perhaps about three hundred, but the most of these are a roving set, and not stationary on the Island, although nominally belonging to it.

8. Sunday service followed up by friendly intercourse with the Indians during the week, Bible classes, or social meetings for the expounding of Scripture or the enforcement of christianity, are instruments of great usefulness; during the past winter, we had such meetings twice a week. Kindness and attention to the aged, sick and infirm are of course very useful in promoting their religious improvement.

9. One school only, but it is in the most central part of the Island. Another school was open for three months during the past winter amongst the Pottawatomies, the greatest number of scholars attending both schools amounted to 44.

10. Since my arrival I have baptized 234 Indians; the average number of baptisms has been about eleven yearly; the mission is in connection with the church of England; there are a few Roman Catholics and recently a few Methodists, but I do not know the exact number of each.

11. The best mode of promoting the moral and intellectual and social improvement of the Indians in my humble opinion, is to keep up religious services amongst them, and to do what we can for the education of the young.

12. The establishment of schools of industry, I should think, would more likely be attended with the best results, especially if in addition to lessons of Agriculture, Instructions were also given in other branches of industry. Most probably the several denominations of christians that take an interest in the welfare of the Indians would willingly cooperate with the government in any such scheme.

13. Many of the Indians shew great aptness for mechanical arts; we have several here who have already tolerably good carpenters. Some of them might easily become good shoemakers and tailors. All the houses on the Island, with very few exceptions, have been put up by the Indians.

14. The Indians are not so healthy.

15. I think not.

16. None have left during the last four years; when Indians have left this Island for other parts, it has been either in consequence of some quarrel they may have had with a neighbour or from desire to live near some beloved relative.

Walpole Island.

23 March, 1857.

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APPENDIX No. 21.

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Answers by Mr. Superintendent Talfourd, to questions proposed by the Commissioners, respecting the Bands under his Superintendence, November, 1857.

1.--Since the 1st of March, 1855, but I have been intimately acquainted with the Indians of St. Clair River for more than twenty years. Their present numbers are as follows:

|                                                                      |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas of Sarnia and Kettle Point..... | 512  |
| Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas of Walpole Island....           | 814  |
| Chippewas and Munsees of Muncy Town.....                             | 580  |
| Moravians and Munsees of Moravian Town.....                          | 249  |
| Oncidas of the River Thames.....                                     | 517  |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon.....                                           | 65   |
| Chippewas of Point Pelec.....                                        | 51   |
| Total.....                                                           | 2788 |

2.--They are much improved. In the year 1834, the Indians of the St. Clair were all Pagans, and many of them very dissipated, on the Sarnia Reserve there is not now one person who will acknowledge himself to be a Heathen, and during twenty years only one man has been arrested for any crime committed against the laws of the Country. With the exception of three Roman Catholic families, I believe all are connected with the Methodist Church.

Their progress in habits of industry has certainly been very slow, but during the last three or four years they have in this respect made considerable advancement.

3.--The Chippewas and Moravians of the Thames were first settled in Villages with a small allotment of land to each family, but it was found not possible to confine them to such a limited space, and they are now scattered through their Reserves on farms generally of about 50 acres.

The Chippewas of the Thames are in the Township of Carradoc in the County of Middlesex.

The Oneidas of the Thames in the Township of Delaware in the County of Middlesex.

The Moravians in the Township of Oxford in the County of Kent.

The St. Clair Indians in the Township of Sarnia and on Walpole Island in the County of Lambton.

The Wyandotts in the Township of Anderdon in the County of Essex.

4.--The number of houses, barns &c. possessed by each band, and the materials of which they are built, will be found in return A.

5.--In the heat of summer it is usual with some to put up wigwams adjoining their log houses, being cooler, but none from choice reside permanently in them.

6.--Within the last two years the Reserves at Sarnia and Munsee Town have been surveyed into farm lots, averaging 50 acres.

The particular lot which each family is to occupy is decided in Council, and the name placed on the map in the possession of the head Chief or interpreter.

7.--All who are inclined to work, may have land allotted to them, some few there are in every band who prefer supporting themselves by working for the whites. The Chippewas of Point Pelee, and a portion of the Pottawatamies, are continually wandering from place to place, and support themselves by hunting and basket making.

The number of acres under cultivation in each Settlement and by each particular family will be found in return A.

8.--On the Reserves which are divided into farm lots, he is perfectly secure from intrusion; where the land is not so divided, he is only secure in his clearance, but difficulties from this cause seldom arise.

It is customary to transmit the land to members of the family and persons belonging to the same band, only.

9.--They certainly have improved, but not to any great extent, with the exception of the Sarnia and Muncy Indians, where there is a marked improvement--This I attribute to the fact that these reserves have been Surveyed into farm lots, thus giving the occupiers a feeling of security and permanent possession.

The Moravians at one time cultivated the land in common, but for several years past, the custom has been discontinued, and is not followed by any band under my Superintendence, although the work of ploughing, planting and hoeing corn and potatoes is generally performed by bees, or a collection of friends and neighbours who in turn help each other.

10.--I cannot state the number who have commenced to till the land during the period of my Superintendence.

There are very few who do not farm to some extent, but since the Survey of the Sarnia Reserve into farm lots, twelve young men have commenced to clear land, who before supported themselves entirely by working for the whites.

They have always used the same tools and farming implements, as their white neighbours.

11.--The quantity of agricultural implements possessed by each band will be seen by referring to return A.

With the exception of such articles as are considered the common property of all, they are well taken care of.

They thoroughly understand the use of tools and agricultural implements.

12.--The account of stock possessed by each band will be found by referring to return A.

As a general rule the stock is not well taken care of in the winter season; they are generally improvident and sell their hay in many instances as soon as it is cut, and when the time arrives for feeding, they have no means to purchase more; but I know some men in every band who make ample provision for their animals, and take good care of them.

13.--Their system of farming is the same as that adopted by the white settlers, but in general the work is not so thoroughly performed. The land on many of the farms has been but partially cleared, and fall ploughing which is so necessary on the rich heavy lands which they occupy, is but little attended to. They have no relish for working with the spade, and consequently the drainage of their farms is much neglected.

14.--Corn because the land requires less preparation, and is available for food in a short time.

Wheat, oats and potatoes are also grown to a considerable extent, as may be seen by referring to return B.

15.--The quantity of produce of every kind raised by each Tribe in the year 1856, will be found in return B.

16.--In the planting, hoeing and gathering the corn and potatoes, the women assist.

The young men generally take their fair share of the remainder of the farm work.

17.--They are not so regular either at their work or their meals as the white settlers, and they usually rest longer in the middle of the day.

18.--Their fondness for the chase has not greatly diminished, but the Settlement of the Country compels them to travel so far from home that many have almost given up hunting.

On the Sarnia Reserve nearly all the Indians remain at home during the entire year, finding more profitable employment when not employed in farming, in cutting and selling cord wood.

19.--They leave generally for a short time in the latter end of October, and again in the beginning of March for their sugar camps, and seldom return until the land is fit for receiving the spring crops.

20.--Some of the unsettled lands in what was formerly called the London and Huron Districts, and others to the western parts of the State of Michigan.

The bands settled on the River Thames and St. Clair, catch a considerable quantity of fish in the spring and autumn.

21.--It has obliged them to depend for support more upon the cultivation of the land.

22.--During the last 15 years, their progress has been great, nearly all the Indians under my Superintendence are now christians.

23.--They belong to the Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic Church.

24.--They are very regular in their attendance at all religious services, and I have no hesitation in saying that in doing so they are actuated entirely by religious motives.

25.--Most certainly, especially with reference to the vice of intemperance, which in the Sarnia Band is now a rare occurrence.

26.--They do, and are desirous of advancing if it could be attained without constant application.

27.--In every band Heathens may still be found, but the proportion will not be more than three in every hundred persons, with the exception of the Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, who number 343, and were until very recently all Pagans. The efforts of the resident Missionary has always been directed to the conversion of these people, but they almost without exception refused to listen to him. Last winter they were visited by the Methodist Missionary from Sarnia, and the Chief and several of the band have become Christians. As the Pottawatamies live apart from the Chippewas, who are many of them Episcopalians, the Methodist Society have received permission to erect on the Pottawatamie Settlement, a Chapel and School House, and will support a Missionary and School Teacher out of their own funds;--the Pottawatamies have no annuity, but came in from the United States in the year 1840, and were allowed to settle on the Island.

29.--I have not the necessary information to enable me to answer this question. The Missionaries make no return to me.

30.--Sarnia Indians, one Missionary, Wesleyan Methodist.

Walpole Indians, two, Episcopal and Methodist.

Muncy Indians, two, Episcopal and Methodist.

Oneida Indians, two, Episcopal and Methodist.

Moravian Indians, two, Moravian and Methodist.

The Wyandotts number only sixty-five, and are about equally divided, as Methodist and Roman Catholic, they have no resident Missionary, but attend their respective churches in the Town of Amherstburgh, distant from their Settlement about three miles.

31.---The Sarnia Indians, one Church.

The Walpole Indians, two Do.

The Muncy Indians, two Do.

The Oneida Indians, two Do.

The Moravian Indians, two Do.

All the Churches are built of wood, but are kept clean and in good repair.

32.---The same in every particular as the whites of the same denomination. I consider their attendance in all weathers more regular, and their manner generally more earnest.

33.---The Schools at present in operation are as follows :

At Sarnia, one Common School.

At Walpole Island, two Do.

At Moravian Town, one Do.

At Oneida, one Do.

At Anderdon, one Do.

At Muncy Town, one Do. and the Industrial School.

34.---The attendance of the Children at the Common Schools is very irregular, which is caused principally by their following their parents whenever they leave home for the purpose of hunting, picking cranberries, &c., or sugar-making.

They are also kept from School to assist in planting, hoeing and gathering the Corn and Potatoe crop.

35.---Three of the Schools before enumerated are supported entirely by the Church or Methodist Societies, and do not transmit reports to me, so that I am unable to state exactly what number of children have attended the Schools the last year, but from the information I have been able hastily to collect, I believe the total number to be about 180. Their capacity to acquire knowlege is fully equal to the whites.

36.---The system adopted, and the books used in the Indian Schools is the same as is now pursued in the Common Schools among the whites.

37.---They are naturally ingenious and good imitators, if they could be induced steadily to apply themselves, they could readily become Blacksmiths, Carpenters and Shoemakers.

38.---In every band will be found three or four persons who are good Carpenters, and generally one or more who can execute such common Blacksmith work as is required.

If the funds of the Industrial School at Muncy Town would permit the teaching these trades to the boys, I feel certain we should have many more Mechanics among our Indians in this part of Canada.

39.---With the exception of the very young children, I consider they have rather better health than the white population in the same neighborhood.

40.---Pulmonary diseases and Consumption among the adults.

Dysentery, Worms and Inflammation among the Children.

41.--On the increase among the adults.

42.--I have taken great pains to ascertain correctly the number of births and deaths, during the last two years, and I find a small increase in every band under my Superintendence.

43.--The average number born, five, and the average number reared, three.

44.--From the day of their birth until the age of four years.

From exposure and want of sufficient nourishment. I should not say from any want of attention on the part of the mother.

45.--Such marriages are uncommon, among the bands under my Superintendence--the proportion being less than one in a hundred.

46.--Not more than three in every hundred.

47.--The number of half breeds is so small that I find it a difficulty in answering this question, but as far as my observation goes, I should say that they are certainly no improvement on the native Indian.

48.--When they continue to reside in the Indian Settlement, their condition has not been improved.

49.--I know of no such instance in any of my bands.

50.--The birth of illegitimate children is very uncommon among the Christian Indians, but when it does occur, it is considered a great disgrace.

51.--None belonging to the bands under my Superintendence.

52.--I know of none at the present time.

53.--In every band under my Superintendence some few persons may be found, who are fully qualified to exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges of British Subjects.

(Signed) FROOME TALFOURD.

S. I. A.

Sarnia, 1st November, 1857.

APPENDIX No. 22.

SARNIA, 6th May, 1857.

Answers to questions proposed by the Commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon the Indian affairs in this Province.

1.--Since the year 1812, but more especially since 1827, when I was employed as a Missionary among them.

2.--Since their conversion, their improvement in morals and religion is quiet as good as could be expected, as they had every thing to learn. A portion of them are becoming industrious.

3.--Their improvement in the mode of agriculture, in my opinion, is all that could be reasonably looked for in connection with the encouragement and instruction afforded them.

4.--Judging from their profession of faith in Christ, general good morals, submission to scriptural discipline, punctual attendance on the means of grace, peaceful and happy death, &c., we have cause to believe their progress in christianity is highly gratifying.

5.--We distinguish between church members and probationers; as to the former we have the best evidence in favor of both their moral and social habits.

6.--They do in very many respects.

7.--There are no pagans on this reserve.

8.--I know of no better mode of promoting religious improvements than to furnish them with those Gospel ordinances which have been sanctified to their conversion from heathenism.

9.--One school and twenty-two scholars.

10.--From our records it appears the average number yearly is not far from thirteen baptisms into the W. M. Church in Canada in connection with the English conference.

11.--Give them an English education in religious principles, encourage them to adopt English customs and habits, and give them all the privileges of "bona fide" British subjects.

12.--Provided the means are forthcoming, I would humbly suggest that all the children under a certain age, be placed into schools of industry, until their character is established and their habits formed, then let them be furnished with suitable means of getting a livelihood.

13.--I think they do most of them possess good imitative powers, I discover no special partiality.

14.--I discover no great difference in this respect.

15.--In my opinion they do not.

16.--They do, in my opinion the principal cause is from inclination arising from long continued habits.

(Signed) S. WALDRON,  
Missionary to the Chippewas of Sarnia.

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## APPENDIX No. 23.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT,  
Sarnia, Nov. 23, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit Statistical Returns of the Indians under my superintendence.

The information was collected in each band previous to the last harvest, so that the produce return shews the quantity raised in 1856, but from enquiries I have lately made, the amount raised this year will not in the aggregate fall short of 1856.

Returns shewing the quantity raised, and property of each kind in the possession of every family, are in my possession.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) FROOME TALFOURD, S. I. A.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General.

ACCOUNT of Produce raised by the Indians at Kettle Point on Lake Huron, and on Bear Creek in Enniskillen, in the year 1856, included in the Sarnia Return.

|                      | Kettle Point | Bear Creek. |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Number in Band ..... | 44           | 23          |
| Acres cleared.....   | 59           | 40          |
| Wheat.....Bushels    | 98           | 35          |
| Oats....."           | 40           | 25          |
| Corn....."           | 432          | 152         |
| Potatoes....."       | 738          | 38          |
| Peas....."           | .....        | 6           |
| Beans....."          | 9½           | 10          |
| Hay.....Tons         | 8            | 6           |
| Apple Trees.....No.  | 206          |             |
| Cherry "....."       | 86           |             |
| Peach "....."        | 154          |             |

(Signed,) FROOME TALFOURD, S. I. A.

(A.) STATISTICAL Account of Indians in the London and Western Districts, under the superintendance of Froome Talfourd.

| TRIBES.                                                     | Total in each Band. | No. of Acres cleared. | Dwellings. |       |          | Barns. |       | Cows. | Yokes of Oxen. | Young Cattle. | Horses. | Young Horses. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Waggons. | Carts. | Sleighs. | Sets of Harness. | Ploughs. | Harrow. | Fanning Mills. | Thrashing Machine. | Sets of Carpenters Tools. | Sets of Blacksmith's Tools. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|----------|--------|-------|-------|----------------|---------------|---------|---------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|----------|------------------|----------|---------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                                             |                     |                       | Frame.     | Logs. | Wigwams. | Frame. | Logs. |       |                |               |         |               |       |        |          |        |          |                  |          |         |                |                    |                           |                             |
| Chippewas, Pottawatimies and Ottawas of Sarnia.....         | 512                 | 707                   | 3          | 44    | 47       | ...    | 25    | 38    | 26             | 61            | 77      | 19            | 79    | ...    | 10       | 1      | 37       | 29               | 36       | 20      | 6              | ...                | 2                         | 0                           |
| Chippewas, Pottawatimies and Ottawas of Walpole Island..... | 824                 | 2439                  | 4          | 94    | 41       | 6      | 22    | 75    | 41             | 132           | 179     | 150           | 514   | 11     | 9        | 3      | 46       | 56               | 48       | 23      | 7              | 1                  | 9                         | 1                           |
| Chippewas & Munsees of the River Thames...                  | 580                 | 1548                  | 2          | 121   | 38       | ...    | 12    | 86    | 54             | 69            | 67      | 24            | 199   | ...    | 27       | 1      | 46       | 24               | 55       | 33      | 3              | ...                | 6                         | 2                           |
| Oneidas of the Thames.                                      | 517                 | 1371                  | 7          | 71    | 13       | 7      | 9     | 95    | 62             | 121           | 38      | 21            | 160   | 26     | 27       | ...    | 28       | 17               | 50       | 35      | 9              | 1                  | ...                       | 0                           |
| Moravians of the Thames.....                                | 249                 | 520                   | 2          | 47    | 2        | 2      | 10    | 49    | 16             | 45            | 30      | 26            | 161   | 15     | 14       | ...    | 7        | 14               | 22       | 15      | 4              | 1                  | ...                       | 0                           |
| Wyendotts of Anderton.....                                  | 65                  | 910                   | 9          | 34    | ...      | ...    | 5     | 16    | 8              | 24            | 39      | 17            | 110   | 17     | 15       | 6      | 18       | 26               | 15       | 9       | 8              | ...                | 2                         | 0                           |
| Total.....                                                  | 2847                | 7495                  | 27         | 411   | 141      | 20     | 94    | 380   | 207            | 452           | 480     | 257           | 1223  | 69     | 102      | 11     | 182      | 166              | 226      | 135     | 37             | 3                  | 20                        | 3                           |

(Signed,) FROOME TALFOURD, S. I. A.

November 14, 1857.

(B.)

RETURN of Produce raised in the year 1856 by the undermentioned Indian Bands under the superintendence of Froome Talfourd.

| T R I B E S .                                               | Number in each Tribe. | Number of Acres cleared. | Bushels of Wheat. | Bushels of Corn. | Bushels of Oats. | Bushels of Beans. | Bushels of Peas. | Bushels of Potatoes. | Bushels of Buck-wheat. | Tons of Hay. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Chippewas, Pottawatimies and Ottawas of Sarnia.....         | 512                   | 707                      | 659               | 2,388            | 673              | 38½               | 6                | 1,963                | 22                     | 88           |
| Chippewas, Pottawatimies and Ottawas of Walpole Island..... | 824                   | 2,439                    | 1,517             | 6,388            | 547              | 418               | 377              | 3,965                | 74                     | 294          |
| Chippewas and Munsees of the River Thames.....              | 580                   | 1,548                    | 1,158             | 3,887            | 474              | 49½               | .....            | 1,641                | 36                     | 72           |
| Oneidas of the River Thames.....                            | 517                   | 1,371                    | 1,736             | 3,299            | 1,423            | 58½               | 58               | 460                  | 54                     | 146          |
| Moravians of the River Thames.....                          | 249                   | 520                      | 1,314             | 940              | 500              | 20                | .....            | 746                  | 50                     | 45           |
| Wyendotts of Anderdon.....                                  | 65                    | 910                      | 550               | 1,870            | 1,150            | 19                | 5                | 480                  | 16                     | 88           |
| Totals.....                                                 | 2,847                 | 7,495                    | 6,934             | 18,772           | 4,767            | 608½              | 446              | 9,255                | 252                    | 733          |

FROOME TALFOURD, S. I. A.

(Signed,)

November 14, 1857.

RETURN shewing the Number of Persons belonging to Episcopal, Methodist, and Moravian Churches, among the undermentioned Indian Bands, with the average attendance at Public Worship during the year 1857.

| TRIBE.                                                           | Church of England. | No. of Communi-<br>cants. | Average attendance<br>on Sunday. | Wesleyan Metho-<br>dists. | No. of Communi-<br>cants. | Average attendance<br>on Sunday. | Moravian Church. | No. of Communi-<br>cants. | Average attendance<br>on Sunday. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chippewas, Pottawatimies, and Ottawas of<br>Sarnia .....         |                    |                           |                                  | 130                       | 130                       | 150                              |                  |                           |                                  | The number stated as belong-<br>ing to the Church of England<br>includes all who have been<br>baptized into that Church.                                                                 |
| Chippewas, Pottawatimies, and Ottawas of<br>Walpole Island ..... | 230                | 17                        | 125                              | 53                        | 30                        | 40                               |                  |                           |                                  | The number stated as belong-<br>ing to the Methodist Church<br>includes only those who are<br>communicants or who are on<br>probation, preparatory to being<br>received as communicants. |
| Chippewas and Munceys of the River Thames.                       | 220                | 36                        | 120                              | 230                       | 230                       | 250                              |                  |                           |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Oneidas of the Thames .....                                      |                    |                           |                                  | 90                        | 90                        | 150                              |                  |                           |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Moravians of the River Thames .....                              |                    |                           |                                  | 25                        | 25                        | 40                               | 129              | 28                        | 70                               |                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## APPENDIX No. 24.

Answers required by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs in reference to queries transmitted to Mr. Superintendent Ironside, on the 19th of January, 1857.

1.—The Indians under my superintendence I have had charge of for twelve years.

2.—They have improved in morals and in habits of industry, they make yearly progress in clearing the land.

3.—They are settled in villages of which there are ten on the Island.

4.—Size and extent of the village of

|                        | Dwellings. | Barns. | Stables. | Out-houses. |
|------------------------|------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| Manitowaning.....      | 22         | 2      | 6        | 4           |
| Wekwaimekong.....      | 139        | 1      | 15       | 16          |
| Wegkaimakosing.....    | 11         | "      | 8        | 7           |
| Chikwaiegunning.....   | 8          | "      | 1        | "           |
| Do. west.....          | 5          | "      | 2        | "           |
| Shegmaidong.....       | 1          | "      | "        | "           |
| Wiabijewong.....       | 4          | "      | 2        | "           |
| Mithecowitchewing..... | 23         | "      | "        | "           |
| Naimonakeking.....     | 15         | "      | 2        | 15          |
| Sheshegwanning.....    | 18         | "      | 8        | "           |

The houses are built of logs.

5.—The Indians who from choice live in wigwams number about 60.

6.—Land cultivated by the Indians is not subdivided into regular blocks; the spot an Indian wishes to cultivate is selected by him according to his own taste.

7.—They have now cleared I should judge about 2100 acres, of which about 1960 are now under cultivation by them; the greater number of families have from 7 to 9 acres under cultivation; there are none who do not plant.

8.—An Indian, when once in possession, is secure from the intrusion of other Indians. A man's children inherit his property, but if he has no children, his farm would, on his death, be at the disposal of the Chiefs; he has not the right of conveying his interest in the property to other members of the tribe or to other parties.

9.—The Indians are improving gradually in agriculture, many of them understand ploughing, driving cattle, seeding and harrowing. Those of them who have oxen clear their land more thoroughly than formerly they did; they do not cultivate their land in common.

10.—I cannot state the number, they have all along used the same description of implements now in use by them, viz: hoes, axes, and by those who have them, ploughs.

11.---They possess 8 ploughs, 3 harrows, each family has 2 or 3 axes, a sufficiency of hoes, and those who keep cattle have scythes; they understand the use of them, and are careful of them with a few exceptions.

12.---They have 112 horses, 98 milch cows and young cattle,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  yoke of oxen, 745 pigs, 23 sheep, and 1409 fowls. They take better care of their cattle now than they did formerly.

13.---The only difference in the mode of agriculture, is that they do not summer fallow their land, and sow fall wheat.

14.---They raise to a small extent Spring wheat, also oats, peas, beans, and turnips; Indian corn and potatoes are however their chief crops.

15.---The Indians of the Island, in 1856, raised, 9180 bushels of Indian corn; 30,702 do. of potatoes; 128 do. of wheat; 49 do. of oats; 340 do. of turnips; 50 do. of peas; 60 baskets of beans; a large quantity of pumpkins; they made 116,716 pounds of maple sugar, and caught 2,308 barrels of fish.

16.---Both the men and women work, and the young men do their share of the labour.

17.---Their fondness for hunting is greatly diminished; as regards fishing however, they, during the run of fish, devote the greater part of their time in catching them.

18.---Over five months, viz: March and April, and from towards the end of August, until the ice takes in the month of November.

19.---Among the adjacent Islands and as far eastward as the Isle of Coves, and at the Duck Islands, situated at the west extremity of the Manitoulin; they also fish in the bays on the south shore of this Island.

20.---See last reply.

21.---All the Indians of the Island, excepting about 134, profess the christian religion; they attend public worship, and appear to receive benefit from the instruction given them.

22.---All the Manitowaning Indians, and all the settlers but two, at Wiabijewong, or Little Current, are Protestants, also a part of the Indians of Shegmaindong and Chikwaiegunning west; all the rest of the villages, excepting Naimonakeking which is heathen, are Roman Catholics.

23.---They attend church apparently from choice.

24.---They have improved in morals since their conversion to christianity.

25.---Many of them have mentioned to me that they feel an improvement in their condition, and that they are desirous of advancing.

26.---There are about 134 heathens on the Island, who although constantly urged by the missionaries, as well as by myself to join the christian community, seem determined in consequence of their superstitions to continue in their state.

27, 28 and 29.---There are five places of worship, viz: One at Manitowaning; one at Wegwamackosing; one at Wekwemekong; one at Chikwaiegunning; one at Mitchecometchewing.

The villages of Manatowaning and Wekwemekong being the head quarters of the missionaries, service is performed at those places regularly every Sunday, and also on stated days during the week. The nearest situated villages to the residences of the missionaries are visited about once a fortnight, but those at a distance about monthly. During service the Indians are very orderly and attentive.

Each denomination has two missionaries of its own to give instruction.

The Protestant missionaries are the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, and Rev. Peter Jacobs.

The Roman Catholic are the Rev. J. Hannipeaux, and Rev. Mr. Ferard.

30.---There are two schools established on the Island, one at Manatowanning, and the other at Wegnaimekong.

31.---They do not attend regularly.

32.---At Manatowaning the general attendance, when the Indians are living in their dwellings, fluctuates between 7 and 14.

At Wekwemekong the average attendance of the boys is 35, and that of the girls 20. They shew considerable aptitude in acquiring knowledge.

33.---The mode of teaching in the Protestant Indian school is similar to that generally in use in Township schools, and the books used are the Church of England Catechism, First, Second and Third books of Lessons of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, also the Old and New Testament. In the Roman Catholic school the children are taught almost altogether in Indian, and the books in use are the Christian Instructor, by the Rev. J. Borrage, Compendium of the Old and New Testament, First, Second and Third books of Lessons by the Christian Brothers. The Roman Catholic Indians are however anxious that their children should be taught in English altogether.

34.---They show great aptness for mechanical arts, and rapidly attain proficiency in them. The trades of carpenter, shoemaker, cooper and boat-builder are those in which they are most proficient.

35.---The number of trades people among my Indians are, viz :

- 10 Carpenters,
- 9 Coopers,
- 5 Boat-builders,
- 5 Shoemakers,
- 2 Block and tinsmiths ;

they are all good workmen.

36, 37 and 38.---The health of the Indians, as contrasted with the white population in the neighbourhood, is not so good, partly owing to their kind of food and exposure to the weather without having proper clothing.

The prevailing diseases are consumption, spinal affections, rheumatism, infantile dysentery, scrofula, and this year scarlet fever. And the

diseases do not however appear to be much on the increase of late years, but they are certainly not on the decrease.

39.--I think I may safely say that the Indians of the Island are, irrespective of migration, gradually on the increase.

40.--The number of Indians under my superintendance on the Island is 1290, and that of the children of an age to go to school 304.

41 and 42.--They number 24, and live as the Indians of the Island do, their habits being the same as the other settlers.

43.--There is only one case on the Island of a white woman being married to an Indian, and in which a decided improvement has taken place in the husband.

(Signed)

GEO. IRONSIDE,  
S. I. Officer.

Indian Department,  
Manatowaning, 30th Sept., 1857.

A P P E N D I X No. 25.

Answers to queries put by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

1.--Nineteen years.

2.--As in other communities, the degree of improvement in these respects has been various in the case of different individuals of the Tribes with which I have been acquainted, some having made much more advance in them than others.

3.--Not much as a community, but considerably in individual cases.

4.--Considerably greater than most white communities placed in their circumstances would have done.

5.--Decidedly, tho' by no means to an extent commensurate with the wishes of their Missionaries. Their social habits have been much improved by the introduction of the Gospel among them, that improvement has extended even to those who have not yet adopted the profession of Christianity.

6.--Yes, and often draw for their children vivid contrasts between their former and present condition. They are morbidly sensible of their inferiority to the whites and earnestly desirous of being raised to a level with them.

7.--There are several bands on the main land who still continue in that state, but I cannot say what their exact numbers are.



8.—The great obstacle to their religious improvement being their scattered state, whatever tends to the collection of them in large numbers in one place where sound religious teaching is supplied to them must of course very much promote their advance to Christianity. The acquisition by Missionaries of the language of the people whom they are to instruct, as it is manifestly absurd to expect much benefit to result from religious teaching communicated through the imperfect and too often extremely incorrect interpretation of persons labouring under the two fold disadvantage of ignorance of the truths delivered and very inadequate understanding of the language of the Missionary. The translation into their language of the Holy Scriptures and the preparation of short and easily understood religious tracts. These if accompanied with an efficient system of education would very materially assist the progress of the Indians in religious knowledge, which I have no reason to doubt would be productive of a corresponding improvement in Christian character and conduct.

9.—There are three schools at present supported among the Indians of the region under my charge, one at Garden River, the Teacher of which is supported by the colonial church and school society of London, England; a second at Owen Sound, the Teacher of which is supported by the church society of the Diocese of Toronto, and one at Mahnetooahning, the Teacher of which is paid by the Indian Department. The statistics of the school at Garden River have been already given by the Rev. Mr. Chance. The number of children whose names are on the Books of the Teacher at Owen Sound, I cannot exactly state, but should think about 20 or 25. The school at Mahnetooahning supported by the funds of the Indian Department has long been entirely useless to the Indians, but the want of this produced has to a certain extent been supplied by the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Jacobs who has established an evening school at which the attendance varies from 10 to 25.

10.—The number of Baptisms which are recorded in the Registry Books of the church of England, Missions on this lake now under my superintendence from their commencement in 1833, October until the present time is 625, this is not inclusive of Baptisms administered by the Rev. Mr. Mulholland or myself at Owen Sound, those by the Rev. Mr. Chance, at Garden River since his ordination in 1856, nor those by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, during the year of his residence at the latter place of none of which are the registries before me.

11.—Having during the first years of my connection with the Indians, been strongly in favour of their isolation from white settlements as the best way of securing their advancement in all the particulars named in this Query, I take this opportunity of saying that the experience of many years has convinced me that such isolation is not the best mode of securing the desired results, because 1st. such isolation from all intercourse with the whites has proved to be impossible in the present state of Society. 2nd. Those with whom the Indians are brought into contact are of the very worst description, whose influence is entirely opposed to their moral intellectual and social improvement. 3rd. There is no market for the proceeds of their industry, nor mill to which to carry wheat to be ground into flour, so that it would be labour thrown away for them to cultivate that grain for which

their land is well adapted. 4th. They have no means of learning any better mode of agriculture than their own, than which nothing can well be conceived more slovenly and unprofitable. 5th. There is no public opinion to deter persons inclined to cheat or oppress them from making full use of the opportunities for doing so, that the distance from white communities necessarily gives, and so their only resource is to remove to other places where they think that they will be beyond the reach of these who would so injure them, I am decidedly of opinion that on the whole the balance of advantage to the Indians is on the side surrounding them with a healthy and well ordered white settlement which tho' of course not without its attendant evils, would on the whole be of much advantage to their moral, intellectual and social improvement, because, 1st. If they must necessarily see much of the evils of white society, it would not then as is the case at present be altogether unmixed with good. 2nd. They would be in enjoyment of the usual advantages attending a white settlement, such as a market for the produce of their industry, a mill the use of which would encourage them to raise wheat, employment as laborers on white men's farms, and so having the example of white men's farming constantly before them. 3rd. There would necessarily spring up an amount of healthy public opinion that would frown down all attempts to oppress or defraud them and so afford them the reality of that protection of which they now have only the name. 4th. The attainment of a civilized language, that great and indeed essential aid to intellectual and social improvement which is utterly impossible for them while in an isolated condition would be placed within their reach by opportunities being afforded them of daily intercourse with whites.

12.--I have long been of opinion that the establishment of Industrial Schools was the only way of securing the blessings of civilization to the rising generation of Indians, and I am convinced that until the intellectual and industrial training furnished by a well regulated School of the kind is placed within the reach of a larger number of the Indian youth than has yet been the case, little will have been done towards elevating them in social position. I am decidedly of opinion that the advantages of such Schools should not be confined to the youth of any particular denomination, but that measures should be adopted for placing them within the reach of all, by the sale of portions of reserves now utterly useless to the Indians, a sufficient sum might be realized for the establishment of an industrial School for each of the denominations now having Missions among the Indians of the province; As to the system of education to be pursued, I think that much time and expense would be saved by confining the attention of the pupils to those Branches which are likely to be of use in the position for which it is desired to prepare the Indian youth, a large proportion of the time should be occupied in teaching them to be good farmers or skilful mechanics.

13.--Very great; there are few Indians who may not be employed with advantage to do a day's rough carpentering about a house, and many of them can make Horse-Shoes, and put them on without being previously instructed. I know some Indians who can build a house and make a panelled door which would be no discredit to any white carpenter. In building the Mission House and Church lately erected at Garden River,

I employed only Indian workmen none of whom had received any instruction in carpentering. When the establishment at Mahnetooahning was under the Superintendence of Mr. Anderson, Indian youths were instructed in Carpentering, Blacksmithing, Coopering, Shoe-making, in all which those instructed made considerable proficiency.

14.---By no means.

15.---No.

16.---They frequently remove from one place to another, for instance nearly the whole population of the R. C. Village of Wequamickong consists of persons who had been baptized at the R. C. Missions on Lake Michigan U. S., the reason for their making the change appears to have been that they were afraid of being forced by the American Government to go to the Country beyond the Mississippi. There was a considerable number of Indians collected at Mahnetooahning ten years ago, but the larger part of them have emigrated, some having settled at Owen Sound others at Saugeen, others again at "Little Current," and a few at Garden River; as to the causes that led to this dispersion, my views being already before the Commissioners in the correspondence relating to Mahnetooahning which I had the honor to lay before them, it is unnecessary for me now to repeat them.

All of which is respectfully submitted by their  
Obedient Servant,

(Signed) FREDERICK A. O'MEARA.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.  
Chief Superintendant of  
Indian Affairs.

Mahnetooahning,  
November 24th, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you my answers to the Queries forwarded to me by the Commissioners for Indian affairs, which I trust will meet their wishes.

I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

FREDERICK A. O'MEARA.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.  
Chief Superintendant of  
Indian Affairs.

## APPENDIX No. 26.

GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND, *August, 1857.*

Answers to a series of questions relative to the present state of the Indians in this Province.

1. There are at present two Catholic Missionaries on Manitoulin Island; one has resided there for the past 12 years, the other for two years.

2. In respect to their character, both in a moral and religious point of view, their advancement has been most marked and satisfactory. Their strict observance of the Sabbath, their attention to their religious duties, their fidelity to their marriage vows, the extinction of the hereditary quarrels formerly existing between the different Tribes or Bands, the almost total suppression of habitual intemperance; these are the happy results produced by Christianity. As regards their habits of industry, their improvement in this respect has also been equally satisfactory. They now cultivate their lands, some few of them even begin to grow oats, grain and other cereals; but the want of a flour mill retards their progress in this latter respect. The Indians display much aptness for the arts and trades of civilized life. We find among them masons, tinsmith, blacksmith, tailors, coopers, shoemakers, carpenters, and nearly all are very skilled in the building of Makinaw boats. But the state of poverty in which the present iniquitous mode of traffic with them is carried on, reduces them, does not admit of their purchasing the raw material required to enable them to carry on the different trades above mentioned.

3. With the exception of a very small number of individuals, nearly all have improved their mode of agriculture. Formerly they raised barely enough Indian Corn and potatoes for their subsistence, but now they sell an immense quantity of both, more particularly of potatoes. The soil however is too stony and barren to admit of their agriculture ever arriving at a very high degree of perfection, notwithstanding which a considerable number amongst them have tried sowing Spring Wheat and Oats, the result has been perfectly successful; but as has already been stated in answer No. 2, the want of a mill is severely felt.

4. The Indians, especially those on the Island, have made marked progress in christianity. As to the Indians on the Mainland, the greater part have already received some instruction in this respect, though it is owing to the difficulty that the Missionaries have to meet them in their vagabond life in the forests. The remainder is still heathen and in a barbarous state. (See Art. II, ss. II, III, IV, of the report on the present state of the Indians residing on the Great Manitoulin Island, and on the North Shore of Lake Huron.)

5. Yes, to a certain degree, but owing to our limited means and inability to give them that degree of education which the white child reared in the midst of civilization receives, but little play has naturally been given to their intelligence; the youth however among them in par-

ticular desire to enjoy the advantages of civilization, which will tend to remove the sense of inferiority of which they are ashamed when with the whites. We have no doubt however that if the Government adopt the educational scheme suggested in this report, the indians of the rising generation will shew themselves grateful for the benefit it will confer on them.

6. Their moral habits have been developed in a remarkable degree, (see answer No. 2 and Report Art. II, ss. II, III.) It is true that the Catholic Indians on the Island have not yet attained the degree of civilization and the same comforts of life as the whites; but nevertheless, they have thrown aside the vices and forms of barbarism and heathenism, and they are free also from many of the vices which degrade more civilized nations. (See Report Art. II.)

7. The number of unbaptized Indians on the Island is about 145, dispersed in every direction. Without the Island, on the North Shore of Lake Huron, from this side of Penetanguishene, to and including the Bruce Mines, the number of unbaptized Indians amounts to about 260, nearly all of whom are in the service of the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company. (See Report Art. II, s. IV.)

8. The establishment of Elementary Schools in each Village and of two Superior Schools in the principal Village Wikwemikong, under the control of the Catholic Missionaries, the whole under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs residing at the Seat of Government. (See Report Art. III, s. I.)

9. There are five Villages on the Island that would require Elementary Schools, but there is only the Village of Wikwemikong where there are two,—one for boys, the other for girls. There is a Teacher who receives £50 per annum, but out of this he has to pay one male and two female Sub-Teachers. The number of children able to attend these Schools amounts to 140. The number now attending the Schools already established is about 130. (See the Quarterly Reports sent in to the Superintendent;—See also Report Art. III, s. I.)

10. In reply, we give a statistical table and synopsis of the Baptisms, Marriages and Interments for the last 12 years:

|           | Baptisms. | Marriages. | Interments. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1845..... | 72        | 16         | 21          | * We began from this time to add to the Register the Interments which took place in the Stations without the Island.<br><br>† During these four years a large number of heathens were baptised at the period of their assembling on the Island to receive their presents. |
| 1846..... | 98        | 10         | 18          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1847..... | 77        | 13         | 10          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1848..... | 92        | 10         | 12          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1849..... | 105 †     | 19         | 23 *        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1850..... | 120 †     | 18         | 22          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1851..... | 147 †     | 16         | 36          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1852..... | 104 †     | 14         | 38          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1853..... | 87        | 16         | 46          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1854..... | 84        | 16         | 35          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1855..... | 69        | 10         | 28          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1856..... | 87        | 11         | 30          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1857..... | 45 Augt.  | 9 Augt.    | 15 Augt.    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

All these Indians were baptized in the Roman Catholic Faith.

11. We have already stated at length our views on this subject in the above mentioned Report. (See Art. II, ss. I, II, III.)

12. The simultaneous establishment of two Superior Schools at Wik-wemikong, as well as a School to teach the different arts and trades, to exercise the intelligence and skill, moral and physical, of the children, appear to us to be indispensable in the state of semi-civilization which christianity has caused the Indians to attain. As to a model farm, of which the establishment could be deferred for a few years, we think it absolutely required to train the youth to the regular and systematic mode of agriculture of the Whites, and to complete the instruction which is to qualify them to mingle with the Whites. But the establishment of Industrial Schools, presupposes the idea that the Government intend to provide *boarding* for the children who would enter them. Otherwise it would be impossible to get them together on fixed days or at fixed hours. They would have to live away from their families, and be governed by proper discipline. (See Report Art. II, ss. II, III.)

13. In general the Indians shew a great aptness to imitate and copy what they see others do. We have here Masons, Tailors, &c., &c. But in those arts and trades which require in their prosecution a more advanced state of intelligence, we are unable to say what they can do, never having had the opportunity of judging by experience; but from their natural aptness to imitate what they see others do, we have no doubt that a certain amount of education in this respect would enable them almost to compete with the Whites. They shew much industry in the construction of their Makinaw boats. They in like manner display a decided inclination and taste for agriculture, and if they do not progress in this respect as much as might be desired, it is not owing to any want of ingenuity or dexterity, but to the want of the necessary implements. For the last 12 years we have been teaching the Indian Agriculture, sowing and gathering under his very eyes, wheat, oats, grain, barley, flax, hemp & turnips; cultivating and teaching him to cultivate vegetable gardens; planting and grafting trees, making natural and artificial meadows.

We have erected at our own cost stables, barns and hen-houses all to teach him to do as much. The Indian would be able to imitate us perfectly, he tried it with wheat, oats, and in the making of meadows; but never having received any assistance from the Government (we speak of the catholic portion of the Indians) they were unable, reduced to their own unaided exertions and limited resources, to embark in the path of progress and advancement so ardently desired by them. Let the government build a flour mill, and distribute each year by way of reward or recompense to the most laborious and the most industrious, a few ploughs, a few span of oxen, a few wagons, a few harrows, or implements of agriculture, and it will be then seen of what the Indians are capable.

14. Manitoulin Island is most healthy, the air particularly salubrious, and the health of the Indians good, we hear of no epidemics, the only diseases we see among the indians are engendered by their own want of cleanliness, of order and of economy, consumption and nervous complaints are seldom seen, except and then very rarely amongst the young girls,

generally brought on by imprudence, not owing to the effects of the climate. Fever and ague, so common in many parts of Upper Canada, are unknown here. And when a more cultivated education will have introduced amongst the Indians the comforts we find in civilized life, the Manitoulin Island will be that part of Upper Canada the most favorable to health.

15. We must remember that no increase of population can take place amongst the Indians except from natural causes, for, for many years past, no Indian of any other Tribe has come to live on the Island. The increase however is perceptible, as will be seen by a reference to the Statistical Table to be found in answer No. 10. After deducting from the number of baptisms those of adults, and comparing the number of births with the deaths, the following appear to be the proportions for the last 12 years.

|      | Births.  | Deaths.  |                                                 |
|------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1845 | 70       | 21       |                                                 |
| 1846 | 78       | 18       |                                                 |
| 1847 | 63       | 10       |                                                 |
| 1848 | 76       | 12       |                                                 |
| 1849 | 74       | 23*      | * See the note for this year, in answer No. 10. |
| 1850 | 85       | 22       |                                                 |
| 1851 | 75       | 36       |                                                 |
| 1852 | 81       | 38       |                                                 |
| 1853 | 72       | 46       |                                                 |
| 1854 | 74       | 35       |                                                 |
| 1855 | 66       | 28       |                                                 |
| 1856 | 82       | 30       |                                                 |
| 1857 | 44 augt. | 15 augt. |                                                 |

16. It is very rarely that the Indians from this Island emigrate elsewhere; we know of but one or two cases during the past 12 years. As to the Indians from the Mainland we have not seen any of them for a number of years past, come and settle on the Island. The annuities or presents distributed each year always brought a number, but since these have been gradually diminished the Indians also have gradually ceased coming to the Island.

(Signed,)

REVD. J. HANNIPEAUX,  
REVD. M. FERARD,  
R. C. Missionaries at Wikwemikong,  
Great Manitoulin Island.

## APPENDIX No. 27.

Extract from letter of Reverend James Chance, to R. T. Pennefather, Esq.,  
S. G. I. A., dated.

MISSION HOUSE, GARDEN RIVER,  
March 28, 1857.

SIR,

Your Circular of February 19, has been received, and the enclosed  
Queries replied to without delay. If I can render the Commissioners any  
further assistance, I shall be most happy to do so. \* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES CHANCE.

1.--I have been acquainted with the Garden River band of Indians  
nearly three years.

2.--Drunkenness has become less prevalent, and some who are living  
together in a state of adultery have been united in holy matrimony. The  
religious character of many has been much improved, many have shaken  
off their natural slothfulness, and have formed industrious habits, being  
now willing to support themselves and families by daily employment. As  
a proof of their improvement in this respect, I would mention that Bark-  
wigwams have given place to substantial log houses, some of which are  
kept comparatively clean and comfortably furnished. The articles of  
clothing, of food, &c., &c., which are commonly used in civilized life are  
used by them. If I mistake not, last year the Indians made 6,000 pieces  
for steamboats, and cut several hundred cords of wood, in addition to  
sugar making, planting their gardens, and other work in the Village, such  
as building houses, &c.

3.--Some few have made considerable improvement.

4.--All that we can say of some is that they have been admitted into  
the Christian Religion by baptism, but they still retain their heathenish  
notions and are attached to the customs and practices of their Pagan an-  
cestors, others are making satisfactory progress, "growing in grace and  
in the knowledge of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Some few  
heads of households have established family prayer, and daily assemble  
their families to listen to a portion of God's word and to offer up their  
united prayers to throne of grace.

5.--Yes, very beneficial. (See Answer to question 2.)

6.--Yes, and they speak of the improvement in their condition with  
great pleasure.



7.--All the Indians residing at Garden River are Christians nominally, Pagan Indians visit us occasionally, but no professedly Pagan Indians permanently reside here.

8.--The best mode of promoting the religious improvement of the Indians, is to impart into them religious instruction, grounded on the word of God. But before religious instruction can be effectually imparted, the Indians in the parts adjacent, should be induced to settle down here permanently, and kept from wandering, so long as many are so scattered about, and others who have once settled in the Village wander about for months. It is impossible for the Missionary to adopt any plan to benefit them as he could wish. If they were gathered together in one place they would be under the constant superintendence of the Missionary, who would then be able to visit them frequently from house to house, for the reading of the word of God, for religious conversation and prayer. By some trifling reward ensure the regular attendance of the children at the Sunday and week day schools: Adults could be induced to attend evening classes, and all would have the opportunity of attending the public services of our church on the Lord's day, and once besides during the week, all of which would tend to promote their religious improvement.

9.--We have a female boarding school, but the number of boarders has been reduced to five. We have had a day and evening school during the winter, but they are not in operation now, the Indians having gone to the sugar-camp. Number of scholars in both, 43, though not in attendance all the Winter.

10.--Not more than four or five, church of England.

11.--See answer to question 8. In reference to their intellectual improvement, I would further add that our only hope is of the children of the rising generation, and to improve their minds to any desirable effect, they must be induced by rewards of some kind to attend school regularly. For several years some persons talk of confining the instruction given to Indian children to the English language, but that I think would be a great mistake, I grant that the desired intellectual improvement can never be effected by means of their own language, and that the sooner they acquire the English language the better, but it is highly important that they should first and as soon as possible be able to read the word of God in their own language not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of their parents and others.

12.--I think schools of Industry such as the celebrated Industrial schools, near Liverpool and Manchester, England, would prove an incalculable benefit to the Indians. In fact, I do not see how they can be raised to any high state of civilization without schools of this description, in which mechanical arts are taught, and the science of agriculture with its practical application inculcated; the expense of establishing such schools would be great, but when once established and in full operation, they might be made self-supporting, or nearly so.

13.--Yes, some would become, if they had teachers, good carpenters, others blacksmiths, and others shoemakers.

14.--No.

15.--No.

16.--Some of the Indians are accustomed to wander about for months during the year, but they regard the Village as their home, (so to speak), they come here when the fish abound in the rivers, and to plant their gardens, &c., but at other seasons they go elsewhere, simply because they love a wandering life. This winter several families have left, to follow their old occupation of hunting, because it was doubtful whether the American Trader could find employment for them. It is much to the disadvantage of the Indians to be wholly dependent upon an American Trader, and yet, if I am rightly informed, the Indian Department will not allow a Canadian Trader to settle there. Finally, I would remark that the improvement of the Indians in every respect would be much promoted by establishing schools of industry, by giving to each family a certain portion of the reserves, and by selling the remainder to some quiet, sober and industrious people.

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APPENDIX No. 28.

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CATHOLIC MISSION,  
FORT WILLIAM, LAKE SUPERIOR,  
6th June, 1857.

Answers to the questions made by the commission appointed to investigate and report upon the Indian affairs in this Province.

1. For the last thirteen years I have lived with the Indians both on Lake Huron and Lake Superior.
2. For nine years I have lived with the Indians of Fort William, Lake Superior; their character in both a moral and religious point of view, has much improved since then, and they have become more industrious.
3. On my first arrival among them, the only signs of cultivation were a few scattered patches of land on the banks of the river; now they have regular fields, well fenced in; some of them have cattle, cows and oxen.
4. Their knowledge and advancement in the practice of christianity are quite satisfactory.
5. Since their conversion they have much improved. Its effect upon their social habits has been to engender a taste for living in the same manner as the Whites, in houses, in villages, on the products of the earth, as much as their isolation and the limited assistance the Missionary can procure them, will permit.
6. The christian portion of the Indians feel the great benefit derived from their new mode of life. They are extremely anxious to improve their condition and make every effort to that end.
7. The number at this station who are unbaptized amounts to about seventy.

8.---Independently of religious instruction, the best mode to promote religion amongst the Indians, and to attach them to their homes, is to give them the means of cultivating their lands, and render their products available, for instance, so far, we have been unable to devote ourselves to the raising of grain crops; the first use to be made of them is to convert them into bread, and we have not the means to enable us to build a mill. There is no doubt but that were once the Indians to see a mill, cultivated fields would soon take place of the wild forests.

9.---The Missionary himself teaches school, there are thirty or forty pupils in regular attendance.

10.---The number of Baptisms is very small, about twenty each year.

11.---The best means for promoting their advancement, both moral, intellectual and social, are in my opinion education based upon religion in the first place; the chief object of man's existence is the worship of the Almighty, and the attainment of eternal happiness in the next world; in the second place, the establishment of a good school for boys, where in addition to the branches of an ordinary education, they would learn the principles of social life, and above all good schools for the young girls, to teach them early the necessity for labour and a love of work, to fit them to become mothers, able to properly rear their children; and finally to attach the Indians to their homes, as I have already stated.

12.---After due deliberation, I do not hesitate to say, from my knowledge of Indian character, that it would be utterly useless to establish amongst them industrial schools.

1. Because the Indian can already provide for their wants by the industry which they have learned from their Missionaries, and which they daily practise.

2. Because the young, more particularly with the Indians, are more apt to copy the vices than the virtues of the whites, and it is difficult to procure teachers for those schools possessing the necessary qualifications in this respect.

3. Because there is already a sufficient number of artizans, with whom the Indians could never compete, and consequently it would only be enticing the young people into a waste.

4. I have seen a number of examples of this kind on the Manitoulin Island, and the establishment of the school has not succeeded, many indisputable proofs of this are now to be found on the Island.

Let the government supply the necessary means to the Catholic Missionary, and industry will flourish amongst the Indians, to its entire satisfaction.

13. The Indians have an aptitude for mechanical employments, such as suffice for the ordinary wants of a civilized people, for instance the construction of houses, boat building; blacksmith's work and agriculture; I cannot say more than this.

14. Their general health is not equal to that of the whites; they are physically weak, owing to the poor quality of their food, the mode of life previously followed by their parents, and their rearing of their early youth.

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This leads me still to advocate the means I have already suggested (8 and 9) particularly that of inducing amongst them an attachment to the soil.

15. The number of Indians is diminishing owing to the causes I have stated.

16. Some of them emigrate to the States. Were they to find here, I will not say all, but a portion of the advantages they find in the States, I would undertake to say that not only none would leave the country but that others now away would return.

17. As to the Nipigon Indians they are very backward, they number four or five hundred, of whom 51 are christians, exclusive of the persons at the Trading Post, some few of them begin to sow potatoes.

The above Sir, are the answers which my experience and my knowledge of the facts enable me to give to the questions made me by the commission.

I have the honor to be,  
&c. &c.,

(Signed,)

P. CHONET,  
S. I. Missionary.

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# R E P O R T

UPON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE

GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND,

AND UPON THAT OF THE

NOMADIC BANDS OR TRIBES

ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF LAKE HURON.

GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND,

August, 1857.

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## P R E F A C E .

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BEFORE explaining our views upon what seem to us the best means for the attainment of the truly philanthropic object of the Canadian Government, with reference to the Indian Tribes now inhabiting the north of Lake Huron, we beg humbly to offer to His Excellency the Governor General and to the two branches of the Legislature, our sincere thanks for the honor and benefit conferred upon the Indians of Manitoulin Island, in sending them the Honorable Mr. Commissioner Worthington.

We beg to proclaim our dislike of servile flattery in any shape, but truth requires us to say that the Canadian Government could not have made a more judicious selection for this important mission. His evident sincerity, as expressed by his words, the real interest he shewed in the welfare of the Indians, in the name of His Excellency and of his advisers, and above all his noble independence and the true impartiality with which he approved what was right and censured what was wrong, all combined with the refined courtesy and that regard for the feelings of others, so characteristic of the true gentleman, have made a most happy and profound impression upon the minds of all the Indians without exception, so much so that the Government can now carry out its own benevolent views without meeting from them the slightest opposition. As regards ourselves, the Missionaries for the Catholic portion of the Indians, we are happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity, publicly and sincerely, to thank the worthy Commissioner Worthington for the honor of his visit, and for the benefit likely to accrue from it to the Indians, whose temporal and spiritual welfare is the object of our most sincere desire and most constant care.

In conformity therefore with the wish of the Honorable Commissioner, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General, and of the Members of both houses of the Legislature, we purpose in this Report to explain as briefly as possible, and to the best of our ability, our views in reference to the plan of the Government for the gradual civilization of the Indians, and as to the best method for adopting and carrying it out. Our long residence amongst the Indians, and the intimate knowledge we have of their character and of their present condition, enable, without being deemed self-sufficient, us to state the exact state of things, and we most sincerely trust that our words will be looked upon as being the expression of our sincere convictions.

For more ready comprehension we will divide this Report into several headings, which, whilst engaging the attention of the reader, will give him a more complete idea of our views, and we crave his indulgence, begging him to remember that we only indicate our own views, without pretending in any way to impose them upon others.

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**REPORT ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE INDIAN TRIBES  
OF THIS PROVINCE.**

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**PRELIMINARY REMARKS.**

Article 1st.—Our opinion of the Act or Bill for promoting the gradual civilization of the Indian Tribes in this Province. Approved 10th June, 1857.

The aim of the Canadian Government, so far as we can understand it from the Bill above mentioned, and from what was told us by Mr. Commissioner Worthington, is as follows :

Until now the remains of the Ancient Indian Tribes or Bands had occupied large tracts of reserves on the North Shore of Lake Huron, lying between Penetanguishene and the Bruce Mines. This territory, in the hands of the Indians, has until now remained uncultivated and useless. The continued and irresistible march of civilization having been directed in that quarter, encountered a formidable obstacle in the sterile occupation of these lands by the Indians. The interest of civilization therefore absolutely required that this obstacle be removed, without however in any way trespassing upon the rights of justice or of humanity. This has been for some years past the aim of the Canadian Government in offering to purchase from the different bands or tribes their reserves, and then making over to them the Great Manitoulin Island, recommending them to inhabit and cultivate it, guaranteeing to them, with certain privileges, its entire possession, to the complete exclusion of all strangers. A large number of the Indians obeyed the paternal wishes of the Government and settled on the Island. It is our intention, in a subsequent article, to shew clearly and distinctly their present condition. A number of these bands however refused to profit by the advantages offered them, and preferred their erratic mode of existence in the woods to a more civilized life. The Government tolerated this ; but the onward and irresistible advance of civilization will not admit of matters remaining in their present state, with reference to these nomadic bands. Their reserves will have to disappear to make room for the wants of civilization. It is evident and just that the interest of individuals must make way for the public good. The intention of the Government is to purchase the reserves and apply the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians ; whence arises the important question, what is to be done with these Indians ? The dictates of justice and of humanity do not admit of the supposition that it is intended, in the inferior and degraded state in which they are, to abandon them to ruin and utter extinction. This therefore must be the aim of the Government to send all these remains of Indian bands or tribes to Manitoulin Island, to bring them up by degrees to that state of civilization which at a later period will admit of



their mixing with the white man, to gradually thus absorb the Indian in the Canadian element, and cause to disappear the now existing anomaly between the state of Indians and that of the other Canadian subjects of Her Majesty.

This plan appears to us well conceived, just and humane, and the only practicable one under present circumstances.

Article II. The present condition of the Indians in this Province.

Before indicating the means which appear to us the most practicable for the realization of the benevolent views of the Government, we will offer a succinct idea of the present state of the Indians settled on Manitoulin Island, and of those bands still leading a roving life.

Section 1st. Description of the Great Manitoulin Island, its soil and capacity.

Manitoulin Island, which extends from the east to the west at the head of Lake Huron, is 135 miles long, and varies in breadth from 20 to 25 miles. It is indented by 7 or 8 large and deep bays, some of which are from 10 to 12 miles in length, as well as a very large number of smaller ones. The entire shores of the Island and of these bays are bordered by high mountains, covered for the most part with cedar, pine, and white birch, but of which the soil is stony and barren. On the summit of many of them are to be found most extensive beds of bare rock, in the fissures of which are interspersed here and there a few stunted cedar trees. In the interior of the Island we find at least 20 Lakes, some of which are fully 15 or 18 miles long, and from 8 to 10 miles wide, and varying in depth from 3 to 20 fathoms. Two or three of these Lakes empty into Lake Huron, by means of tolerably large rivers; small streams from the surrounding mountains, preserve the waters at the same level; but the greater part of these lakes, which are situated at considerable height, some of them 200 feet above Lake Huron, do not have any apparent communication with it. All these inland lakes abound with fish of moderate sizes, such as trout, pike, white fish, perch, herring, loach and carp; these fish are however neither in flavour nor in size equal to those of the larger lakes. The soil on the Island is for the most part sufficiently fertile to grow indian corn and potatoes, even with the very imperfect cultivation of the Indians. Attempts to raise spring wheat have been successful, but the layer of vegetable soil being very light and generally very stony, would not admit of the introduction of a regular and systematic mode of cultivation, even by the whites themselves. The vegetable mould formed by the fallen leaves of trees rests upon a sandy bottom in some parts of the Island, but more generally upon a compact argillaceous soil, which would require to be utilized a degree of knowledge and labour far beyond the physical or moral capacity of the Indians. The principal kind of trees that cover the Island are the cedar, the pine tree of different kinds, the white birch, elm, maple, the wild cherry, ash, and here and there a few oak and beech trees.

From what we have above stated, it will be readily seen that the arable land on the Island, vast as it may appear at first sight, is but little, when we take into consideration the mountains, the rocky land, the inland lakes, and the extensive bays, absorbing one-third of its superficies.

Nevertheless we believe it to be amply sufficient for the two thousand Indians almost who are to reside there, in a state of transition until their complete absorption in the Canadian element. The air there is most pure and salubrious, and though the winter is long and rigorous, nevertheless a residence there in summer is most agreeable, whether in point of temperature, or from the great abundance of wild fruits to be every where found on the Island, such as strawberries, raspberries, plums, cherries, whortelberries, cranberries, the wild grape, &c., &c. We repeat, however, that the Government must not expect that agriculture will ever attain here a very high degree of perfection. With reference to the fisheries about the Island, in the large bays and in lake Huron, we cannot but say that they are of great value, and that with proper management and protected from the encroachment of foreigners, they would suffice not only for the daily wants of the Indians, but contribute largely to their material welfare.

S. II.—The social condition of the Indians now living on Manitoulin Island.

The exact number of Indians now living on the Island is 1,226.

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Protestants, - - - - - | 104 |
| Catholics, - - - - -   | 977 |
| Heathens, - - - - -    | 145 |

1,226

There are 10 villages proper on the Island, scattered in every direction.

The following are the statistics of population of each :

| Villages.                   | Catholics. | Protestants. | Heathens. |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Wikwemikong, - - - - -      | 580        | .....        | .....     |
| Manitowaning, - - - - -     | 44         | 42           | 10        |
| On this side, - - - - -     | 18         | .....        | .....     |
| Tigwaienda, - - - - -       | .....      | 31           | 30        |
| Waibidjiewang, - - - - -    | 5          | 31           | .....     |
| Mitchikiwatinong, - - - - - | 102        | .....        | .....     |
| Manakikang, - - - - -       | 1          | .....        | 51        |
| Ishigwaning, - - - - -      | 121        | .....        | .....     |
| Beyond, - - - - -           | .....      | .....        | 13        |
| Achitwaaganing, - - - - -   | 53         | .....        | 40        |
| Wekwemikonsing, - - - - -   | 41         | .....        | .....     |
| Mis-dimaiesibing, - - - - - | 12         | .....        | 1         |
| Total, - - - - -            | 977        | 104          | 145       |

Grand Total, - - - - - 1,226

Nearly all these villages are to be found at the extremity of the large bays which take their names from those of the villages themselves.

We will now give a description of the two principal ones, and the reader will easily form an idea of the others by what we will say of these:

Wikwemikong, the most considerable village on the Island, contains a population exclusively Catholic, according to the classification made by the Indian Department of the Indians belonging to the different denominations. This village rises gracefully and gradually upon the high hill which looks down upon the magnificent bay of the same name. From it we see a superb horizon, and the eye reaches 18 or 20 miles over the great Lake Huron towards Georgian Bay. The village itself is regular enough, consisting of four or five rows of houses, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, one above the other. The bay forms in the morning and evening an animated spectacle, covered as it then is by a fleet of small vessels, (called Makinaw boats,) going and returning from fishing, for each family has its own boat, and the Indians are very expert in their construction. We see but few bark canoes among them except those used by the roving Tribes. The houses in the village, built of logs, have not either the elegant exterior nor the comfort to be found with civilized men, still the Indians are improving in this respect. The use of chairs, of beds, of stoves, and other objects of material comfort, is becoming more and more general, and a certain number of the Indians now understand the more ordinary trades; we find among them shoemakers, masons, coopers, carpenters, tailors, &c. In the centre of the village the Indians have erected, under the direction of the Missionaries, and at their cost, a very handsome church, built of stone, and which was very much admired by the Honorable Mr. Commissioner Worthington. We regret that the want of money has not enabled us to finish the front or to paint and complete the interior of the building, but we have reason to believe that the Government will assist the Indians in completing what they have so well begun. They have also built at their own cost, a stone house for the Missionaries. There are two Schools in the Village, one for boys and the other for girls, attended by about 120 or 130 children. The number of children of an age to receive instruction is about 140. But these schools suffer from our want of means, which do not admit of our doing things otherwise than imperfectly. Two male or two female teachers, and two assistants, have charge of, and instruct the children from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon. The sum allowed them by the Indian Department is £50, which gives to each £12 and a fraction: they provide for their own lodging. Wikwemikong is the head quarters of two or three Catholic Missionaries, and of three or four young men who attend on them, and who at the same time teach the Indians agriculture. In addition to this village, which is the centre of the Catholic Mission, the Missionaries visit each year 16 other villages or stations on the Island and on the mainland.

Manitowaning, formerly exclusively a Protestant village, now contains 42 Protestants, 44 Catholics, and about 10 Heathens. It is the place of residence of the Indian Agent, and of the Doctor for the Island. In the middle of the village is a handsome Anglican Church, built at the cost of the Indian Department. There is also a School-house, erected also at the

cost of the Government. No Indian children now go to this school ; it is attended only by the children of the Agent, those of the Doctor, and those of the Merchant or Trader. The Teacher receives £60 a year, in addition to lodging and fuel.

The Village of Manitowaning formerly was built entirely at the expense of the Indian Department. Several workshops were erected ; every thing prospered ; but owing to causes better known to the Department than to us, this village has fallen into complete decay. Three fourths of the houses are in ruins or deserted.

We readily understand that this Island being destined for the Indians belonging to the Anglican Church, and to be inhabited exclusively by them, we have no right, as Catholics, and according to the division made of the Island, to have a Church. But since the decay of the village, and in the present state of matters, that is to say, in a village of mixed religion, where the number of Catholics at least equals that of the Protestants, we cannot see why in justice we can have refused us a Chapel for the spiritual wants of the members of our Church. But to this the reply will be, that it is the desire to avoid any chance of possibility of collision, but we can assure the Government that there is no danger of this kind to be feared, for we have always been careful to avoid proselytising, besides which the character of the Indians is entirely free from that spirit of fanaticism so frequent among more civilized nations. But it may again be said that if the Catholics wish to enjoy the privileges of their Church, that they can go and reside in the Catholic villages, but to that our answer is, that this is impossible in many cases, when it happens that members of the same family belong to different persuasions ; will it then be necessary to separate the husband from his wife, the young man from his parents, supposing even that the Catholic wished sometimes to attend the service in their church, the great distance, the bad state of the roads, the rigour of a winter of 6 or 7 months, &c., &c., would not permit of it, for our readers must be aware that we have on the Island neither railways, nor regular roads, but only wild and narrow paths where it is barely possible to pass for even one month in the year. We trust that the Honorable the Members of both Houses will not take exception to our demand, will acknowledge its justice and will comply with it.

S. III.--The moral and religious condition of the Indians living on Manitoulin Island.

The Catholic Indians who form above three-fourths of the population of the Island, and the only ones with whom we are well acquainted, are generally noted for their mild and social manners. They have completely lost the barbarous and ferocious cast of countenance yet characteristic to the roving Tribes on the main land. Christianity has already to a certain degree enlightened them ; we do not now find them addicted to the gross, monstrous and heathenish superstitions which degrade man, and reduce him to the level of the brute. They have already learned in a great measure their duties towards the author of all things, and towards their fellow beings. They are fully impressed with ideas of justice and of morality. They strictly observe the Sabbath, theft is seldom known among them, although the houses are left unsecured day and night ; the want of a

prison is not felt here, murder, incendiarism, the open debauchery and those many vices which give such an insecurity to a residence in large Cities, are unknown among our Indians. There is but one stain upon their national character; that is the abuse of intoxicating liquors, but with the exception of a few cases, which especially in the large Village of Wikwemikong, are very limited in number, those who like us understand the Indian character will know that this is more attributable to a want of moral energy than to any thing else. Our Indians are not of themselves addicted to drink, but they are supplied with liquor, and if the Government will act with energy, it can when it pleases remove, in a great measure at least, this stain on the Indian character, for the Catholic Indian who gets intoxicated well knows that he is doing wrong and that he degrades himself; he feels ashamed of his degradation. It is otherwise with the Heathen Indian, who gives way to his passion recklessly and unconstrainedly and with the blind stupidity of a brute. Christianity, and the inculcations of morality, though limited owing to our inadequate means, have laid in the heart of the Indian, the germ of a fruit which only requires the opportunity to develop itself. He follows his religion from conviction, and his attachment to it is not caused by any view to his temporal interest, even to remain faithful to it he has had to renounce advantages by no means to be despised. We will cite but one fact by way of illustration. At the time of the division of the Island into Villages exclusively Protestant and Catholic, the Government, as we have before stated, entirely built the Protestant Village of Manitowaming, the church, the school, the workshops which are still there; notwithstanding its almost complete decay this Village is still privileged. The two ministers who reside there are salaried, the teacher who, to the knowledge of the agent, has no children, is better remunerated than the four teachers of Wikwemikong who number in their schools from 120 to 130 children. On the other hand the Catholic Village of Wikwemikong containing 580 inhabitants, has been entirely left to its own resources. The church and presbytery built in stone, the two schools, and all the houses, have been built by the Indians themselves without any assistance from the Indian Department. The two Missionaries and the young man who reside with them and teach the Indians agriculture have never been in the receipt of any salary. Notwithstanding this, our Indians have never complained of the anomaly, though they have not failed to perceive its singularity.

We wish to be clearly understood by His Excellency, and by the Members of both Houses.

Our intention is not to institute any invidious comparisons; until now it has been our endeavour to do good to the Indian, without any view to our own interest and in the midst of difficulties and privations of every kind; we have never made any demand upon the Government and it is not our intention to do so for our personal benefit,—we wish merely to represent the true state of things. We cannot however refrain from expressing the hope that the principles of Justice and of impartiality which actuate the Government in its relations with the different denominations in the two Provinces will, if possible, be extended to this Island. All feel the justice of these remarks; and we entertain the hope that if the Government is sincerely desirous, as we believe it is, of pro-

moting the welfare of all the Indians without distinction, it will provide those who are best able from their position to do it, with the means for that purpose.

S. IV.—The present state of the Indians or nomadic bands yet inhabiting the forests between Penetanguishene and the Bruce mines.

The number of Indians composing these roving bands amounts to about 578, thus divided ;

|                   | Catholic. | Protestant. | Heathen. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Wassakossing,     | 0         | 0           | 40       |
| Nipissing,        | 131       | 0           | 6        |
| Tawawagog,        | 16        | 3           | 16       |
| Kopoanang,        | 29        | 20          | 0        |
|                   |           | Methodist.  |          |
| Shibwaoning,      | 10        | 0           | 25       |
| Ati (La Cloche)   | 34        | 0           | 15       |
| Kishkimanitigong, | 9         | 0           | 43       |
| Moshkomosaging,   | 0         | 0           | 44       |
| Misisaging,       | 53        | 0           | 50       |
| Tessonang,        | 12        | 0           | 22       |
| Total,            | 294       | 23          | 261      |

Grand Total, 578.

The greater part of these bands subsist by fishing and hunting, and by selling their furs to the Traders of the Hudson's Bay Company. They raise a little Indian Corn and a few potatoes, encamping for a greater or lesser length of time and living under huts made of bark or of reeds. Each spring, they descend from the highlands towards the mouths of the rivers emptying into Lake Huron, and remain there only sufficiently long to fish and for the purposes of trade, after which they return to their forests. It is during these short intervals that the Missionaries visit them; but it can be readily understood that during these short visits and at such great distances it is very difficult to impart to them any solid instruction. Their yet vague ideas of christianity have already caused to disappear from amongst many of them the superstitions and empty observances of paganism, and to remove the obstacles to civilization. If the Government succeeds in reuniting them on Manitoulin Island there will be no difficulty in bringing them to that state of semi-civilization already obtained by the Christian Indians on the Island.

With reference to the Heathen portion of these roving bands, they are still immersed in all the degradation of barbarism. They worship and offer sacrifices to evil spirits, practise witchcraft, are polygamists, neither know nor observe the Sabbath, give themselves entirely to intemperance, are lazy and apathetic to a degree, in one word have barbarism in all its vices without any of the redeeming virtues which romance writers tell us characterised the Indians of former days. It must be remembered that their spirit of nationality has almost entirely disappeared; the cruel wars that the ancient tribes waged upon each other, epidemics, diseases and above all the abuse of intoxicating liquors introduced by the whites, have left of these Indian nations, formerly so powerful, but a few remnants of degenerate tribes or bands who have inherited from their ancestors only their name and their language. It is these scanty remnants of nations who have deserved well of England, for whom they have shed their blood and laid down their lives that the Government now wishes to regenerate and to fit them by degrees for the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization.

Article III. The best means to provide for the realization of the plans of the Government for the encouragement of civilization amongst the Indians of this Province.

Three grave obstacles oppose themselves to the realization of the benevolent view of the Government. And they are, the ignorance of the Indians, their abuse of intoxicating liquors and the cupidity and illicit manner in which traffic with them is carried on.

Three modes or methods for meeting these obstacles naturally present themselves,—Ignorance must be removed by education and moral instruction,—to the abuse of intoxicating drinks, we must oppose an inflexible law against their introduction on the Island or their sale there,—to the illicit and dishonest mode of trading pursued, a Legislation upon a just and equitable basis.

## S. I.—PRACTICAL EDUCATION AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

### 1st—MODE FOR PREPARING THE CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

Until now but two of the six Christian Villages on the Island have enjoyed the advantages of a School, namely Manitowaning and Wikwemikong,—The School at Manitowaning still exists; there is an English Teacher who has a salary of 60 pounds a year, and is allowed lodging and fuel; but as we have already stated, owing to the almost complete decay of the Village, there are no Indian children at this School; the children attending it are those of the Agent, of the Doctor and of the Trader. The Salary however is allowed with a view to the education of the Indian children. We sincerely deplore such a state of things, for formerly this School was in a flourishing state.

Wikwemikong is therefore in fact the only Village on the Island where there is a School for the exclusive education of the Indian Youth. This School is divided into two, one for the boys, presided over by a male

Teacher, and the other for the girls, under the superintendence of a female Teacher, (a young Indian girl); each of these Schools is again subdivided into two others, adapted to the age and capacity of the younger children, and presided over by a male and female sub-teachers, the whole being under the superintendence of the Missionaries; the salary allowed by the Indian Department is 50 pounds, without any lodging allowance, which being divided into four will give to each twelve pounds and a fraction. Until now it is true instruction has been given almost exclusively in the Indian language, the English being placed in the list as of secondary importance, it is not that we do not understand perfectly the utility and even the absolute necessity for a proper understanding of the English language, particularly in this Province, but we had reasons for so acting which we say to be allowed to explain briefly and concisely;—the reader will then be able to form his own judgment with more impartiality.

1st. Before the introduction of the Act of the Attorney General of the 10th June, 1857, it might be supposed that the Indians were destined to live and die on Manitoulin Island, consequently it followed from a legislation of an entirely exceptional nature, that excluded even the limited stay of a white man on the Island, that the Indian language was and naturally should be that taught at the schools. A knowledge of the English language, with but a limited amount of education, might have been prejudicial to the young Indians, who not having in perspective the advantages now offered by the Act of the 10th June, 1857, would have emigrated among the whites and been dispersed to live on board of Steamboats and Railroads, where they would have become the victims of intemperance and debauchery; we could cite more than one case in support of this assertion.

2nd. Even with the best desire on our part to give to the teaching of the English language the place which is now so absolutely necessary, it would have been impossible, for our pecuniary resources would not permit of it. It would have been necessary to have a separate teacher for that purpose, with an adequate salary; we will explain in another section our views more fully on this subject. In any case, we believe that in the present state of things on the Island it would be most injudicious to endeavour to teach English only, to the exclusion of the Indian language. Later, when the government will have provided for the naturalization of the English living on the Island, the importance of teaching the Indian language will be much less felt, more particularly by the rising generation, but at present it must be the channel by which the English language is to be introduced. It is perhaps owing to a misunderstanding on this point that there are no Indian children at the school at Manitowaning.

3rd. Nevertheless notwithstanding our want of pecuniary resources which have not permitted of our giving greater attention to the teaching of the English language, as the exceptional position of the Indians themselves, we have each winter in the evenings given lessons in English to such of the young people as evinced a desire to learn the language. Besides which in anticipation of the wishes of the Government we sent to Montreal to one of the most celebrated Female Academies two young Indian girls, both remarkable for their talents, in order that they might learn thoroughly the English and French languages, whence they are to



return to the Island for the purpose of teaching the youth of their own sex. These two young Indian girls will be supported during their stay in Montreal, by charitable contributions. We regret that an absolute want of means does not admit of our doing as much for the young men, which seems to us even still more necessary than for the girls.

The instruction until now given to the youth at Wikwemikong, imperfect though it has necessarily been, has nevertheless developed their intelligence and has given them that primary degree of education which is the stratum of a more liberal education, which alone can enable the rising generation to profit by the fraternal intentions of the Government. In fact we feel the necessity for an advanced degree of education and instruction, but we have always laboured under the disadvantage of being unable to procure it for them; until the official visit of the Commissioner sent by the Government raised our hopes, and enabled us to foresee for our Indians a more brilliant future. We will in compliance with the wishes of the Government explain our views as to what is necessary in reference to education. In addition to two Elementary Schools in each Village, there should be at Wikwemikong two superior schools for the children of Catholic parents; that for the boys should be a kind of Normal School, at which would be educated from each Catholic Village a number of children whose intellectual capacity would give well grounded hopes of success. These children, after the lapse of a sufficient time to enable them to acquire a liberal education would be sent back to their own Villages, there to teach and impart the knowledge they themselves had learned at the Superior Schools. Those shewing a particular talent and taste for teaching would be made masters of the schools in the different Villages, and by degrees the rising generation thus educated would naturally fall in with the wishes of the Government. In this inferior school in addition to the other branches of a practical education, the study of the English language would be made to take precedence and every thing would be taught in English as much as was practicable.

A school for girls should also be established at Wikwemikong, where, in addition to an education sufficient and adapted to their future wants as mothers of families, a certain number of girls from each village would contract ideas of order, of economy, of cleanliness, and of that well being of which the present generation is so completely destitute, and the want of which will always keep even the enfranchised female Indian in a position far inferior to that of her civilized sister, for experience demonstrates that where there is an absence of order, of cleanliness and of domestic economy, there also will be found to reign supreme apathy, indolence, disease and degradation.

These two superior schools would be under the superintendence of the Catholic Missionaries, for experience and history can shew that education which is not based upon morality and religion does not inculcate either honesty or a respect for the Laws; it would then be our aim to instil in the minds of the young the principles of an enlightened christianity, as well to give the advantages of a practical education and teach them the rights as well as the duties of civil life.

It would be our intention, should the Government furnish us the means, to entrust these two schools to persons who devote themselves specially to

the teaching of youth, and who, making their own personal interests subservient to the happiness of being able to contribute to the welfare of their fellow-beings, would in consequence be more fitted to carry out the intentions of the Government, for, not to conceal the truth, the task of teaching and educating Indian children requires something more than mere talent, it necessitates the endless privations which must necessarily accompany a prolonged residence amongst a yet uncivilized people, and a devotedness which is not always to be found within all individuals, however excellent their other qualities may be.

It follows of course that the Indian Department should always have the supervision of all the schools on the Islands, and that frequent reports on the state of the schools would enable it to easily follow their march and advancement. We attach great importance to the establishment of these two schools; it is to this that the attention of the Government should first be directed, for without education there can be no civilization. But to speak frankly the Government will have every thing to do in order to found these two schools. At the time of his visit, the Honorable Commissioner, after a most minute examination of the two elementary schools at Wikwimikong, did us the honor to say frankly that he had been most agreeably surprised and expressed his entire satisfaction, but the honorable gentleman could not refrain from saying at the same time that the situation of the schools was by no means a favorable one. In fact they are more two long log cabins than two schools. If the Government therefore find it expedient to adopt our plan, it will have to construct two suitable buildings to lodge the teachers, male and female,---besides the school rooms and the buildings for the use of the scholars. The outlay required would not be as great as would at first seem necessary; here land for building purposes is plentiful and costs nothing; stone and lime are to be had in abundance near the village, the forest which is close by, would furnish the wood for the carpenter's work and the furniture, and the Indians under the direction of a foreman appointed by the Government would be very well able, at but comparatively little outlay, to build the two schools. The Government should also supply books, maps, &c., in a word, all the material necessary for the schools, as well as fuel. These schools once erected and furnished, His Excellency would then cause to be published in the name of Her Majesty a Proclamation requiring the Indians of Wikwemikong to send their children to the Schools; as to the children of other Villages, they would send them each year a certain number, who would have passed a preliminary examination before the Elementary School, and would have given satisfactory proofs of their aptitude and progress; the Indian Department would provide for the sustenance, clothing, and lodging of the children coming from distant Villages, the expense would not, with careful and economical management, amount to a very large sum; for the wants of the Indian children are but few compared with those of civilized countries. We have already said that it would be necessary, even should coercive measures be required, to compel the Parents to send to the Schools all the year round, at least the children between the ages of 7 and 12; for it must be remembered that we are speaking of Indians, who though living in Villages still retain some of the habits of a wandering life, and who frequently absent themselves either to go

fishing, to work in the fields, or to go in search of wild fruit &c. and if the young children between the ages of 7 and 12 accompany their parents on their frequent excursions, it will be impossible even with the best system of education, to bring them to that state of civilization indispensable to the realization of the wishes of the Government. We can also, from our knowledge of Indian character, assure his Excellency the Governor General that he has only to express clearly and positively his wishes to ensure obedience, without much difficulty in this respect. For it has always been our endeavours so far, and we will always employ our influence to that end, to inculcate more and more and impress on their minds a loyal submission and a sincere love towards him whom they always call their Great Father, and whatever he may wish to exact in reference to education, his children will make it a duty to obey and accomplish when they will have been persuaded that it is for the good of the Nation.

Before concluding our remarks on the subject of the education and instruction to be given to the young Indians, we will add that to complete this education it appears advisable, not to say necessary, to establish a model farm school and schools of industry for the different arts and trades. The plan of education of which we have just spoken, would be most suited for the development of the young Indian until such time as he reaches manhood; but should he be then abandoned, that is, at the time when he might be able to put in practice what he learned at school, in order to undergo the probation which, under the Act of the 10th June 1857, is to fit him to take his place among white men, and acquire all their rights as well as share their duties, the work begun by his education would be not only incomplete but be perfectly sterile, and might also be the means of occasioning grave and irremediable evils. The young man, too soon his own master, would perhaps use the advantages of his education to his own ruin, or to emigrate rashly at the risk of for ever compromising his future and his happiness. A model farm, schools of industry under the management of competent and intelligent masters, would give him the opportunity of developing his talents and completing his moral education. It is true that a trial was given to these schools of industry at Manitowaning about 15 years ago, and that the result did not answer the expectations formed of them. But to that we reply that to-day matters are in quite a different state to what they were then. The young people sent there had not received the superior education and instruction of which we have depicted the advantages that the young generation has enjoyed. Besides which these young people on leaving these schools of industry at Manitowaning to return to their respective villages, not having either the material or the opportunity to exercise their trades, and there not being then any question of enfranchising them, and the island being then as it is now interdicted to the whites, were naturally unable to profit by the efforts that the Government had made in their behalf. But the young Indians being now, as we suppose, to receive a more liberal education, and having in perspective the establishment amongst white men, and the exercise of the trades learned on the island, will be more disposed to profit by these advantages which hold out to them a future both honorable and remunerative.

Moreover these young people would remain on the Island until their enfranchisement, under the care of intelligent masters and of the Mis-

sionaries, and complete the moral education without which, we repeat it, the most brilliant instruction would only produce deplorable results, as can be but too well seen by the history of our own day.

§ 2. The strict and impartial enforcement of the law prohibiting the introduction among the Indians of intoxicating drinks.

§ 3. Means for accelerating the civilization of the Indians.

This in our opinion is a vital question with the Indians, for to all who have at all studied the history of the Tribes formerly inhabiting these tracts of land, now so depopulated, it is as evident as that two and two make four that whiskey has destroyed a greater number of Indians than either war or disease.

For the more ready comprehension of this question we beg leave in first place to explain clearly the state of matters bearing upon it.

The Indian has been termed with justice, and in more than one respect, the child of the forests; for in fact he has all the desires, all the caprices of a child. The bounds of his intelligence while in an uncultivated state being very limited, his mind must in consequence be weak, vacillating and changeable, owing to an absence of ruling ideas or principles by which to direct his movements. Imagine a vessel without a pilot obeying every breeze and becoming their play, such is the Indian. He perceives his moral inferiority and with reason looks upon the white man as raised far above him in the social scale, and allows himself by degrees to be swayed more by evil than by good.

The White, and here we more particularly allude to the Merchant or Trader, who alone is frequently brought into contact with the Indians, thoroughly understands their character and profits by it to his own advantage and to the other detriment, particularly with reference to intoxicating drinks. About 20 or 25 years ago, before the appearance of Missionaries in these regions, no barter took place between the Trader and the Indian without the first offering the other whiskey. Frequently even the Trader paid the Indian with liquor. Then could be seen the disgusting spectacle of a whole lodge, from the decrepitude of old age to the child barely out of his cradle, plunged for days and nights together in the stupor of a brutish drunkenness. Since our arrival on the Island we have endeavoured by exhortations, by our conversation, armed even with the law, to spread, to propagate, and to strengthen the principles of temperance. We are happy to have it in our power to say that our unceasing efforts, and we must also say to their praise, the efforts of the Anglican Ministers, in favor of temperance, have not been entirely fruitless.

At Wikwemikong, in particular, we cannot count more than half a dozen Indians who are habitual drunkards, and even they have their intervals of reform and repentance; but the heartless trader, who knows their unfortunate propensity again causes their downfall. The vice of drunkenness is here detested, even by those who are addicted to it; but the trader who looks but to his own interests is pitiless, laughs at the misery and degradation of the Indian, and offers him the fatal draught whenever he can do so with impunity. In the central villages, particularly those more remote from the centre, the abuse of strong drinks is more common, but we

also remark that the spring and autumn at the time when the Traders make their appearance for the purposes of trade, are the periods when the evil re-appears periodically, and it is easy to surmise the cause.

What then would be the most effectual means for extirpating more completely this evil, which is the worm gnawing the roots of the Indian tree. Two methods only present themselves. One is moral instruction and a fair amount of education: the other is the strict enforcement of the Law against the introduction of strong drinks amongst the Indians.

We will not enlarge upon the first mode, for every one comprehends fully the benefits that must result to the moral habits of a people, from an education such as that of which we have spoken in the preceding article.

We are happy to be able to say that the great majority of our Catholic Indians, especially at Wikwemikong, are temperate and sober. We wish to be understood as alluding only to the men, for of the women we know of but one or two, who, once or twice in the year, forget themselves for a moment. Christianity has produced this good result. We cannot however conceal from ourselves that the religion which has its source in the heart alone would not be sufficient when the Indian is enfranchised to keep him permanently in the habits of a sober and temperate life. To this must be added education, which while enlightening their minds and instilling principles of honor and proper feeling, serves to strengthen the foundation laid by Religion, which it is intended should be the basis of the two Superior Schools, particularly that for the boys. The Indian having then contracted habits of reflection, becomes capable of analyzing his own ideas, of seeing to his own true interests, of comprehending the word of God, and being guided by his own reason, would, once enfranchised, be protected from the dangers which must necessarily accompany the complete change in his mode of existence when among the Whites.

The 1st provision against intemperance is a liberal education, intellectual, moral, and social. The second is the strict and absolute enforcement of the already existing law, which has been frequently sanctioned by preceding governments, against the introduction on the Island and distribution to the Indians of intoxicating drinks. As the Honorable Mr. Commissioner Worthington very truly remarked at the Assembly of the Indian Chiefs over which he presided on the occasion of his visit, a law against intemperance as strict as that which is now in force on the Island would be impracticable, and impossible in Cities such as Toronto, Montreal, &c., and in so extensive a Country as the two Provinces. But we beg our readers to remember that the case is very different here. We are speaking of a handful of Indians, of which the whole number would scarcely amount, if all assembled on the Island, to two thousand, of a few remnants of Tribes or bands speaking one language, having the same customs, governed until now by exceptional laws, in a word, of a family whose Chief, whose Great Father, to use their own expression, is His Excellency the Governor General, as representing Her Majesty. It is therefore children, minors, of whom the government has undertaken the charge and the protection. According to the laws of nature a father is obliged to see to the happiness and well doing of his children, to remove from them all that can injure them, in a word to govern them as a good

father should govern his children. A strict law against intemperance is therefore possible, and even practicable, it is a law both just and salutary, and we conceive to be necessary, in view of the changed position in which the law of last June places the Indians; no one we believe will dispute that. We ask for no other law than the already existing one, but what we demand is that this law be carried out. Until now its effects have been too little felt, and had not christianity intervened in support of its principles, the law would have been a dead letter. What are therefore, in a secular point of view, the obstacles to this law? Here we must express ourselves with all candour and frankness, and if therefore while strictly confining ourselves within the bounds of truth and of a strict impartiality we may say some thing painful to or at variance with the feelings of some of our readers, we beg of them to believe that it is in the true interest of the indians and out of a sincere desire to aid the government in its benevolent views, that we so speak, for during the past twelve years we in common with the Indians have suffered from the infraction of the law, nevertheless not having until now found a suitable opportunity to state our grievances, we have remained silent. But now that the Governor General and both Branches of the Legislature have made us, through the Honorable Commissioner, a solemn appeal on behalf of our Indians, it would be a serious breach on our part of the confidence reposed in us to remain silent. We will therefore state frankly and with impartiality what we have seen with our own eyes, and will then suggest to the government what seem to us the best means for rendering efficacious the law for the suppression of in temperance among the Indians.

The first cause of the inefficacy of this Law was to be attributed to our remote position which placed our Island without the pale of civilization, and admitted but seldom of the head of the Indian Department of being able personally to judge of the state of matters for himself, leaving free scope to the subordinate agents on the Island to interpret the Law their own way, and to the resident or travelling Traders to transgress its wise provisions. But we will not dwell on this point, for this cause of complaint has now been entirely removed by the introduction of lines of Railroad, of steamers, which now bring our Island within two or three days communication with the Office of the Indian Department.

A second cause of the inefficacy of the Law for the suppression of intemperance, and the true one, is want of firmness on the part of those to whom the execution of the Law is entrusted. We wish to be perfectly understood. We must request permission to enter into details in support of what we advance. We desire to say publicly that we find in the present Agent of the Indian Department, now residing at Manitowaning, all the qualities which constitute the Gentleman. His probity, his engaging manners, his kindness towards the Indians, his liberality in his Official intercourse, totally free from any tinge of fanaticism, leave nothing to be desired. But with reference to the absolute enforcement of the Law against intemperance, which under the present circumstances, in which the Indians are placed, is the safeguard of their morals and must be the foundation for their gradual civilization, we cannot refrain from saying that more firmness of mind and independence of character is absolutely

requisite on the part of the Agents of the Indian Department at Manitowaning.

We wish however to be just, and must admit that the agent meets in carrying out the law, with difficulties of a nature, which if they be often such as are represented to us, exonerate him at least in a great degree from the blame attaching to a non-enforcement of the law.

In order to enable matters to be more readily understood, we must enter into details.

The law says that any one selling or giving intoxicating liquors to the Indians can be brought up before the agent, who acts in the capacity of a justice of the peace, and who is empowered to sentence the party selling or giving the liquor in a fine not exceeding £20, one half of which goes to the informer, and the other half to be applied to some work of public utility. This is what the law provides, but it frequently happens that the delinquent lives at a distance from the residence of the agent, that the witnesses also come from distant villages. It is necessary therefore that the agent summon the offender, and name a day for the examination of the witnesses, &c., &c. But all this requires the expenditure of money, and the agent has often told us that no funds are allowed him for that purpose. It happens therefore that the delinquent refuses to appear on the day appointed, and defies any legal means to compel him to do so. We have frequently seen witnesses appear two or three times before the agent, pass entire days without eating, and be obliged to return fasting to their villages, without judgment having been given in the case. Some cases have been adjudged upon our repeated demands, and a few fines imposed; but the proceeds of these fines have never been applied in the manner the law requires. These fines have been but nominal, or where they have been at all heavy we have never known in what way the money accruing from them has been disposed of, though we had the right of knowing as we were in nearly all the cases the informants. It is evident from what we have stated above that the law carried out as it has been so far, is more than useless, it is a direct encouragement to the whites, particularly to the Traders to give or sell with impunity intoxicating liquors to the Indians. A third cause of the inefficacy of the law and the one which appears to us the more serious, is that this law can be applied only to the Heathen Indians. The reason, as we have been informed by the agent, is that, not being christians, their testimony on oath cannot be taken. They do not believe in our God, they do not therefore know the meaning of an oath. This defect in the law is the more to be regretted as the Heathen Indians even more than the others could be most benefitted by the law in question. It is they only who now with impunity give themselves up to all the excesses of drunkenness, and the evil will still become greater when the now roving bands are obliged to reside on the Island.

It is evident therefore that if matters are allowed to remain in their present state, but little perceptible improvement can be expected in the present condition of the Indians. The following are the suggestions that we have to make for the consideration of the Indian Department, and which we think most likely to conduce to the proper working of the Law:

*Firstly*--To appoint in each village a certain number of Constables, to be under the superintendence of the Agent, who would be charged with enforcing the strict observance of the law. These Constables to be paid so much per day while employed. They would have under command a certain number of Indian Soldiers, to assist them in the discharge of the duties of their office, as occasion might require. These Constables should be chosen from amongst the most influential Chiefs or others noted for their sobriety and spotless reputation.

*Secondly*--Whoever would be convicted of having infringed the law should be rigorously and without exception condemned to the payment of a heavy fine not merely a nominal one.

In case of a repetition of the offence the maximum fine should be imposed, and in case of refusal on the part of the delinquent to pay the fine, the agent should be empowered to have his furniture &c., seized.

*Thirdly*--The proceeds of these fines should be strictly applied in the manner indicated by the Law.

*Fourthly*--Witnesses should be allowed so much per day when obliged to go to another Village than their own. The delinquent should be compelled to pay these Witnesses and Constables.

*Fifthly*--Any Indian who will have been supplied with intoxicating liquors, or who will have been convicted of drunkenness, should be compelled to inform upon the party infringing the Law in his case, and in case of refusal the Chiefs of his Village be empowered to post up his name in some public place as a mark of infamy, for the Indian is extremely sensitive on this point, and what a sense of honor or religion would fail in accomplishing a dread of infamy might perhaps effect with certain degraded minds.

*Sixthly*--Authority should be given to the Chiefs of each Village to inspect all the Vessels of the Traders coming to traffic with the Indians, and should they find in them any intoxicating liquors, to oblige the Masters of these Vessels to go away without giving them permission to land their goods.

The above is what in our opinion appears most practicable to enforce the law, and if to that the agent will only add the weight of his authority, which is very great, by making himself the exponent of the law, both by precept and example, we will not say that the evil will be entirely eradicated, but it will be lessened as much as it is in the power of human wisdom to do it. We leave the rest to Divine Providence.

§ 3. A wise and just legislation with reference to the traffic or commerce which is carried on on the Island.

### 3. Means for accelerating the civilization of the Indians.

In order to judge correctly of this most important question, it is necessary to give a clear and lucid explanation of the manner in which traffic is carried on on the Island.

The traffic on the Island in general is not carried on in the same way as on the mainland (if we except the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.) Money is not the circulating medium,--it is by barter that all



commerce is carried on. The Trader offers his goods and the Indian gives in exchange the products either of the chase, of his fishing, or of the fields.

On the Island\* objects of barter on the part of the Indians are of but four kinds, indian corn, potatoes, sugar and fish. As to the chase, it is now no more followed on the Island. The Indian preserves during the winter his potatoes in a kind of cellar he digs in his field. In the spring he opens it and sells to the Traders what he does not require for his own use. This during the past year amounted to five or six thousand bushels.

Maple sugar is made very early in the spring, and is sold immediately to the resident or transient traders, who then make their appearance in the bays of the Island. This year (1857) no less than 12 large schooners made their appearance in the spring in the one bay of Wikwemikong, all coming from Goderich, Saugeen, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Penetanguishene, the Sault, (American side,) and even from Cleveland. The quantity of sugar made in the Spring of 1857, was not less than 3,500 or 4,000 pounds, on the entire Island. It was all carried off by the Traders, the greater part by the American merchants.

The Indian sells but little comparatively of Indian corn. It barely suffices for his own consumption during the year. It is almost his only food.

Fish is caught in rather large quantities during the spring and autumn, but all goes to the profit of the Traders who frequently supply the Indian with nets, and go with their schooners from one fishing ground to another, and take the fish the moment it is hauled out of the water. We will now proceed to give an idea of the manner in which the commerce by barter is at present carried on on the Island.

We will now draw a line between the resident and the travelling or transient Traders.

There are three Merchants or Traders now residing on the Island, one at Wikwemikong, one at Manitowaning and one at Mitchikiwetinong. This year, however, (1856 and 1857), in open defiance of the law which excludes from the Island all strangers, and notwithstanding all the efforts and opposition of the Missionaries, aided by the Indian Chiefs, with a view to the real interests and welfare of the nation, no less than five traders have established themselves at the village of Wikwemikong, for about a year past, amongst whom are two Americans, and at the moment of writing these lines, (25th September, 1857,) they are there still.

The following is the mode of traffic pursued by the resident traders, during the summer and winter months, seasons during which the Indians have nothing to exchange for goods, the traders sell them all that they may require on credit. Their purchases are generally objects of but little intrinsic value, and are chosen by the Indians more on account of their color and form than for their actual worth; for as a rule the trader's object is more to gratify the frivolous and childlike tastes of the Indian than to provide for his real wants. Objects of every day use are sold at an advance of three, four or five times their original costs. When the spring or autumn arrives, the traders get possession, so far as

they can, of the sugar, potatoes, and fish that the Indians may then have, at extremely low prices fixed by themselves. Their reason for acting in this arbitrary manner is, they allege, to restore their own credit, and protect their own interests, for they are well aware that a large number of the Indians will be unable or unwilling to pay their debts in full, and the traders in this manner indemnify themselves by exacting from the small number of Indians whom they succeed in compelling to pay at all, debts which in the Indians' eyes appear enormous, and which in justice, were the Trader to act with honesty, would not amount to more than one third of the sum claimed. This credit system has not thus far answered and can never be made to succeed, for while it keeps the Indian in a state of slavishness and dependence, depriving him as it does of the fruit of his own labour, it eventually ruins the Trader. Of the many Traders who deal with the Indians we do not know of one whose affairs can be said to be in a prosperous state. As regards transient Traders, it is during the spring and autumn, as we have before remarked, that they make their appearance from every side. But this is what then happens. The Indians who have bought from the resident Trader during the summer and winter, well aware that if they carry him their potatoes, sugar or fish, they will only be paying debts already contracted, without obtaining any thing in return, prefer taking their provisions to the transient Trader, to whom they owe nothing, and from whom they at once obtain merchandize in exchange.

If the transient Traders were contented to sell their goods at reasonable prices, the Indian might still find means, during seasons of plenty, to purchase what they absolutely require, and yet pay, at least in part, the debts that they had incurred with the resident Trader; but this is not the case, the transient Trader is equally extortionate in his charges with the other, and as he keeps no accounts with the Indian, it is he, the transient Trader, for instance the Americans (as has been the case this year), who in reality derives all the profit of the traffic.

Up to this time as but 2 or 3 Traders have been permitted to reside on the Island, the travelling or transient Traders have found means of evading the law, by employing Indians to act as their Agents, to whom they entrust their merchandize; so that in the one village of Wikwemikong there are to be found this year 1856 and 1857, one resident and five transient Traders, of whom 3 have been there for above a year, as well as two Indians acting as Agents; in all 8 Traders in a village where but one would amply suffice for the wants of the Indians.

As we are not desirous of being accused of exaggeration, we will give figures, which speak for themselves.

The following is the tariff of prices of the different articles of barter for the year 1856 to 1857.

Potatoes were selling at Collingwood and at Toronto, for nearly \$4.00 the quarter. Here, in the village of Wikwemikong, the traders bought them at the nominal price of \$2.00, not payable in money, but in merchandize, which in reality was not worth more than one dollar.

The sugar was bought by the traders at the nominal price of six half-pence the pound, paid for in merchandize at the rate of about two half

pence, and afterwards sold by them at Collingwood and elsewhere, for 10 and 12 half pence, cash, per pound.

Fish, which at Collingwood, Saugeen, &c., was worth 9 and 10 dollars per quarter, was here bought from the Indians, and paid for in merchandize, for about 2 or 3 dollars.

Flour was sold to the Indians for 12 dollars per barrel, which did not cost the traders more than 5 or 6 dollars, &c.

This, without any exaggeration, is the mode in which traffic is carried on,—and the manner in which the traders impose upon the simplicity and ignorance of the Indians. We can from this readily believe that the Indian must always be overwhelmed with debt, without any possibility of ever extricating himself from it. How then can he ever by any possibility purchase agricultural implements; how can he possibly have comfort and plenty in his home when he is barely able to purchase articles of indispensable necessity. He becomes lazy and indifferent, for he knows that all he may make must go to the trader; he raises barely more than sufficient for his own wants, and loses imperceptibly the spirit of emulation, the desire of bettering himself, which are indispensable to civilization. He leads a miserable existence, and has nothing but wretchedness in perspective before him.

The system of credit, which in civilized countries is probably indispensable to the general prosperity, must be, and is here followed by deplorable results, and the extortionate prices for their goods exacted with impunity by the resident or travelling traders, in addition to being an insuperable obstacle to the prosperity of the Indians, presents another, and in our opinion a most serious difficulty, it tends to blunt the conscience of the Indians, in tempting him to deceive the resident traders, and thus efface from his own mind that sense of justice and of equity which it has been the aim of Christianity to implant in them.

This state of things is deplorable, and cannot continue without completely compromising the future happiness and prosperity of the Indians, and frustrate the aim of the Government for their gradual civilization.

What, it may be asked, is the remedy to apply to so great and continued an evil?

We do not disguise from ourselves the importance of the question and the difficulty of its solution; but the following are the suggestions that we submit to the Government.

We admit the principle that a resident trader is required, at least in every large village. This trader, however, should be an Indian, and associated with other Indians. It would be easy for the Indians to build a schooner or two, and each spring and autumn go to Collingwood, Penetanguishene, Saugeen, &c., sell their produce, and purchase in return goods at the market prices of Toronto, Montreal, &c. Their profits would be trebled, and they could then make a better selection of goods. Until now, aside of the apathy natural to the Indian, his ignorance of the English language has been an insuperable obstacle. But should the Government adopt the Educational plan suggested above, there is every reason to hope that the rising generation who will have thoroughly studied

the English language, will be able to manage their own affairs without the intervention of the travelling traders.

But under present circumstances the Indians are unable to dispense with the transient traders,—the following however is what we think practicable.

That the Superintendent General should cause to be prepared every Spring and Autumn “ a tariff of the price of merchandize usually purchased by the Indians, based upon the tariff of Toronto or Montreal ; this tariff to be transmitted to the Agent on the Island, who would send officially a copy to the chiefs of each village to be conspicuously posted up in the store of the resident merchant, with a strong recommendation to supply the Indians with articles of utility or necessity only. This tariff should be shewn to the transient merchant, on his arrival at the Bay, with strict injunctions to conform to it, under penalty of being fined in a specified sum.”

This is our first plan. Should it be found impracticable, the following is what we would add :

That there should be “ at least at Wikwemikong, two resident traders : one to be permitted to sell on credit, should he wish it, at his own prices, in accordance with the system now followed ; the other, to sell only at certain fixed prices ;—the competition thus caused would tend to diminish the evil, and we are convinced would in a short time entirely remove it. So much for resident traders.”

“ As to the travelling or transient traders, it would be necessary to exclude them altogether, on the inference that the legally authorized resident traders would be sufficient to provide for the wants of the Indians, (this however is perhaps impracticable) ; or else to compel them to adopt the tariff transmitted by the Indian Department ; or a tax might be imposed upon them, to be applied to the purposes of the village, proportionate to the illegal gains they make in their intercourse with the Indians.”

But should one of the resident traders, selling for cash only, have the foresight and prudence to supply in due season his store with everything that the Indians require, the evil consequent on the arrival of the transient traders would in a great measure be remedied ; for then the Indian, not finding it his interest to go to the transient traders, would naturally apply to the resident merchant, who, in addition to all the advantages of the others, of not having any debts due him by the Indians (we are supposing that he did not adopt the credit system), would have the further advantage of being able to sell at reasonable rates, while the others would charge exaggerated prices.

It follows, as a matter of course, that the traders legally authorized to reside on the Island, should be men of acknowledged integrity ;—the importance of this condition will at once be seen. These traders should be admitted by the chiefs of each village, under the control of the Agent ; and in cases where the traders act in a manner prejudicial to public morality, the Missionary should have the right of protest, and his protest, if well founded, should be attended to and acted upon.

Such are our views with reference to the best means for promoting the gradual civilization of the Indians of this Province : liberal education ; a strict and impartial enforcement of the law against the introduction of intoxicating liquors ; a fair and equitable system of traffic.

Such are the three means to be applied for the prevention of the evil which is gradually destroying the last remnants of nations who have deserved well of preceding Governments, and without which the present Government, will in vain look for the results contemplated by the Act of the 10th June 1857.

*Remarks with reference to the existing division of the Island between the members of the different religious denominations.*

Admitting that the Government succeeds in assembling and establishing on the Island the remnants of the Tribes or roving bands who still people part of the reserves on the shores of Lake Huron, from Penetanguishene to the Bruce Mines, the question naturally presents itself where are they to be placed ?

Are they to have leave to settle in any part of the island that they may think proper, or will a part of it be portioned out to them, and where will it be ?

The answer is easily given, it will be said. The Island is now divided between the Protestants, the Catholics, and the Heathens, consequently the Indians forming part of the roving bands belonging to one of these three denominations will naturally join on the Island their own denomination.

We wish to say a few words with reference to this Division of the Island.

About 20 years ago, during the Agency of Mr. Anderson, Manitoulin Island was transferred to the Indians in exchange for certain of their reserves, by virtue of a solemn treaty.

We are now adverting to one clause added to the treaty, having reference to the Saugeen Indians only, for whom a Village was built at Owen's Sound. Last year these same Indians sold their reserves, and consented to remove to Croker's Point, where the Government is now getting built for them a new Village.

We have an Official Copy of the Treaty, and in it there is no question whatever of religious distinctions amongst the Indians, with reference to the apportionment of the Island between the different religious denominations.

But it must be inferred that the Indian Department from motives of prudence thought it best to divide it amongst the different religious denominations on the island, that is to say : one part for the Protestants, and the other for the Catholics. As to the Heathens they were not taken into account.

The following is the arrangement arrived at :

Manitowaning was selected as the centre of the Agency, and made over to the Protestant Indians.

Wikwemikong was given to the Catholics. Two Villages therefore sprung up at these two places. The reader will naturally expect that the principles of justice and of impartiality should prevail in this case, the more particularly as the treaty above mentioned does not provide for any distinction between the Indians, and makes no reference to their religious convictions. It is true that the Treaty of 1836 in transferring the possession of the Island to the Chippawas did not stipulate as in the case with the Indians of Owen's Sound, to build their houses, &c., but the thing was understood, and the Government so construed it when they built the Village of Manitowaning. But we do not see why, as the treaty makes no mention of religious denominations or the division of the Island amongst them, any distinction should have been made in the distribution of favours between the Protestants and the Catholics, a distinction which has until now existed, but which we trust to see removed when we will have made known the true state of things. This rule however has not been observed. The Village of Manitowaning was built entirely at the expense of the Government, and has always enjoyed exclusive privileges, while the Village of Wikwemikong was entirely left to its own resources. We know to a certainty that influence of the most objectionable nature was brought to bear to attract to the Village of Manitowaning, contrary to their religious predilections, the Indians, a large number of whom preferred returning to the States, to Makinaw and Green Bay, to submitting to such tyranny; what was the result? The Village of Manitowaning fell gradually into that state of deplorable decay in which it was found by the Government Commissioner in the month of August last.

The inhabitants are scattered in every direction, and of all the Protestants formerly on the Island there now remain but 104, of whom one half is dispersed in the woods, and the other half lives in small and distinct Villages.

The following are the names and population of these small Villages :

|                                            |    |         |
|--------------------------------------------|----|---------|
| Manitowaning (Village) and neighbourhood   | 42 | Indians |
| Waiebidgiwang (little current).....        | 31 | "       |
| Tigwaienda (small Island near Manitoulin). | 31 |         |

Total..... 104 Protestant Indians.

The latter are in reality still Heathens.

Such is the exact Protestant population of the Island.

It must not be supposed that we are now speaking in a spirit of invidiousness or partiality, but we wish merely to explain the true state of things, and the Commissioners of the Government authorizes us to call, should it be necessary, for their enlightened and impartial testimony in support of what we advance.

As to the Village of Wikwemikong, it continued still to prosper notwithstanding its total neglect by the Government, but as it is impossible to concentrate the entire Catholic population within the Village, whether it is owing to the unfavourable nature of the soil for the purpose of cultivation, or it be attributable to a want of sympathy between the different

bands, it has gradually extended over the entire Island, and a number of small villages have been founded, all now in a flourishing condition.

The following are the distribution of the Catholic population, and the names of the Villages founded since the Island has been divided :

|                                     |     |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Wikwemikong.....                    | 580 | Indians, |
| Shyigwaning.....                    | 120 | “        |
| Mitchikiwatinong.....               | 102 | “        |
| Atchitwaaganing.....                | 53  | “        |
| Wikwemikousing.....                 | 41  | “        |
| Manitowaning and neighbourhood..... | 62  | “        |
| Mindemoietibing.....                | 12  | “        |
| Waiebidziwang.....                  | 5   | “        |

Total..... 977 Catholic Indians.

The Heathen portion of the Indians, who after the Catholics are the most numerous on the Island, have settled at five different points, of which the following are the names :

|                      |    |                 |
|----------------------|----|-----------------|
| Wanitowaning.....    | 10 | Heathen Indians |
| Atchitwaaganing..... | 40 | “ “             |
| Manakikang.....      | 51 | “ “             |
| Tishigwaning.....    | 13 | “ “             |
| Tigwaienda.....      | 30 | “ “             |

Total..... 144 Heathen Indians.

These last still live under huts.

Such is the relative position of the Indians of the different denominations, whence it will be readily seen that the division made 20 years since exists now only in name ; inasmuch as the Indians are now scattered all over the Island, and the Catholics in particular, who form three-fourths of the entire population, have founded everywhere on the Island flourishing villages.

Should the Government wish again to re-unite and concentrate in one place all the Indians belonging respectively to the different denominations, the question presents itself, would it be feasible? Would the Indians consent to leave their villages, their fields, their fishing grounds, to go and live in a place which they would not like?

We believe not. We think that such a plan would not succeed, as it has already failed at Manitowaning, and that in all likelihood, should an attempt be made to enforce it, a large number of Indians would prefer emigrating to the United States, to Makinaw, &c., &c., where nearly all have near relatives.

But supposing for a moment that the Government should succeed in persuading the Indians to remove and to reside at the place selected for each denomination respectively, new limits should be given to the subdivision of the Island.

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The Catholics should naturally be allowed to occupy that part of the Island where the village of Wikwemikong is situated; but as it is the part which is the most sterile and offers the least inducement to live upon, and that besides the Catholics are much in the majority, they should be allowed three-fourths, or at least one-half of the Island, from Wikwemikong to Mitchikiwatinong inclusively.

The Protestants would have assigned to them the point opposite to the Island, that is Tichigwaning.

The Heathen Indians would have the central portion, where they now are.

The reason of such a division would be with a view to the voluntary conversion of the Indians, who could then, as they became christianized, join one side or the other as they would prefer. Should they be placed at the other extremity of the Island, at Tichigwaning, it would be impossible to effect their conversion, for they will then easily be able to go to the Sault, or to Makinaw, and procure whiskey, the immoderate use of which is the only serious obstable to their conversion.

But we repeat it, because it is our firm conviction, based upon our knowledge of Indian character and upon facts, this division which would on the part of the Protestants and of the Heathens involve but a small sacrifice, if any, would on the part of the Catholics be attended with a sacrifice too great for us to expect that they would consent to it. Besides which it must be borne in mind that the Catholics are by far in the majority, that it is their villages and theirs alone that are in a prosperous state, that it is they alone who make any advancement in agriculture and in the Arts, in a word that they alone are in that state midway between complete and semi-civilization, which will qualify them, with the aid of the means already indicated, to take one day their place with the other subjects of Her Majesty.

In our opinion the present division of the Island requires no change, matters so far have progressed satisfactorily. We have never heard of any collision between the members of the different denominations, the Catholics especially are most tolerant; the present character of the Indian, when he is not misled by foreign influences, is totally free from the spirit of fanaticism.

As to those bands who might later come on the Island, they should be left at liberty to choose their own places of residence on some of the numerous and still unoccupied tracts of land.

We must beg leave to make a passing remark upon what seems most applicable to the present state of transition of the half civilized Indians of Manitoulin Island. We believe that the Government would be acting with wisdom and foresight in allowing the Indians, within reasonable bounds, a certain degree of choice and latitude in the management of their own affairs, in a word to govern the Indians by means of the Indians themselves under the control of the Government, in order gradually to allow them to emerge from the state of tutelage in which they have been until now.



Should it be true, as we have learned from reliable sources, that the Imperial Government is desirous of being relieved from the care of those whom they have had until now under their tutelage and protection, would it not be well for the Canadian Government, upon whom the care of the Indians would then devolve, to teach these deserted children of the woods to become men, by accustoming them by degrees to a constitutional form of government, for which the system of education to which we have already referred would most assuredly prepare them. This is a mere suggestion for the consideration of the Government.

Before concluding this report, already too long, we must express our views in reference to a subject which is not without some importance.

Would it be expedient, while allowing the villages to remain in their present state, and with their present limits, to have the land surveyed and to assign to each male Indian over 15 years of age, a separate piece of land.

Theory would make us say yes, but practically we foresee great difficulties to such a course.

The Indians themselves we believe would desire to have each his own plot of land, in order to be protected from the encroachments of the neighbours. It would also induce the great majority of them to devote themselves more to the cultivation of their lands; Agriculture would be more followed, but to those who have as we have thoroughly studied and weighed the subject, this theory would be difficult of application, not to say impossible.

When all the Indians will have settled on the Island, the number will probably amount to about 2,000.

Of this number, after deducting the women, girls, and children, there will remain about one-third, say 650 Indians, who will have a claim each to a lot of land. The least quantity that can be allotted to each cannot be less than 50 acres, which would make the quantity required to divide amongst them 32,500 acres. But if we bear in mind that the bays, the inland lakes, the mountains, the swamps, take up about one-half of the entire Island, it will be difficult to find upon the Island 32,500 acres of land of a quality suited for agricultural purposes, however primitive. Besides which as many of the fields would necessarily be at considerable distances from the villages, roads would have to be made; but the mountains, the lakes, the marshes, would render this impracticable.

The Indians would prefer remaining in the woods, and would eventually relapse into their previous state of barbarism and ignorance,—and the now flourishing villages would become deserted and fall into decay.

The present system seems to us open to fewer objections. The Indian it is true, does not cultivate a large tract of land; he can when the soil is worn out leave it and choose some other in the neighbourhood of his village, from which he never removes far, thus enabling him to return to it after his work is done, to rear his children there, and to procure for them the advantages of education. It is true that under this system the Indian will be disposed to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, but if as we hope the Government establishes superior schools, a model farm,

and schools of industry, there is little doubt that the rising generation will profit by the benevolent efforts made for them, and will prove to the world that the Indian nation is worthy of the interest taken in its welfare and prosperity by the Canadian Government.

Trusting that the wishes and hopes of the Indians will be listened to and entertained by their Great Father, and by the Members of both Houses, we beg to subscribe ourselves the most obedient servants of His Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed,)

T. HANNIPEAUX,  
M. FERARD,

Roman Catholic Missionaries residing  
on Manitoulin Island.

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A P P E N D I X No. 29.

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INDIAN OFFICE, COBOURG, 19th August, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith answers to the queries contained in your letter of the 19th January last, to which I have added as an appendix a detailed census of each band, shewing also as nearly as I have been able to ascertain the quantity of land cleared, the crops raised last year, the stock and buildings in their possession, &c., with remarks at the end of each. I have also taken the liberty to add, so far as I can recollect, what I have learned from themselves of their traditional history, &c.

My sole object in making my report so voluminous has been to impart to the commission all the information in my power respecting the Indians under my superintendence, and, though I fear it will be found deficient in many respects, I can only assure the Commissioners I have done my best.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant.

T. G. ANDERSON,  
V. S. I. A.

R. T. PENNEFATHER, Esq.,  
Superintendent General,  
Indian Affairs,  
Toronto.

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Answers.

1.—Since the autumn of 1845, nearly 11 years.

2.—They have generally.

3.--The Saugeen, Owens Sound, Colpoys Bay, Beausoleil, Rama, Snake Island, Alnwick, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Scugog Bands, are settled in small villages. The Pottawatamies and Sandy Islands Bands, who are Heathens, have no fixed residence, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte are settled on their 100 acre farms respectively, with the exception of a few inveterate drunkards.

4.--In each case please see appendix, viz:--Numbers.

- 1.--Saugeen,
- 2.--Owens Sound,
- 3.--Colpoys Bay,
- 4.--Beausoleil,
- 5.--Rama,
- 6.--Snake Island,
- 7.--Alnwick,
- 8.--Mohawks,
- 9.--Sandy Island,
- 10.--Machikee,
- 11.--Caughnawaga,
- 12.--Pottawatamies,
- 13.--Scugog,
- 14.--Mud Lake,
- 15.--Rice Lake,

5.--None of them live in Wigwams, except the Heathens above mentioned.

6.--In most cases their land is divided into lots supposed to contain from 25 to 100 acres, tho' not so divided by regular survey, (except in the case of the Mohawks) and encroachments are sometimes made on each other's property, which causes disturbances amongst them.

7.--With regard to the number of acres under cultivation, please see appendix. When they have no land cultivated, they work occasionally for the white people and gain a precarious subsistence by hunting, fishing, selling brooms and baskets.

8.--The Indian is generally secure from intrusion on the land allotted to him by his Tribe, or of which he has assumed possession, so long as he remains in the locality; by usage, the property of deceased Indians is generally taken by the nearest surviving relatives, and the possessor of property has a right to dispose of such to other members of the Tribe, but not to other parties.

9. They certainly do not improve to the extent that might be expected from their bodily strength, their annual payments in money, and their freedom from taxation; still an impartial observer must allow that they have much improved in that time. They do not cultivate farms in common, that is to say, what might be called public farms.

10.--They used the same kind of instruments then, as at present, but the number of articles is considerably increased; for the remainder of this answer (see appendix) (most of these Indians have settled and become farmers in the last 16 years.)

11.---They are not careful of their agricultural implements, but thoroughly understand the use of them, the quantity will be shewn in the appendix.

11.---For their stock, see appendix ; they do not pay proper attention to them, though they do not lose as many through negligence now as formerly.

13.---They pursue the same mode of agriculture as the white man, but it is performed with a disinclination to labor, and a careless slothful action which is shewn in the appearance of their fields and fences, and scanty yield of their crops.

14.---Please see appendix.

15. Do Do Do

16.---The field labor is mostly performed by the males, the young men taking their share of it.

17.---It would appear not, though I imagine this must proceed as much owing to the absence of game as from any other cause.

18.---Those of the settled bands who go out to hunt, are generally absent about two months in the fall of the year, and they go out for shorter periods at other times.

19.---Sometimes to the uncleared part of the settlements, but generally further north to the wholly unsettled parts.

20.---It has had the effect of dispersing the game, sending it to a greater distance, and consequently making the chase more inconvenient with but poor chance of success.

21. Very good, many and frequent additions being made to their numbers until nearly all have become Christians.

22. Principally Methodist, but all the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, and some few in other bands, belong to the Church of England ; there are also a few Roman Catholics amongst them.

23.---They in this respect resemble white people having their reasons for absenting themselves from places of worship, or the contrary, but in general, attend regularly.

24.---I think they have greatly improved.

25.---They do, but owing to their aversion to labor and listlessness regarding the acquisition of property, they will not work for many days together, there are a few however industrious Indians as an exception.

26.---Very few, excepting the Potawatamies and the Sandy Island Indians, who are mostly Heathens, considerable efforts have been made by Missionaries of various denominations to convert these people, but they do not seem willing to give up their Heathenish practices and superstition.

27.---Their Methodist Ministers and school teachers, are generally men of inferior attainments. The Church of England Ministers and school teachers, are I believe duly qualified. The Roman Catholic Priests, are also educated men, but they only visit their adherents occasionally ; as regards Churches, and School Houses---See Appendix.

28.--- Do Do Do

29.--Such as white people have in conformity with practice of each denomination.

30.--Church of England, Methodist, and a school at Mud Lake supported by the New England Company; and superintended by a Baptist Minister.

31.--They do not, and are prevented by the indifference of their parents, who in many cases keep them at home to assist in the labors of the field, cutting up fire wood, &c.

32.--The children are considered as apt scholars as the whites, and the number attending school is nearly as follows, viz :

|                                                                                                  | Of an age to attend. | Average attendance.  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| At Saugeen,                                                                                      | 30                   | 10                   |
| Owens Sound,                                                                                     | 50                   | 22                   |
| Colpoys Bay,                                                                                     | 23                   | 12                   |
| Beausoleil Island, .                                                                             | 35                   | No schoolmaster.     |
| Rama,                                                                                            | 35                   | Schoolmaster absent. |
| Snake Island,                                                                                    | 40                   | 10                   |
| Alnwick,                                                                                         | 40                   | 10                   |
| Rice Lake,                                                                                       | 40                   | 15                   |
| Mud Lake,                                                                                        | 25                   | 20                   |
| Scugog,                                                                                          | 12                   | No Schoolmaster.     |
| At Sandy Island, }<br>Christian Island, }<br>Potawatamies, }<br>Mohawk of the Bay of Quinte, 140 | } No Schools.        | 50                   |

33.--The common school system, and the books recommended by the board of education with, in most cases, the addition of the scriptures.

34.--They do, and, under competent instructions would soon learn any mechanical arts.

35.--See appendix, but those therein mentioned have not had an opportunity of acquiring any great proficiency in their respective trades.

36.--Their health is generally as good as that of the white population, and the casualties are certainly not so numerous as they were 10 or 15 years ago.

37.--They are subject to the same diseases as the white people, but those of a pulmonary kind are the most prevalent.

38.--On the decrease owing to a more regular supply of food, and of a more nutritious quality.

39.--They appear to increase, in 1846, the number actually receiving presents was..... 2163

From which we have to deduct :

The Mississagas of Port Credit, being removed from my superintendence..... 242

Lake of the Two Mountain Indians..... 58

— 300

1863

|                                                                     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| In 1856, the number who received money payments 2464, of these, the |     |
| Sandy Island Indians were emigrants.....                            | 127 |
| Chippewas on Christian Island.....                                  | 45  |
| Potawatamies .....                                                  | 49  |

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 221
 

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Number of residents in 1856..... 2243

Shewing a natural increase in 10 years of 380, or about 20 per cent.

40. Please see appendix.

41. Among the Mohawks probably three-fourths are mixed breeds, but among the Chippewas I think not more than one eighth.

42. I do not perceive any marked difference amongst them, the half breeds being brought up by the mother imbibe all the feeling of the native.

43. I do not, except in cases where the child is from its infancy separated from the natives and educated; and even until the third or fourth remove, the character of the individual is often marked by indecision, and that impatience of restraint that predominates in the blood of the aborigines.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Please observe that in most cases in the appendix under the heading "Land" "Stock" "Buildings" "Farming implements," and "Crops," I have obtained my information from Indian datements.

As the Commissioners may expect, Query No. 1, to be more fully answered, I would beg leave to add that I hold my discharge as a Cadet of the Revolutionary War.

In 1814, I again entered the service by raising a corps of volunteers. In 1815 I was transferred to the Indian Department at Drummond Island, and 1828 was removed with the Garrison to Penetanguishene, and subsequently stationed at Coldwater. In 1836, I was sent to the Manitoulin Island, and in 1845 removed to Toronto, and up to the present time, have had charge of the Indians during my residence at the different stations, and though not called upon by the foregoing queries to make any allusion to the treatment the aborigines have received from the whites since their first landing on their shores, still, as the commission now sitting is for the humane purpose of devising some final plan for the future prosperity of the Indians, and as much may depend on their merit or demerit, it may not be considered officious in me briefly to state what I have gathered from Indian traditions relative to their past history. An innumerable race of human beings unacquainted with their own origin and having a language unknown to the people of the old world, Lords of this boundless continent stored with riches, the value of which they know nothing of, and having game for subsistence, a very few other articles supplied their necessities, and they were content. But they gloried in war, and treated their ene-

mies with extreme cruelty, whilst with their own people they were hospitable and friendly. Such were the Aborigines at the time of their discovery.

But a wise providence had not designed that so fine a Country should remain a waste in the hands of those who could not appreciate its worth, and the "Spirits who came in the big canoe with wings," were received with friendly feelings by these sons of nature, who had laid no scheme for self aggrandisement, or secret plan to demoralize and enslave their visitors. But they were confiding, frank and honest, hence commenced their degradation; a trade was opened, and from that time to the present, the white man has overreached and plundered them; both parties have coveted the others' goods. The Indian could procure furs without number, and was ignorant of their value, and as the magic production of fire from flint and steel was to him incomprehensible, he must have it, so one to ten beavers were freely given in exchange for a flint and steel or a pinch of vermilion, however competition in trade soon gave them to understand that the white man's goods, as well as the skins of animals, commanded various prices, and they were taught to tell lies and deceive, white trappers went to hunt on their grounds, and the natives interfered with them, and the destruction of the Red Man was contemplated, "Fire Water," the small Pox and various other destructive agents were brought over the great Salt Lake, religion was also introduced, but if he became educated and acquainted with the white man's cunning, he would no longer be a dupe to their rapacity, they were unwilling to give up the "Fire Water," of which they had become so fond that even wives or children were not too great a price to pay for it, and their wise men became aware that their people were fading away like the falling leaves in autumn, and proposed driving the intruders back to where they came from, wars then ensued and the forests echoed the war yell, the scalp dance and the joyous song around their burning victims, the Indians had now acquired wants which they themselves could not supply. The whites had married some of their squaws, and above all things they would not love, the "Fire Water," and their considerations combined, prevented a federal union of the Tribes, and they contented themselves by murdering, now and then a white family or an individual whom they might find unprotected. Previous to this the white men had asked for small portions of ground about the length of two spear poles to build their wigwams, then a little more to make a garden and so on, all of which were freely granted, with lands for farms and towns, and still they asked for more; in the meantime, the Tribes were observed to decrease rapidly, the small Pox annually committed its ravages while the white men came over in their "big canoes," and occupied the country, as if it belonged to them, and made the Tribes subject to their will, they assumed the Government of their unlimited dominions. The grasping disposition of the French, Spanish, English and Americans, have despoiled them of the inheritance of their fathers, and there remains to their descendants barely land enough to bury their dead.

When the Country was filling up with white people, they disputed amongst themselves as to who should have the largest portion of the Indian Lands, the French went to the north and settled in the vicinity of Quebec, and the English who had become very numerous removed along

the shores of the "great Salt Lake," however they quarrelled with their friends on the other side of it, and the English King sent over many canoes full of his warriors to keep the settlers quiet, but they would not obey his voice, and his warriors threatened to enforce obedience. About this time a great English chief (Sir Wm. Johnson,) invited the head men of the Tribes to meet him in council at the "Crooked Place," his chief and his officers were dressed in scarlet, a uniform much admired by the Natives, and he made great presents to the Indians, giving silver medals and large Union Flags to the chiefs, spreading before them the great wampam belt of friendship, and inviting them to take up the Tomahawk and join the "Red Coats" in the struggle; on this belt is represented in black figures the head chiefs of each Tribe, on one end, a vessel in England said to be loaded with Indian presents, and on the other end the City of Quebec, thus forming a link connecting the two Countries, this "Red Coat" told them that the king of England wished to adopt them as his own children, that if they would become his true and faithful allies, he would continue to give them presents as long as water flowed, or trees grew, they accepted the proposal, and exchanged their pipe of peace for the English wampum belt of friendship. The war whoop rang through the woods, the scalpel was sharpened, and the war club fell heavily on the heads of many settlers, but the "Red Coats" were foolish, they would not stand behind the trees but in the open field, and we were beaten. The lands were thus divided, the English taking one portion and allowing the Bostonians or Big Knives, to occupy the other, part of the Tribes preferred following the "Red Coats," and settling amongst them, giving up their possession for that purpose to other Tribes (though bound by the same treaty), and loving their English great father above all other white men, still thought it imprudent to abandon their vast possessions for that purpose, and therefore determined to remain in the Country allotted to the "Big Knives," before this the "Red Coats" had beaten the French at Quebec, and they had returned to their own Country, the Tribes were thus separated, and have been since distinguished by the terms, the Indians of the "Red Coats," and the "Indians of the Big Knives." Their ancestors left them in possession of lands, and hunting grounds sufficient (as they supposed) to keep them and their descendants for ages to come.

The feelings of the remnant of this once Numerous Race, are expressed to the following effect. From the time of the great Council at the "Crooked Place," we have considered ourselves bound to the "Red Coats," by the sacred ties of friendship, they have called us children and we have addressed them by the title "Father," and confiding in their promises we have obeyed their voice at all times, our blood has been spilt, and our warriors slain in their battles, and we are ready at any time to assist as becomes their allies when required.

Our great Father the King had been very kind to us and respected the promises made at the great Council. But lately our presents have been stopped and our lands we have been induced to sell for small value, and we see it settled upon by our white brethren, a thriving rich and happy people, but they wish our great mother to take from us, the few acres that remains to our children, however we still trust that the Queen will take pity on us and secure for us at least a place for our graves. We have not



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been accustomed to labor, and though we see its advantages, we are incapable of farming to the same extent as the whites; of late years we have been advised to take the white man's religion, and learn the will of the Great Spirit from the Big Book, and many of our people have followed this advice, and have learned a little from the "Black Coats," but we cannot read, the government established schools all over the country for the white children whilst we are left to take money from our annuities for that purpose, and our children do not learn much, we were in hopes that instead of our presents, the money would have been applied in teaching us to live like our white brethren, but such is not the case, and we now hear that a greater evil is to befall us in the withdrawal of the protecting arm of our great mother by breaking down the Indian Department, through which we have so long enjoyed our privileges, and friendly intercourse with her, should this bad news be true we are at a loss, when to look for real friends in whom we can trust for assistance and counsel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

INDIAN OFFICE,

COBOURG, 19th August, 1857.

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APPENDIX No. 30.

CENSUS RETURN OF INDIANS.

Under the Superintendance of T. G. Anderson, made on the Nineteenth day of August, 1857.

| T R I B E .                            | Adults.                      |          | Youths,<br>14 to 21. |          | Children,<br>1 to 14. |          | Total<br>Number. |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|
|                                        | Males.                       | Females. | Males.               | Females. | Males.                | Females. |                  |
|                                        | Mohaws, (Bay of Quinté)..... | 116      | 134                  | 42       | 37                    | 106 |  | 127 | 562 |
| Saugeen, (Chippewas,).....             | 70                           | 73       | 5                    | 2        | 50                    | 56       | 256              |
| Owens Sound,.....                      | 47                           | 61       | 13                   | 10       | 57                    | 55       | 243              |
| Machikoon Bând. (at Owens Sound).....  | 5                            | 7        | 1                    | 1        | 9                     | 6        | 29               |
| Colpoj's Bay,.....                     | 15                           | 15       | 1                    | 1        | 16                    | 15       | 63               |
| Beausoleil Island,.....                | 53                           | 71       | 7                    | 4        | 55                    | 43       | 233              |
| Rama,.....                             | 51                           | 64       | 7                    | 2        | 38                    | 39       | 201              |
| Snake Island,.....                     | 25                           | 28       | 4                    | 9        | 35                    | 31       | 132              |
| Christian, " (Ottawas,).....           | 9                            | 10       | 2                    | 4        | 10                    | 10       | 45               |
| Sandy, " (Chippewas,).....             | 33                           | 40       | 14                   | 5        | 26                    | 27       | 145              |
| Alnwick, (Mississaugas,).....          | 58                           | 67       | 5                    | 5        | 50                    | 31       | 216              |
| Rice Lake,.....                        | 36                           | 41       | 7                    | 5        | 27                    | 29       | 145              |
| Mud ".....                             | 24                           | 25       | 7                    | 4        | 18                    | 18       | 96               |
| Skugog ".....                          | 16                           | 14       | 2                    | 1        | 6                     | 12       | 61               |
| Christian Island, (Pottawalamies)..... | 14                           | 17       | 3                    | 4        | 5                     | 6        | 49               |
| Caughnawagas, (at Owen Sound,).....    | 3                            | 3        | 1                    | .....    | 2                     | 6        | 15               |
| Total.....                             | 575                          | 670      | 121                  | 94       | 520                   | 511      | 2491             |

(Signed) T. G. ANDERSON,

S. I. A.

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 APPENDIX No. 31.
 

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REV. P. JACOBS, RAMA.

1. 44 Years.
2. Their morals and christian profession are good, but not in general very industrious.
3. They have improved considerably in this branch of industry such as forming gardens, growing wheat and corn, &c.
4. Their progress tolerable.
5. Their moral habits are improved and the effect great in their social habits.
6. They are so, and grateful.
7. In the north-west I may say there are thousands still pagans.
8. To send Missionaries and Christian Teachers to teach them Christianity and industry.
9. One---Number of Scholars, 25.
10. Ten is the average, yearly, and into the Wesleyan Church.
11. By Christianizing and civilizing them.
12. To have Industrial Schools among them, and strict orders that each child shall be at school one half day, and work the other half, and perhaps awarded would not be amiss.
13. They do shew aptness, such as carpentering, &c., shoemaking and tailoring ; these trades they do learn.
14. Their health generally speaking, is as good as their neighbours'.
15. They do where they are Christianized.
16. They do not except in cases of marriage, when they marry into another Band.

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 APPENDIX No. 32.
 

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Answers to "Queries to the Missionaries and others acquainted with the Indians."

1. My father being one of the visiting Superintendents of Indians Affairs, I have from my childhood been acquainted with the Indians.

Thirty years ago, there were, except among the Mohawks, scarcely any Christian Indians in Upper Canada, but at present they have with few

exceptions abandoned their Heathen customs, and become converts to Christianity, and in consequence their former savage habits have almost disappeared, they are more clearly, less addicted to intemperance, more industrious and in fact are improving steadily, but of course slowly in their religious and moral character.

6. The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, where I have been stationed for nearly seven years do appear sensible of their improved condition.

7. All the Indians in this Mission are members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

8. Education, a systematic form of worship and well educated zealous Missionaries whose whole time should be devoted to the Indians.

9. There are two schools in this Mission in which we have duly qualified teachers, one is paid by a grant of £45 sterling per annum, from the New England Company; the average number of Indian children attending this school during the past year was about 22. The other school is paid by the Mohawks themselves, granting £50 per annum. The average number attending it last year was about 30.

10. The number of Indian baptisms last year was 18, during my residence in the Mission. The average number of baptisms has been annually 16; Burials 10, showing an increase of 6.

11. A Common English Education and habits of industry in agriculture and mechanical arts. But this can only be accomplished by placing the youth under restraint.

12. I think that it would be expedient, and perhaps the only means of establishing schools of industry in certain localities, and that all Indian children between the ages of 4 and 15 should be taken from their Parents and compelled to attend them.

My reason for suggesting that the children should be taken charge of by the Managers of the School at so early an age, is to prevent their acquiring the habit of roving about; which habit when once acquired is not easily got rid of. The Indians generally take their children from school for the most trifling reasons, and perhaps keep them away for months, and when we succeed in inducing them to go again, they appear dissatisfied, hence the necessity of compelling their attendance. Of course in the schools I would recommend a religious education, and also suggest that land, with work shops, should be attached where the elder children would be instructed in farming and mechanical arts, &c.

13. The Indians are generally speaking ingenious, the school children I find are quicker in learning arithmetic, and writing than the whites.

Many of the Mohawks build their own houses, and do the carpenter work neatly, there is one in particular, Thomas Clows, who is a builder, can do all the carpenter work, plaster and put up the chimneys.

This man makes his own tools, he lately bought a Melodian which he plays very well, sometimes plays the Organ in our Church, and is now making a Lectern for St. Paul's Church, Kingston, the workmanship of which cannot be surpassed.

14. Yes.

15. This Tribe does, as you will see by referring to the answer to Query 10.

16. A few, sometimes, go to other settlements to visit their relatives for a year or two, but generally speaking those only emigrate who are too idle to work on farms, hoping by that means to live on the generosity of the more industrious friends.

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A P P E N D I X No. 33.

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Extract of a letter from W. Crawford, Esquire, to Sir John Johnson, Bart., dated at Cataragui, August 14th, 1784.

“ A few days before Mr. Connolly arrived, the Indians above the Bay of Quinté came down for their presents for the land I purchased last. With some difficulty I satisfied them, except some arms, which we are now able to give them when they call for them. Those people were the last that had or has any demand on us for lands (their number I enclose); the purchase now extends on the Lake, 36 miles above the head of the Bay of Quinté.”

A true Extract,

(Signed), JOSEPH CHEW, S. I. A.

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MONTREAL, 20th September, 1798.

“ In order fully to accomplish His Excellency Lord Dorchester's liberal intentions in rewarding and compensating the Mississagas, for the additional cession of lands they last year made from their former grant at Toronto, to the lands they before ceded to the king, up to the head of the Bay of Quinté.”

(Signed), JOHN JOHNSON.

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APPENDIX No. 34.

SCHEDULE.

Shewing the distribution of the Area of Land set apart and appropriated under the Statute 14 and 15 Victoria, Chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian Tribes in Lower Canada.

| County.       | Township or Locality.         | No. of Acres. | Description of the Boundaries.                                                                                                                                                                      | Names of the Indian Tribes.                            | Remarks.                                                                                                                             |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ottawa...     | Lake Temiscamingue.           | 38,400        | A tract extending along the River Ottawa or Des Quinzes, six miles in breadth from the divisional boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, by 10 miles in depth. | Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Outaouais.               | Nomadic Tribes inhabiting the Country watered by the Ottawa, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company Territory.                         |
|               | Maniwaki or River Désert..... | 45,750        | A tract on the west bank of the Gatineau, bounded on the north-east, by the River Désert, and on the north and north-west, by the Eagle branch, averaging nine miles in front by eight in depth.    | Têtes de Boule, Algonquins and Nipissingues.           | Tribes hunting on the Territory, between the St. Maurice and Gatineau, principally residing at the Mission of Lake of Two Mountains. |
| Megantic....  | Colrairie.....                | 2,000         | Lots numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in 10th range, 6, 7 and 8, in 12th range, lots numbers 1 to 8 inc. in 13th range.                                                                           | Becanour Indians.                                      | Village of Becanour.                                                                                                                 |
| Leinster..... | Doncaster North River.        | 16,000        | A quarter Township in rear of Wexford.                                                                                                                                                              | Iroquois of Caughnawaga and Two Mountains.             | Caughnawaga.                                                                                                                         |
| Portneuf...   | La Tuque.....                 | 14,000        | Tract on the River St. Maurice, 5 miles square.                                                                                                                                                     | Têtes de Boule, Algonquins and Abenauquis of Becanour. | Dwelling on the Banks of the St. Maurice and its Tributaries, in the vicinity of Three-Rivers, and at St. Francis.                   |
|               | Rocmont.....                  | 9,600         | A tract 3 miles in front on the north-west branch of the River St. Ann by 5 miles in depth.                                                                                                         | Hurons.                                                | Indian Lorette, Sillery.                                                                                                             |

SCHEDULE.---Continued.

| County.          | Township or Locality. | No. of Acres. | Description of the Boundaries.                                                                                                                      | Names of the Indian Tribes.                                                                               | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Rimouski.....    | Viger.....            | 3,650         | A tract in rear of Ile-Verte, bounded south-east by third range and by Lot No. 33, in the 1st, 2nd and A ranges, of the Township.                   | Amalicités.                                                                                               | Resident Tribe upon an allocation by Government.                                                                                                                                    |
| Bonaventure..... | Mann.....             | 9,600         | A tract 3 miles in front by 5 in depth, as Surveyed by Mr. McDonald.                                                                                | Micmac.                                                                                                   | Mission Point. Ristigouche.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Seguenay..       | Peribonka.....        | 16,000        | A tract 5 miles on the River Peribonka, north of Lake St. John.                                                                                     | Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadoussac.                                                                | Indian Tribes having their hunting grounds along the Saguenay and its tributaries.                                                                                                  |
|                  | Metabetchouan.....    | 4,000         | The ranges 1st and C. South of Lake St. John.                                                                                                       |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                  | Manicouagan.....      | 70,000        | On the River St. Lawrence, from the River Des Vases to the River Des Outardes at Manicouagan, about eleven miles in breadth, by ten miles in depth. | Montagnais, Tadousacs, Papiachois, Nauthapi, and other Nomadic Tribes in the interior of the King's Post. | Indian Tribes, having their hunting grounds on the territory watered by the tributaries on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, east of the River Saguenay, within the King's Post. |
|                  |                       | Total.....    |                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                  |                       |               | 230,000                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                     |

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 8th June, 1854,

(Signed,) E. F. FLETCHER,

For the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

True Copy, (Signed) E. F. FLETCHER.

A P P E N D I X No. 35.

SURRENDERS OF INDIAN LANDS IN UPPER CANADA.

| Number. | Date of Surrender. | INDIANS SURRENDERING. | Quantity in Acres. | SURRENDER WHERE SITUATED.                                                                                  | To whom and for what purpose.     | Consideration | REMARKS.                |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1       | 1781, May 12       | Chippewas             | Not estimated      | Island of Michelinackinac.....                                                                             | Lt. Gov. St. Clair, G. Ill. Ny.C. | £5,000 0 0    | York currency<br>£2,500 |
| 5       | 1795, May 19       | "                     | 28,000             | Land, Water, and Islands Penetanguishene, Nottawasaga, and Saugeen Bay                                     | " Cy.                             | 101 0 0       |                         |
| 6       | 1796, Sept. 7      | "                     | 132,000            | North side of the Thames about 19 miles above the Delaware Village to the upper fork adjoining Oxford..... | " M. C.                           | 1,200 0 0     |                         |
| 7       | " "                | "                     | 88,000             | Chenal Ecarte.....                                                                                         | "                                 | 800 0 0       |                         |
| 11      | 1798, Aug. 8       | "                     |                    | Island of St. Joseph, 120 miles circumference.....                                                         | "                                 | 1,200 0 0     |                         |
| 16      | 1815, Nov. 17      | "                     | 250,000            | Kempfeldt Bay on Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron                                                                 | No Island surd. " C.H.C.          | 4,000 0 0     |                         |
| 18      | 1818, Oct. 17      | "                     | 1,592,000          | Huron Tract, (Huron District).....                                                                         | "                                 | 20,000 0 0    | £1,200 Annuity.         |
| 20      | " Nov. 5           | "                     | 1,951,000          | Home District, Lake Simcoe, commencing at Township of Rawdon.....                                          | "                                 | 12,000 0 0    | 740 "                   |
| 21      | 1819, Mar. 9       | "                     | 552,000            | North of the River Thames.....                                                                             | "                                 | 10,000 0 0    | 600 "                   |
| 25      | 1822, July 8       | "                     | 580,000            | Long Wood Tract.....                                                                                       | "                                 | 10,000 0 0    | 600 "                   |
| 29      | 1827, " 10         | "                     | 2,200,000          | London and Westminster District.....                                                                       | "                                 | 18,500 0 0    | 1,100 "                 |
| 3       | 1792,              | Mississagas           | 3,000,000          | 7,373,000 Acres, consideration..... Commencing 4 miles west of Mississaga Point                            | £77,801—2½d. per acre.            |               | £77,801 0 0             |
| 8       | 1797, Aug. 8       | "                     | 3,450              | Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario.....                                                                          | Gov. Simcoe, Geo III.             | 1,180 7 4     |                         |
| 13      | 1805, " 1          | "                     | 250,880            | Toronto purchase                                                                                           | "                                 | 75 2 6        |                         |
| 14      | 1806, Sept. 6      | "                     | 85,000             | Home District, commencing east bank Etobecoke.....                                                         | "                                 | 0 10 0        |                         |
| 17      | 1816, Oct. 17      | "                     | 428                | Township of Thurlow                                                                                        | "                                 | 1,000 5 0     |                         |
| 19      | 1818, " 28         | "                     | 648,000            | Mississaga Tract, Home District.....                                                                       | "                                 | 107 0 0       |                         |
| 23      | 1820, Feb. 8       | "                     | 2,000              | E. on the Credit Reserve                                                                                   | "                                 | 8,500 0 0     |                         |
| 27      | " Nov. 28          | "                     | 2,748,000          | Midland and Johnston District.....                                                                         | "                                 | 50 0 0        |                         |
|         |                    |                       |                    | 6,757,758 Acres, consideration.....                                                                        | £21,913 4 10—¾d. p. a.            | 11,000 0 0    | £21,913 4 10            |



SURRENDERS OF INDIAN LANDS IN UPPER CANADA.

| Number. | Date of Surrender. | INDIANS SURRENDERING. | Quantity in Acres. | SURRENDER WHERE SITUATED.                                                                              | To whom and for what purpose.     | Consideration | REMARKS.              |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1       | 1781, May 12       | Chippewas             | Not estimated      | Island of Michelimackinac.                                                                             | Lt. Gov. St. Clair, G. III. Ny.C. | £5,000 0 0    | York currency [£2,500 |
| 5       | 1795, May 19       | "                     | 28,000             | Land, Water, and Islands Penetanguishene, Nottawasaga and Sauguen Bay                                  | " Cy.                             | 101 0 0       |                       |
| 6       | 1796, Sept. 7      | "                     | 132,000            | North side of the Thames about 19 miles above the Delaware Village to the upper fork adjoining Oxford. | " M. C.                           | 1,200 0 0     |                       |
| 7       | "                  | "                     | 88,000             | Chenail Ecarté.                                                                                        | "                                 | 800 0 0       |                       |
| 11      | 1798, Aug. 8       | "                     | 250,000            | Island of St. Joseph, 120 miles circumference.                                                         | "                                 | 1,200 0 0     |                       |
| 16      | 1815, Nov. 17      | "                     | 1,592,000          | Kempfieldt Bay on Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron.                                                           | " C.H.C.                          | 4,000 0 0     | £1,200 Annuity.       |
| 18      | 1818, Oct. 17      | "                     | 1,951,000          | Huron Tract, (Huron District).                                                                         | "                                 | 12,000 0 0    | 740 "                 |
| 20      | " Nov. 5           | "                     | 552,000            | Home District, Lake Simcoe, commencing at Township of Rawdon.                                          | "                                 | 10,000 0 0    | 600 "                 |
| 21      | 1819, Mar. 9       | "                     | 550,000            | North of the River Thames.                                                                             | "                                 | 10,000 0 0    | 600 "                 |
| 25      | 1822, July 8       | "                     | 2,200,000          | Long Wood Tract.                                                                                       | "                                 | 18,500 0 0    | 1,100 "               |
| 29      | 1827, " 10         | "                     | 7,373,000          | London and Westminster District.                                                                       | £77,801—2½d. per acre.            |               | £77,801 0 0           |
| 3       | 1792,              | Mississagas           | 3,000,000          | Commencing 4 miles west of Mississaga Point                                                            | Gov. Simcoe, Geo III.             | 1,180 7 4     |                       |
| 8       | 1797, Aug. 8       | "                     | 3,450              | Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario.                                                                          | "                                 | 75 2 6        |                       |
| 13      | 1805, " 1          | "                     | 250,880            | Toronto purchase                                                                                       | "                                 | 0 10 0        |                       |
| 14      | 1806, Sept. 6      | "                     | 85,000             | Home District, commencing east bank Etobecoke.                                                         | "                                 | 1,000 5 0     |                       |
| 17      | 1816, Oct. 17      | "                     | 428                | Township of Thurlow                                                                                    | "                                 | 107 0 0       |                       |
| 19      | 1818, " 28         | "                     | 648,000            | Mississaga Tract, Home District.                                                                       | "                                 | 8,500 0 0     |                       |
| 23      | 1820, Feb. 8       | "                     | 2,000 E.           | on the Credit Reserve                                                                                  | "                                 | 50 0 0        |                       |
| 27      | " Nov. 28          | "                     | 2,748,000          | Midland and Johnston District.                                                                         | "                                 | 11,000 0 0    |                       |
|         |                    |                       | 6,737,758          | Acres, consideration.                                                                                  | £21,913 4 10—¾d. p. a.            |               | £21,913 4 10          |

|    |                |                                                           |            |                                                                                                       |           |            |               |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 2  | 1790, May 19   | Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Hurons of Detroit. | 2,000,000  | Commencing at the mouth of Catfish Creek, 10 miles east Port Stanley on Lake Erie, District of Hesse. | Geo. III. | 1,200 0 0  |               |
| 12 | 1800, Sept. 11 | "                                                         | 1,078      | Huron Church Reserve                                                                                  | "         | 300 0 0    |               |
| 47 | 1836, Oct. 25  | Moravians.                                                | 26,000     | 2,001,078 Acres, consideration                                                                        | "         | 2,500 0 0  | £ 1,500 0 0   |
|    | " Aug. 9       | Saugeen.                                                  | 1,500,000  | Township of Zone, 26,000 do.                                                                          | "         | 21,000 0 0 | £ 2,500 0 0   |
|    |                |                                                           | 16,137,836 | Acres.                                                                                                | "         |            | £ 21,000 0 0  |
|    |                | Ojibawas.                                                 |            | Lake Superior.                                                                                        | "         |            | £124,714 4 10 |
|    |                |                                                           |            | Lake Huron.                                                                                           | "         |            | 500 0 0       |
|    |                |                                                           |            |                                                                                                       | "         |            | 600 0 0       |

AGGREGATE QUANTITY OF LAND SURRENDERED BY THE UNDERMENTIONED INDIANS.

| INDIANS SURRENDERING.                                    | Quantity in acres. | SITUATION.                                                                                                                     | Consideration paid | Average price per acre. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Chippewas.                                               | 7,373,000          | On the River Thames, Kempfeldt Bay, London and Western District.                                                               | 77,801 0 0         | 2½d. per acre.          |
| Mississagas.                                             | 6,737,750          | Note.—Besides this quantity the Chippewas surrendered the Island of Michelimackinac, and the Island of St. Joseph, Lake Huron. | 21,913 4 10        | ¾ of a penny.           |
| Ottawas, Chippewa, Pottawatamies, and Hurons of Detroit. | 2,001,078          | Midland and Johnston District, Toronto purchase, and Home District, &c.                                                        | 1,500 0 0          | ¼ of a penny.           |
| Moravian Delawares.                                      | 26,000             | Commencing at Cat-fish Creek, north side of Lake Erie, and westward to Chenail Ecarté, &c.                                     | 2,500 0 0          | 2s. per acre.           |
| Saugeen Indians.                                         | 1,500,000          | Township of Zone.                                                                                                              | 21,000 0 0         | 3½d. per acre.          |
| Ojibawas of Lake Superior                                | Not known.         | Not described.                                                                                                                 | £500 0 0           |                         |
| "                                                        | "                  | Lake Superior.                                                                                                                 | 600 0 0            |                         |
| "                                                        | "                  | " Huron.                                                                                                                       |                    |                         |
|                                                          | 16,137,836         | acres.                                                                                                                         | £124,714 4 10      | 1½d. per acre.          |

APPENDIX No. 36.

| NAME OF TRIBE.                 | Men. | Women. | Rations. | Remarks.                                   |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| Caughnawaga.....               | 1    | .....  | 1        |                                            |
| St. Francis.....               | 2    | 4      | 4        |                                            |
| St. Regis.....                 | 1    | .....  | 1        | } Commutation<br>every alternate<br>month. |
| Lake of the Two Mountains..... |      | 2      | 1        |                                            |

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# CENSUS.

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CENSUS of the Saugeen Indians, taken in 1857, also the quantity of Land occupied by each Family, their Stock, Building, &c.—Continued.

| NAMES<br>OF HEADS<br>OF FAMILIES. | CENSUS. |          |           |          |          |          |         |          |           |                   |          |                         | Land. |       |       |        | Stock.  |      |         |         | Buildings.    |               |                          |                        | Farming Implements. |        |      |        | Crops raised in 1856. |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|------|--------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
|                                   | Adults. |          | 14 to 21. |          | 5 to 14. |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total No. | In possession of. | Cleared. | Under culti-<br>vation. | Oxen. | Cows. | Pigs. | Barns. | Houses. |      | Plough. | Harrow. | Wood Sleighs. | Spring Wheat. | Bushels.<br>Indian Corn. | Bushels.<br>Peas, Bus. | Potatoes, Bus.      |        |      |        |                       |  |  |  |
|                                   | Males.  | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |           |                   |          |                         |       |       |       |        | Frame.  | Log. |         |         |               |               |                          |                        |                     | Frame. | Log. | Frame. | Log.                  |  |  |  |
|                                   | Males.  | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |           |                   |          |                         |       |       |       |        |         |      |         |         |               |               |                          |                        |                     |        |      |        |                       |  |  |  |
| <i>Brought over..</i>             | 68      | 72       | 5         | 2        | 12       | 7        | 38      | 49       | 253       | 305               | 305      | 294                     | 6     | 2     | 7     |        | 16      | 14   | 2       | 1       | 3             | 81            | 106                      | 11                     | 12                  | 13     |      |        |                       |  |  |  |
|                                   | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         | 1        |           |                   |          |                         |       |       |       |        |         |      |         |         |               |               |                          |                        |                     |        |      |        |                       |  |  |  |
|                                   | 70      | 73       | 5         | 2        | 12       | 7        | 38      | 49       | 256       | 305               | 305      | 294                     | 6     | 2     | 7     |        | 16      | 14   | 2       | 1       | 3             | 81            | 106                      | 11                     | 12                  | 13     |      |        |                       |  |  |  |

REMARKS.—This band have, as public property, one frame Church, one school-house and three yoke of oxen. The Rev. Mr. Williston, Methodist, is their Preacher, his son their Schoolmaster, and John Beatty, a native, their Interpreter, who informs me that the greatest number of pupils attending is 20; the average attendance, when all their families are in their Village, about 10, though the number of an age to attend School is about 30; sometimes for three or four weeks together there is no attendance at all; this, like most other common Schools amongst the Indians is of very little use, the Indians absenting themselves from home on their hunting and fishing excursions, necessarily take their children with them, the Teachers cannot compel their attendance, and the parents not duly appreciating the value of education, the children are brought up in ignorance, filth and idleness.

Within the last 8 or 10 months no less than 25 deaths have occurred in this Tribe, owing, it is said, to intemperance, exposure to the inclemency of the weather, the want of a sufficient supply of wholesome food, and a predisposition to pulmonary complaints. There have been 15 births in the Tribe within the same period; but so long as they continue in this sluggish mode of life, they cannot raise healthy families, and under all the circumstances it is desirable that they should employ a medical man to attend upon them. The following statement will show their miserable farming operations: though they have been settled on good land for more than 12 years, and have had repeated supplies of farming implements, cattle and seed grain, three yoke of oxen which they paid a high price for last year, were so ill-cared for during the winter, that they are now barely able to walk about to nip the sprouting grass; and they have a white man with his train actually employed at 4 dollars a day to plough up their little gardens, while groups of stout hearty looking men of their own Tribe are laughing and smoking time away without a thought or care for the future. To show the imprudence of these poor creatures, a Merchant at Saugeen (Mr. Jardine) informs me that he, for his share, bought from them last autumn 500 barrels of fish, and other parties at least got 500 more, making 1000 barrels, for which was paid 5 dollars per barrel; notwithstanding this favorable opportunity to do so, they did not reserve a supply for their families during the winter, and had not the Department supplied them with provisions, it is said some of them must have perished.

This spring they made a large quantity of sugar which they sold at 5d. per lb.; and still they appear to be largely in debt, for on my paying them their annuity they had barely time to reach the open air with their respective sums, when they were beset with by a host of Traders demanding their several dues.

CENSUS of the Owen's Sound Indians, taken in 1857, showing also the quantity of Land occupied by each Family, their Stock, Building, Farming Implements, and Crops raised in 1856.

| NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES. | CENSUS. |          |                 |          |          |        |         |        |           |               | Land.    |                     |       |       | Stock. |       |              |        | Buildings. |      |          |          | Farming Implements. |              |                       |                   |            |            | Crops raised in 1856. |            |        |      |  |  |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|------------|------|----------|----------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--------|------|--|--|
|                             | Adults. |          | 14 to 21 years. |          | 5 to 14. |        | 1 to 5. |        | Total No. | In possession | Cleared. | Under culti- valon. | Oxen. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Young Stock. | Barns. | Houses.    |      | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Lumber Wagon.       | Wood Sleigh. | Spring Wheat Bushels. | Indian Corn, Bus. | Peas, Bus. | Oats, Bus. | Potatoes, Bus.        | Hay, Tons. |        |      |  |  |
|                             | Males.  | Females. | Males.          | Females. | Boys.    | Girls. | Boys.   | Girls. |           |               |          |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        | Frame.     | Log. |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       |            | Frame. | Log. |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 3      | 50        | 1             | 1        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       |            | 10     |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 6      | 50        | 1             | 9        | 1                   |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 100        |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 50        | 8             | 7        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 30         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 50        | 7             | 8        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 10         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 50        | 8             | 7        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 10         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 4      | 50        | 5             | 5        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 50         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 3      | 50        | 4             | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 4          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 6      | 50        | 4             | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 1          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 50        | 1             | 1        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 4          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 6      | 50        | 2             | 2        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 1          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 6      | 50        | 5             | 5        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 80         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 4      | 50        | 2             | 2        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 10         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 3      | 50        | 8             | 8        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 30         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 7      | 50        | 4             | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 12         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 4      | 50        | 10            | 10       |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 1          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 3      | 50        | 8             | 8        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 5          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 2      | 50        | 19            | 10       |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 3          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 100       | 3             | 3        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 2          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 3      | 3         | 3             | 3        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 1          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 34     | 20        | 20            | 1        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 3          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 4      | 3         | 3             | 3        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 1          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 4         | 4             | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 7          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 6      | 50        | 1             | 1        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 10         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 8      | 50        | 2             | 2        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 30         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 3      | 50        | 16            | 16       |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 12         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 5      | 50        | 12            | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 7          |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 4      | 50        | 4             | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 10         |        |      |  |  |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1        | 1      | 1       | 4      | 50        | 4             | 4        |                     |       |       |        |       |              |        |            |      |          |          |                     |              |                       |                   |            |            |                       | 60         |        |      |  |  |
| 32                          | 34      | 10       | 6               | 25       | 16       | 9      | 15      | 149    | 1169      | 186           | 164      | 6                   | 3     | 2     | 1      | 5     | 20           | 4      | 3          | 25   | 64       | 28       | 2                   | 596          | 6                     |                   |            |            |                       |            |        |      |  |  |

CENSUS of the Owen's Sound Indians, taken in 1857, shewing also the quantity of Land occupied, &c.—Continued.

| NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES. |  | CENSUS. |          |                 |          |        |          |          |          |        |          |         |         | Land.     |                |      |          | Stock.             |       |       | Buildings. |       |              |        |   | Farming Implements. |    |          |          |               |              | Crops raised in 1856. |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------------|------|----------|--------------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|--------|---|---------------------|----|----------|----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|--|
|                             |  | Adults. |          | 14 to 21 years. |          |        |          | 5 to 14. |          |        |          | 1 to 5. |         | Total No. | In possession. |      | Cleared. | Under cultivation. | Oxen. | Cows. | Sheep.     | Fish. | Young Stock. | Barns. |   | Houses.             |    | Ploughs. | Harrow:. | Lumber Wagon. | Wood Sleigh. | Spring Wheat Bushels. | Indian Corn. | Peas, Bus. | Oats, Bus. | Potatoes, Bus. | Hay, Tons. |  |
|                             |  | Males.  | Females. | Males.          | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males. | Females. | Frame.  | Log.    |           | Frame.         | Log. |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | Boys.   | Girls.   | Boys.           | Girls.   | Boys.  | Girls.   | Boys.    | Girls.   |        |          |         |         |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
| Brought over . . . .        |  | 32      | 34       | 10              | 6        | 25     | 16       | 9        | 15       | 149    | 169      | 186     | 164     | 6         | 3              | 1    | 5        | 20                 | 4     | 3     | 3          | 25    | 64           | 38     | 2 | 596                 | 6  |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 5      | 100      | 21      | 2       | 3         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            | 15    | 1            |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 2       | 2        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 7      | 50       | 4       | 3       |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 6      | 0 1/2    | 0 1/2   | 0 1/2   |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 3      | 5        | 5       | 2       | 3         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 2      | 3        | 2       | 2       | 3         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 3      | 50       | 3       | 3       | 3         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 2       | 2        | 1               | 1        | 2      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 5      | 50       | 12      | 12      | 1         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 8      | 60       | 4       | 4       | 1         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 4      | 60       | 4       | 4       | 1         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 2       | 2        | 1               | 1        | 2      | 1        | 2        | 1        | 4      | 2        | 2       | 2       | 2         | 2              | 2    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 9      | 60       | 1       | 1       | 1         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 4      | 50       |         |         |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 2      | 60       |         |         |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 2      | 60       |         |         |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 2       | 2        | 1               | 1        | 2      | 1        | 2        | 1        | 4      | 2        | 2       | 2       | 2         | 2              | 2    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 8      | 60       | 1       | 1       | 1         | 1              | 1    |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 4      | 50       |         |         |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 1       | 1        | 1               | 1        | 1      | 1        | 1        | 1        | 2      | 60       |         |         |           |                |      |          |                    |       |       |            |       |              |        |   |                     |    |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |
|                             |  | 47      | 61       | 13              | 10       | 37     | 32       | 20       | 23       | 243    | 1680     | 245 1/2 | 231 1/2 | 7         | 3              | 2    | 5        | 27                 | 5     | 4     | 3          | 25    | 87           | 38     | 2 | 750                 | 74 |          |          |               |              |                       |              |            |            |                |            |  |

REMARKS.—The Owen's Sound people have, as public property, one Mission House, one frame Church, one frame barn, 2 log School-houses, 4 ploughs, 3 yoke of oxen, and one fanning-mill. One of the School-houses is established in the Nawash Village, and the School taught by Mr. Jas. Vanquise, brother to the preacher; the average number of scholars is about 10, but the attendance is very irregular, and frequently no school at all for weeks together. The other School is situated about three miles north of the Nawash Village, at Peter Kegodonee's Settlement, and taught by Charles Keezhick; the average attendance is about 12; but these Schools like others of the same class are quite unsatisfactory, only a few of the children attend them, and these so inconsistent, that they make little improvement in letters, morals, or any other desirable acquirement. These people, like the Saugeens, having allowed their farming implements to go to ruin, have none of any consequence left; but the above statements of their farming will show that their desire to use them is not urgent, and nothing in my opinion will make them exert their powers of mind, but coercion in some ill-fated plan.

CENSUS of the Colpoys Bay Indians, taken in 1857, shewing also the quantity of Land occupied by each Family, their Stock, Building, Farming Implements and Crops raised in 1856.

| NAMES<br>OF HEADS<br>OF FAMILIES. | CENSUS.          |          |         |          |        |          |              |                  |         |                    | Land.   |       | Stock. |              |        | Buildings. |         |        |          | Farming Implements. |               |                       | Crops raised in 1856. |            |                |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|-------|--------|--------------|--------|------------|---------|--------|----------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|                                   | Adults. 14 to 21 |          | 5 to 14 |          | 1 to 5 |          | Total Number | In possession of | Cleared | Under cultivation. | Horses. | Oxen. | Cows.  | Young Stock. | Barns. |            | Houses. |        | Ploughs. | Harrow.             | Wood Sleighs. | Spring Wheat Bushels. | Indian Corn Bushels.  | Oats, Bus. | Potatoes, Bus. | Hay, Tons. |
|                                   | Males.           | Females. | Males.  | Females. | Males. | Females. |              |                  |         |                    |         |       |        |              | Log.   | Frame.     | Log.    | Frame. |          |                     |               |                       |                       |            |                |            |
|                                   | Males.           | Females. | Males.  | Females. | Males. | Females. |              |                  |         |                    |         |       |        |              |        |            |         |        |          |                     |               |                       |                       |            |                |            |
|                                   | 2                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1        | 7            | 100              | 9       | 9                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 1             | 13                    | 18                    | 30         | 1              |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1        | 4            | 100              | 6       | 4½                 | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 1             | 3                     | 26                    | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 2        | 5            | 100              | 3       | 2                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 1             | 9                     | 10                    | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1        | 6            | 100              | 9       | 9                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 1             | 10                    | 50                    | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 2        | 2            | 100              | 16      | 12                 | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 2             | 30                    | 80                    | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1        | 4            | 100              | 4       | 3                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 6             | 24                    | 6                     | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 1        | 5            | 100              | 10      | 5                  | 2       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 6             | 36                    | 15                    | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 5        | 8            | 100              | 8       | 7                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 1             | 10                    | 60                    | 40         | 1              |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 4        | 4            | 100              | 6       | 4                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 2             | 36                    | 15                    | 1          |                |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 4        | 4            | 100              | 5       | 5                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 7½            | 7                     | 36                    | 40         | 1              |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 2        | 4            | 100              | 15      | 10                 | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 60            | 50                    | 40                    | 78         | 1              |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 4        | 4            | 100              | 9       | 8                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 7             | 7                     | 15                    | 15         | 1              |            |
|                                   | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1      | 4        | 4            | 100              | 6       | 3                  | 1       | 1     | 1      | 1            | 1      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 1        | 1                   | 3             | 3                     | 2                     | 2          | 1              |            |
|                                   | 15               | 15       | 1       | 1        | 14     | 9        | 63           | 1208             | 106     | 81½                | 1       | 2     | 4      | 3            | 6      | 1          | 1       | 1      | 2        | 1                   | 73            | 191½                  | 130                   | 382        | 4½             |            |

REMARKS.—The public property of this Band consists of three yoke of Oxen, one Plough, one Harrow, one Saw Mill, and one log School House, which serves also as a Church.  
This Band form a part of the Lakes Huron and Simcoe Tribe. They removed and settled on their present location some years since. They have a School taught by a native, and the average attendance is said to be 12 pupils.



CENSUS of the Beausoleil Island Indians taken in 1857.

| NAMES OF HEADS<br>OF FAMILIES. | Adults. |          | 14 to 21. |          | 5 to 14. |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total Num-<br>ber. |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|
|                                | Males.  | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |                    |
|                                | 1       | 1        | 1         | 2        | 3        |          |         | 2        | 10                 |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        |          | 2       | 1        | 6                  |
|                                | 4       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       |          | 6                  |
|                                | 1       | 3        |           |          |          |          | 1       |          | 5                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        |          |         |          | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       |          | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        | 1        |         |          | 4                  |
|                                | 2       |          |           |          | 1        |          |         |          | 3                  |
|                                | 2       |          |           |          |          |          |         |          | 2                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          | 1        | 1       | 1        | 5                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 2       | 1        | 5                  |
|                                |         | 1        |           |          |          |          | 2       |          | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 3        |           |          |          |          | 4       |          | 8                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        | 2         |          | 1        |          | 1       | 1        | 8                  |
|                                | 1       | 2        | 1         |          |          |          |         | 1        | 4                  |
|                                | 1       | 2        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 2       | 2        | 6                  |
|                                | 2       | 3        |           |          | 1        | 1        | 1       | 1        | 9                  |
|                                | 2       | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1        | 1        |         | 1        | 8                  |
|                                | 3       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         | 1        | 5                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        |          |         | 1        | 2                  |
|                                |         | 3        |           |          |          | 1        |         |          | 4                  |
|                                |         | 2        |           |          |          |          |         | 1        | 4                  |
|                                |         | 2        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 3                  |
|                                |         | 2        |           |          | 1        |          |         |          | 2                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 2        |          | 2       |          | 1                  |
|                                |         | 2        |           |          |          |          | 1       |          | 6                  |
|                                | 1       | 3        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 10                 |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       | 2        | 4                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        | 1        | 1       | 2        | 7                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       | 1        | 5                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       | 1        | 4                  |
|                                | 2       | 1        |           |          | 1        | 1        | 2       | 1        | 6                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 1        | 7                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          | 1        | 1        | 2       | 1        | 9                  |
|                                |         | 1        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 2                  |
|                                |         | 1        |           |          | 1        | 1        |         |          | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       |          | 2                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          | 1       | 1        | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 4                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         | 1        | 2                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         | 1        | 3                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         | 1        | 2                  |
|                                | 2       | 3        |           |          | 1        | 1        |         | 1        | 8                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 2                  |
|                                | 1       | 1        |           |          |          |          |         |          | 2                  |
|                                |         | 1        | 1         |          |          |          |         | 1        | 3                  |
|                                | 53      | 71       | 7         | 4        | 21       | 12       | 34      | 31       | 233                |

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**R E M A R K S.**

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The soil on Beausoleil Island, where the Indians have about 20 houses and a School House, is of so bad a quality that they cannot raise crops on it, they therefore make their gardens on the surrounding Islands and principally on the "Christian Island," where they propose to remove and finally settle.

This Band have for Stock, as public property, 6 yoke of Oxen, 15 Cows, 20 head of young Cattle, and 4 Pigs; of farming implements they have 4 Ploughs and one Harrow--And estimate to have raised among them last year about 1200 bushels of Corn and 1000 bushels of Potatoes.

They cured last fall, about 150 barrels of Fish, and this Spring made about 5000 pounds of Maple-Sugar--They are the most industrious Indians in my Superintendence.

The School Master (Solomon James) has been absent, therefore no School has been kept for the last four or five months, and the band have resolved in Council, that they will not, for the present, pay any salaries to Chiefs or others, except the Doctor, as it is so much money taken from the funds of the Band without any corresponding benefit.

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CENSUS of the Snake Island Indians, taken in 1857, shewing the quantity of Land occupied by each Family, their Stock, Buildings and Farming Implements, and Crops raised in 1856.

| NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES. | CENSUS.          |          |         |          |         |          |              |                   |          |                    |         |       | Land. |       | Stock.       |            |             |          | Buildings. |          | Farming Implements.  |                        |              | Crops raised in 1856. |           |            |        |          |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|
|                             | Adults. 14 to 21 |          | 5 to 14 |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total Number | In possession of. | Cleared. | Under cultivation. | Horses. | Oxen. | Cows. | Pigs. | Young Stock. | Log Barns. | Log Houses. | Ploughs. | Harrowes.  | Cutters. | Fall Wheat, Bushels. | Spring Wheat, Bushels. | Indian Corn. | Oats.                 | Potatoes. | Hay, Tons. |        |          |
|                             | Males.           | Females. | Males.  | Females. | Males.  | Females. |              |                   |          |                    |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      |                        |              |                       |           |            | Males. | Females. |
|                             | 2                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 1        | 4            | 7                 | 6        | 3                  | 2       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            | 1          | 1           |          |            |          |                      | 12                     |              | 80                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 1        | 4            | 7                 | 3        | 3                  | 2       | 2     | 1     | 1     | 1            | 1          | 1           |          |            |          |                      | 6                      |              | 80                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 1        | 7            | 7                 | 5        | 3                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            | 1          | 1           |          |            |          |                      | 9                      |              | 40                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 3        | 6            | 3                 | 2        | 1                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            | 1        |                      | 3                      |              | 50                    | 1½        |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 3        | 6            | 2                 | 1½       | 2                  | 1       |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 8                      |              | 8                     |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 3        | 7            | 7                 | 7        | 1                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 3                      |              | 8                     |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 1        | 6            | 7                 | 2        | 1                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 3                      |              | 12                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 1        | 7            | 7                 | 2        | 1                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 3                      |              | 12                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 2        | 9            | 10                | 2        | 1                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 5                      | 30           | 100                   | 3         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 1        | 7            | 10                | 4        | 3                  | 1       |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 5                      | 25           | 70                    | 2         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 2        | 7            | 7                 | 7        | 4                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 6                      |              | 70                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 2        | 8            | 10                | 2        | 1½                 |         |       |       |       |              |            |             | 1        |            |          |                      | 6                      |              | 30                    | 1         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 1        | 4            | 10                | 3        | 1                  | 2       |       |       | 1     |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 6                      |              | 5                     |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 1        | 4            | 4                 | 2        | 2                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 6                      |              | 80                    | 1         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 2       | 2        | 5            | 11                | 1        | 4                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 9                      |              | 50                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 2        | 4            | 7                 | 4        | 3                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 9                      |              | 80                    |           |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 2        | 4            | 4                 | 3        | 3                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 3                      |              | 10                    | 2         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 2        | 3            | 3                 | 1        | 1                  |         |       |       | 4     |              |            |             |          |            | 1        |                      | 3                      |              | 10                    | 2         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 1        | 3            | 3                 | 1        | 1                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 3                      |              | 10                    | 2         |            |        |          |
|                             | 1                | 1        | 1       | 1        | 1       | 2        | 9            | 7                 | 4        | 2                  |         |       |       |       |              |            |             |          |            |          |                      | 6                      |              | 20                    |           |            |        |          |

REMARKS.—The Snake Island Indians are living on an Island of that name in Lake Simcoe, and like the Rama band spend most of their time in hunting, fishing, and in basket and broom-making, and their dwelling-houses are fast going to decay. They have, as public property, one frame School-house, which is occasionally used for Public Worship; 2 frame barns, literally falling to pieces; 3 yoke of oxen, one plough, one harrow, 2 carts, one Church-bell and one grindstone. They are Methodists, but have no resident Preacher; their School is taught by a Mr. Law, and I am informed that sometimes there are as many as 40 pupils, at others 8 or 10, and often none at all.

|    |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |
|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 2  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 4   | 2   | 2  |    |   |   |   |   |   | 1 |    |   |   |   |    |    |    | 6  |    | 20  |     |
| 1  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 4   | 2   |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |
| 1  | 1  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 2   | 1   | 1  |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |
| 25 | 28 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 132 | 114 | 95 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 70 | 50 | 60 | 77 | 60 | 780 | 13½ |











## A CENSUS of the Sandy Island Indians taken 1857.

|   | Adults. |          | 14 to 21.<br>Youths. |          | 1 to 14.<br>Children. |          | Total Number. | Increased since<br>last Census. | Decrease since<br>last Census. |
|---|---------|----------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | Males.  | Females. | Males.               | Females. | Males.                | Females. |               |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       |          | 2             |                                 |                                |
| 2 | 1       | 3        |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 1                    |          | 3                     | 1        | 7             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 2                    |          | 2                     |          | 6             |                                 |                                |
| 3 | 1       | 1        | 1                    | 1        | 4                     | 1        | 11            | 2                               |                                |
| 2 | 1       | 1        | 1                    |          | 1                     |          | 5             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 1                    | 1        | 2                     | 2        | 8             |                                 |                                |
| 1 |         |          |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 3                    |          | 3                     | 1        | 8             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 1                    | 2        | 4                     | 1        | 10            | 1                               |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       | 4        | 6             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          | 1                     | 1        | 4             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          | 1                     | 4        | 7             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 1                    |          |                       |          | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 2 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       | 1        | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 1                    |          |                       |          | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        | 1                    |          |                       |          | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          | 1                     | 2        | 5             |                                 |                                |
| 1 |         |          | 2                    |          |                       |          | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
| 1 |         |          |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
|   | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
|   | 1       | 2        |                      |          |                       |          | 2             |                                 |                                |
|   | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       |          | 1             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       | 2        | 4             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          | 1                     |          | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       | 2        | 4             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       | 1        | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 5             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          | 1                     |          | 3             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          | 1                     | 2        | 5             |                                 |                                |
| 1 | 1       | 1        |                      |          |                       | 1        | 2             |                                 |                                |
|   |         | 2        |                      |          |                       |          | 2             |                                 |                                |
|   |         | 2        |                      |          |                       |          | 2             |                                 |                                |
|   | 33      | 40       | 14                   | 5        | 26                    | 27       | 145           | 3                               |                                |

REMARKS.—The Sandy Island Indians are Heathens, and live alternately on the borders of Lake Huron, about 60 miles north-west of Penetanguishine, and in the interior north of that place; they cultivate very small patches of Corn and Potatoes, not as a dependence for food during the Winter but rather as a bon-bouche in the Autumn.

The only farming implements they possess are a few axes and iron hoes, and in absence of the latter, crooked sticks are used as a substitute. When they go to the interior in the Autumn to hunt Beaver and other animals for their skins, they generally carry a supply of dried fish in case of a failure in their trapping.

When they return to the Lake in the Winter, they resort to the precarious mode of procuring food by cutting holes in the Ice and watching for and spearing such fish as may be attracted by a decoy or are casually passing by, in this way they some days kill as many as 100, but at other times they lay on the ice for many days together, and perhaps do not see one, in the mean time hare and partridge snares are depended upon for subsistence.

They have hitherto resisted all the attempts made to civilize them, and cling with uncountable tenacity to the foolish superstitions imbibed from their fathers.

## CENSUS of Machikees Band taken at Owens Sound in 1857.

| NAMES OF HEADS<br>OF<br>FAMILIES. | Adults. |          | 14 to 21. |          | 5 to 14. |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total Number. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|
|                                   | Males.  | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |               |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | ....      | 1        | 1        | ....     | 1       | 1        | 6             |
|                                   | 1       | 2        | 1         | ....     | 2        | 2        | ....    | ....     | 8             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | ....      | ....     | ....     | ....     | 2       | 1        | 5             |
|                                   | 1       | 2        | ....      | ....     | ....     | ....     | 2       | ....     | 5             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | ....      | ....     | 1        | 2        | ....    | ....     | 5             |
|                                   | 5       | 7        | 1         | 1        | 4        | 4        | 5       | 2        | 29            |

REMARKS.--This band came from Manitoulin Island some years ago, and with the consent of the Owens Sound Indians settled on their land. They are members of the Church of England. Are desirous of removing with the Owens Sound Indians and form a part of their community. And if the department would consent to it, the Owens Sound Indians would admit of their participating in their annuity.

The Pottawatamis and Ottawas, living on Christian Island, did not come to me at Penetanguishine, and I had no means of going to them to take the census; therefore, I can only give the numbers as stated in the last year's return, viz :

Pottawatamis, 14 men, 17 women, 18 children, making 49.  
And the Ottawas, 9 „, 10 “ 26 “ “ 45.

The former emigrated from Lake Michigan many years ago, and have ever since been considered as belonging to this country. Every exertion has been used to christianize them, but they still remain heathens, and slavishly adhere to their old superstitious customs and are much addicted to drink.

The latter emigrated from the United States I think in 1854; they are principally Roman Catholics, less addicted to drink than the former and are more industrious.

They are not entitled to share in the payments to our Indians, but prefer living under the British Flag.

CENSUS of the Caughnawagas Indians on the Owen Sound Bay taken in 1857, shewing also the quantity of Land occupied by each family, their Stock, Buildings, and Crops raised in 1856.

| NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES. | CENSUS. |          |           |          |          |          |         |          |               |                   |          |                    | Land. |              |        |      | Stock.  |      |                        |                       | Buildings.     |            |  |  | Crops raised in 1856. |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|-------|--------------|--------|------|---------|------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
|                             | Adults. |          | 14 to 21. |          | 5 to 14. |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total Number. | In possession of. | Cleared. | Under cultivation. | Cows. | Young Stock. | Barns. |      | Houses. |      | Spring Wheat, Bushels. | Indian Corn, Bushels. | Potatoes, Bus. | Hay, Tons. |  |  |                       |  |  |  |
|                             | Males.  | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |               |                   |          |                    |       |              | Frame. | Log. | Frame.  | Log. |                        |                       |                |            |  |  |                       |  |  |  |
|                             |         |          |           |          |          |          |         |          |               |                   |          |                    |       |              |        |      |         |      |                        |                       |                |            |  |  |                       |  |  |  |
|                             | 1       | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 4        | 100           | 11                | 11       | 1                  | 1     | 1            | 1      | 1    | 1       | 1    | 20                     | 70                    | 1              |            |  |  |                       |  |  |  |
|                             | 1       | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 100           | 9                 | 9        | 1                  | 1     | 1            | 1      | 1    | 1       | 6    | 15                     |                       |                |            |  |  |                       |  |  |  |
|                             | 1       | 1        | 1         | 2        | 1        | 2        | 2       | 8        | 100           | 10                | 6        | 1                  | 1     | 1            | 1      | 1    | 1       | 24   | 9                      | 100                   |                |            |  |  |                       |  |  |  |
|                             | 3       | 3        | 2         | 3        | 2        | 3        | 3       | 15       | 300           | 30                | 26       | 1                  | 1     | 2            | 2      | 3    | 3       | 24   | 35                     | 185                   | 1              |            |  |  |                       |  |  |  |

REMARKS.--These Indians are emigrants from Caughnawagas. They came up some few years ago. And received a gratuitous grant of land from the Saugeen and Owens Sound Indians which they have lately ceded to the Government. They are about removing with the Owens Sound Indians to Cape Croker, where they will form a part of that band.

## CENSUS of the Skugog Lake Indians taken in 1857.

| NAMES OF HEADS<br>OF<br>FAMILIES. | CENSUS. |          |           |          |          |          |         |          |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|
|                                   | Adults. |          | 14 to 21. |          | 5 to 14. |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total Number. |
|                                   | Males.  | Females. | Males.    | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |               |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | 1         | 1        | .....    | .....    | .....   | .....    |               |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | 1        | 1        | 2       | 2        | 8             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | 1       | .....    | 3             |
|                                   | 2       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | 1        | .....   | 2        | 6             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | 1        | .....    | 2       | 1        | 6             |
|                                   | 2       | .....    | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | .....   | .....    | 2             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | 1       | .....    | 3             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | 1       | .....    | 3             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | 2       | 1        | 5             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | 1       | 1        | 4             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | 1         | .....    | .....    | .....    | 2       | 1        | 6             |
|                                   | .....   | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | 1        | .....   | .....    | 2             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | 1        | .....    | 1       | .....    | 4             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | .....   | .....    | 2             |
|                                   | 1       | 1        | .....     | .....    | .....    | .....    | 1       | .....    | 3             |
|                                   | 16      | 14       | 2         | 1        | 3        | 3        | 13      | 9        | 61            |

**REMARKS.**—The impression made on the mind of these people by their white neighbours and tavern companions is like some of the other tribes, that the Government oppress them, but when asked for the reasons for making such an assertion they cannot give any, and they are generally ashamed when made to understand the evil of their imbibing improper sentiments.

These Indians fearing that there was some design on the part of the Government to ask their land from them, were not disposed to give information as to the quantity each family had under cultivation, neither would they state the number of their stock, or the quantity of grain raised last year. I therefore judged from the appearance of the clearing, that about 30 acres are under cultivation. They raised some wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, &c. &c. ; but not sufficiently to supply the band with food. They have a few horned cattle, horses, pigs, &c.

As public property they have 8 good log houses, one log school house, but in very bad repair. They have neither a schoolmaster or missionary. There are about 12 children of an age to go to school.



CENSUS of the Rice Lake Indians taken in 1857, shewing also the Farming Implements,

| NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES. | CENSUS. |          |          |          |          |          |         |          | Land.         |                  | Stock.   |                    |         |       |       |       |              |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|
|                             | Adults. |          | 14 to 21 |          | 5 to 14. |          | 1 to 5. |          | Total Number. | In possession of | Cleared. | Under cultivation. | Horses. | Oxen. | Cows. | Pigs. | Young Stock. |
|                             | Males.  | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.   | Females. | Males.  | Females. |               |                  |          |                    |         |       |       |       |              |
|                             |         |          |          |          |          |          |         |          |               |                  |          |                    |         |       |       |       |              |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 4        | 6             | 6                | 6        | 4                  | 2       | 2     | 2     | 2     | 1            |
| 2                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 6        | 52            | 18               | 18       | 4                  | 2       | 2     | 2     | 2     | 1            |
| 2                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 8        | 50            | 16               | 16       | 2                  | 2       | 2     | 2     | 2     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 6        | 6             | 6                | 6        | 2                  | 2       | 2     | 2     | 2     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 51            | 17               | 17       | 3                  | 2       | 2     | 2     | 2     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 50            | 12               | 12       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 51            | 10               | 10       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 51            | 10               | 10       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 51            | 8                | 8        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 2        | 50            | 10               | 10       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 5        | 51            | 51               | 25       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 8        | 51            | 51               | 25       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 4        | 50            | 20               | 20       | 6                  | 4       | 2     | 2     | 2     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 6        | 51            | 10               | 10       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 2                           | 2       | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2       | 5        | 5             | 5                | 5        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 4        | 51            | 20               | 20       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 2        | 51            | 22               | 22       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 2                           | 2       | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2       | 8        | 51            | 18               | 16       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 8        | 51            | 7                | 4        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 50            | 12               | 5        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 4        | 51            | 10               | 6        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 2                           | 2       | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2       | 5        | 10            | 10               | 10       | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 4        | 25            | 4                | 4        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 5        | 51            | 1                | 1        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 5        | 25            | 4                | 4        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 5        | 50            | 6                | 6        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 5        | 50            | 3                | 3        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 6        | 50            | 2                | 2        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 2        | 45            | 2                | 2        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 1                           | 1       | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 3        | 25            | 2                | 2        | 1                  | 1       | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1            |
| 36                          | 41      | 7        | 5        | 20       | 17       | 7        | 12      | 145      | 1206          | 314              | 270      | 19                 | 13      | 9     | 56    | 3     | 3            |

REMARKS.—They have as public property, one frame Church, one School-house, one Council-house, and one Schoolmaster's house; the School is taught by a white female; they say there are 40 children of an

quantity of Land occupied by each Family, their Stock, Buildings, Crops raised in 1856.

| Buildings. |      | Farming Implements. |      |          |                |               |                |          | Crops raised in 1856. |          |                  |             |                  |           |                 |       |           |            |
|------------|------|---------------------|------|----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| Barns.     |      | Houses.             |      | Ploughs. | Lumber Waggon. | Wood Sleighs. | Fanning Mills. | Buggies. | Cutters.              | Harrows. | Fall Wheat, Bus. | Spring, Do. | Indian Corn, Do. | Peas, Do. | Buck Wheat, Do. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay, Tons. |
| Frame.     | Log. | Frame.              | Log. |          |                |               |                |          |                       |          |                  |             |                  |           |                 |       |           |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 2             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 20               | 30          | 4                | 9         | 50              | 35    | 5         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 60               | 10          | 4                | 10        | 20              | 10    | 3         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 180              | 10          | 3                | 4         | 18              | 40    | 3         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 40               | 30          | 3                | 20        | 40              | 40    | 1         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 40               | 30          | 3                | 20        | 30              | 25    | 4         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 30               | 15          | 2                | 8         | 10              | 10    | 3         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 30               | 6           | 1                | 8         | 20              | 20    | 1         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 140              | 30          | 10               | 10        | 5               | 50    | 1         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 60               | 18          | 40               | 12        | 100             | 30    | 6         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 70               | 15          | 5                | 10        | 40              | 2     | 2         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 4                | 4           | 6                | 10        | 10              | 1     | 1         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 40               | 20          | 4                | 20        | 30              | 1     | 1         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 40               | 2           | 20               | 20        | 2               | 2     | 2         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 40               | 2           | 20               | 20        | 2               | 2     | 2         |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 10               | 10          | 20               | 20        | 20              | 20    | 20        |            |
| 1          | 1    | 1                   | 1    | 1        | 1              | 1             | 1              | 1        | 1                     | 1        | 20               | 5           | 20               | 20        | 20              | 20    | 1         |            |
| 11         | 2    | 1                   | 25   | 18       | 5              | 14            | 4              | 1        | 4                     | 12       | 690              | 208         | 78               | 117       | 6               | 177   | 586       | 39         |

age to attend School; the average attendance for the last few days has been about 30, and during the past winter 15.

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Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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# RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th ultimo; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A Return relative to the proceedings which have been taken by the Government on the first Report of the Commissioners appointed by them to inquire into the conduct of the late John Clark, Agent for Public Lands in the County of Huron; also, for a copy of any further Reports which may have been made by the said Commissioners relative to lands in the Counties of Huron and Bruce; and a Return of all moneys paid to the said Commissioners, and of all claims made by them for their services;—specifying the amount paid to each Commissioner, and for what particular purpose or service, with a statement of the default, if any, of said Agent as such."

By Command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 8th April, 1858.



B.  
RETURN of sums paid on account of Huron and Bruce Commission.

|                                                                                                                       | £   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| 1856.                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| Sept. 10                                                                                                              | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 100 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     |     |    |    |
| Amount paid M. Hamilton—Advance on account of services as Commissioner, O. C. 2nd April, 1856.                        |     |    |    |
| do do do                                                                                                              |     |    |    |
| Account of contingencies, viz.:                                                                                       | 9   | 0  | 0  |
| 25—Henry Reed, attending the Commission, 36 days at 5s                                                                | 0   | 15 | 7  |
| 8—John C. Geikie, stationery.                                                                                         | 1   | 9  | 9  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 18  | 2  | 6  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 3   | 15 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 1   | 7  | 6  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 1   | 12 | 6  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 0   | 5  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 60  | 0  | 0  |
| Oct. 17                                                                                                               | 96  | 7  | 10 |
| "                                                                                                                     | 150 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     |     |    |    |
| Account paid M. Hamilton—Advance on account of services as Commissioner                                               | 312 | 10 | 0  |
| Account paid M. Hamilton—Account of pay from 2nd April to 31st August, 1856, at £2 10s. per diem.                     |     |    |    |
| Deduct on account of advances 10th Sept. £100 0 0                                                                     |     |    |    |
| " " absence, 17th Oct. 150 0 0                                                                                        |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                     | 250 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     |     |    |    |
| Account paid O. R. Gowan—Account of pay from 2nd April to 31st August, 1856, at £2 10s. per diem                      | 312 | 10 | 0  |
| Deduct on account of advance, 10th Sept. £100 0 0                                                                     |     |    |    |
| " " absence, 14 days at £2 10s. 35 0 0                                                                                |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                     | 135 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     |     |    |    |
| Amount paid Jas. Burns—Account of pay as Clerk to Commissioners, from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov., 1856, at 10s. per diem. |     |    |    |
| Account of sundries, viz.:                                                                                            | 73  | 10 | 0  |
| Account of horse hire, 49 days, from 22nd Sept. to 10th Nov., at 30s. per diem                                        | 12  | 10 | 0  |
| Geo. Smith, account of use of room, 25 days, at 10s. per diem.                                                        | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Henry Stanhope, account of copying assessment rolls.                                                                  | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| Chas. Forrest, account of copying sales from Agents' maps.                                                            | 7   | 10 | 0  |
| Jas. Evans, account of Guide in passing through Townships, 15 days.                                                   |     |    |    |
| 1857.                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| Jan. 3                                                                                                                | 113 | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 305 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     | 305 | 0  | 0  |
| Feb. 18                                                                                                               | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| March 14                                                                                                              | 45  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                     |     |    |    |

|                                                                                                                                                   | £   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| April 2                                                                                                                                           | 16  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 6   | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 7   | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 8   | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 4   | 12 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 12  | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 10  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 12  | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 126 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| Deduct advance 18th Feb., 1857.                                                                                                                   | 223 | 12 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 23  | 12 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 225 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 225 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 200 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 46  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 150 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 205 | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 46  | 0  | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 7   | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 7   | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 7   | 10 | 0  |
| "                                                                                                                                                 | 15  | 0  | 0  |
| Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of sundries, viz.:                                                                                                |     |    |    |
| Jas Orr, account of use of room, Sept. and Oct., 1856.                                                                                            |     |    |    |
| 1857—March 21—Jas. Orr, account of room                                                                                                           |     |    |    |
| " " Jan. 3—Wm. Harrison, account of use of team                                                                                                   |     |    |    |
| " " 20—John A. Hinds, account of use of room and keep of horses, 10 days                                                                          |     |    |    |
| 1856—Nov. 14—C. Fletcher, account of stationery                                                                                                   |     |    |    |
| 1857—Jan. 10—M. Hamilton, account of travelling expenses from Bayfield to Toronto and back.                                                       |     |    |    |
| " " 22—M. Hamilton, account of travelling expenses from Penetanguishene to Toronto and back to Goderich                                           |     |    |    |
| " Feb. 12—M. Hamilton, account of travelling expenses from Goderich to Toronto and back                                                           |     |    |    |
| 1856—Dec. 23—M. Hamilton, account of travelling expenses                                                                                          |     |    |    |
| 1857—March 26—M. Hamilton, account of travelling expenses from Southampton to Toronto and back.                                                   |     |    |    |
| " " 31—M. Hamilton, account of horse hire, from 10th Nov., 1856, two horses, 84 days, at 30s.                                                     |     |    |    |
| Deduct advance 18th Feb., 1857.                                                                                                                   |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of pay from 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1857, at £2 10s. per diem                                                     |     |    |    |
| " " " " "                                                                                                                                         |     |    |    |
| Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Advance on account of expenses                                                                                            |     |    |    |
| Amount paid M. Hamilton—Advance on account of pay as Clerk to Commissioners, from 1st March to 31st May, 1857, at 10s. per diem                   |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| Amount paid M. Hamilton—Advance on account of contingencies                                                                                       |     |    |    |
| Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of pay from 1st April to 30th June, 1857, 91 days, at £2 10s. per diem                                            | 227 | 10 | 0  |
| Deduct on account of absence, 9 days, at £2 10s. per diem.                                                                                        | 22  | 10 | 0  |
| Amount paid J. Burns—Account of pay as Clerk to Commissioners from 1st June to 31st August, 1857, at 10s. per diem                                |     |    |    |
| "                                                                                                                                                 |     |    |    |
| Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of sundries, viz.:                                                                                                |     |    |    |
| Sept., 1857—E. Ford, account of advertising in "Barrie Herald" for 1856.                                                                          |     |    |    |
| Sept., 1856—O. R. Gowan, account of travelling expenses from Toronto to Southampton, via Collingwood and Owen Sound.                              |     |    |    |
| " " O. R. Gowan, account of travelling expenses, returning through Saugeen and Arran, same route to Toronto.                                      |     |    |    |
| May, 1857—O. R. Gowan, account of travelling expenses from Toronto to Elderslie, Bruce, Greenock, Culross, and Brant, via Paisley and Walkertown. |     |    |    |

B.—Return of sums paid on account for Huron and Bruce Commission.—(Continued)

|                                                                                                                                                                                    | £    | s. | d. | £   | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|-----|----|----|
| 1857.                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| Sept. 18.. Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of sundries, viz.:<br>Account of pay from 1st April to 31st July, 1857, at £2 10s. per diem, 122 days.....                              | 77   | 10 | 0  | 77  | 10 | 0  |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 7    | 5  | 5  |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 77   | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| Deduct advance of 20th June, 1857.....                                                                                                                                             |      |    |    | 200 | 5  | 5  |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 155 | 0  | 0  |
| May 1—Jas. Orr, account of use of room from 1st April to 1st May, 1857 £18 0 0<br>“ 31—M. Hamilton, amount paid sundry persons for use of horses,<br>60 days at 30s. per diem..... |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 90   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| April —M. Hamilton, account of expenses from Saugeen to Toronto.....                                                                                                               | 20   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| June —M. Hamilton, “ “.....                                                                                                                                                        | 10   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| May —M. Hamilton, account of steamboat expenses between<br>Godereich and Saugeen 6 times.....                                                                                      | 12   | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 16   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| July —Geo. Godwin, account of use of rooms in Penetanguere.....                                                                                                                    | 5    | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 45   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| —M. Hamilton, amount paid sundry persons for use of horses.....                                                                                                                    | 2    | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| “ —Thos. Rowe, account of use of room in Paisley.....                                                                                                                              | 6    | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| “ —Jeffry Davis, account of hire of team and use of livery.....                                                                                                                    | 1    | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| “ —John Binkell, account of use of room in Ravensdale.....                                                                                                                         | 1    | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| “ —Jas. Watson, account of use of room in Watertown.....                                                                                                                           | 5    | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| “ —William Hinds, account of use of team in Stratford.....                                                                                                                         | 6    | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| “ —Thos. Kidd, account of postage at Godereich.....                                                                                                                                | £239 | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 200  | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| Deduct advance 27th May, 1857.....                                                                                                                                                 | 39   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 194 | 0  | 0  |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 3   | 11 | 7  |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 75  | 0  | 0  |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 205 | 0  | 0  |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 77  | 10 | 0  |
| Sept. 23... Amount paid Thompson & Co.—Account of advertising in Toronto “Colonist”.....                                                                                           |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| Oct. 1... Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of pay from 1st to 30th Sept., 1857, at £2 10s. per diem.....                                                                            |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| 22... Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of pay from 1st August to 21st October, 1857, at £2 10s. per diem.....                                                                       |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| Nov. 3... Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of pay from 1st October to 31st October, 1857, at £2 10s. per diem.....                                                                  |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| 7... Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of sundries, viz.:<br>1857—Aug. 4—Thos. Rutson, account of horses and conveyance from Godereich to Stratford.....                             |      |    |    |     |    |    |
| “ “ 15—Hy. Stanhope, account of man and horse in County of Bruce,<br>from 4th to 16th August, 10 days, at 30s.....                                                                 | 5    | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| .....                                                                                                                                                                              | 15   | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |

|                                                                                                                                                            |         |      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|------------|
| Dec. 2..... Amount paid Jas. Burns—Account of pay as Clerk to Commissioners, from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov. 1857, 91 days, at 10s. per diem.....              | 70      | 10   | 0          |
| “ 10... Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of pay from 22nd Oct. to 31st Nov., 1857, 40 days, at £2 10s. per diem.....                                        | 45      | 10   | 0          |
| “ 16... Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of pay from 1st Nov. to 12th Dec., 1857, 43 days, at £2 10s. per diem.....                                         | 100     | 0    | 0          |
| .....                                                                                                                                                      | 105     | 0    | 0          |
| .....                                                                                                                                                      | £       | 3897 | 6          |
| .....                                                                                                                                                      |         |      | \$15589.37 |
| 1858.                                                                                                                                                      |         |      |            |
| Jan. 23... Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of sundries, viz.:<br>1857—Nov. 24—M. Hamilton, account of expenses of journey from Godereich and return.....   | 10      | 0    | 0          |
| “ “ Dec. 16—M. Hamilton, do do do.....                                                                                                                     | 10      | 0    | 0          |
| “ “ M. Hamilton, account of hire of horses, 6 days.....                                                                                                    | 9       | 0    | 0          |
| “ “ Do account of hire of horses, 5 days.....                                                                                                              | 7       | 10   | 0          |
| “ “ F. Forbes, account of horses keep and hire, 9 days.....                                                                                                | 7       | 10   | 0          |
| 1858—Jan. 23—M. Hamilton, account of pay from 1st Dec. 1857, to 23rd Jan. 1858, 54 days, at £2 10s. per diem.....                                          | 135     | 0    | 0          |
| .....                                                                                                                                                      |         |      |            |
| .....                                                                                                                                                      | 179     | 0    | 0          |
| .....                                                                                                                                                      |         |      | 716.00     |
| Nov. 2..... Amount paid Jas. Burns—Account of pay as Clerk to Commissioners, from 1st Dec. 1857, to 28th Feby. 1858, 90 days, at \$2 per diem.....         |         |      | 160.00     |
| “ 2... Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of pay from 29th Jan. to 28th Feby., 1858, 31 days, at \$10 per diem.....                                           |         |      | 310.00     |
| “ 2... Amount paid J. C. Geikie—Account of stationery, to 27th Feby., 1858.....                                                                            |         |      | 18.16      |
| “ 4... Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of sundries, viz.:<br>Jan. 29—M. Hamilton, account of expenses of journey from Godereich to Toronto and return..... | \$40.00 |      |            |
| Feb. 12—M. Hamilton, account of expenses of journey from Godereich to Toronto and return.....                                                              | 40.00   |      |            |

B.—RETURN of sums paid on account of Huron and Bruce Commission.—(Continued.)

|                                                                         | \$ | c.  | \$ | c.         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|------------|
| 1858,<br>March 4.                                                       |    |     |    |            |
| Amount paid M. Hamilton, on account of sundries.—(Continued.)           |    |     |    |            |
| 1858—Feby. 12—M. Hamilton, account of pay from 24th Jany. to 1st March, |    | 370 |    |            |
| 1858, 37 days, at \$10 per diem .....                                   |    |     |    | 450.00     |
| Total .....                                                             |    |     |    | \$17263.53 |

S U M M A R Y .

|                                                                      | \$   | c. | \$   | c.         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|------|------------|
| Amount paid M. Hamilton—Account of services .....                    | 6376 | 00 |      |            |
| Account of contingencies .....                                       | 2732 | 40 |      |            |
| Amount paid O. R. Gowan—Account of services .....                    | 5990 | 00 |      | 9108.40    |
| Account of contingencies .....                                       | 201  | 08 |      |            |
| Amount paid Gowan & Hamilton—Account of contingencies, jointly ..... |      |    | 6191 | 08         |
| Total .....                                                          |      |    |      | 1964.05    |
|                                                                      |      |    |      | \$17263.53 |

Crown Land Department,  
Toronto, 20th March, 1858.

ANDREW RUSSELL,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 26th March, 1858.

A Return, in conformity with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 16th instant, of the proceedings which have been taken by the Government on the First Report of the Commissioners appointed by them to inquire into the conduct of the late John Clark, agent for Public Lands in the County of Huron; also for a copy of any further Reports which may have been made by the said Commissioners, relative to lands in the Counties of Huron and Bruce, and a Return of all moneys paid to the said Commissioners, and of all claims made by them for their services, specifying the amount paid to each Commissioner, and for what particular purpose or service; with a statement of the default, if any, of said agent as such.

Respecting the First Report made by the said Commissioners, no action was taken by the Government on it, as it was considered to be incomplete. Proceedings were consequently delayed until the whole Report was rendered.

Since the rendering of the final Report, the undersigned has submitted a Report to the Executive Council, (19th March, 1858,) recommending that the Crown Land Agents for the Counties of Huron and Bruce, be instructed to proceed, without delay, to the adjudication of the conflicting claims of the parties claiming the right to the lands in said Counties, and that such right be settled and determined in conformity with the provisions of the Land Act, and in conformity with the conditions and regulations under which the lands were offered for sale. This recommendation has been approved by Order in Council of the 22nd instant.

I furnish a copy of the Second and final Report of the said Commissioners per Schedule herewith, marked A.

A statement of the amount paid to the said Commissioners is furnished, marked B.

The amount at the debit of the late John Clark, agent for Public Lands in the County of Huron, on 27th February, 1858, was one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars, twenty-two cents, but against this amount there are certain unsettled claims advanced by the late agent, for services and law costs, now under the consideration of the Department. It is presumed that the balance will be paid by his executor, as soon as the matter in dispute is arranged.

L. V. SICOTTE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

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A.

*To the Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte, M. P., Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c.*

SIR,—Appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to inquire into and to report upon “the mode in which the lands in the newly surveyed Township in the United Counties of Huron and Bruce have been disposed of,” we have applied ourselves sedulously and perseveringly to the work.

During the administration of your predecessor, the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, we stated the result of our investigations in the County of Huron. The main features of our Report of the 4th February, 1857, accompanied by the evidence upon which they were based, have since been laid before Parliament, and have been printed and circulated by order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly. Had the evidence accompanied the report when published, much of the injustice heaped upon us would have been avoided, and more full and probably more satisfac-

tory information reached the public eye. As it is, we have, perhaps, no reason to find fault. Abuses have been pointed out, mal-administration has been exposed, the attempts of the land speculator to monopolize the public domain and to defraud the honest and hard-working back-woodsman of his labor, have been brought under Executive review, and if justice is not meted out to the laborious pioneers of the forest, before whose axes the woods disappear, it will not be from any want of desire on the part of the Commissioners to secure to them the rights of labour or the obligations of duty.

In our Report upon Huron we have since discovered a few inaccuracies into which we were led by the misrepresentations made to us by interested parties. Those inaccuracies are, however, but few in number, and are not very important in effect, and we trust to be able to correct them in a short supplementary Report, which is now in course of preparation, and which is based upon more full information since received.

The County of Bruce, to which this portion of our Report more particularly refers, consists of eleven Townships, namely: Arran, Brant, Bruce, Carrick, Culross, Greenock, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss and Saugeen. There are also two towns, Penetangore and Southampton; the former in the Township of Kincardine and the latter in the Township of Saugeen, which required some attention, and in which many disputed claims were found to exist.

For more easy and convenient reference, we have made our remarks upon each township separately, and generally accompanied our observations and recommendations with as full a synopsis of the leading features of each case as a due regard to brevity would admit. In any case where our epitome of the testimony may not prove satisfactory, reference can be had to the Appendix, in which the evidence will be found in detail.

In the County of Huron, the chief grievances complained of were clearly traceable to the Agent. In the County of Bruce, the resident Agent has been found much more attentive to his duties, and much more personally efficient in the discharge of them. In Huron, Mr. Clark relied too much upon his son-in-law and others who had access to his office, and who, in part, managed, if they did not control the business of his agency. In Bruce, Mr. MacNab appears to have personally superintended all the transactions of his office.

Many complaints and inuendoes have, nevertheless, been made against Mr. MacNab, and although the Commissioners are unwilling to attribute to him any corrupt design, still they must admit that many transactions have not presented the most pleasant aspect, while, on the one hand, the Commissioners have not sought to criminate the Agent by the admission of garbled evidence, which the parties tendering it were not prepared to justify when legally called upon, they have not, on the other, held back any material fact or allegation which they honestly believed was true, and which might in its tendency prove injurious to the Agent. Their determination was, in every instance, "That the whole truth" should be elicited and "nothing but the truth" should appear. The chief charges against the resident Agent for the County of Bruce will be found detailed in the several and respective cases to which they more particularly refer. In the general outline of them they may be classified as follows:

*First.* He is charged with having received moneys from parties, where the lands which such moneys were intended to pay for, had not been sold. This charge is doubtless true, *vide* the case of McLauren and Mr. Lemon, lots H and I, concession one, Township of Bruce, and others. But does this charge, though true, prove guilt on the part of the Agent? Mr. MacNab, as well as being the resident Agent of the Crown Land Department, was also the local Agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, and where moneys were received by him, for lands not sold, the Commis-

sioners have found, that in every case, it was paid in deposit and was at all times subject to the order of the party transmitting it. It might perhaps have been well, had this practice not been admitted by Mr. McNab, but the fact of it having been so admitted should not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, subject him to condemnation.

*Secondly.* He has been charged with having entered the names of favored parties in pencil marks upon the several township plans in his office for certain lots, and that when other parties applied to purchase those lots, they were informed that the persons whose names were pencilled down, had claims upon the lots, and that they could not be sold without first satisfying such pencilled characters. This charge the Commissioners regret to say, bears upon its face some resemblance of truth. Several of such pencillings appear in the township of Greenock, see also the case of lot 33 in the 14th concession of Bruce; also of lot 18 in the 11th concession of Brant, and others. In many cases of such pencillings however, the Commissioners are well satisfied that nothing corrupt was intended, and that they were meant more as memoranda to refresh the memory of the Agent, of particular parties alleged to have claims, than from any desire to extort money from other applicants, who might be desirous of becoming purchasers. Notwithstanding this, the very fact of such entries led to suspicions, however ill founded, and caused many to ask, what do these pencil entries mean? The lots have been sold, or they have not. If sold the names of the purchasers should have been entered in ink; and if not sold, why are these claimants' names pencilled down against them? In suspicious minds such interrogatories as these would easily arise, and disappointed persons would not fail in using them, to the injury of the party assailed.

*Thirdly.* The Agent has been charged with having sold more than the Government allowance (200 acres) to one person. This charge the Commissioners fear is true—*vide* lots 20, 21 and 22 in the 9th concession of Brant. Also lots 28, 29, 30 and 31 in the 14th concession of the same township. Lots 18, 19 and 20 in the 2nd concession of Culross. Lots 29 in the 2nd, and 16, 17 and 28 in the 3rd concession of Elderslie, and numerous others. It is quite possible however that such mistakes may have occurred through accident and not through design, and the Commissioners are more inclined to believe that such errors were the result of business pressure, and of other accidental circumstances, from the fact of the facility and ease with which the Agent might have evaded this portion of the Government instructions without detection, had he been inclined to do so.

*Fourthly.* It is alleged that the Agent used the names of other parties, who became instruments in his hands to effect a purchase of favorite lots, which he could not purchase directly in his own name. In the course of their inquiries the Commissioners found no case which would justify an insinuation of this nature. The nearest approach to anything of this kind was the case of one Henbruff, in reference to Lot 18, Concession B, Elderslie, and who bore in the public estimation somewhat the appearance of "a stalking horse," to other parties. That Mr. Henbruff was used by the Agent for such a purpose the Commissioners have had no evidence laid before them to determine.

*Fifthly.* The Agent has been charged with partiality and favoritism in the discharge of his duties. Allegations of this class are so general in their nature, and so frequent in their occurrence, that it is next to impossible to find any public functionary free from them. Disappointed parties will at all times think themselves ill treated: and because the Agent cannot at all times decide in favour of individuals, as they would themselves desire he should decide, he is too often charged by them with partiality: and in many instances where his intentions may have been the most upright and his motives the most honorable, charges of the very opposite character have been preferred against him. While it was the duty of the

Commissioners not to stifle charges of this character, they felt also, that they should not allow the reputation of a public officer to be whispered away by accusations not specifically detailed, and not supported by distinct evidence. The nearest approach to anything of the nature embraced in this charge may be found upon reference to the case of Lots 1 and 2, in the 15th Concession of Greenock.

*Sixthly.* Another charge brought against the Bruce Agent is, that he ante-dated receipts in some cases, and in others issued double receipts. These charges are very grave, and but little evidence has been adduced in support of them. The only testimony of any importance touching this head of the inquiry, may be found upon reference to the case of Lot 6, in the 17th Concession of the Township of Greenock. With the most careful Agent, an over pressure of business might give rise to the issue of a double receipt, but no circumstance could occur to justify the ante-dating of a receipt. All receipts should, *prima facie*, bear the date when granted, as well as the amount paid, by whom paid, and for what purpose paid.

*Seventhly.* In the course of the inquiry, it was frequently charged against the Agent that he surreptitiously procured the return of receipts which he had issued to parties for payments made, and that having so obtained them, he refused to return the receipts. A charge of this nature, if true, involves serious consequences, and subjects the party guilty of it to be prosecuted criminally. The only tangible evidence adduced in support of this allegation, may be found upon reference to the case of William Beatty, Lot 24, Concession 5, Township of Huron.

*Eighthly.* In addition to these charges, the Agent has been accused of acting harshly and unjustly towards parties for having submitted their grievances or supposed grievances to the Chief of the Crown Lands Department at Toronto. In matters of this nature the Agent should not feel offended, because in reality all such cases of application for redress are but indirect references to himself. In every case brought before the Commissioners, where applications had been made to the Crown Lands Department, they found that a reference had been first made to the resident Agent, for his advice and report, before decision upon this point. Some cases of the Agent's displeasure are mentioned in the Township of Huron, and also in the case of Lots 69 and 70, Lake Range, Township of Kincardine.

The preceding eight charges embrace the substance of the accusations against the Agent, as drawn out by the inquiry in which the Commissioners have been engaged. There were some other charges of a minor nature advanced, but so little evidence given to sustain them, and they were withal so trumpery and unimportant in their nature, that the Commissioners have not deemed it necessary to encumber this report by a more detailed or specific reference to them.

In summing up their opinion upon the Agent's conduct, while the Commissioners cannot wholly acquit him of censure, they are of opinion that he had many, very many difficulties to contend against: that upon many occasions, the pressure upon his time and energies, physical and mental, were more than should have been forced upon one person, without an assistant; and that under the circumstances in which he was placed, it is not to be wondered if some mistakes have occurred. That he devoted himself to the duties of his office, and often to the minutest details of settlement in several of the Townships under his charge, is abundantly evident: and that the extensive tract of country placed under his care has been well settled and well managed, the prosperous settlements and extensive improvements, with which it every where abounds, affords ample proof. Had similar precautions to enforce actual residence been adopted in the Townships of Howick, Grey, Morris, Turnberry and Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, there would not be at this day so many unoccupied lots within them, nor so many complaints arising from their residents, of the injuries inflicted upon them by non-resident proprietors.

Nearly all the lands in the County of Bruce are now taken up, and are in rapid progress towards cultivation and agricultural production: And from the fertile nature of the soil it may reasonably be inferred, that in a few years, no part of the Province will be more productive or wealthy, or no people more prosperous than its inhabitants.

It only now remains for the Commissioners to refer you to the accompanying Report upon the several Townships in the County of Bruce. In it you will find detailed with all the accuracy the Commissioners could command, full particulars of every case in dispute, a synopsis of the leading features of the evidence, by which the claims of the disputants are supported, accompanied with the opinions of the Commissioners thereon.

The adoption of leading principles, based upon equity and justice, together with the rigid and impartial application of such principles to the undivided cases have guided the Commissioners throughout. And if in a single instance, they have departed from the strictest path of justice and rectitude, such departure has not been one of design.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Signed,)

OGLE R. GOWAN,

(Signed,)

MORGAN HAMILTON.

Toronto, 15th January, 1858.

Certified a true copy.

ANDREW RUSSELL,

Assistant Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,  
Toronto, 20th March, 1858.



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TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

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# RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th ult., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the amount of the defalcation or default of Thomas Baines, late Agent for Public Land sales in York County; what steps have been taken to recover the amount of said default or embezzlement; whether any false or fraudulent returns were made to any Department of the Government by said Agent, as regards moneys by him received, or lands leased or sold, together with such information and Reports in the power of the Crown Land Department to give, as may enable the House fully to understand the proceedings taken by or on behalf of or concerning said defaulter, or others said to have been concerned with him.

By command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, 12th April, 1858.

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The indebtedness of Mr. Thomas Baines, late Crown Land Agent for the County of York, as far as had been ascertained on the 28th February last, was \$125,403.65.

Mr. Baines' defalcation was first discovered in September, 1856, and immediate steps were taken to close his office, and ascertain the amount of his default by bringing up the books of his agency. Discrepancies were discovered to have existed in the accounts furnished by him to the Department as far back as the month of February, 1847, so that the whole of his Returns since that period may be considered to have been erroneous and false.

To secure the payment of the above amount, Mr. Baines and Mr. Thomas Shortis, his clerk, on the 9th of September, 1856, made over to the Crown certain real property, (a memorandum of which is annexed) and on the 9th March, 1857, they assigned all the moveable property lying at their Mill establishment at Innisfil, (see memorandum B.)

By an order in Council of 16th June, 1857, Messrs. Baines & Shortis were allowed to retain possession of and work certain portions of the property so made over, on condition of their paying the amount of the former's defalcation in seven yearly instalments with interest; the remainder of the estate to be sold and the proceeds placed to their credit.

This arrangement, however, was but partially carried into effect. An injunction having been obtained in September, 1857, from the Court of Chancery, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Steers, forbidding the cutting of timber on the lands attached to the mill, Messrs. Baines and Shortis prayed to be allowed to deliver up the mill property to the Government; and in January last the Department sent over a person to receive possession of all there was on the premises (see inventory C.)

As a large portion of the moveable property made over to the Government had been purchased from the estate of one Churchill and never paid for, the Government, taking an equitable view of the widow's claim, and not wishing to avail itself of its exclusive privilege, allowed the representatives of that estate to take back whatever articles could be found which had originally been bought from it.

The remainder of the chattel property was sold by the Sheriff of the County of Simcoe, at the suit of one McGee, and of the Municipality, for taxes.

On the 20th February last, on a report of the undersigned, the following order was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, viz:

"On a Report dated 15th February, 1858, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject of the arrangement made with Messrs. Baines and Shortis to cover Mr. Baines' defalcation,—

"The Commissioner states that the assignment, made by those gentlemen of their property to secure the debt due to the Crown, would have been productive of more favorable results if a sale of such property had been ordered at once.

"That the arrangement subsequently made with them, whereby they were permitted to work the mills and hold the moveable property, on condition of their making certain annual payments, has not improved the matter. That these gentlemen have paid nothing, and to prevent their spoliating the property, the Crown gave its consent to protective proceedings on behalf of the creditors, and that it has recently become necessary to take possession of the mills and of the moveable property remaining on the premises.

"That it has been decided that the execution of judgments for municipal taxes, and for the value of effects and horses sold by Messrs. Baines & Shortis, without having paid for them, should not be prevented by the absolute power of the Crown.

"That the whole of the moveable property has been absorbed either by the carelessness of Messrs. Baines & Shortis, or by the equitable or privileged claims of creditors, leaving only the real estate, which he is of opinion should at once be sold by public auction, and the proceeds distributed amongst the creditors according to their privilege and the order of their respective mortgages.

"The Commissioner states that, in his opinion, when the Crown becomes possessed of property which has been legally detached from the public domain; in

“security for debts due to it by the proprietors, it should not claim other privileges or other rights than those which the law confers on individual members of the community. That the claim held by the Crown should not be regarded as a privileged debt to be enforced to the exclusion of all others, and to arrest the ordinary legal proceedings which other creditors have a right to institute.

“He therefore recommends the immediate sale of the whole immoveable property, and that the Crown Law Officers be instructed to adopt the necessary steps to effect that object.

“The Committee recommends that the Law Officers of the Crown do advise and adopt the necessary steps to procure a sale of the property, and to ascertain the rights of the Crown, and of all parties having claims on or against the property, as between them and the Crown, and that for these purposes the aid of the proper Court be invoked without delay.”

Respectfully submitted,

L. V. SICOTTE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Department,  
Toronto, 30th March, 1858.

A.

*Memorandum of Real Property assigned to the Crown by Mr. Thomas Baines, on the 9th September, 1856, viz :*

Lots 5 and 6, west side of William Street.

Lots 5, 6, 15 and 16, east side of Dummer Street.

Lot 17, in Section B, on the west side of the Niagara Road, in the Military Reserve.

Lot No. 1, bounded on the east side by the said Niagara Road, and on the north by Queen Street, and on the south by the aforesaid Lot 17, in the Military Reserve, and containing one acre.

Part of Lot No. 14, in the 1st Concession of the Township of York (now in the City of Toronto), containing 3,392 square feet, and being particularly described in a certain deed from the Commercial Bank to F. W. Barron, Esq., dated 18th June, 1853, and conveyed by said F. W. Barron to Mr. Baines; also, another part of said Lot 14, in the 1st Concession of York, containing 328,659 feet.

*Memorandum of Real Property assigned to the Crown by Mr. Thomas Shortis, on the 9th September, 1856.*

Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 16, in the 8th Concession, North Gwillimbury.

Lots 1, north half of 6, in the 13th Concession; north half of 3, in the 1st Concession; and north half of 7, in the 4th Concession of Mara.

West half of 18, in 12th Concession, and 18 and 19, in the 13th Concession of Vespra.

Lots 2, 3, and south half of 4, in the 14th Concession; south half of 1, 2, east half of 3 and 4, in the 13th Concession; Lots 2, north half of 4, and north half of 7, in the 12th Concession of Innisfil.

Park Lots 8 and 9, off Lot 26, in 5th Concession of Vespra.

Lots 22 in the 8th Concession, and 22 in the 10th Concession of Vespra.

Lot 25 in the 12th Concession of Nottawasaga.

Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, North Borland Street; Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, South Cedar Street; Lots 2 and 3, North Newark Street; Lots 3 and 4, South Tecumthe Street; Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, So.

North Street; Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, North Cedar Street, in the Town of Orillia.

## B.

*Memorandum of Goods, Chattels, Furniture, &c., assigned by Messrs. Baines and Shortis.*

Six trucks, one wagon, one cart, one sulky, one cutter, one wood sleigh, nineteen horses, four oxen, one cow, sixteen sets of harness, three saddles and bridles, five sets of double whipple trees, seven neck yokes, seven sets of bob-sleighs, six sets cleveenees, one light set of double harness, five hundred pounds of chain, axes, canthooks, &c.; two buffalo robes, one bear-skin, twenty horse-blankets, two anvils, two pair of blacksmiths' bellows, one vice, one set of stock and dies, one brace and bitt, four hammers, buttress knife, compass, &c., and sundry blacksmiths' tools; six trucks in mill, used for removing lumber; sundry tools for engineers' use, stock and furniture in store, fifteen thousand corn-sacks, two bedsteads, &c.; ten thousand saw logs, and saws of all kinds, axes, adzes, and all the carpenters' tools and implements used in and about the mill and boarding-house, belonging to the said parties on Lot No. , in the 14th Concession of Innisfil.

## C.

*Inventory of the Property belonging to the Mill Establishment at Innisfil, belonging to the Crown, taken by me on this 25th day of January, 1858, viz:*

## CHATTELS.

*In Mill and Engine-room:* Eighty-six upright saws, eight circular ditto, four mill bars, eight canthooks, five scoops, one upset wedge, one gummer, one lot lamps, one lot files, thirty-three saw stirrups and one lot broken ditto, three scrapers, two starting bars for cars, one cross-cut saw, four carts (hand), one try-square, two wrenches, two hammers, two log cars and about 170 feet chain each, two small trucks for running edging, two slab trucks, two piling trucks, one lot sawed hardwood for mill purposes, and four sawdust wheel-barrows.

*In Oil-room:* Four axes, two adzes, eight pairs brass boxes, two pairs journal boxes, four oil cans, lot of tin cans and buckets, two pairs fire-irons, one long crowbar, one small crowbar, one shovel, one anvil, one vice, two grindstones, one truck wagon, one old sleigh, and one force pump, with about 100 feet of hose.

*In Blacksmiths' Shop:* One anvil, one vice, one pair bellows, one hhd. coals, eight pairs of tongs, four hammers, three sets, three chisels, four punches, twelve heading tools, drilling machine, one rasp, one soldering iron, five files, one set taps and dyes, four gang of stirrups, one grindstone, one lot of iron, lot of broken saws, and one wagon truck (two wheels in shop.)

*In Stables:* Eight horses, four sets of double harness, one saddle and bridle, curry combs, brushes, shovels and fork, six horse-blankets, one straw-cutter, one cart, twenty bushels oats, half a ton of hay, one double sleigh, one cutter, two sets whippletrees, and one log chain.

*In House:* Two box-stoves, one bedstead and mattress, one desk with drawers and chair, one paper press with pigeon holes, one black walnut pigeon holes, one pine table, piece carpet, one time register, one measuring rod, about twenty thousand feet of lumber, 600 bags, platform scales, and counter scales.

(Signed)

E. A. GENÉREUX.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th March, 1857, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, “a Return of all Timber Limits acquired upon the Coasts of Lakes Huron, Nipissing, Superior, or upon any of the streams or rivers whose waters flow into any of the said lakes, specifying the locality and extent of such timber limits, and the name of the party to whom granted, and date of grant; shewing, also, what amount of money has been collected from each timber limit so granted; and, if any, what amount of money remains due and unpaid upon any of said timber limits; also, which of said timber limits are now being worked; also, the quantity and description of timber reported as made on each of said limits respectively, and when reported.”

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 8th April, 1858.

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**NOTE.**—*The above Return was ordered, by the House, not to be printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing.*

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

Appointment of L. W. MERCER, Esq., to the office of Sheriff  
of the County of Norfolk.

(Copy.)

SIMCOE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK,  
28th January, 1858.

SIR,—Finding the attention requisite to the discharge of my duties, as Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, is injurious to my health, I have the honor to request that you will have the kindness to tender this my resignation of my appointment as Sheriff for the acceptance of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) H. V. A. RAPELJE.

The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger,  
Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 2nd February, 1858.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, tendering the resignation of your office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, and to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to accept the same.

You will of course continue to discharge the duties of the office until your successor shall have been duly appointed.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

H. V. A. Rapelje, Esq.,  
Simcoe.



(Copy.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 2nd February, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, in the room of H. V. A. Rapelje, Esquire, resigned.

Your commission (upon which a fee of \$13 is payable) will be prepared and forwarded to you after you shall have completed the necessary securities required by law.

I have to direct your attention to the affidavit of qualifications required, to enable you to enter upon the duties of your office.

You will be pleased to place yourself in communication with the Inspector General, on the subject of your securities.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary.

J. W. Mercer, Esquire,  
Niagara.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 2nd February, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, to the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, in the room of Henry V. A. Rapelje, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Mercer has been instructed to place himself in communication with you on the subject of his securities.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary.

Hon. the Inspector General,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

NIAGARA, 5th February, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd instant, informing me of my appointment to the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, and to state that my securities have been prepared, and shall be forwarded to the Hon. the Inspector General, as soon as they have been inspected by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

May I add the deep sense of gratitude for the honor conferred upon me by His Excellency the Governor General and Her Majesty's Ministers, by the appointment.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed,) LAWRENCE W. MERCER,  
Norfolk.

The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger,  
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

NORFOLK, C. W.,  
SIMCOE, 8th February, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the sum of \$13, being the fee for my commission as Sheriff for this County. I have had the necessary bonds prepared and executed.

The names of my sureties are Andrew Heron and John Simpson, both of the Town of Niagara.

A special session has been called for Saturday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of approving of the said bonds. I shall feel obliged if you will forward my commission at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LAWRENCE W. MERCER.

The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger,  
&c., &c., &c.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 10th March, 1858.

SIR,—The bond and covenant of Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, Sheriff of County Norfolk, having been referred to this Department, I have the honor to report that they have both been properly executed according to law, and that they are retained by me to be forwarded, with others, to the Deputy Provincial Registrar, for registration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. DICKINSON,  
Acting D. I. G.

E. A. Meredith, Esquire,  
Assistant Secretary, West.

(Copy.)

SWORDS' HOTEL,  
TORONTO, February 15th, 1858.

*To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.*

SIR,—As a deputation from the County of Norfolk, we respectfully request you to lay the enclosed before His Excellency and his advisers, at your earliest convenience.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,) DANIEL MATTHEWS,  
T. McCABE,  
JOHN B. ABBOTT.

*To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British America, &c., &c., &c., in Council assembled.*

THE MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF  
NORFOLK, IN PUBLIC MEETING ASSEMBLED:

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That under our free system of responsible government, the dispensation of offices by the Government should be in consonance with the general feeling of the inhabitants of the locality over which they are appointed.

Your memorialists have reason to believe that the late Sheriff, H. V. A. Rapelje, Esquire, has disposed of his office to the newly appointed Sheriff, L. W. Mercer, Esquire, for a pecuniary consideration. We look upon such bargain and sale of office as base, corrupt, and highly injurious to public morality, but nevertheless we feel that Your Excellency has been misled by the representation of a few persons, who have arrogated to themselves the authority of assuring Your Excellency that the appointment of Mr. Mercer would be satisfactory to the general feeling of this County.

We beg leave respectfully to represent that such is not the fact. This meeting feels that under the circumstances an injustice has been done the inhabitants of this County; their opinions not having been consulted through any acknowledged constitutional channel, their feelings outraged by placing over them a non-resident, in preference to many gentlemen in the County well qualified, and in whose ability and integrity they can confide.

Therefore your memorialists, strongly disapproving of the appointment of L. W. Mercer, Esquire, to the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, pray that Your Excellency will take the same into your most favorable consideration with all its attendant circumstances, and institute such inquiries into the matter as you in your wisdom may deem just and right.

(Signed,) DANIEL MATTHEWS, Chairman.

D. W. FREEMAN,  
Secretary.

SIMCOE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK,  
12th February, 1858.

A meeting was convened by the Warden, for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of the Sheriff of this County.

The Warden in the Chair, and D. W. Freeman, Esq., Secretary.

Moved by J. G. Stanton, Esq., seconded by Mr. Solomon Walker:

That under our free representative system of responsible government, the dispensation of the patronage of the Crown should be in consonance with the public feeling and opinion of the inhabitants of the County.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by George W. Powell, Esq., seconded by J. N. Vasbinder, Esq.:

That we have reason to believe that the late Sheriff, H. V. A. Rapelje, has disposed of his office to the newly appointed Sheriff, L. W. Mercer, Esq., for a pecuniary consideration, and we look upon such sale of office as base, corrupt, and highly injurious to public morality.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by S. McCall, Esq., seconded by Gideon Forsyth:

That this meeting have reason to believe that the Ministry, in the appointment of L. W. Mercer to the office of Sheriff of this County of Norfolk, have been misled by a few persons in the Town of Simcoe, who have, improperly and without authority, represented that the appointment would be satisfactory to the people of the County: Whereas such is not the fact, but is felt as an outrage upon the public feeling of the County, in settling upon them a non-resident, in preference to the many claims that numerous gentlemen who are well qualified for the office have upon the people of this County, and in whom we can confide.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by John B. Abbott, Esq., seconded by Mr. Duge :

That this meeting utterly disapproves of the appointment of L. W. Mercer to the office of Sheriff of this County, and that the Chairman, Daniel Matthews, Simpson McCall, J. N. Vasbinder, J. G. Stanton, John B. Abbott, John Robins, W. T. Wilson, and D. W. Freeman, Esquires, be a Committee to draft a memorial to His Excellency, praying him to recall the appointment, as one utterly distasteful to the people of the County of Norfolk, and subversive of justice and right.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by J. G. Stanton, Esq., seconded by John Robins, Esq. :

That the memorial adopted be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of this meeting, and that John B. Abbott, Daniel Matthews, and Simpson McCall, Esquires, be a deputation to present the said memorial to His Excellency.

(Signed,) DANIEL MATTHEWS,  
Chairman.  
“ D. W. FREEMAN,  
Secretary.

*To the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.*

THE PETITION OF LAWRENCE W. MERCER, OF THE TOWN OF NIAGARA :

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That on the second day of February last, he received notice of his appointment to the Shrievalty of the County of Norfolk.

That in consequence of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace not sitting until the ninth day of the present month of March, it was impossible for your Petitioner to get his securities approved by that Court within the month prescribed by the Act of Parliament.

Your Petitioner, therefore, prays that Your Excellency will be pleased to grant him an extension of time for the purpose specified.

And, as in duty bound, he will ever pray.

(Signed,) LAWRENCE W. MERCER.

Toronto, 8th March, 1858.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
8th March, 1858.

SIR,—Adverting to the letter to you from this Department of the 2nd ult., notifying you that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to appoint you to the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency, in Council, has been pleased, in terms of the 7th section of the Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 91, to extend the time for the completion of your securities one month beyond the period allowed by the Act above referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,

L. W. Mercer, Esq., Toronto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 8th March, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency the Governor General your letter of the 15th ult., transmitting, as a deputation from certain of the inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, a memorial remonstrating against the recent appointment of Mr. L. W. Mercer, as Sheriff of that County.

In reference thereto I am directed to state, for the information of the parties interested, that the appointment of Mr. Mercer to the office in question was not made without due consideration, and that His Excellency has every reason to believe that that gentleman will prove himself well qualified to hold it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary.

Daniel Matthews, Esq.,  
S. McCall, Esq.,  
J. B. Abbott, Esq.,  
Simcoe, County of Norfolk.

SIMCOE, March 10th, 1858.

SIR,—To-day we received a document bearing date, Provincial Secretary's Office, Toronto, March 8th, and signed T. Loranger, purporting to be a reply to a memorial recently presented to His Excellency from a public meeting of the inhabitants of Norfolk, respecting the recent appointment of a Sheriff for the said County. The document in question bears only the Simcoe post mark, and as we cannot for a moment conceive that the Government contemplated a direct insult to us, we are suspicious of the authenticity of the said document. We therefore beg the favor of a reply at your earliest convenience, stating whether such document be genuine or not.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

(Signed,) DANIEL MATTHEWS,  
" S. MCCALL,  
" JOHN B. ABBOTT.

T. J. J. Loranger,  
Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 12th March, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have merely to state that my communication of the 8th instant, to which you advert, was sent by private hand, with a view to prevent a delay of 24 hours, which mailing it here would have caused. This will account for the fact, that the letter bears the Simcoe post mark only.

On looking over my letter of the 8th instant, I cannot perceive anything in it which savors of discourtesy, I am, therefore, at a loss to understand your remark, "as we cannot for a moment conceive that the Government contemplated a direct insult to us, we are suspicious of the authenticity of the said document."

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Secretary.

S. McCall, Esq., and  
J. B. Abbott, Esq., Simcoe.

(Copy.)

CLERK PEACE OFFICE,  
SIMCOE, 15th March, 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of certain resolutions passed by the Magistrates of this County in the March sessions, according to the instructions given to me by the Court.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. M. WILSON,  
Clerk Peace.

Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

Extracts from the minutes of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Simcoe in the County of Norfolk, the 9th day of March, 1858.

Moved by H. J. Killmaster, Esq., seconded by Oliver Blake, Esq.,

That we, the Magistrates of the County of Norfolk, in Quarter Sessions assembled, regret to hear that the recent change in the Shrievalty of this County has been accompanied by a consideration paid or secured by Lawrence W. Mercer, Esq., the new Sheriff to the late Sheriff for said office, and if so, express our disapprobation of such an act.

*Yeas*,—Messrs. J. R. McIntosh, G. Shearer, O. Blake, B. Shaw, J. A. Backhouse, S. McCall, H. J. Killmaster, J. Kellum, and Wm. McCall.

*Nays*,—Messrs. Ritchie, Covanton, Robins, and Wallace,—Motion carried.

Before the above motion was submitted, the Chairman called the attention of the Magistrates to the impropriety and illegality of such a motion appearing on the minutes of the Court, and expressed his wish that the same should be withdrawn by the gentlemen moving the resolution,—the motion, however, being persisted in, the Chairman directed the Clerk of the Peace to record his protest against the same.

Moved by D. Matthews, Esq., seconded by C. Covanton, Esq.,

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor General, by the Clerk of the Peace.

*Yeas*: Messrs. B. Shaw, J. R. McIntosh, C. Covanton, J. A. Backhouse, H. J. Killmaster, J. Killum, W. McCall, O. Blake, and J. Shearer.

*Nays*: Messrs. Ritchie, Wallace, (Reeve.) Motion carried.

Truly extracted from the minutes of Quarter Sessions, by

W. M. WILSON,  
Clerk Peace.

Simcoe, 13th March, 1858.

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TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

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# R E P O R T.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,

TUESDAY, 18th May, 1858.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the resignation of Henry Van Allan Rapelje, Esquire, late Sheriff of Norfolk, and the alleged disposal of the said office by the said Rapelje to Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, and the appointment of said Mercer to said office,

Beg leave to report—

That they have unanimously resolved to submit the whole evidence and appended correspondence to your Honorable House, in order that such action may be taken thereon as in your wisdom may be deemed meet.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

M. H. FOLEY,

*Chairman.*

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## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,

FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

MR. FOLEY, in the Chair.

MR. HARTMAN,

MR. LANGEVIN,

MR. TALBOT,

MR. McMICKEN, and

MR. WALKER POWELL.

*Ordered*—That Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, Sheriff of Norfolk, Henry Van Allan Rapelje, Esquire, late Sheriff of Norfolk, and John Ridout, Esquire, Registrar for the County of York, be summoned to appear before the Committee at its next sitting, and that the said John Ridout be instructed to bring with him copies of all conveyances, bonds, agreements, memorials and other papers made, or purporting to have been made, between Lawrence W. Mercer and Henry Van Allan Rapelje, Esquires, and between the said Lawrence W. Mercer and his wife, and the said Henry Van Allan Rapelje, recorded in the Registry Office of the County of York,



since the first day of December last past, or left at the said office to be recorded, from said date.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday, the 29th April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

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THURSDAY, 29th April, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

The Chairman intimated, that a letter had been received from Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, stating that the business of his office rendered it very inconvenient for him to be present at the time required, and wishing, if possible, that his presence might be dispensed with until the following week; to which the Committee agreed, and it was

*Ordered*—That the said Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, be summoned to appear before the Committee on Tuesday, the 4th May, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

It was also agreed to by the Committee that the examination of Henry Van Allan Rapelje, Esquire, be postponed on account of his only having just arrived in the city.

*John Ridout*, Esquire, Registrar for the County of York, was then called for, when Samuel G. Ridout, Esquire, brother of said John Ridout, appeared in his behalf and stated, that it was more convenient for him to appear than his brother, and as he conducted the business of the office generally, he might be expected to know how to answer such questions as might be put to him. Witness then, in conjunction with the order of the Committee to lay before it copies of all conveyances, bonds, agreements, memorials, &c., in connection with the subject before it, produced two papers, one a memorial of Indenture of Bargain and Sale from Mercer and wife to Rapelje, recorded on the 8th February, 1858, a copy of which he filed with the Clerk of the Committee, and is marked A; the second, a memorial of Indenture of Bargain and Sale from Mercer and wife to Rapelje, recorded on the 8th of February, 1858, a copy of which he filed with the Clerk of the Committee, and is marked B.

Mr. *Langevin*, in looking over memorial B, asked witness how it happened that the amount of consideration was not inserted. Witness did not know why, but said that in memorials such was frequently omitted. He then stated that he knew nothing further than papers marked A and B disclose, and was in consequence instructed to withdraw, and to inform John Ridout, Esquire, to be in attendance on Committee to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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FRIDAY, 30th April, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

*John Ridout*, Esquire, Registrar for the County of York, was then called, who came forward and apologized for his non-appearance at last meeting. In answer

to question, he said that the copies of memorials laid before Committee, and severally marked App. A. and B., had been drawn up and transmitted under his authority; had no conversation with Lawrence W. Mercer relative to his appointment to said office before said memorials were registered; had some conversation at two or three different times since: understood from Mr. Mercer that he had consulted with Dr. Connor, and obtained his opinion as to the legality of the course to be taken by him with regard to his appointment to the office of Sheriff of Norfolk; Mr. Mercer is brother-in-law to witness and they are very intimate—understood from Mr. Mercer, before he was appointed, that he was an applicant—Mr. Mercer did not tell him what he was going to do with Mr. Rapelje—did not tell him that Rapelje was to sell him the office, nor that there was any bargain—cannot say who brought the memorials to the office for registration—thinks Mr. Mercer was present—cannot say what Mr. Mercer told him—during the last few times he had seen him, he had referred to his appointment—cannot tell what was said respecting it—thinks Mr. Rapelje's name may have been alluded to by Mr. Mercer—from the conversations had with Mr. Mercer he draws the conclusion that there was some arrangement between Rapelje and Mercer—it was with reference to this arrangement that Mr. Mercer told him he had consulted Dr. Connor—did not look over the memorials referred to—has read them so far as the names of the parties—cannot tell what the property mentioned in them is, thinks it is in the city—has seen Mercer since this affair was before Parliament—has never heard of Mr. Mercer endeavouring to obtain the offices of Sheriff of Oxford or Welland.

(On account of the difficulty in eliciting the evidence, it was, at this stage of the proceedings, resolved by the Committee, that the questions put to witness be in writing, and that a direct answer be given to them.)

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

1. Since you were notified to come before this Committee had you any conversation with any one, and state with whom, about this affair?—I had no special conversation with any one, except my brother.

2. Do you say now that you know the property referred to in memorials?—I will not state positively, but think there is one property on Grenville street, and another on the corner of Brock and King streets.

3. Did you know about the time of the sale, that Mercer was about to sell the property mentioned in memorials to Mr. Rapelje?—I did not.

4. Did Mr. Mercer at any subsequent time say that he had sold the said property to Mr. Rapelje?—No.

5. Did you never at any time ask Mr. Mercer what price or consideration he received from Mr. Rapelje for this property?—No.

6. Do you know Mr. Andrew Heron, of Niagara?—Yes.

7. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Heron relative to the appointment of Mr. Mercer to the office of Sheriff of Norfolk?—I do not recollect of any.

8. From conversations had with Mr. Mercer, are you not convinced that conveyance of this property was connected with the resignation of Rapelje and appointment of Mercer?—I have no grounds for supposing so.

9. What is your own belief on the points referred to in last question?—My own idea is that the conveyance was connected with the resignation of Rapelje and appointment of Mercer.

10. On what information do you ground that idea?—I have no grounds except those founded from seeing those memorials.

11. Is your opinion formed (with regard to transfer) by the statements in public prints since date of memorials?—It is formed only on the base of the memorials.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

12. Explain to committee why you base your opinion on the seeing of those memorials?—Because they bear date about the time of the appointment of Mercer.

[By Mr. *Chapais.*]

13. When you first saw these memorials, did you believe that they had any relation with the transaction alluded to?—I am not aware that I had any impression at all either one way or the other.

[By Mr. *Talbot.*]

14. Did you not form the opinion you now have from what appeared in newspapers or by reading the correspondence?—I have nothing beyond memorials to form opinion from.

15. If this excitement with regard to the Shrievalty had not taken place, would you have known that these memorials referred to the Shrievalty?—I would not.

16. But for what has taken place in Parliament and the newspapers with regard to the appointment, would you have supposed that the memorials referred to the Shrievalty?—No.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

17. Have you ever had any conversation with Mr. Attorney General Macdonald in regard to the Shrievalty of Norfolk?—I have not.

Witness was then directed to withdraw.

*Henry Van Rapelje*, Esquire, called in, and examined :

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

18. What is your name and place of residence?—My name is Henry Van Allan Rapelje, and I reside at Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk.

19. Were you the Sheriff of the County of Norfolk? If yes, when did you cease to hold that office?—I was the Sheriff of Norfolk; I resigned I think in the latter part of January or first of February.

20. Do you know Lawrence W. Mercer, the present Sheriff of Norfolk?—I do.

21. Did you before your resignation have any communication with the said Mercer relative to the Shrievalty of Norfolk, state what that communication was?—I think directly from Mr. Mercer I received one or I think two communications, but I had received several communications from him through Colonel Wilson, Mr. Goeffrey B. Hall, and I think others, with regard to the Shrievalty of Norfolk. Colonel Wilson, I think, spoke to me a year or two ago relative to appointing Mr. Mercer my deputy, and taking the office, and giving me a certain amount for it yearly. I found I could not do that with safety, as there was a statute against letting the office, and I declined. I had had a great deal of trouble with my deputies, and was ill in health. Some time after, I had a proposal from Colonel Wilson as coming from Mr. Mercer, asking me what I would take for the office. I did not know what to say: I thought it was a novel sort of thing; I took no notice of it. Some time after that, again (during the latter part of the fall, I think) I received a letter, whilst at Walsingham, from Colonel Wilson, saying that his brother (Mr. Mercer) was very anxious for an answer. I wrote Colonel Wilson, saying, that I would take five thousand pounds—that being about £300 a-year. Soon after I met Mr. Hall, who told me that he had received a communication from Mr. Mercer, saying that five thousand pounds was too much, but that he would give me £300 a-year for the office during life. I asked Mr. Hall how that was to be done. Mr. Hall replied, that I would have nothing to do with getting the office for Mr. Mercer, as he (Mr. Mercer) would take upon himself all the responsibility of procuring the appointment. Nothing further took place until about the middle of January last,

when I received a communication from, I think, Mr. Wilson—it may have been from Hall—requesting an answer to his last proposal. I wrote in reply, that if he (Mercer) would pay me £500 down, and secure me £300 a-year during life, I would resign. I wish the Committee to distinctly understand that I had nothing to do with Mr. Mercer's appointment. I further said in my letter, that if he did not come to these terms, he must drop the subject altogether. I got an answer immediately from Mr. Mercer; he said the amount was large, but he would see me in a few days. Very soon after a telegraph came to me from Mr. Mercer, desiring me to meet him in Simcoe on the following day. I did not do so. A day or two after that, Mr. Mercer came to Walsingham, where I was; he said he had got the thing all right; that he got Dr. Connor's opinion, which he produced, and wanted me at once to put my resignation in his hands. I laughed, and said, Mr. Mercer, you are very hasty, but this is a very serious matter to me, and I shall not do it until I am fully secured in the payment of £300 a-year. He proposed that I should go to Simcoe. I declined, but said I would go to Toronto, as Mr. Galt was my counsel, and I wanted to see him. A few days after, I came to Toronto—called on Mr. Galt, first alone, and afterwards with Mr. Mercer; told Mr. Galt all about the proposal, and consulted him as to how I was to be secured. Mr. Galt said I could be secured if Mercer had real estate. Mr. Mercer brought over his title deeds to property here in town. (I have no doubt that the property mentioned in the memorials produced is the same.) Mr. Galt drew up a memorandum in writing, which was signed by myself and Mr. Mercer, agreeing, that so soon as I placed in Mr. Mercer's hands my resignation, I was to receive £500 in money, and be secured in £300 a-year during life. Mr. Mercer was to run the risk of getting the appointment. I was to have nothing whatever to do with the Government, and whether he got the office or not I was to be secured in £300 a-year, or to be replaced in my office by his handing back my resignation. After the signing I placed my resignation in Mr. Galt's hands on the understanding that when the security was given, Mr. Galt should hand the resignation to Mr. Mercer. I left town, and the whole matter was arranged by Mr. Galt.

Adjourned till Monday, the 3rd of May, at 11½ o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, 3rd May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, the room was cleared, and the Committee deliberated on the propriety of members of the Press being allowed to sit with the Committee, and it was

*Resolved*, That Members of the Press be allowed to sit with the Committee, but that they be requested not to publish the proceedings of the Committee until the evidence be concluded.

*Henry Van Allan Rapelje*, Esquire, again called in, and examined :

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

22. Will you be good enough to complete your statement of Friday to its conclusion?—The necessary mortgages securing me in £300 a year for life were made out—I take this for granted from seeing the memorials—I have been paid £250 in cash on the £500, and hold Mr. Mercer's note for the balance of £500; part of the £250 I received then in town, and the other part after I returned to Simcoe.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

23. Is it not a fact that before making your bargain with Mr. Mercer you offered to sell your office to other parties?—Never.

[By Mr. *Talbot.*]

24. Did you ever signify your desire to resign your situation previous to Mr. Mercer's proposition being made?—Never; It was an office I did not like, but it was a foolish thing to quarrel with my bread and butter; Col. Wilson may have spoken to me, as he knew I did not like the office, but I remember nothing particular about it.

25. To whom did you say that you disliked the office of Sheriff?—I may have mentioned it to scores of people; it was almost impossible for me to stand the confinement of the office; it was well known to my friends that I disliked the office, but as a matter of course I should not have given up the office without a consideration.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

26. At the time Mercer's proposition was made to you were you personally performing the duties of the office?—I was not.

27. Who was performing the duties, and on what terms, and what was the term of his engagement, when did it commence, and how long was it to last?—John Murphy was performing the duties of the office as my deputy; he was engaged for a year commencing in May or June last; he was to give me half the proceeds of the office, I paying half of £75, a clerk's salary, and he bearing the other expenses of the office; he assumed all the responsibilities of the office and gave me security to that effect.

[By Mr. *McMicken.*]

28. How much did you receive from Murphy as your share of the receipts of the office for the year?—The year is not yet up and I do not know what it will amount to.

29. Then how did you protect Murphy in your arrangement with Mercer?—By a private understanding between Mercer and myself. Mercer agreed to keep Murphy in the office till the year was up, or satisfy him some other way. Mr. Mercer said he was only too glad to make such an arrangement as he had some business to wind up as deputy at Niagara.

30. Did you take professional advice as to the propriety and legality of the arrangement you contemplated making with Mr. Mercer. If so, with whom, and what advice did you receive?—I did; I consulted with Mr. Galt, told him all the arrangement and took his advice upon it.

[By Mr. *Chapais.*]

31. Did you consider your transaction with Mr. Mercer to be a legal one, and did you take advice from legal gentlemen on the subject?—As to the legality of the transaction, I know nothing about it, consequently I came to consult Mr. Galt; at first Mr. Galt appeared to have doubts; he said he would require time to look into the case; after looking into it he said he thought the thing could be done; when Mercer came to Toronto we went to Mr. Galt's office together; we met Mr. Galt there; Mr. Mercer had a conversation with Mr. Galt in my presence with regard to the legality of the thing; Mr. Galt repeated over that he had doubts on the question; Mr. Mercer then produced Mr. Connor's opinion; Mr. Galt looked at it, and he told Mr. Mercer that at first he had doubts about the legality of the transaction, but he had come to the conclusion that the thing might be done.

32. Do you see any great difference between your transaction with Mr. Mercer and the other one with Mr. Murphy?—I do not; the only difference is, the one was for a year and the other for life.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

33. Did you know, at the time you made your arrangements with Mr. Mercer, that he was to be appointed in your place?—Of course I could not know it; he was to run his own risk. Mercer gave me decidedly to understand that if he could get my resignation, he would get the office; I remarked, now, if anything should turn up that you should not get the office, it would be hard for you to pay me £300 a year. He said, you need not trouble yourself about that; I will pay you that any way, or something to that effect.

34. What is the net annual revenue you derived from your office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk?—For the last two years, £800 or £900 a year; perhaps a little over. It is worth that now. I was told by my Clerk, a few days ago, it was worth £900 for the last year.

[By Mr. *McMicken.*]

35. After you consulted Mr. Galt, were you perfectly convinced that the arrangement was in accordance with law?—I took it for granted it was so.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

36. Were you given to understand, directly or indirectly, by Mr. Mercer, that he had had any communication with any member of the Government, or any other person, to the effect that he would get the appointment in case of your resignation; what were the grounds of his assurance that he would get it; did he not state them to you?—I think not, although he gave me to understand that he would be sure to get the appointment if I resigned; he did not state in so many words that he had made arrangements with the Government, though of course, I inferred that he had, with some person; he did not, that I recollect, state the grounds of his assurance.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock, a.m., to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 4th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

*Henry Van Allan Rapelje*, Esquire, again called in, and examined.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

37. Did you receive other offers to purchase your office or your resignation, and who made you such offers?—None.

38. How was Mr. Murphy to be protected in case Mr. Mercer was not appointed in your place?—If Mr. Mercer were not appointed he was to place me in my old position; the deputy would then continue as before. It was a point I did not much consider at the time; of course if I retained my office Mr. Murphy would continue as deputy.

39. Was there any understanding or agreement between you and Mr. Mercer, that should Mr. Mercer not be appointed in your place, the deeds or documents above mentioned would not be signed?—If Mr. Mercer did not get the appointment and if he would replace me in my old position, then the agreement between himself and me was to be null and void as if it never had been made, but it was further agreed that if Mr. Mercer did not get the appointment, and I, in consequence of handing in my resignation, should lose the office, then I was to be secured in the £300 a-year, just as if he had been appointed in my stead. The resignation was placed in Mr. Mercer's hands to be dealt with as he saw fit. I had nothing further to do with it.

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

40. Did Mr. Mercer inform you at any time during the negotiations that he had had any conversation with any member of the Government relative to your own resignation or his obtainment of the office. What reason did he give to you which causes you to say he was sure of getting the office?—We had no conversation on the subject of his having had conversation with any member of the Government. I had no reason from him for his being sure of getting the office, he was apparently sanguine that he would, and I cared nothing about it so long as I was safe.

[By Mr. *Walker Powell*.]

41. Should Mr. Mercer now lose the appointment, and you were not reinstated, would you be entitled under your agreement to receive the £300 per annum?—Most decidedly I should; such was the intention.

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

42. Did Mr. Mercer not intimate to you that either to himself or to some other person for him, he had assurances from Mr. Attorney General Macdonald that he would get the office in the event of your resignation?—No.

43. What was intimated to you in connection with the name of Mr. Attorney General Macdonald?—I don't think the Attorney General's name was brought up, excepting by myself. I was anxious to know whether I could be safe in giving up my office, and told Mr. Mercer that I wished to see the Attorney General on the subject. Mr. Mercer said I was not to do so; that if I got the £300 a year that was all I required. I was satisfied with that, because all I cared for was to be made safe, therefore I did not go to see the Attorney General, nor did I communicate directly or indirectly with the Government either before or after.

44. How comes it that the deeds made to you by Mercer and his wife are absolute conveyances in fee simple, while the bargain between you was only for the purpose of securing you in a life annuity of £300 a year?—That was altogether left to my Solicitor; I left the preparation of the titles in his hands. There is a memorandum in writing between Mr. Mercer and myself in my Solicitor's hands; he will be enabled to explain the whole matter.

[By Mr. *Walker Powell*.]

45. Are there any other papers relating to the matter other than the memorandum referred to as being in the hands of your Solicitor?—No.

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

46. Are the letters you refer to in your examination on the first day, as having been written to you by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mercer, in existence; if yes, where are they; can you produce them before the Committee?—They are not. I dare say I threw them away or destroyed them. I told the Committee the contents of them.

*Ordered*.—That the witness be discharged from further attendance on the Committee.

*Lawrence William Mercer*, Esquire, called in and examined.

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

47. What is your name, and where do you reside, and your occupation?—My name is Lawrence William Mercer; I reside in Simcoe, and am Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.

[By Mr. *Langevin*.]

48. When were you appointed Sheriff of the County of Norfolk?—I received a notification of my appointment on the 3rd or 4th of February last. The appoint-

ment appeared in the *Canada Gazette* about the 13th or 14th of March. The commission is dated on the 10th of March.

49. Please state what took place between you and Mr. Rapelje about the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk?—Some time last autumn I was up shooting in Norfolk, and staying with Mr. Hall, my brother-in-law, when he first mentioned to me that Mr. Rapelje was tired of his office, and desirous to leave it, and as I was anxious to get to that part of the country, where I formerly resided, I asked Mr. Hall to ask Mr. Rapelje, the first time he saw him, if any arrangement could be made between him and me. A month or two afterwards Mr. Hall wrote me saying that he had seen Mr. Rapelje and mentioned the matter to him, and that Mr. Rapelje had said he would take £5,000 for the office, which would amount to £300 year. I wrote back to Mr. Hall saying that I could not give any such sum as £5,000, but that I would give him £300 a year if he would resign. Mr. Hall on this saw Mr. Rapelje, and wrote me saying that no doubt some arrangement could be made if I saw Mr. Rapelje. I then came to Toronto before seeing Mr. Rapelje, to inquire from my Attorney if the thing could be done legally and properly, if I got the situation. After examination, he (Dr. Connor) gave me the opinion following:

“I am informed that the querist proposes to a Sheriff to secure to him an annuity of a certain amount, secured upon real estate, provided the Sheriff resign his office.

“The annuity is not to be conditional on the querist obtaining the appointment, but absolute, and the resigning Sheriff is not to take any part whatever in the appointment of or suggesting the appointment of querist, or in any manner whatever to use his interest for the querist in the matter.

“I am of opinion that the contract for the annuity would not be void or illegal on grounds of public policy or otherwise, but could be enforced.

“SKEFFINGTON CONNOR.”

Toronto, 19th January, 1858.

Before being thus assured that it could be done without any injury to Mr. Rapelje or myself, legally and properly, I went to ask Mr. Attorney General Macdonald if I had any chance of getting the appointment of Sheriff of Norfolk in the event of Mr. Rapelje resigning. He (Mr. Macdonald) said he could not promise as he had other parties to speak to, namely, his colleagues, but that my recommendations were strong for the first vacancy. I had been Deputy Sheriff of the United Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland before their dissolution, and of Lincoln subsequently, and on the striking off of Welland I had applied for the office of Sheriff of that County, and was recommended by the six Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and every lawyer in the three Counties, besides other influential gentlemen, magistrates and others, in all the Counties. The appointment was given to Mr. Hobson. Mr. Morrison, the then sitting Member for Niagara, informed me that if any situation was vacant that I was fit for, the Government would give it to me. This was about two years ago. That was the reason that induced me to ask Mr. Macdonald for the office of the Sheriff of Norfolk. What I have related as passing between Mr. Macdonald and myself is all that transpired between us. I then went up and closed the matter with Mr. Rapelje. I have read the evidence of Mr. Rapelje, as given before the Committee, and corroborate distinctly all that he has said; and I add—the deeds made by myself and Mrs. Mercer to Rapelje were not intended to be absolute, but to remain so only until Mr. Galt could get time to substitute for them other deeds securing Mr. Rapelje an annuity of £300 a year. Three months was the period given for this to be done in.



[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

50. Did you, in your conference with Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, inform him that Mr. Rapelje was about to resign?—I informed him that I had reason to believe it.

51. Did he, Mr. Macdonald, inquire from you as to the reasons of Rapelje's contemplated resignation?—He did not.

52. Did he not express surprise that the intimation of Rapelje's resignation should come from you?—No, he did not.

[By Mr. *Talbot.*]

53. Did you understand from Mr. Rapelje or his friends before you commenced negotiations with him, that he desired to resign his office provided he could get a consideration for so doing?—I understood both from Mr. Rapelje and his friends that he disliked the office, and was anxious to resign it if he could get a consideration for it.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

54. What were the reasons Mr. Rapelje had to wish to cease to be Sheriff of the County of Norfolk?—He informed me that his health was such as to prevent him from doing any office work, and that altogether he did not like it.

55. Did Mr. Rapelje say he was, or did he appear to be uneasy about the responsibility he had in remaining Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, and what were the reasons of such uneasiness?—He expressed to me, that living as he was fifteen miles away from the County Town, he could not give it that attention which it required. That was the only cause of uneasiness he expressed to me.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

56. Is it not the fact that for nearly a year or so before you obtained the office, it was altogether in the hands of a Deputy who had given Mr. Rapelje ample security for the performance of the duties, and the indemnity of Rapelje from all liability in connection with those duties?—Yes. I believe it was in the hands of a Deputy, and that this Deputy had given Mr. Rapelje security, whether ample or not I cannot say.

57. Did you not, after you obtained the office, continue for a while this Deputy as yours with the same securities?—I continued him, I think it was with the same securities; he told me they were.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

58. What is the net annual revenue of the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk?—I cannot tell; I expect it to be worth to me about £800 a year.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

59. Did you make a formal application in writing for the office of the Sheriff of Welland at the time you speak of as being an applicant for that office?—I did.

60. Did you make formal application for the Shrievalty of Norfolk in the same way, and if not, why not?—I did make formal application for the Shrievalty of Norfolk in the same way.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

61. Did Mr. Rapelje recommend you to Government for the office of Sheriff of the County of Norfolk?—No.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

62. Did you forward your application for the Shrievalty of Norfolk to the Provincial Secretary in the usual way, and was it accompanied with any recommendations?—I handed in my formal application personally, with the resignation of Mr. Rapelje, to the office of the Provincial Secretary.

63. Look at copy of letter on page 22, dated 8th March, 1858, of printed Return, purporting to be correspondence sent down from His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Shrievalty of Norfolk, and say whether or not you were the bearer of the original to the persons to whom it is addressed; from whom did you receive it and how dispose of it?—On the 8th day of March I called on Mr. Loranger and asked either him or Mr. Meredith if the answer to the deputation from Norfolk had been sent, as it was important to me that it should be before the meeting of the magistrates. Mr. Meredith told me it had not been, but it would go by that evening's mail. I told him it could not get up in time, and as I was going up, and would be travelling all night, I would take it and deposit it in the Post Office at Simcoe, if he would allow me. He handed it to me and I took it accordingly and posted it at Simcoe.

*Ordered*, That the witness be discharged from further attendance on the Committee.

*Ordered*, That Thomas Galt, Esquire, be summoned to appear before this Committee and to bring with him all deeds, agreements and other writings between Mr. Rapelje and Mr. Mercer, or between Mr. Rapelje, Mr. Mercer and his wife, on Friday next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned to Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, 7th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

*Thomas Galt, Esq.*, called in and examined:

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

64. What is your name, profession, and place of residence?—Thomas Galt. I reside at Toronto. I am a Barrister at law, &c.

65. Were you the professional adviser of Mr. H. V. A. Rapelje, in the matter of the arrangement between himself and Mr. Lawrence W. Mercer, relative to the resignation of the former, of the office of Sheriff of Norfolk?—I was. When Mr. Rapelje called upon me and informed me of the proposed arrangement with Mr. Mercer, I suggested to him that the positive sanction of the Government should be given to it, and that the Attorney General should be made aware of it. He has stated in one of his answers that he wished to see the Attorney General. I do not know why he did not. Mr. Mercer said he was in possession of the opinion of Dr. Connor, and showed it to me. I said if he was satisfied I had nothing to say, but that in my opinion the agreement with Mr. Rapelje should be executed not executary, and that whatever arrangement they came to, it ought to be irrevocable, and not contingent on Mr. Mercer obtaining the office.

66. Did you state to Mr. Mercer, as well as to Mr. Rapelje, what you say in your reply to question No 65 you stated to the latter?—I am not positive, but I am under the impression I did.

67. Have you in your possession a memorandum of agreement, in writing, entered into between the said Rapelje and Mercer, relative to the said resignation. If yes, produce it?—I have, and I now produce it. Although the deeds are stated to have been executed, they were not actually signed until an hour or two afterwards.

“Memorandum of agreement made this 30th day of January, 1858, between Henry Van Allan Rapelje, of the Town of Simcoe, Esquire, and Lawrence W.

Mercer, of the Town of Niagara, Esquire. Whereas the said Lawrence Mercer has this day conveyed to the said Henry Van Allan Rapelje certain lands in the City of Toronto for the consideration of five thousand pounds, it is hereby agreed between the parties hereto, that the said Henry Van Allan Rapelje will, on the request of the said Lawrence Mercer, execute a re-conveyance of the said premises with a covenant against any incumbrance made by the said Rapelje, upon the said Mercer executing to the said Rapelje an assurance securing to him, for the term of his natural life, the sum of three hundred pounds a year, payable quarterly, the payment of said annuity to be secured by mortgage and covenant to the satisfaction of the said Rapelje or his counsel, the said annuity to be redeemable at any time by the said Mercer upon his paying to the said Rapelje the sum of three thousand pounds.

"It is agreed between the parties hereto that in the event of the said Mercer returning to the said Rapelje the resignation signed by him, dated the 28th January instant, of his office of Sheriff of the county of Norfolk, without any steps having been taken or any thing done thereon by which the said Rapelje shall or may be affected, and that the said Rapelje, notwithstanding his having signed such resignation, shall continue in his said office, then the said Rapelje shall and will make a re-conveyance of the said lands, and shall and will repay to the said Mercer the sum of five hundred pounds this day paid by the said Mercer to him, it being the intention of the parties hereto, that in the event of the said Rapelje continuing to hold his office as Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, the said lands shall be re-conveyed, and the said money repaid, and each and every stipulation or agreement herein contained, or anything done therein by either party, shall cease and determine.

"It is agreed that the option of the said Mercer to obtain a re-conveyance of said lands by granting the annuity as before mentioned shall be exercised within three months from this date, unless the time shall be further extended by both parties.

"H. V. A. RAPELJE,  
"LAW. W. MERCER."

"Witness, THOMAS GALT."

68. Had you any conference, correspondence or other communication with any person or persons other than the said Rapelje and Mercer, relative to the resignation of the said Rapelje, or the appointment of said Mercer, to the office of Sheriff? If yes, state with whom and the substance of such conference, correspondence or other communication?—I had none.

69. Did Mr. Mercer state to you that he had communicated with Attorney General Macdonald, or any other member of the Government, on the subject of Rapelje's resignation and his own appointment? If so, relate to the Committee what he said and what he represented to be the answer he received?—I understood from Mr. Mercer that neither Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, nor any member of the Government, was cognizant of his arrangement with Mr. Rapelje. I am under the impression that Mr. Mercer was confident that if there was a vacancy he would get the appointment, but I cannot say that he told me he had had any conversation with Mr. Macdonald or any other member of the Government, by which it was assured to him. Cannot recollect that he informed me of any conversation in particular.

[By Mr. Tallot.]

70. When you say that you suggested to Mr. Rapelje that the sanction of the Government should be given to the arrangement, do you mean to convey the impres-

sion that you advised that the Government should be made aware of the pecuniary consideration in question?—I do.

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

71. Did Mr. Mercer or Mr. Rapelje object to your advice as to the obtaining of the sanction of the Government, and if so, on what ground?—Mr. Mercer relied on Dr. Connor's opinion, which appeared to him to render such communication unnecessary.

72. Produce, if you have them in your possession, any other papers, deeds and documents entered into between the said parties, relative to or in connection with the said resignation?—I produce the deeds, there are two deeds; the memorials in the hands of the Committee appear to be memorials of the deeds; the omitted consideration in one of them should be £1250.

[By Mr. *Hartman*.]

73. Why did you consider it necessary that the Government should be made aware of the contemplated agreement between Mr. Rapelje and Mr. Mercer?—I considered it only prudent, considering the circumstances of both parties, that before Mr. Mercer agreed to pay so large a sum he should be assured of the office.

*Ordered*, That the witness be discharged from further attendance on the Committee.

*Ordered*, That the Provincial Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the official application made by Lawrence W. Mercer, Esquire, for the office of Sheriff of Norfolk, seeing that such official application is not found in the printed correspondence laid before the House.

*Ordered*, That John B. Abbott, Esquire, of Simcoe, be summoned to appear before the Committee on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned till Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, 10th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

*John B. Abbott*, Esq., called in and examined.

[By Mr. *Chairman*.]

74. What is your name, place of residence, and occupation?—John B. Abbott, Simcoe, Editor "Standard" newspaper.

75. When did the intelligence that an arrangement had been entered into between Mr. Rapelje and Mr. Mercer, by virtue of which the latter would succeed the former as Sheriff of Norfolk, first reach the County Town of Norfolk, and what effect did it produce on the people?—I first heard of the same about the 7th February; I learned it by seeing with two of the magistrates a notification from the Clerk of the Peace for the calling of a meeting of the Special Sessions to accept Mr. Mercer's bonds; it was late on Saturday evening when the intelligence arrived; those who were aware of it were considerably agitated; on Monday morning I issued a slip announcing the intelligence, which was the first information the public generally had of it; the townspeople were greatly excited, and a public meeting was demanded to consider the course which should be taken under the circumstances; a requisition to the Warden of the County was got up on the 10th, I think, and numerously signed, asking him to call a public meeting to consider the matter on the 12th of February, which he did by proclamation.

76. Did the public meeting take place at the Town of Simcoe to consider the circumstances connected with the appointment? If yes, when did it take

place; was the memorial, a printed copy of which is now shown you (see printed correspondence appended hereto, page 20) adopted by that meeting, and were you one of the deputation appointed to present the same to His Excellency the Governor General?—The meeting did take place at Simcoe; it was held on the 12th of February, in the Court House; the memorial, a printed copy of which is now shown me, was adopted; I was one of the Committee who drafted it; I was one of the deputation appointed to present it to His Excellency.

77. Was the memorial founded on resolutions adopted by the meeting and drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose in the usual way?—It was.

78. Did you, in pursuance of your instructions, together with the other gentlemen of the deputation, proceed to Toronto to present the said memorial to His Excellency; if yes, state whether or not you did see His Excellency on the subject; if not, whether or not you had conversation with any member of the Government; state fully what took place?—We did proceed to Toronto in pursuance of our instructions, and arrived here on Monday the 15th; we did not see His Excellency; we had a conference with Mr. Attorney General Macdonald; we exhibited to him the memorial, together with copies of the resolutions, which he read; one principal object in seeing the Attorney General was, to get the matter arranged without seeing the Governor General, as we supposed that when the circumstances were explained, the appointment would not, under the circumstances, be confirmed; the matter was fully laid before the Attorney General, as contained in the resolutions passed and in the memorial; we represented that if the facts as stated were true, they would prove highly injurious to us as a party, and were such as we as ministerialists could not take the responsibility of; from the nature of the conversation had with the Attorney General, we left under the impression that the circumstances so alleged would be fully and promptly investigated; the Attorney General requested us to lay the memorial before the Provincial Secretary, and said that he would see that he got it; we left the memorial at the Post Office, with a note to the Provincial Secretary, requesting that he would lay it before His Excellency at his earliest convenience; we left Toronto the same evening and reached Simcoe on the 16th; we received no reply nor recognition of our memorial until the 9th of March following, when we received a letter from the Provincial Secretary, of which the first printed paper on page 22 of the appended correspondence now shown me is a copy; this reply was posted at Simcoe instead of coming regularly by post from Toronto, evidently it was brought by hand; I understood by the hands of Mr. Mercer, from Toronto, and by him deposited in the Post Office at Simcoe; when we received it, it was on the Court day; the other members of the deputation and myself were suspicious that it was not a genuine document, and therefore wrote the Provincial Secretary, the letter, a copy of which is on page 23 of appended correspondence, and received in reply the answer which follows in said correspondence.

[By Mr. Chapais.]

79. Was it previous to or after the nomination of Mr. Mercer that the deputation came to Toronto and met with Mr. Macdonald?—It was after the nomination by the Government—at least after we had heard that the nomination was made; I find from the correspondence that the Secretary's letter notifying him of his appointment was made on the 2nd February.

80. Can you explain what in Mr. Macdonald's conversation gave you the impression that the matter would be investigated?—He, Mr. Macdonald, having received and read the memorial carefully, and having advised us to leave the memorial for the Provincial Secretary, and having also stated that he would on that or any other matter be happy to have future corres-

pondence with us, satisfied us that the matter of our complaint would be fully investigated.

[By Mr. *Chairman.*]

81. Are you and were you not at the time of your conference with the Attorney General, aware that the actual appointment could not take place until after the acceptance of the Sheriff's sureties by the Magistrates in Sessions assembled; when did the Magistrates accept the sureties?—We were aware that the appointment could not take place until after the sureties were accepted, otherwise we would not have asked for the suspension; the Magistrates did not accept the sureties until the 9th March following. In explanation of my first part of this answer, I would say, the public meeting was held on Friday to influence the Magistrates, who were to meet on the following day to accept the bonds; the Magistrates did meet and refused to accept; the object of the Magistrates in refusing to accept the bonds was in order that time might be had to have the Government investigate the circumstances, though I may say their refusal to accept was put on legal grounds. The facts are these:—the Magistrates received notice from the Clerk of the Peace, dated about the 6th of February, calling upon them to assemble at a Special Sessions on the 13th of February, to accept Mr. Mercer's sureties as Sheriff of Norfolk; this was about the first intimation of the appointment having taken place, and took all by surprise; the Magistrates, in pursuance of the notices sent them, did meet accordingly; in the meantime intelligence of the manner in which Mr. Mercer had procured the appointment was made public; the consequence was that when the Magistrates met they were greatly annoyed, and desired to postpone the matter of acceptance in the expectation that when the facts were laid before the Government, the actual appointment would not take place; they put their refusal to accept, however, on a legal ground, namely, that they had not power to accept sureties at a Special Sessions, but that the law required it to be done at the usual time of meeting of the General Quarter Sessions; they accordingly adjourned to the 9th of March, the usual time of meeting fixed by law.

[By Mr. *Langevin.*]

82. You say in one of your answers, "that the appointment could not take place until after the sureties were accepted, otherwise we would not have asked for the suspension;" what suspension do you mean?—I mean the suspension of action by the Government until the complaints made by us were investigated.

83. Were the sureties found deficient by the Magistrates on the 13th February, and were the same confirmed on the 9th March last?—The magistrates did not inquire into the sufficiency of the sureties on the 13th February; they decided that they had no power to accept sureties at a Special Sessions; I am not sure that they were the same sureties that were offered on the 9th of March; the sureties were accepted on the latter day.

84. On what day did you receive the Hon. Mr. Loranger's letter of the 8th March?—On the 9th of March; a few hours after the acceptance of the sureties; I am sure it was after the sureties were accepted.

*Ordered,*—That the witness be discharged from further attendance on the Committee.

Adjourned till Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

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FRIDAY, 14th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

*Resolved*,—That Election Committees demanding the presence of Members, the Committee do adjourn till to-morrow, Saturday, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

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SATURDAY, 15th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

Adjourned, for want of a quorum.

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MONDAY, 17th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

After deliberating upon the drafting of a Report,—  
Adjourned till to-morrow, Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

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TUESDAY, 18th May, 1858.

COMMITTEE MET.

*Resolved*, "That the Committee report the evidence and accompanying papers, leaving it to the House to take such action thereon as in their wisdom they may deem meet."

*Ordered* : That Mr. Chairman report the above resolution to the House.

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## APPENDIX A.

71292. *Toronto West.*

A Memorial to be registered of an Indenture made the 30th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in pursuance of the Act to facilitate the conveyance of Real Property, between Lawrence William Mercer, of the Township of Niagara, Esquire, of the first part, Catherine Mary Mercer, wife of the said party of the first part, of the second part, and Henry Van Allan Rapelje, of the Town of Simcoe, Esquire, of the third part, whereby the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of Canada, then paid by the said party of the third part to the said party of the first part (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,) did grant unto the said party of the third part, his heirs and assigns, all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being

in the City of Toronto, in the County of York of the said Province, containing by admeasurement three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less, which, upon a plan of the subdivision into lots of a certain block of land in the said City of Toronto, composed of parts of Park Lots numbers nine and ten, in the First Concession from the Bay in the Township of York, now in the City of Toronto, (the said plan having been filed on the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six in the Registry Office of the United Counties of York and Peel, upon the certificate of the proprietor, Alexander McKenzie Clark, Esquire, and of John O. Browne (Deputy Provincial Surveyor) was and is set down and described as Lot number ninety-five on Grenville Street, the said lot having a frontage of twenty-seven feet on Grenville Street, and a depth of one-hundred and thirty-seven feet to a lane. Also all and singular that certain parcel and tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto in the County of York and Province of Canada, being composed of lots numbers one, two and three, on the north side of King Street, in the said City of Toronto, and which may be described as follows, that is to say : commencing at the easterly side of Brock Street, where the north side of King Street meets the said east side of Brock Street, then easterly along the north side King Street, seventy-nine feet and a half, then northerly parallel to Brock Street, one hundred and fifty-two feet to a lane ; then westerly along the south side of said lane parallel to King Street, seventy-nine feet and a half to Brock Street ; then southerly along Brock Street one hundred and fifty-two feet, to the place of beginning. To have and to hold the said above granted premises unto the said party of the third part, his heirs and assigns, to and for his and their sole and only use for ever : subject to the reservations, limitations, provisoes, and conditions, in the original grant from the Crown. And the said party of the second part thereby barred her dower in the said lands, which said Indenture is witnessed by John Ferguson, of the City of Toronto, Gentleman, and this memorial thereof is hereby required to be registered by him the said grantor therein named : Witness my hand and seal the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

LAW. W. MERCER. (L. S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of

THOMAS GALT,  
JOHN FERGUSON.

#### APPENDIX B.

71293. *Toronto West.*

A Memorial (to be registered pursuant to the Acts of Parliament in that behalf) of an Indenture of Bargain and Sale, bearing date the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and made between Lawrence William Mercer, of the Town of Niagara, Esquire, and Catherine Mary, his wife, of the first part, and Henry Van Allen Rapelje, of the Town of Simcoe, Esquire, of the second part, Whereby it is witnessed that the said parties of the first part in consideration of the sum of of lawful money of Canada, the receipt whereof is thereby acknowledged, did grant, bargain, sell, release, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, All and singular that certain parcel or tract of



land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Canada, containing by admeasurement one third of an acre, be the same more or less, being the centre third of lot letter C, on the west side of Murray street, in the said City of Toronto, according to a plan of said lot made by John H. Howard, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, and filed in the Registry Office for the County of York on the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to hold the same with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to his and their own use for ever, which said indenture is witnessed by Augustus Nanton, of the City of Toronto, Gentleman, and this Memorial thereof is hereby required to be registered by me, the said grantor, Lawrence William Mercer, therein mentioned, as witness my hand and seal, this 30th day of January, 1858.

LAW. W. MERCER. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of,

THOMAS GALT,  
A. NANTON.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, of the 16th March, 1858,  
“ for the account, in detail, of Mr. O. Bossé, Returning Officer, of the  
“ Election Expenses, united Counties Chicoutimi and Saguenay; also,  
“ overcharges deducted from the same, as known to the Auditor.”

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 22nd March, 1858.

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**NOTE.**—*The above Return was ordered, by the House, not to be printed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Printing.*

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all correspondence relating to the Murder of John Farrell, at Alma, County of Wellington, and of all communications to the Provincial Government concerning subsequent disturbances at the Village of Arthur, and elsewhere, in the same County, growing out of that occurrence."

By command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 12th April, 1858.

TORONTO, 26th February, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor herewith to enclose you several informations and complaints in reference to the outrage committed by the Orangemen of the Township of Arthur, and surrounding Townships, in the County of Wellington.

The informations enclosed will explain the reference made to the Government. Trusting that you will, at your earliest convenience, bring the matter before His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, and waiting an answer,

I remain, &c.,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) MICHAEL COX,  
Reeve, Township of Arthur,  
Kenilworth Post Office.

The Honorable  
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,  
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,  
to wit:

THE information and complaint of CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN, junior, and THOMAS HARCOURT, both of the Township of Peel, in the County of Wellington, and Province aforesaid, yeomen, taken upon oath, before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County of Wellington, at Peel, in the said County of Wellington, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; who severally saith, that on the 16th instant, several hundred of armed Orangemen did assemble at the hotel or inn of William Clarke, senior, of the Village of Arthur, in the said County, and Province aforesaid; and that a large proportion of the said assembled Orangemen did walk in procession from the said hotel, carrying fire arms and swords, with fife and drum, playing through the Village of Arthur, thence passing into the Township of Peel, in the said County of Wellington, and Province aforesaid; and on passing the house of Cornelius O'Callaghan, senior, fired several shots, hurrahing and shouting, &c.; and on their return, after travelling the distance of a mile, more or less, through Peel, did again fire several shots at the house of the said Cornelius O'Callaghan, senior, one ball passing through the house, and within between 2½ and 3 feet of the said Thomas Harcourt; a second ball lodged in a post within the house, and near to where the said Cornelius O'Callaghan, junior, was standing; the said several shots endangering the lives of the said two men, and also the other several inmates of the house.

(Signed,) CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN, junior,  
Special Constable.

“ THOMAS HARCOURT.

Sworn before me, at Peel,  
this 17th day of February, A.D., 1858.

(Signed,) MICHAEL COX, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA,  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,  
to wit:

THE information and complaint of JOHN HUGHES, Constable, of the Village of Arthur, in the County of Wellington, and Province of Canada, West, taken before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County of Wellington, on oath, at Arthur, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; who saith, that on Tuesday, the 16th instant, several hundreds of armed Orangemen walked in procession before his house, with fife and drum playing; that on passing his place, one of them fired a ball in the door of his house; that on their being about 60 yards distant from his house, he the said John Hughes, (Constable,) being outside the door of his house, and about 4 feet from the door, a gun shot was fired at him; the shot struck on each side of where he stood, a portion of the shot striking the door of said house; that the said John Hughes was, on the 16th instant, informed by Andrew Mitchell, Esquire, of the Village of Arthur, that were it not for his interference and endeavours with the said Orangemen, the house and building of the said John Hughes would be racked to pieces; that he the said John Hughes, was secretly cautioned by a friend not to make his appearance in public on the said 16th instant; and that he the said

John Hughes was a marked man. The reason assigned was because he acted as Constable in pursuit of the murderer of John Farrel at Alma.

(Signed,) JOHN HUGHES,  
Constable.

Taken before me,  
this 17th day of February, A.D., 1858,  
as above.

(Signed,) MICHAEL COX, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN, senior, of the  
to wit: } Township of Peel, in said County, came before  
me, Michael Cox, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Jus-  
tices of the Peace, in and for the said County, who saith, that on Tuesday, the  
16th instant, several hundred of armed Orangemen assembled at the tavern of  
one William Clark, in the Village of Arthur, in the said County, and proceeded  
to march in armed procession through said Village, and passed by the residence  
of the said Cornelius O'Callaghan, a distance of one mile, or better; and when  
returning, fired several shots at and into the dwelling house of the said Cornelius  
O'Callaghan, to the great danger of his life, and that of his family, and other  
inmates of the said dwelling at the time; that this deponent, on being warned by  
an Orangeman, sent off his wife from his dwelling house, taking with her several  
hundred dollars in cash, with public books, and other valuable securities; and  
this deponent further saith, that this attack was made on him and family, by this  
armed mob, without any just or legal provocation.

(Signed,) CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN.

Sworn before me, at Arthur,  
this 22nd day of February, A.D., 1858.

(Signed,) MICHAEL COX, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } THE information and complaint of the undersigned,  
to wit: } the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, of  
the Village of Arthur, in the Township of Arthur, in  
the County of Wellington, and Province of Canada, taken on oath before me,  
the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the  
said County of Wellington, at the said Village of Arthur, on the 22nd day of  
February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight,  
who severally saith that on Tuesday, the 16th instant, several hundred armed  
Orangemen, assembled at the Hotel, or Inn of William Clark, senior, of the  
Village of Arthur, in the County and Province aforesaid. That a portion of the  
said assembled Orangemen, fired not less than twenty-five balls, into the Roman  
Catholic Church, in the said Village of Arthur, on the aforesaid 16th day of  
February instant, that one ball passed through the cross on the steeple of said  
Church; that the Trustees of the said Roman Catholic Church were greatly

alarmed for the safety of the said Church, being previously informed that the Orangemen were resolved to burn or raze it to the ground.

(Signed,) CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN, } Trustees.  
 " JAMES MALONE, }

Sworn before me, at the Village of Arthur,  
 this 22nd day of February, A.D., 1858.

(Signed,) MICHAEL COX, J.P.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

Guelph, 20th January, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose the Coroner's inquest, held by John Henry Gordon, one of the Coroners for the County of Wellington, at the Village of Arthur, on the 24th of December, and by adjournment, on the 28th of December last, on the body of John Farrel, who came to his death from a gun shot wound inflicted by one William Miller, at the Village of Alma, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of December; as well as the depositions of the witnesses then taken before the Coroner, viz:—

Thomas Dailey,  
 Patrick Flanagan,  
 John Moriarty,  
 John McGeehan,  
 William Worling,  
 Maxwell Wilton, and  
 Thomas Rose.

I have also the honor to enclose a letter from George Barron, Esquire, the Magistrate, dated Nichol, 26th December last, before whom William Miller came voluntarily to deliver himself; and made the statement herewith enclosed, when Mr. Barron made out the enclosed warrant of commitment.

Subsequently on the same day, the 24th December, pending the sitting of the inquest, at the Village of Arthur, and before the Constable had left the Village of Elora, on his way with William Miller to the County Gaol, the following Magistrates, viz:—

William Reynolds,  
 Adam L. Argo,  
 John Watt, and  
 George Barron,

Had an examination of witnesses, viz:—

William Archbald,  
 Joseph Thompson, and  
 Thomas Fairweather,

On whose evidence the said Magistrates were induced to take bail for William Miller's appearance at the Quarter Sessions. The consequence has been, that the Constables entrusted with the Coroner's warrant have been unable to arrest the said William Miller. I have therefore been desired by J. H. Gordon, the Coro-

ner, to apply to His Excellency the Governor General, to suggest the propriety of offering a reward for William Miller's apprehension.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) THOS. SAUNDERS,  
Clerk of the Peace.

The Honorable JOHN A. MACDONALD,  
Attorney General, &c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto.

ARTHUR, 29th December, 1857.

Dear Sir,—Accompanying this you will receive the Warrant to Constables, the evidence of the Witnesses, and the inquisition on the body of John Farrel, held here by me yesterday.

As this is a serious matter you will oblige me much if you will look over the documents, and inform me by an early opportunity if all is right.

After the Verdict was given in, I issued a Warrant to apprehend the party who committed the deed, by name William Miller, also to commit him to Gaol for this act. I am censured, as it hath been stated that he had already given bail for his appearance to take his trial. Of this I had no official information, but a mere hearsay report,—consequently I had no right to pay any attention to it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. GORDON.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
County of Wellington.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } AN Inquisition inducted and taken for Our Sovereign  
to wit: } Lady the Queen, at the Village of Arthur, and  
in the County of Wellington, the twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth days of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, before John Henry Gordon, one of the Coroners for the said County, for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, on view of the body of a person named John Farrel, being in the Township of Garrafraxa, lying dead, upon the oaths of Donald McIntyre, foreman, William Henry Quirt, Isaac Green, Andrew Dryden, Edward Ogden, Hugh Fraser, John Quirt, James Malone, junior, William Byers, James Fraser, David Pringle, James Malone, senior, good and lawful men of said County, duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn, and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and after what manner, the said person aforesaid came to his death; do, upon their oaths present: That the said John Farrel, came to his death, on Wednesday the 23rd day of December, 1857, at the Village of Alma, in the Townships of Pilkington, Peel, and Nichol; and that the said John Farrel came to his death then and there, by a gun shot wound in his left breast, and that the said shot



was fired by a person named William Miller, of the Township of Peel, in the said County of Wellington.

(Signed,) J. H. GORDON,  
Coroner.

(Signed,) DONALD McINTYRE, Foreman,  
“ W<sup>M</sup>. HENRY QUIRT,  
“ ISAAC GREEN,  
“ ANDREW DRYDEN,  
“ EDWARD OGDEN,  
“ HUGH FRAZER,  
“ JOHN QUIRT,  
“ JAMES MALONE, junior,  
“ WILLIAM BYRES,  
“ JAMES FRAZER,  
“ DAVID PRINGLE,  
“ JAMES MALONE, senior.

Coroner's Inquest on the body of John Farrell, adjourned from Thursday the twenty-fourth day of December, this year of our Lord 1857, to Monday, the twenty-eighth day of the same month, when the Jury sat to investigate the case.

Say 28th December, 1857.

EVIDENCE TAKEN ON THE "INQUEST" FOR THE CROWN.

1.—Thomas Daly, sworn.—Examined by C. O'Callaghan, senior: was at the Village of Alma, on Wednesday the twenty-third of December, 1857, the first day of the Election, previous to the quarrel or excitement commencing. Was in McCrea's tavern, heard the bells of sleighs, that indicated they were at a smart trot; the sleighs passed McCrea's, and the people in the sleighs "hurrahed" for Webster. One John Dempsey then came out of the Tavern, and said "to hell with the Pope," he had a leather thong whip, part of which was twisted round his arm; he shook the whip at the parties in the sleighs, and challenged any man in the sleighs to come out and fight him, if they were as good a man there, as they were at the Poll. The parties in the sleighs then jumped out, and one of them said, "if there is any orangeman in the house, he would fight him, if he got fair play. Deponent then went up to the parties, and told them they would better be quiet and go home; then they, Mr. Webster's party, returned to go into the sleigh, and said they would take his advice. He told Mr. Webster's party, that if they persisted, they would be shot. Saw no arms or other instruments in the hands of Mr. Webster's party; Deponent belonged to Mr. Allan's party. Saw fire-arms in McCrea's Tavern, believed they were brought there for the purpose of rifle practice; there were about sixteen people at McCrea's, boys and men. Says that he was about a chain from deceased when he saw the smoke from the gun, or some fire-arm; there was only one shot fired. On looking in the direction from whence the shot was fired, he saw John Farrell lying dead; has no doubt that he was killed by the shot then fired, when he saw him there was much blood about him; saw him when they put him into the sleigh, and took up his shirt to look at the wound; saw only one wound in his breast; does not know who fired the shot; the body was found near to where he saw the smoke. Saw a pistol in the hands of William Archibald, who said that if it was loaded he would shoot Timothy O'Callaghan, because Timothy O'Cal-

laghan knocked him down with an iron bar; Archibald was one of Allan's party.

(Signed,) THOMAS DALY.

2.—Patrick Flannigan sworn:—Was at McCrea's tavern on the 23rd instant, the first day of the Election; came from the polling place in one of Mr. Webster's party's sleighs; at McCrea's tavern saw there was some excitement; saw some men standing at McCrea's door; among them was one Miller, who had a gun in his hand, and held the gun in such a position as if he intended to fire; Miller walked in the direction in which John Farrel's body was found; heard only one shot fired; and entertains no doubt but that it was the shot that killed John Farrel. Webster's party were going away from McCrea's, when the people who were in the house came out, and among the rest, the aforesaid Miller. The first party struck was Timothy O'Callaghan. Considers that Joseph Thomson was the occasion of the "Row;" saw Thomson in the "Row" with an open knife in his hand, and using threats; heard Thomson say at the Poll that he would have either satisfaction or revenge for the insults he received; directly Deponent came to McCrea's, he saw Thomson either in the door or inside the door; saw some one at the Poll either strike or shove Thomson; saw no weapons of any kind in the hands of Mr. Webster's party; neither does he think they had any. Did not hear or see Mr. Webster's party give any insult or abuse to the other party; saw no other fire arms among the party during the row, but the one in Miller's hands. Some of the parties coming from the house had various weapons, such as a knife, an iron rake, a fire shovel, an adze, &c. Saw none of Mr. Webster's party go into McCrea's tavern, or any other house. Is confident that the wound from which deceased came to his death was a gun shot wound.

(Signed,) PATRICK FLANAGAN.

3.—John Moriarty sworn:—Was at Alma on the 23rd instant, the first day of the Poll; saw a man there coming out of the tavern, with a gun in his hand. He stood with the gun in his hand for a considerable time; Deponent when he saw the man with the gun in his hand walked away from the crowd. Was standing speaking to a neighbour, and both agreed they would have nothing to do in the row; when several people were chasing one man,—that man then fell, but whether by a blow or other means, he knows not. At that time the man with the gun in his hand walked right behind the crowd, and took deliberate aim, and shot John Farrel, who immediately dropped down dead. Examined the body and found a wound on the left side, from which issued a great deal of blood. Is sure that wound caused the death of John Farrel. Saw no one molest or insult the man who had the gun; neither did John Farrel, to his knowledge, give him any provocation. Saw no other fire arm there. Deponent being a stranger in that part of the Township asked John McGeehan the name of the man who fired the gun, who replied it was Bill Miller. Thinks he could identify the person who shot John Farrel.

(Signed,) JOHN MORIARTY.

4.—John McGeehan sworn:—Was at Alma on the 23rd instant, the first day of the Poll. Saw a man named William Miller, of the Township of Peel, having a gun in his hand; there were few people at the place at the time. Saw William Miller, raise his gun, and shoot John Farrel. Saw John Farrel fall; went up to him, and found he was shot in the left breast,—there was much blood flowing from the wound; he died in a few minutes. Was not aware that John

Farrel used any threats, or gave any provocation to the said William Miller, or any other one. Saw none of Mr. Webster's party having any arms of any kind before the murder; nor were any arms used by Mr. Webster's party after the murder, neither did he see any arms used by any one else, with the exception of the said William Miller.

(Signed,) JOHN MCGEEHAN.

5.—William Worling sworn:—Was at Trueman's on the first day of the Election, when word was brought that there was a row at McCrea's tavern. Went to McCrea's; saw there a party of men stripped, and apparently ready to fight; some of them had sticks. Did not see the beginning of the row; saw Henry Miller strike Timothy O'Callaghan. Before that, told Timothy O'Callaghan to go away and not have anything to do with the row. Saw one William Miller having a gun in his hand; heard the report of a gun fired. Went up and found one John Farrel lying dead; saw a wound in his breast,—blood was flowing very freely from it; considers that the said John Farrel died from the wound caused by the said gun; saw only one gun at the row, and that gun in the hand of William Miller.

(Signed,) WILLIAM WORLING.

No. 6.—Maxwell Wilton sworn:—Was at McCrea's tavern on the 23rd instant, the first day of the Poll; saw one William Miller standing inside the bar, holding a gun in his hand; saw no other gun there; heard the report of a gun outside; after the report, saw one struggling with Miller to take the gun from him; saw some persons striking with sticks; heard some one say there was a man shot; ran up to where the man was; saw a large wound in deceased's side, and blood flowing therefrom; recognized deceased to be John Farrel. He was then dead. Saw one Joseph Thompson having an open knife in his hand, and who said, if any one struck him, he would use it; firmly believes that there would have been no row had it not been for one John Dempsey, who was the instigator of it; saw one John Archibald having an adze in his hand, and attempting to strike with it; saw William Archibald having a pistol in his hand; saw nor heard any dispute between William Miller and John Farrel.

(Signed,) MAXWELL WILTON.

No. 7.—Thomas Rose sworn:—Was at McCrea's tavern on the 23rd instant, the first day of the Poll; saw a row there; heard a shot fired; immediately after heard there was a man shot. I saw some people carrying the person shot, and putting him in a sleigh; saw the deceased. There was a wound in his breast. It was a large wound; saw William Miller having a gun in his hand before the report of the gun was heard; saw no other gun there but the one in the hands of Miller; was told the person shot was John Farrel. He believes that his death was caused by the wound made by the shot fired; saw Miller going in the direction the gun was fired; saw Miller outside with the gun in his hand, with the muzzle upwards; knows William Miller. The first stroke he saw struck was a blow given by Henry Miller to Timothy O'Callaghan, whilst Timothy O'Callaghan was endeavouring to keep the peace. The sleighs with Mr. Webster's party would have passed on, had not one John Dempsey gone out of the tavern; considers Dempsey was the occasion of the row.

(Signed,) THOMAS ROSE.

I certify that the foregoing evidence, wrote on seven pages of paper, was taken by me; and each of the witnesses was sworn by me before giving this evidence; and that each party wrote his name to the bottom of his own evidence, after I read it over to him.

(Signed,) J. H. GORDON,  
Coroner.

NICHOL, 26th December, 1857.

My dear Sir,—Enclosed you have the statement of William Miller, who has voluntarily given himself up to me this day, as he says he learned from some of his friends that a warrant was out for his apprehension. I have sent him down to gaol, there to be kept until delivered by due course of law.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) GEORGE BARRON.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esquire,  
Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED, MARKED N.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } WILLIAM MILLER, of the Township of Peel,  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } voluntarily, of his own free will, came before  
to wit: } the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of  
the Peace, in and for the County of Wellington aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day  
of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-  
seven; for that the said William Miller, on the twenty-third day of December,  
instant, about three o'clock in the afternoon, went to McCrea's corner, where his  
brother, Henry Miller, was working, who had my rifle; I had taken my rifle,  
and gone out to practice, there being a shooting match to come off on Christmas  
day, at which I intended to be present; had gone only a short distance from  
McCrea's door, when three or four sleighs passed, loaded with people; after the  
sleighs had passed McCrea's, some distance, the people jumped out of the sleighs,  
and pulled off their coats, and came towards McCrea's with clubs in their hands,  
shouting that they would murder every one of them in an instant. I saw my  
brother Henry lying on the ground, and one of the parties who came out of the  
sleighs standing with an adze drawn over him. I went to try to get my brother  
up; when two of the parties took hold of the rifle that was in my hand, and tried  
to wrench it from me; and in doing so, the rifle went off, at the time when it  
was drawn through my hands. Just as the rifle was taken from me, some person  
struck me with a stick on the back of the head, when Cunningham, the Consta-  
ble, took hold of the person, and told me to be off for my life. Have been told  
since that a man had been shot at the time; and being now informed that a war-

rant is out for my apprehension, I have voluntarily given myself up to be cleared by a Court of Justice.

(Signed,) WILLIAM MILLER.

Taken before me, at Nichol,  
the day and year first above mentioned.

(Signed,) GEORGE BARRON, J.P.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT, (T.J.)

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } TO all or any of the Constables or other Peace  
to wit: } Officers, in the County of Wellington; and to  
Guelph, in the said County of Wellington. } the Keeper of the Common Gaol of the County, at

Whereas, William Miller, of the Township of Peel has this day voluntarily given himself up to the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said County of Wellington. The said William Miller saith, that on the 23rd of December, about three o'clock in the afternoon, had gone to McCrea's Corner, where his brother had been working, and who had his (William's) rifle. Had gone out to practice, there being a shooting match to come off on Christmas day, at which he intended to be present, had gone only a short distance from McCrea's door, when three or four sleighs passed, loaded with people. The sleighs had passed some distance when the people jumped out of them, pulled off their coats, and came towards McCrea's with clubs in their hands, shouting that they would murder every one of them in an instant. Saw his brother Henry lying on the ground, and one of the parties, who had come out of the sleighs, standing with an adze in his hand, drawn over him;—went to try to get his brother up; when two of the parties took hold of the rifle, that was in his hand, trying to wrench it from him, and in drawing it through his hands, the rifle went off. Just as the rifle was taken from him, some person struck him with a stick on the back of the head, when Cunningham the Constable, took hold of the person, and told the said William Miller to be off for his life. Has since heard that a person had been shot; and that a Warrant is out for his apprehension; now voluntarily gives himself up to a Court of Justice, to be cleared of the charge. These are therefore to command you the said Constables or Peace Officers, or any of you, to take the said William Miller, and him safely convey to the Common Gaol, at Guelph aforesaid, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this precept; and I do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the Common Gaol, to receive the said William Miller, into your custody in the said Common Gaol, and there safely to keep him, until he shall thence be delivered by due course of Law.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at Nichol, in the County of Wellington aforesaid.

(Signed,) GEORGE BARRON, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, COUNTY OF WELLINGTON,

Elora, 26th December, 1857.

A Court of Justices of the Peace held on this day at Elora—Present: WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Esquire, Chairman; A. L. ARGO; JAMES WATT; and GEORGE BARRON, Esquires.

Information laid before John Watt, Esquire, of Fergus, was read to William Miller, against whom the charge is made:—William Archbald sworn: says, on the 23rd day of December, that the polling place of the Township of Peel; that a disturbance took place with Timothy O'Callaghan and others; that Deponent left with his son and others, and went to McCrea's tavern; sleighs went by, the parties cheering; these parties returned stripped, with their coats off, all armed with sticks; O'Callaghan had an iron bar, about two or three feet long. Deponent advised John Farrel to go home; he answered that he would not leave the corner till he had Orange blood; Farrel at this time had nothing in his hand; O'Callaghan struck Deponent's son with an iron bar, and knocked him down; I said, you have killed my boy; O'Callaghan answered, yes; and I will kill you too, striking Deponent at the same time with said bar, and knocking him down; this affray took place opposite the bar door; when O'Callaghan passed, a man came to the bar door with a gun in his hand; he hallowed, how dare he come with a gun in his hand? and immediately, he and others, jumped forward and struck him. O'Callaghan was leader of the band, and could have stopped them if he had tried. There were only five of us outside the tavern. Deponent was not by when the man was shot. The assailants cried out that they would give twenty pounds for an Orangeman's head. Thinks the person who had the gun was one of the Miller's. There was to be a shooting match on Christmas day. Was struck across the back by Patrick Coghlan, who was one of the party that came in the sleighs. Deponent's son, on getting up, was struck a second time, and then got into McCrea's house by the back way. As soon as the gun was shot, the parties took the body in the sleigh, and went away; no provocation was given by Deponent, or others with him; neither of the Millers nor Deponent, are orangemen; only thinks that O'Callaghan was leader of the gang.

(Signed,) WILLIAM <sup>his</sup> ARCHBALD.  
mark.

Witness,

(Signed,) E. H. NEWMAN.

Joseph Thompson, junior, sworn:—On the 23rd December, Deponent was at McCrea's corner, when the sleighs came by; the parties had their caps off, and were hurraing for Webster; went down a few rods below McCrea's; there were three sleighs; Hane's, blacksmith, hurraed for Allan; they jumped out of the sleighs, swore they could lick any Allan's man about the place; they stripped, and took cudgels out of the sleighs, and came back in a body to McCrea's, opposite the bar door; a man was there who had had some words with them at the Peel polling place, as Deponent heard; the man's name is John Dempsey. A man came up to Dempsey, and got him into McCrea's tavern, begging him not to say anything; thinks his name is Maxwell Wilton. The men came up to the door with their sticks; Deponent said keep back, as McCrea was not there, and Deponent would not allow them to come in; they came right up to the door,

shaking their sticks; the man that was killed swore that he would murder the first man who came out of the house; two or three others were there, and also swore that they would kill any Orangeman that came out of the house; saw Timothy Callaghan with an iron bar in his hand, but did not hear him say anything then; the man who is dead, and another man whom Deponent does not know, appeared to be the leaders at this time; the men were coming up to Deponent, and he called to the men who were standing behind him to come forward and not let them into the house. Dempsey and Mr. Wilton were the only persons outside that Deponent saw at this time; Callaghan and the other men were close up to the door; the men inside had no cudgels, except one, who Deponent saw with a small stick after the row commenced; saw Henry Miller down, and several of the parties who came in the sleighs kicking him; the man who was killed was standing over him with a carpenter's foot adze, in the act of striking him, and calling out to the others to murder him; heard the report of the gun at this time; saw William Miller just before come up with a gun in his hand, and holla not to murder his brother; Timothy Callaghan came up and caught the gun, some other man assisting him; just at this time, heard the report of the gun, and cried out, "My God! there is some one shot." Miller held the gun in his hand, as if he was trying to push them off, with the muzzle up. Heard John Cunningham call to William Miller to run or he would be murdered. Went and looked at the wound made in the man, which was in the side, and bleeding considerably; helped two of the men with the body into the sleigh; they stopped and talked a short time, and then drove away; saw John Boyle, Mr. Archbald and his son, and Henry Miller, and thinks, a Mr. Patterson, who had been struck; the men were talking after Deponent went into the house, a little time, before they went away. William Miller was not excited before he saw his brother down; understood he had the gun for a shooting match, to take place on Christmas day, and was practising some time previous to the row; William Miller was not at the row that took place at Creek bank; he rode up with Mr. Smith and Deponent after that took place; thinks the disturbance at McCrea's took place some time about 3 or 4 o'clock. William Miller returned in the sleigh from Creek bank to McCrea's, with Deponent and Mr. Smith.

(Signed,) JOSEPH <sup>his</sup> THOMPSON, junior.  
mark.

Witness,

(Signed,) E. H. NEWMAN.

Thomas Fairweather sworn:—Says, that he was at Graham's store, and heard a great shouting; that he saw Henry Miller come out of McCrea's house with a whip, or a split stick, and strike some one; he was running towards the driving shed door, where Deponent was standing, some of the parties meeting him, as he ran round a sleigh, which was standing opposite; the parties had Henry Miller down, and were beating him with sticks. Deponent shouted out they are killing the man;—was at this time about five paces off; looked towards McCrea's tavern, and saw William Miller with a gun in his hand, with the muzzle up, and immediately heard the report, afterwards saw Tim Callaghan, and William Miller, struggling about the gun, Henry Miller then got away on his hands and knees.

(Signed,) THOMAS FAIRWEATHER.

Robert Lyons sworn:—Corroborated the evidence of the last Witness.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
 COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } THE information and complaint of TIMOTHY  
 to wit: } O'CALLAGHAN, of the Township of Peel, in  
 ber, A.D., 1857, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the  
 Peace, in and for the said County, who saith that one William Miller, or some  
 person, to this Deponent unknown, in the Township aforesaid, on the day afore-  
 said, did wilfully shoot and kill, one John Farrel.

Sworn before me,  
 the day and year first above mentioned,  
 at the Village of Fergus.

(Signed,) JOHN WATT, J.P.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
 COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } BE it remembered, that, on the 26th day of Decem-  
 to wit: } ber, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight  
 ship of Peel, yeoman; Isaac Miller, of the said Township, yeoman, and Charles  
 Clarke, of the Village of Elora, Merchant, personally came before us, the under-  
 signed, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for 'the said County, and  
 severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Lady the Queen, the several  
 sums following, that is to say: the said William Miller, the sum of one hundred  
 pounds, the said Isaac Miller and the said Charles Clarke, in the sums of fifty  
 pounds each, good and lawful money of this Province, to be made and levied of  
 their several goods and chattles, lands and tenements, respectively, to the use of  
 our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if the said William Miller fail,  
 in the condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above written, at Elora,  
 before us,

(Signed,) WILLIAM REYNOLDS, J.P.,  
 " JOHN WATT, J.P.,  
 " ADAM L. ARGO.

The condition of the within recognizance, is such, that whereas, the said  
 William Miller was this day charged before us, the Justices within mentioned,  
 for that at the information and complaint of Timothy O'Callaghan, as in the  
 Warrant issued by John Watt, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace;—if  
 therefore the said William Miller will appear at the next Court of General  
 Quarter Sessions, or when called upon by the constituted authorities, and then  
 surrender himself unto the custody of the keeper of the Common Gaol, in the  
 town of Guelph, and plead to such indictment as may be found against him by  
 the Grand Jury, for and in respect to the charge aforesaid, and take his trial



upon the same, and not depart the said Court without leave, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

(Signed,) WILLIAM MILLER,  
 “ ISAAC MILLER,  
 “ CHARLES CLARKE.

NICHOL, 1st January, 1858.

My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your's of the 28th and 30th instant. With regard to Miller, I would make some explanations; he came to my house about 6 o'clock in the morning, and his father, and two other persons; I immediately took down his confession, and made out a commitment, and swore a special Constable to take him to Gaol; what took place in passing Elora, I cannot say; but about 12 o'clock, one of the Mr. Newmans came to me with a sleigh, and stated that Mr. Reynolds was at Elora, and wished me to come down, as it was thought that bail might be accepted. Messrs. Watt and Argo, of Fergus, were present; and after hearing several witnesses upon oath, we agreed to admit him to bail. We understood at the time that the body had been buried without an inquest being held. I am almost confident that the Coroner's warrant was not out at the time; I may state, that I am quite certain that Miller will appear at the proper time to take his trial.

I have enclosed a conviction. Please send me word what time the Court of Quarter Sessions sits now, as I have not yet got the statutes of last Session, and do not know when to make returns of convictions.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) GEORGE BARRON.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esquire,  
 Guelph.

ARTHUR, 8th January, 1858.

Dear Sir,—As it is not at all likely, in fact I may say it is certain, that William Miller will never give himself up, as the evidence, I think, is too clear against him, for a moment to think that the Petit Jury would not convict him; I should therefore suggest to you, as Clerk of the Peace, to petition the Governor General to offer a reward for his apprehension. I think this is the most proper proceeding to adopt under the circumstances.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. GORDON,  
 Coroner, County of Wellington.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, Esquire,  
 Clerk of the Peace,  
 County of Wellington.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 9th February, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that the attention of His Excellency the Governor General has been called to the death, in the month of December last, of John Farrel, at the Village of Alma, in the County of Wellington.

It has been represented to His Excellency, that the said Farrel was killed on the 23rd December last; that an inquest was summoned and held on the 24th, &c.; that the Coroner's Jury, on the 28th December, rendered their verdict to the effect, that Farrel came to his death from a gun shot wound, and that such shot was fired by William Miller.

It is further represented, that on the 26th, the said Miller voluntarily surrendered himself to George Barron, Esquire, J.P., who, on his statement, issued his warrant of commitment of the said Miller, to abide the course of the law; that on the same day, after the issue of the commitment, and while Miller was in custody, but before he was lodged in gaol, after the inquest had met, but before the inquisition was found, you, and A. L. Argo, Esquire, John Watt, Esquire, and George Barron, Esquire, in your capacity as Magistrates of the County of Wellington, caused the said Miller to be brought before you, and after taking some evidence in the case, discharged him from custody, on his giving bail—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions.

I have now to request, that you will state to me, for the information of His Excellency, whether the foregoing statements are true; and if true, that you will acquaint me with the reasons which induced you to take the course alleged.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,  
Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Esquire, J.P.

MEM.—Similar letters, *mutatis mutandis*, were addressed on the same day, to Messieurs Argo, Watt, and Barron.

FERGUS, 11th February, 1858.

Sir,—Your respected letter of the 19th instant is duly received, and the contents noted.

On the 26th December last, a Messenger came here, from Elora, requesting John Watt, J.P., and me to come down to Elora, as Miller, who was said to have murdered John Farrel, at the Village of Alma, had given himself up to the magistrates, and they did not wish to proceed with the trial, until they had a full Bench. Before we were called to this trial, report here said that John Farrel had been buried without a Coroner's Inquest; when the case came on, we enquired if there had been a Coroner's Inquest held; George Barron, J.P., who lives nearest to the spot, said he understood not; and Mr. Geddes, the prisoner's Attorney, and some others, also said there had been none. The Court being held at Elora, I have not access at present to the records, but I think we examined

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four or five Witnesses, who stated that the gun went off in a scuffle, where a number of men was engaged in. It appeared to us accidental death. Some bound him over to the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the sums mentioned in your letter, as for my own part, I was not aware until after the aforesaid sitting of Magistrates, that any warrant of commitment had been issued for him.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ADAM L. ARGO, J.P.

The Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

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FERGUS, 13th February, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, requesting me to state, for the information of His Excellency, whether certain representations therein mentioned be true; and also to acquaint you, with the reasons which induced me to take the course alleged.

Said representations, the most important part of which, I was only made aware of subsequently to the decision of the Court, are, I believe, true.

On the evening of the 26th alluded to, a despatch was sent by William Reynolds, and George Barron, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, for A. L. Argo, J.P., and myself to come to Elora, that William Miller had been taken prisoner, for the murder of John Farrel, and that the Magistrates then, were going to have an examination for the purpose of committing him, but did not wish to do so, without a full Bench.

We accordingly went, and so far as I remember, four Witnesses were examined, and although there was a difference of opinion, respecting the course that should be taken, and which was taken, the prisoner's Solicitor affirming, that the shot being accidental, the prisoner should be discharged, yet the majority decided that the case was bailable.

It was also stated in Court by one of the Magistrates, and the prisoner's Solicitor that no Inquest had been held, and that the body of Farrel was interred.

I do not remember of being informed, until after the bail bonds had been signed, that Mr. Barron had issued his warrant of commitment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN WATT.

To E. A. MEREDITH, Esquire,  
Toronto.

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ELORA, 16th February, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated February 9th, respecting the unfortunate occurrence at the Village of Alma, in this County, during the Election. I will explain to you all I know of the matter, and I trust His Excellency the Governor General will be satisfied the Magistrates adopted the best, and only course they could under the circumstances.

The first proceeding taken in the matter, was an information laid before John Watt, Esquire, of Fergus, by Timothy O'Callaghan, one of the parties engaged in the riot, against William Miller, for wilful murder of John Farrel;—a Warrant was issued for Miller's apprehension, by Mr. Watt. On hearing that a Warrant was issued against him, Miller gave himself up to George Barron, Esquire, making a statement of the affair, and that the discharge of the gun was not made by him, but occurred in the struggle that took place; seeing his brother down on the ground, and Farrel standing over him with a carpenter's adze in his hand, in the act of striking, he advanced towards Farrel, holding the gun in both hands, with the muzzle upwards, and the barrel diagonally across his body, for the purpose of pushing Farrel away from his brother; the gun was seized by Timothy O'Callaghan, and went off, in the struggle;—Farrel was killed on the spot; Miller left the place immediately for safety, and stated, that he did not know that Farrel was killed, until he was told sometime afterwards; Miller had been shooting at a mark some time before, and was going to do so again, which accounts for his having the gun. The party immediately left Alma, taking the body with them; I was asked to interfere in the case, after Miller was in charge of the constable, but declined doing so myself;—I sent for Mr. Barron, who issued the warrant of commitment, and Messrs. Watt and Argo, from Fergus, all of whom attended at Elora. It was our unanimous opinion, that an investigation should be gone into;—the principal Witness, Thompson, entirely exculpated Miller from the charge of Murder; he saw the whole affair, and was close to them, when the gun went off; the other Witnesses corroborated his statement, as far as they saw. Several persons were severely beaten, a young man named Archibald was knocked down and beaten by Timothy O'Callaghan with a bar of iron; his father, an old man, received a severe blow on the head, with the same weapon;—the party appear to have been prepared for a riot, and were armed with bludgeons, and the riot was one of their own seeking, being in sleighs they might have drove on, had they been so disposed.

We were entirely ignorant of what proceedings were going on at Arthur, near which the parties reside. The inquest was not held by Doctor Finlayson, the Coroner, at Elora, but by Mr. Gordon, the Coroner, at Arthur; I did not, at that time, know that there was a Coroner at Arthur.

The Magistrates present at the investigation were satisfied as to the innocence of Miller, but considered it prudent to take security for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions, to be holden next at Guelph. Had Miller been under any apprehension arising from a consciousness of guilt, he might easily have absconded, as he had abundance of time to do so, before he gave himself up to Mr. Barron. He has found it necessary to keep out of the way at present, as several attempts have been made to arrest him; he will make his appearance at the time he is required; an eminent Barrister has been, I understand, retained for the defence. To have committed Miller to prison, who appears to be young man of quiet demeanour, with the full conviction of his innocence, is what I neither could nor would do; but have done what I believe to be necessary to secure the ends of Justice—his trial before a Jury. I would suggest to you, that the witnesses before the inquest at Arthur, were probably persons who were engaged in the riot, and their evidence may well be received with caution; while those ex-

amined before the Magistrates in Elora, were, in all likelihood, disinterested persons, and would have no motive to disguise or exaggerate the facts of the case.

In conclusion, I have to add, that the Magistrates, throughout the case, were actuated by the most disinterested motives, and have no connection with either of the parties, either Orange or Roman; but did what they conceive to be their duty, in protecting a person whom they considered innocent from wrong, and securing a further trial before a Jury, if necessary; and if I, as one of them, have incurred His Excellency's displeasure, I shall very much regret it, but cannot help it. I could do no other than I have done.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esquire,  
Assistant Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

NICHOL, ELORA POST OFFICE, 16th February, 1858.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant.

In reply thereto, for the information of His Excellency, the Governor General, I would state, that it is true, that a person of the name of John Farrel, was killed at Alma, or McCrea's Tavern, on the 23rd of December last.

It is also true, that William Miller came to my house, on the morning of the 26th December last, and voluntarily gave himself up to me, stating that he understood from his friends, that a warrant issued by John Watt, J.P., Fergus, was out for his apprehension, for killing John Farrel;—that he had a gun in his hand at the time, that he had been practising at a mark, as there was a shooting match to come off at McCrae's Corner, on Christmas day, at which he intended to be present, and take a part; that three sleighs with people in them had passed McCrae's, in one of which John Farrel was; that after they had passed McCrae's a little way, the sleighs stopped, and the people that were in them jumped out, and brought bludgeons with them, and made an attack on persons that were at McCrae's, shouting that they would have Protestant blood before they left the Corner; that he saw his brother knocked down by them, and John Farrel standing with a carpenter's adze drawn over him, and being quite near to him, came forward with the gun in his hand, the gun sideways, with the muzzle partly up, intending to push Farrel backwards, and prevent him from murdering his brother, when Timothy O'Callaghan seized the gun, to pull it out of his hand, and in the act of, and when pulling, the gun went off.

It is also true that I took down Miller's statement in writing, and drew up a commitment to abide the course of law. About noon of the same day, a person from Elora came to my house, and wished me to go with him, stating that Mr. Reynolds was in the Village, and that it was thought that bail could be taken for Miller, stating also, that they had sent to Fergus for Mr. Watt, who had the information against Miller, and Mr. Argo;—I must say that I scarcely knew what course to take, it being the first time anything of the kind had been before me;—However, I went, and there met Messrs. Reynolds, Watt and Argo, and

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also found that Miller was there. We examined some three or four respectable Witnesses, whose depositions corroborated Miller's statement, and further deposed that in so far as they knew, no inquest had been held, but that immediately after Farrel was shot, the parties that were with him took the body into one of their sleighs, and drove off with it; and also, that several persons had received severe cuts on their heads, in the affray. It is also true that bail was taken, for Miller himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, but cannot say whether it was for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions or the Assizes, as I left the Court immediately after we had agreed to accept of bail, having a previous engagement to attend to.

You also wish me to state to you, for the information of His Excellency, the reason which induced me to take the course alleged; and in reply, have only to say, that after carefully weighing the evidence taken, in my mind, I came to the conclusion that the death of John Farrel was accidental and not pre-meditated; and under the circumstances, I thought it was hard that Miller should have to lie in gaol from that time until nearly the end of March.

Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory to His Excellency,

I beg to remain, &c.,

(Signed,) GEORGE BARRON.

E. A. MEREDITH, Esquire,  
Assistant Secretary.

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P.S.—I think it proper to state, that when we admitted Miller to bail, we had no knowledge of an inquest being held, and thought that none would be held, from the circumstances of the body being removed immediately after being killed, a distance of 8 or 10 miles.

I may also state, that the first information that I had of an inquest being held, was a week after Miller was admitted to bail.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 19th April last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of the "Indictment laid against William Miller, charged with the Murder of John Farrell, at the last Assizes for the County of Wellington, and Return by the Grand Jury; and also, any instructions given to, or Report from, the Prosecuting Officer employed for the Crown in that case."

By Command.

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 26th July, 1858.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON, } THE JURORS of our LADY the QUEEN, upon their  
To wit: } oath, present, that WILLIAM MILLER, on the  
twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the TOWNSHIP of PILKINGTON, in the COUNTY of WELLINGTON, did slay and kill JOHN FARRELL, unlawfully and feloniously.

## IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

I, CHARLES COXWELL SMALL, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, for Upper Canada, do hereby certify, that the annexed paper-writing is a true copy of the Indictment in the matter of the Queen against William Miller, for slaying and killing John Farrell, together with the Endorsement thereon, now remaining of record upon the files of this Honorable Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Court, this twenty-fourth day of July, A.D., 1858.

CHARLES C. SMALL,

Clerk, Crown and Pleas.

H. ECCLES,

Counsel for the Crown.



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SPRING CIRCUIT, 1858.

—  
GUELPH ASSIZES.  
—

THE QUEEN AGAINST WILLIAM MILLER.

MANSLAUGHTER.

No Bill.

G. L. SPOTTER, Foreman,

WITNESSES:

Thomas Daly,  
William Twerling,  
Thomas Rose,  
Maxwell Milton,  
Patrick Flanagan,  
John Moriarty,  
John McGrehan,  
John Cunningham, junior,  
Michael Tynner,  
Thomas Fairweather,  
Michael Scanlan,

Patrick O'Reilly,  
William Robert Gilmore,  
Stephen West,  
— West, his wife,  
Patrick Caughlin,  
Mary Ann Gurvey,  
Michael Caughlin,  
Michael Burke,  
Janet Kelly,  
Samuel Anson,

H. ECCLES,  
For the Crown.

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OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,

Toronto, April 30, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Attorney General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th instant, asking to be furnished, with a view to their being laid before the Legislative Assembly, with copies of any instructions given to, or report from the prosecuting officer, employed by the Crown, in the matter of William Miller, charged at the late Assizes, for the County of Wellington, with the murder of John Farrell.

In reply, I am desired to state:—

1.—That the only instructions given, were those ordinarily given to Crown Counsel,—a copy of which is enclosed.

2.—That an extract from the report of the Crown Counsel, as far as applicable to the case of William Miller, is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. A. HARRISON.

Honorable T. J. J. LORANGER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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## INSTRUCTIONS TO CROWN COUNSEL.

1.—To make inquiry as to all cases standing over since the previous assize, and to prosecute the same to judgment.

2.—To engross all indictments for capital felony upon parchment.

3.—To engross indictments for crimes other than capital felony upon brief paper of the ordinary size.

4.—To make duplicate reports in the form in Schedule A to these instructions; one such report to be transmitted to the Crown Office, Toronto, and the other to the Department of the Attorney General of Upper Canada. The reports *not* to be endorsed.

5.—To prepare briefs for the Attorney General in all cases where questions of law arise and are reserved for the opinion of either of the Superior Courts of Common Law, under Stat. 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 13. The briefs to be carefully prepared on brief paper, and transmitted to the Department of the Attorney General, at least two weeks before the term next following the assize at which the question of law arises.

6.—To transmit to the Crown Office, Toronto, all depositions and other documents in any way relating to cases conducted to judgment. The same to be put up in each cause in a distinct parcel, and to be endorsed with the style of the cause.

7.—To prepare a bill for services performed in the form in Schedule B to these instructions, and to be certified as in the Schedule prescribed. Such bill to be transmitted to the Department of the Attorney General within *two* months after the assize at which the services were performed.

8.—After the transmission of the bill, application for payment to be made by the party interested to the Department of the Inspector General.

9.—The charges for services performed to be those set down in Schedule C to these instructions.

10.—No bill to be paid until such time as the reports mentioned in item 4 have been duly transmitted as therein provided.

### A.

Report of criminal business conducted by  
as Counsel for the Crown at the sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General  
Gaol Delivery holden at \_\_\_\_\_ in and for the County of \_\_\_\_\_ (or United  
Counties of "*as the case may be*) before the Honorable  
one of the Judges of the Court of \_\_\_\_\_ and his associates from \_\_\_\_\_ day  
\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ day  
A.D., 185 \_\_\_\_\_

Clerk of Assize,

A. B.

Foreman of Grand Jury.

C. D.

**PART I.—Cases of which a final disposition has been made.**

| Name of Prisoner. | Offence. | Finding of Grand Jury. | Verdict.    | Sentence.           | REMARKS.                        |
|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| E. F. ....        | Larceny. | True Bill....          | Guilty..... | 3 months in Gaol... | { Recommended by Jury to Mercy. |

**PART II.—Cases requiring further attention.**

| Name of Prisoner.      | Offence. | Finding of Grand Jury. | Verdict.     | Sentence. | —                                                                                    |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G. H. ....             | Arson... | True Bill ....         | Guilty ..... |           | Points reserved.                                                                     |
| G. N. Com-<br>pany.... | Nuisance | True Bill .....        |              |           | Defendants, a Corporation cannot be compelled to appear by Attorney at Assizes ..... |
| J. K. ....             | Bigamy.. | True Bill .....        |              |           | Bench warrant issued.                                                                |

**B.**

Account for services performed by \_\_\_\_\_ acting under instructions from the Attorney General of Upper Canada, as Crown Counsel, at the sittings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for &c. holden &c.

The Province of Canada.

To

Debtor.

| STYLE OF CAUSE.          | SERVICE.                         | Fee. |    |    |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------|----|----|
|                          |                                  | £    | s. | d. |
| The Queen vs. A. B. .... | Drawing indictment .....         | 1    | 10 | 0  |
| do do .....              | Conducting to Judgment.....      | 3    | 10 | 0  |
| do do .....              | Brief as to points reserved..... | 2    | 10 | 0  |

I do certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful account of the Crown business conducted by me, acting under instructions from the Attorney General of Upper Canada, as Crown Counsel at the sittings of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery above mentioned.

Date,

Signature.

C.

The following are the charges authorized to be made by Crown Counsel for services performed by them under instructions from the Attorney General at Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery :—

- 1.—For draft and engrossed copy of every indictment..... £1 10 0
- 2.—For all business in conducting the prosecution to judgment, as well before as after the trial, excepting the drafting and engrossing the indictment ..... 3 10 0
- 3.—For preparing and transmitting briefs to Attorney General in cases reserved for opinion of either of the Superior Courts of Common Law, under Statute 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 13..... 2 10 0
- 4.—For every other service not specified above, and for reports on cases of unusual and important character, a *quantum meruit* to be determined on a consideration of the particular circumstances by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

REPORT of Criminal business conducted by Henry Eccles, Esquire, as Counsel for the Crown at the sittings of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery at Guelph, in and for the County of Wellington, before the Honorable Mr. Justice Hagarty, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from Friday, the twenty-sixth, to Wednesday, the thirty-first day of March, 1858.

PART I.—Cases of which a final disposition has been made.

| NAME OF PRISONER.    | OFFENCE.                           | Finding of Grand Jury.       | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| William Miller ..... | Murder .....<br>Manslaughter ..... | No Bill.....<br>No Bill..... | { This was a case of Murder, and I prepared the Bill in that shape. The Grand Jury, however, ignored it. I thought it my duty to try them again on a Bill for Manslaughter, which I sent in, and which met the same fate.<br>}<br>I think this case ought to be proceeded with again, particularly as the Government offered a reward of £100 in the apprehension of the Prisoner. |

# REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA,

ON THE

STATE OF MILITIA FOR 1857.

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Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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TORONTO :

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

1858.



ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
TORONTO, 4th February, 1858.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the accompanying REPORT upon the state of the Militia of the Province for the year 1857, together with a Return of the Active Force of Class A and Class B, shewing the numbers of the several Corps actually armed and uniformed. I forward at the same time Letters from the Deputies Adjutant General for Lower and Upper Canada, with Returns of the Sedentary Militia in both sections of the Province, which have been prepared by these Officers, and which Returns embody all the necessary details of that Force.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient  
Humble Servant,

DE ROTTENBURG, COLONEL,  
*Adj. General Militia.*

To His Excellency,  
The Right Honorable  
The Governor General,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Toronto.

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# REPORT.

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1. The present Militia Law remains in force till the first July next, and thence to the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament. The period for the renewal of the Law would therefore appear to be a favorable time to introduce such amendments in it as experience has suggested for its better working.

2. In the Report I had the honor to submit to Your Excellency last year, I brought under your notice various recommendations which appeared to me to be necessary to render the Law more efficient, and perhaps it will be advisable to repeat them now with any others which have occurred to me. The amendments referred to in my former Report, and which have not been acted upon are as follows, viz.:

Provision for pay of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Surgeons, when employed at drill or target practice with Volunteer Corps (Article 8).

Provisions for the purchase of Saddlery for Cavalry Troops (Article 15).

Authority to increase the number of Volunteers in the existing Law from 5,000 officers and men to 6,000, if the Commander-in-Chief should deem such to be necessary (Article 25).

Amount of allowance for Armories to Corps where no public building is available (Article 27).

Suggestions for Encampments (Article 30).

Armament of a portion of the Sedentary Militia (Article 47).

Increase of Salary of Assistants Adjutant General (Article 51).

Prosecution of Offenders by Adjutant General (Article 52).

Rank of Colonel to be given to officers other than those specially mentioned in the Militia Law (Article 57).

There are other amendments which were not referred to in my former Report, but which I think would be desirable, viz.:

Authority to form the Active Force into Brigades or Battalions, and to appoint officers to command Battalions, Regiments or Brigades of the Active Force, and also to appoint the necessary Staff Officers thereto in time of Peace.

A clause may perhaps be necessary to confirm the appointments of all officers who have been appointed to act in the Following capacities in the Volunteer Force, viz.:

Acting Pay Master.

Acting Adjutant.

Acting Quarter Master.

Supernumerary Officers.



## ACTIVE FORCE.

*Gun Sheds, Armories and Drill Rooms.*

3. I consider that at every station where there is a Field Battery, and where a convenient site can be obtained, that Gun Sheds for the Artillery, an Armory for the Infantry, and a Drill Room should be united under one roof. An Armory for the Infantry is of comparatively little value without a Drill Room attached to it, and therefore every Armory should be built with two stories, the lower portion to be used as a Gun Shed and Harness Room, the upper story as an Armory and Drill Room.

The Armory at Quebec is a Stone Building of this class, and is of the best description, and with certain modifications should be adopted as the pattern for others throughout the Province.

Montreal, which is perhaps the most important Military Station in Canada, is without a suitable Armory or Drill Room. The Gun Sheds are small wooden buildings belonging to the Imperial Government, and lent temporarily to the Province. I strongly urge the expediency of providing suitable Gun Sheds, Armory and Drill Room, of a permanent nature, for the Volunteer Force at Montreal, which subject has been, on several occasions, brought under the notice of Your Excellency's Government. The offer of the Corporation of Montreal to hire the Music Hall, as a Drill Room, at a yearly rent of £400, with a clause rendering it optional with the Corporation to get the Hall back by giving three months notice, and also to use it for Concerts, &c., whilst rented to the Government, is really so hard a bargain that the erection of suitable Buildings, instead of accepting such terms, for any length of time, can scarcely admit of doubt. Whilst on the other hand at Toronto the liberality of the Corporation has placed a large Room in the St. Lawrence Hall at the disposal of the Volunteer Rifle Corps, free of charge, who use it as an Armory and Drill Room. The Gun Sheds at Toronto are wooden buildings, but are of convenient construction.

At Kingston suitable buildings are required as Gun-sheds, Armory, and Drill Room. Those in use at present as Gun-sheds belong to the Imperial Government, and are liable to be taken away at any moment.

The Gun-sheds and Armory at Hamilton are completed; they are built of brick, and the building is a good one, but it has the radical defect of having no upper story, consequently the Infantry companies are obliged to hire Drill Rooms in the City. The expense of placing a second floor for a Drill Room under one roof would, I am informed, not have exceeded £250 or £300, a saving I consider scarcely to be weighed in connexion with the manifest advantages of having one Drill Room for the general purposes of the Force, for it is desirable that as little separation of interest in the Volunteer Force as possible should take place, and therefore one general place for assembly and drill is doubly desirable both on those grounds and in a military point of view.

The Public Buildings at London and at Ottawa are sufficient for the requirements of the Force at these stations.

4. Whilst adverting to this subject I may mention that experience has shewn, that unless the Arms of the Rifle Companies are kept in Arm-racks and in Armories of some kind or other, they do not receive proper care, and I have succeeded in getting the Captains of Companies generally throughout the Province to store their Arms in Armories. From the grant of money, for the care of Arms, placed at my disposal, I have given this year a dollar a rifle to every Captain for the care of them.

5. There are two points of essential importance to the efficiency of the Volunteer Force, viz.: proper rooms to drill in winter, and the formation of camps of instruction in the summer, in which the three Arms of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry can be combined and exercised together. The Militia Act provides for the encampments, but without tents to encamp the men, and funds to maintain them when encamped, the matter must necessarily be deferred. I would, however, recommend that the experiment of forming one Camp in Lower Canada, and one in Upper Canada should be sanctioned. I have referred to the cost of tents in my former Report (See Article 30). The expense of the subsistence and contingencies of the men, of transport, and of forage for the horses, would probably not exceed 7s. 6d. per diem for each man, and 3s. per diem for each horse whilst encamped, exclusive of their usual pay. Two camps of 1,000 men each would therefore cost (if this estimate is near the mark), if kept up for five days, about £4,000.

6. The general efficiency of the Volunteer Force continues to be very satisfactory, nor do I see any relaxation of zeal on the part of either officers or men, notwithstanding the present "hard times" which have caused of course increased difficulties to all classes in the Province, nor have either officers or men of the Force been exempted from bearing their share in these troubles.

I have personally visited the greater portion of the Volunteer Force in both Sections of the Province this year, and am therefore the better able to speak on these points. The Inspecting Field Officers have seen every Corps in the Province, and their Reports on their state have, from time to time, been submitted to Your Excellency. There are many Corps which can scarcely be distinguished from Regular Troops, and the efficient state of the Batteries is so well known throughout the Province that it is unnecessary for me to say anything more than that I believe there is not such an efficient Militia Artillery in any other country.

7. Some additional advantages should nevertheless be given to the Fort Artillery, Cavalry and Rifle Corps. The Cavalry are much in want of Saddles and Bridles, &c., of a proper kind, which fact I brought under Your Excellency's notice last year, and besides this these Arms of the service require either to be paid for twenty days drill yearly, or that clothing and saddlery should be given, at the public expense, to the men of the Force, at stated periods, in lieu of pay; the clothing to remain the property of the Government at all times.

At present the Officers commanding Corps find great difficulty in the matter of clothing, in consequence of men constantly leaving their Companies, and fresh men entering. Some men will not give up their clothing, and therefore fresh uniform has to be got, and many a good man who would willingly give a portion of his time to drill feels a reluctance at the same time to pay £4 or £5 for uniform.

In fact, the whole of two or three years present pay, at 10 dollars a year, goes for clothing, and after a time their clothing will have to be renewed and fresh uniform bought. This point certainly requires consideration. If twenty days' pay was granted to Cavalry and Infantry, as well as to the Artillery, it would keep the clothing all right, but in such a case I think it would be advisable to insert a clause in the Militia Act, to oblige a Volunteer to give up his clothing on leaving a Corps to his successor, at a fair remuneration, in case the Captain should desire such a course to be adopted. If the Government found clothing, one advantage would be that it would be of one uniform quality and pattern.

8. It is essential that at least two Musketry Instructors should be appointed, with fixed salaries and their travelling expenses paid, viz: one for Lower Canada and one for Upper Canada. The rifled muskets are no better than the old percussion, muskets, unless those armed with the former are taught "judging distance" drill and properly instructed at the target, and this can only be done by properly taught Musketry Instructors going round once a year to every Rifle Company in the Province.

9. Assistance has been rendered to the Civil Power by the Volunteer Force in 1857, on application to that effect by the Magistracy at the following localities, and on every occasion the Magistrates have borne testimony to the good conduct and forbearance of the Force. The localities at which the Force has been so called out are Ottawa, Toronto, Peterboro', Hamilton on two occasions, Guelph, and Paris.

10. The applications to form fresh corps have been very numerous. The localities which have applied for such corps are stated below, viz:

#### LOWER CANADA.

|                         |                 |                    |                |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Quebec.....             | 3 Applications. | Varenes .....      | 1 Application. |
| Montreal .....          | 2 "             | Boucherville.....  | 1 "            |
| Chambly .....           | 2 "             | Lennoxville .....  | 1 "            |
| Ste. Rose.....          | 1 "             | Three Rivers ..... | 2 "            |
| St. Clet .....          | 2 "             | St. Sylvestre..... | 1 "            |
| Terrebonne .....        | 2 "             | Valcartier.....    | 1 "            |
| Daillebout .....        | 1 "             | Argenteuil .....   | 3 "            |
| St. Jérôme.....         | 2 "             | Granby .....       | 1 "            |
| St. Vincent de Paul ... | 2 "             |                    |                |

#### UPPER CANADA.

|                   |                 |                     |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Toronto .....     | 2 Applications. | Beaverton. . . . .  | 1 Application. |
| Orangeville.....  | 2 "             | S. Dorchester ..... | 1 "            |
| Clinton .....     | 1 "             | Burford .....       | 1 "            |
| Napanee . . . . . | 1 "             | Lindsay .....       | 1 "            |
| Winchester.....   | 1 "             | Grimsby .....       | 1 "            |
| Caledonia .....   | 2 "             | Woodstock.....      | 1 "            |
| St. Thomas.....   | 3 "             | Mono .....          | 1 "            |
| Middlesex .....   | 1 "             | Colborne.. .....    | 1 "            |
| Oshawa.....       | 1 "             | Fort Erie.....      | 1 "            |

|                        |   |              |                           |   |              |
|------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| Newcastle . . . . .    | 1 | Application. | Owen Sound . . . . .      | 1 | Application. |
| Loughborough . . . . . | 1 | "            | Ottawa . . . . .          | 1 | "            |
| Brantford . . . . .    | 1 | "            | Ernestown . . . . .       | 1 | "            |
| Mariposa . . . . .     | 2 | "            | Holland Landing . . . . . | 1 | "            |
| Whitby . . . . .       | 1 | "            | Southampton . . . . .     | 1 | "            |
| Lansdowne . . . . .    | 1 | "            | Trenton . . . . .         | 1 | "            |
| Wellesley . . . . .    | 1 | "            | Warwick . . . . .         | 1 | "            |
| Otanabee . . . . .     | 1 | "            |                           |   |              |

11. Since last Return, Volunteer Corps have been formed in Class A at the following places, viz :

|                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Rifle Company at Montreal.            | 1 Rifle Company at Peterboro.        |
| 1 Highland " " "                        | 1 Highland " at Toronto.             |
| 1 Rifle Company at St. Vincent de Paul, | 1 " " at Hamilton.                   |
| 1 " " at St. Martin.                    | 1 " " at London.                     |
| 1 " " at Notre Dame de la               | 1 Rifle Company at Dunville.         |
| Victoire.                               | 1 Foot Artillery Company at Amherst- |
| 1 " " at Megantic.                      | burg.                                |
| 1 Foot Artillery Company at Kingston.   | 1 Rifle Company at St. Thomas, U. C. |
| 1 Highland Rifle Company, "             |                                      |

And in Class B at the following places, viz :

|                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Foot Artillery Company at Quebec. | 1 Troop of Cavalry at Dundas.      |
| 1 Rifle Company at " "              | 1 Rifle Company at Gananoque.      |
| 1 Troop of Cavalry at Dundee.       | 1 Detachment of Lancers at Ottawa. |
| 1 " " at Lachute.                   | 1 Troop of Cavalry at Port Hope.   |
| 1 Rifle Company at Prescott.        | 1 " " at Farmersville.             |
| 1 " " at Lindsay.                   | 1 Rifle Company at Port Hope.      |
| 1 Troop of Cavalry at Yorkville.    |                                    |

The following Corps have been struck out of the Active Force during the year, viz :

|                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CLASS A.                              | 1 Troop of Cavalry at Dundee.    |
| Highland Rifle Company of Kingston.   | 1 Rifle Company at West Farnham. |
| 1 Rifle Company of London.            | 1 " " at Metcalfe.               |
| Rifle Company of Chatham.             | 1 " " at Belleville.             |
| Foot Artillery Company of Amherstburg | 1 " " at Orillia.                |
| CLASS B.                              | 1 " " at Grimsby.                |
| 1 Troop of Cavalry at Montreal.       |                                  |

The Corps struck out of Class A were replaced by others from Class B.

12. The Volunteer Force has at this moment gone through successfully the great difficulties attendant on first formation. It has maintained its efficiency under many trying circumstances, at considerable sacrifices of time and money on the part of both officers and men ; and its continuance as an efficient force for the public defence, and as a nucleus for the establishment, in time of danger, of a much larger body, must of course depend on the action of the Legislature of the country : but in considering the cost of the Force (moderate indeed as it is)

some persons may forget that its general extension throughout the Province has enabled it, whenever required, to perform the duties of a police force at the same time. And I confidently assert, that this system of organization is not only the most economical and popular which can be maintained, but is the only one in which a combination of Artillery, Cavalry and Riflemen can be organized, except at a very great increased expenditure.

I forward herewith a Return of the Active Force, Class A & B, shewing the number uniformed, armed, and effective at this date.

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*Sedentary Force.*

13: With regard to the recommendations for the greater efficiency of the Sedentary Militia which I had the honor to submit last year, I have nothing further to add to the general principles therein enumerated, viz. : that steps should be taken to provide for the drill of the Officers and the Armament of a portion of that Force. See articles 45 and 47 of my former Report.

I, however, consider it advisable to bring under Your Excellency's notice that there are in the Ordnance stores at Kingston for sale 1,400 suits of militia clothing for Infantry, at thirteen shillings sterling per suit, consisting of a coat and a pair of trowsers (there are also for sale in the said stores about 5000 forage caps, at two shillings sterling each), and if these articles were purchased by the Province and issued to those Battalions desirous of forming armed Flank Companies, it would be a sufficient encouragement to secure success.

The Flank Companies of Sedentary Militia thus clothed and armed with percussion muskets could be encamped with the Active Force in their respective Districts whenever camps might be formed, and the same advantages of exemption from Juries which are granted to the men of the Active Force should also be extended to the men who served in the Flank Companies.

I have no hesitation in saying that under these conditions there would be no difficulty in making a very fair commencement with the organization of Flank Companies of Sedentary Militia to the manifest advantage of that portion of the Force, for if this suggestion should be adopted thirty or forty Flank Companies could thus be clothed and armed.

14. With reference to article 46 of my last Report to Your Excellency, I still think it will be very desirable to form the Battalions of Sedentary Militia into Brigades so as to divide the labour of collecting the Annual Returns by making that duty in each Brigade to be performed in the first instance by a Major of Brigade who would collect and transmit the Returns to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the division or Military District.

15. With regard to the annual Muster this duty is viewed in a very different light in different portions of the Province.

In Upper Canada I believe I may justly say that there is a general disinclination to attend it. In Lower Canada the reverse of this holds good, at least in the rural parts of the country. In some measure this disinclination to attend muster in Upper Canada may be attributed to the circumstance of the general muster

being held on the Queen's Birthday which all classes of the population wish exclusively to keep as a holiday.

16. The number of Battalions in Upper Canada and Lower Canada whose Commanding Officers have not rendered their Annual Returns either this year or last, is set forth in the Returns appended to this Report by the Deputies Adjutant-General for Upper and Lower Canada. But certainly, whether it may be considered desirable in future years to continue the Annual Muster in Upper Canada or not, the transmission of the Annual Return by Officers Commanding Corps, and the correct division of the several Battalions of Sedentary Militia into Company limits, and the enrolment of the men of Companies, are points which cannot be dispensed with, and seem to require some more certain and summary way of procedure than is provided by the present Act, which requires the Adjutant-General to prosecute every Officer for non-compliance with the Law—a course which, if adopted, would in most cases end in that functionary being unable to obtain a conviction. I need scarcely point out the inconvenience and expense which would arise if the Adjutant-General is obliged to send to remote parts of the Province some person whom he delegates to carry on such prosecutions. In many instances the Annual Returns have not been transmitted by Officers commanding Battalions in consequence of the neglect of some of the Captains of Companies in not making out the Returns required by law.

17. With regard to the working of my own department I feel naturally great delicacy in offering suggestions which I consider may prove to be improvements. There certainly should be an Accountant appointed to the Department with a salary similar to that granted to Accountants by the Civil Service Bill. At present my chief Clerk performs both duties entirely to my satisfaction, but a portion of the pressure of the business and of responsibility which now devolve upon him should, I consider, be modified by leaving to him as Accountant the charge of the public accounts only.

I think also that if the department was placed on the same footing as that of the other branches of the public service, by having an officer placed under its head who, in the absence of the Adjutant-General either from duty, sickness, or other cause, would be duly authorized to sign money cheques, and to transact the business of the department in the Province generally, that great advantage would be gained by such an arrangement; but in making this suggestion I do so in the belief that whenever it may be deemed advisable to adopt it, it will be carried into effect without injury to the claims of any officer now holding office.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's consideration.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,

Adjutant-General.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Toronto, 31st December, 1857.

To His Excellency,  
The Right Honorable  
The Governor General,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Toronto

RETURN shewing the effective strength of the Active Militia Force in Canada, both of Class A and Class B.

LOWER CANADA, CLASS A.

| Posts.             | Corps.               | Officers Commanding.     | EFFECTIVE.            |      |         | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                          |    |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
|                    |                      |                          | Armed and Uniformed.  |      | Horses. |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    |                      |                          | Officers.             | Men. |         |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
| Quebec .....       | 1st Troop Cavalry .. | Major Jeffery .....      | 3                     | 50   | 53      | Lieut.-Col. Bell<br>[commanding.<br>Major Boomer<br>[commanding.<br>Lieut.-Col. Sewell<br>commands the whole<br>of the active force<br>at Quebec.                                 |    |
|                    | Field Battery .....  | Major Gannache .....     | 6                     | 71   | 60      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | Foot Artillery Com'y | Captain Lindsay .....    | 3                     | 50   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 1st Rifle Company .. | Captain Corneil .....    | 3                     | 65   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 2nd Rifle Company .. | Captain Burns .....      | 3                     | 70   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 3rd Rifle Company .. | Captain Byrne .....      | 3                     | 68   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
| Montreal .....     | 4th Rifle Company .. | Captain Bussièrès .....  | 6                     | 70   | ..      | Lieut.-Col. David<br>commanding.<br>Capt. Hogan com-<br>manding.<br>Lieut.-Col. Wily<br>commanding.<br>Lieut.-Col. Dyde<br>commands the whole<br>of the active force at Montreal. |    |
|                    | 1st Troop Cavalry .. | Captain Ogilvie .....    | 3                     | 40   | 40      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 2nd Troop Cavalry .. | Major Coursol .....      | 3                     | 50   | 53      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | Field Battery .....  | Captain Stevenson .....  | 8                     | 71   | 60      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | Foot Artillery Com'y | Captain Ramsay .....     | 4                     | 40   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 1st Rifle Company .. | Captain Evans .....      | 3                     | 70   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 2nd Rifle Company .. | Major Fletcher .....     | 4                     | 78   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 3rd Rifle Company .. | Captain May .....        | 3                     | 82   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 4th Rifle Company .. | Major Devlin .....       | 3                     | 76   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 5th Rifle Company .. | Captain Bartley .....    | 3                     | 82   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
| Three Rivers ..... | 6th Rifle Company .. | Captain Hill .....       | 3                     | 82   | ..      | Major Bellrose com-<br>manding.                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 8th Rifle Company .. | Captain Belle .....      | 3                     | 82   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | 9th Rifle Company .. | Captain Latour .....     | 3                     | 50   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | Highland Company ..  | Captain Macpherson ..... | 3                     | 63   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | Rifle Company .....  | Captain Hart .....       | 3                     | 31   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | St. Vincent de Paul  | Rifle Company .....      | Major Bellerose ..... | 6    | 52      |                                                                                                                                                                                   | .. |
|                    | St. Martin .....     | Rifle Company .....      | Captain Labaie .....  | 5    | 50      |                                                                                                                                                                                   | .. |
|                    | Notre Dame de la     |                          |                       |      |         |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    | Victoire .....       | Rifle Company .....      | Captain Dalairé ..... | 3    | 58      |                                                                                                                                                                                   | .. |
|                    | Megantic .....       | Rifle Company .....      | Captain Barwis .....  | 5    | 60      |                                                                                                                                                                                   | .. |
| Granby .....       | Rifle Company .....  | Captain Miller .....     | 3                     | 70   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
| Cookshire .....    | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Pope .....       | 3                     | 50   | 53      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
| St. Andrews .....  | Troop Cavalry .....  | Major Oswald .....       | 3                     | 50   | 53      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
| Sherbrooke .....   | Rifle Company .....  | Captain Ibbotson .....   | 3                     | 50   | ..      |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |
|                    |                      |                          | 107                   | 1781 | 372     |                                                                                                                                                                                   |    |

NOTE.—Lieut.-Col. Thorndike commands the Volunteer Artillery of Lower Canada.

RETURN shewing the effective strength of the Active Militia Force in Canada, both of Class A and Class B.

## UPPER CANADA, CLASS A.

| Posts.           | Corps.                             | Officers Commanding.  | EFFECTIVE.           |      |         | Remarks.                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                  |                                    |                       | Armed and Uniformed. |      | Horses. |                                                                     |
|                  |                                    |                       | Officers.            | Men. |         |                                                                     |
| Ottawa City...   | Field Battery .....                | Major Turner .....    | 9                    | 67   | 60      |                                                                     |
|                  | 1st Rifle Company..                | Captain Patterson ..  | 4                    | 70   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 2nd Rifle Company..                | Captain Turgeon ...   | 4                    | 72   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Cornwall .....   | Troop Cavalry .....                | Major Dickinson....   | 4                    | 45   | 49      |                                                                     |
|                  | Williamsburg ...                   | Rifle Company .....   | 3                    | 60   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Prescott.....    | Rifle Company.....                 | Lieut.-Col. Jessup .. | 5                    | 69   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Brockville ....  | Rifle Company.....                 | Major Smythe....      | 6                    | 67   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | Detachment of Foot Artillery ..... |                       |                      |      |         |                                                                     |
| Kingston .....   | Field Battery .....                | Lieut.-Col. Jackson . | 5                    | 71   | 60      | } Lieut.-Colonel Jackson commanding.                                |
|                  | Foot Artillery Com'y               | Captain Palmer ....   | 3                    | 50   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | Troop Cavalry .....                | Lieut.-Col. Strange.. | 6                    | 50   | 56      |                                                                     |
|                  | 1st Rifle Company..                | Major Shaw .....      | 3                    | 81   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 2nd Rifle Company..                | Major O'Reilly .....  | 3                    | 66   | ..      | } Lieut.-Col. Bourchier, Town Major of Kingston, com'ds these corps |
| Napanee .....    | Troop Cavalry .....                | Captain Swetman ..    | 5                    | 50   | 55      |                                                                     |
| Pictou .....     | Rifle Company .....                | Captain Webster ..    | 3                    | 62   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Brighton .....   | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Davidson ..   | 3                    | 53   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Cobourg .....    | Troop Cavalry .....                | Lieut.-Col. Boulton . | 4                    | 50   | 54      |                                                                     |
|                  | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Goodeve ...   | 3                    | 43   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Peterboro' ..... | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Scott.....    | 3                    | 50   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Toronto .....    | Field Battery .....                | Major Denison .....   | 6                    | 71   | 60      | } Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison commanding.                             |
|                  | Foot Artillery Com'y               | Major Denison .....   | 3                    | 50   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 1st Troop Cavalry..                | Captain Denison ..    | 3                    | 49   | 52      |                                                                     |
|                  | 2nd Troop Cavalry..                | Captain McLeod ...    | 3                    | 35   | 38      | } Lieut.-Col. MacDougall, Inspecting Field Officer, commanding.     |
|                  | 1st Rifle Company..                | Captain Brooke .....  | 4                    | 50   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 2nd Rifle Company..                | Captain Feehan .....  | 4                    | 70   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 3rd Rifle Company..                | Major Nickinson....   | 4                    | 63   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | Highland Company..                 | Captain Smith .....   | 3                    | 46   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Brampton .....   | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Wright .....  | 3                    | 52   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Barrie .....     | Rifle Company.....                 | Lieut.-Col. Durie...  | 4                    | 35   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Hamilton.....    | Field Battery.....                 | Major Booker .....    | 6                    | 69   | 60      | } Major Booker commanding.                                          |
|                  | Troop Cavalry .....                | Captain Bull.....     | 3                    | 50   | 53      |                                                                     |
|                  | 1st Rifle Company..                | Captain Gray.....     | 3                    | 47   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 2nd Rifle Company..                | Captain Samuel...     | 1                    | 59   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | Highland Company..                 | Captain McCuaig...    | 3                    | 50   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Dunville .....   | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Amsden....    | 3                    | 47   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Dundas .....     | Foot Artillery Com'y               | Lieut.-Col. Notman..  | 3                    | 50   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Guelph .....     | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Kingsmill ..  | 5                    | 51   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Galt .....       | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Mackenzie .   | 3                    | 57   | ..      |                                                                     |
| St. Catherines.. | Troop Cavalry .....                | Major Bate .....      | 3                    | 50   | 53      |                                                                     |
|                  | Rifle Company.....                 | Major Clarke.....     | 3                    | 60   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Paris .....      | Rifle Company.....                 | Major Macartney ...   | 4                    | 51   | ..      |                                                                     |
| Woodstock .....  | Rifle Company.....                 | Captain Carroll ....  | 4                    | 41   | ..      |                                                                     |
| London .....     | Field Battery .....                | Major Shanly.....     | 3                    | 69   | 60      | } Major Bruce, Ass. Gr. Mr. Gen. Mil., com'g.                       |
|                  | Troop Cavalry .....                | Captain Rivers.....   | 5                    | 46   | 51      |                                                                     |
|                  | Highland Rifle Co'y                | Captain Moffatt ..... | 3                    | 37   | ..      |                                                                     |
|                  | 2nd Rifle Company..                | Captain Hammond...    | 3                    | 51   | ..      |                                                                     |



RETURN shewing the effective strength of the Active Militia Force in Canada, both of Class A and Class B.

## UPPER CANADA, CLASS A—(Concluded.)

| Posts.         | Corps.              | Officers Commanding. | EFFECTIVE.           |      |         | Remarks.                       |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|---------|--------------------------------|
|                |                     |                      | Armed and Uniformed. |      | Horses. |                                |
|                |                     |                      | Officers.            | Men. |         |                                |
| St. Thomas.... | Troop Cavalry ..... | Captain Cole.....    | 3                    | 46   | 49      |                                |
| Sarnia .....   | Rifle Company ..... | Captain Stanton..... | 3                    | 34   | ..      |                                |
|                | Rifle Company.....  | Captain Vidal.....   | 4                    | 40   | ..      |                                |
| Sandwich ..... | Troop Cavalry ..... | Captain Wigle.....   | 3                    | 50   | 53      |                                |
|                |                     |                      | 184                  | 2652 | 863     |                                |
|                |                     |                      | 107                  | 1781 | 372     | Upper Canada.<br>Lower Canada. |
|                |                     |                      | *291                 | 4433 | 1255    | Total.                         |

\* This number includes all Supernumerary Officers.

NOTE.—The whole of the Armed Rifle Companies, Class A, are provided with the same amount of ammunition as that issued in the Regular Service, in addition to ten rounds of service ammunition per rifle, which is kept by the Captains of Companies as a reserve for any emergency on which they may be called out in aid of the Civil Power.

## CANADA, CLASS B.

| Posts.               | Corps.               | Officers Commanding.    | EFFECTIVE.           |      |         | Remarks.                                         |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                      |                         | Armed and Uniformed. |      | Horses. |                                                  |
|                      |                      |                         | Officers.            | Men. |         |                                                  |
| <i>Lower Canada.</i> |                      |                         |                      |      |         |                                                  |
| Quebec .....         | Foot Artillery Com'y | Captain McKay....       | 3                    | 44   | ..      | } Partially armed and<br>uniformed.              |
|                      | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Forsyth....     | 6                    | 20   | 27      |                                                  |
|                      | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Murphy .....    | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| Montreal .....       | Montreal Artillery.. | Lieut.-Col. Tylee ..... | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
|                      | Montreal Light Inf.  | Lieut.-Col. Dunkin..    | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| Lachute .....        | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Simpson .....   | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| <i>Upper Canada.</i> |                      |                         |                      |      |         |                                                  |
| Prescott.....        | Rifle Company.....   | Captain White .....     | 4                    | 35   | ..      | } Not yet organized.                             |
| Williamsburg ..      | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Brouse .....    | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| Kingston.....        | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Macnee....      | 3                    | 47   | ..      | } Not yet fully organized.                       |
| Loughborough ..      | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Wood .....      | 6                    | 45   | 51      |                                                  |
| Lindsay .....        | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Hudspeth..      | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| Toronto .....        | Rifle Company.....   | Major Campbell .....    | 4                    | 40   | ..      | } Not yet organized.                             |
| Dundas .....         | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Robertson..     | 3                    | 30   | 33      |                                                  |
| Markham .....        | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Button.....     | 3                    | 40   | 43      | } Recently authorized.<br>Not yet organized.     |
| Collingwood.....     | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Stephen .....   | 4                    | 38   | ..      |                                                  |
| Grimsby .....        | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Teeter.....     | 3                    | 50   | 53      | } Not yet fully uniformed.<br>Not yet organized. |
| Port Dover .....     | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Riddell....     | 3                    | 35   | ..      |                                                  |
| Gananoque .....      | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Kirker.....     | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| Ottawa .....         | Detachm't of Lancers | Lieut. Yielding.....    | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
| Port Hope.....       | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Smart.....      | 3                    | 42   | 45      | } Not yet fully uniformed.<br>Not yet organized. |
|                      | Rifle Company.....   | Captain Roche.....      | 3                    | 50   | ..      |                                                  |
| Farmersville .....   | Troop Cavalry .....  | Captain Morton .....    | ..                   | ..   | ..      |                                                  |
|                      |                      |                         | 48                   | 516  | 252     | Total.                                           |

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,  
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, Toronto, 31st December, 1857.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 4th February, 1858.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, requiring a Report on the state of the Sedentary Militia of Upper Canada, for the year 1857, similar to that furnished for the year 1856, I have the honor to enclose a detailed report on that force, shewing the number and strength of the battalions in the several military districts, and by which it appears there are now in Upper Canada 257 battalions, being an increase of 8 battalions within the year 1857.

Annual Returns have been received from 210 battalions, leaving 47 battalions to be accounted for; but of this number 29 battalions, principally newly formed, had not been organized in sufficient time to enable the Commanding Officers to make their Battalion Returns for 1857, and 3 battalions are as yet without officers, and consequently unorganized; so that there remain but 15 battalions which should have made Annual Returns, and which you will see is a great improvement on my Report of last year.

Several changes have occurred in commands of battalions, caused by deaths and transfers.

Such officers commanding battalions who have not complied with the Militia Law, by forwarding their Annual Returns, have been written to by me, under your directions, to assign their reasons for not having done so, and in many cases they have assigned for a reason, that some of the officers commanding companies have not furnished the Adjutant with the company return of their respective companies, and in some few instances the commanding officers confess themselves in fault, and express their intention of taking immediate steps to comply with the law.

Those officers commanding companies who have failed to make their returns, have also been written to, to give their reasons in writing to this Department, through their commanding officer, for such dereliction of duty, and most of them have done so satisfactorily, and some who have neglected to reply have been superseded.

I anticipate a very satisfactory return of the Upper Canada Sedentary Militia after the next annual muster.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

D. MACDONELL,  
Lieut. Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada.

Colonel the Baron de Rottenburg, C. B.,

Adjutant General of Militia,

&c., &c., &c.,

Toronto,

U. C.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.             | Commanding Officers.           | Officers. | Sergents. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.     |                            |                                          |                         |                               |                      | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
|                         |                                |           |           | 1st Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Ser-vice-men, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. |          |
|                         |                                |           |           | Unmarried.                              | Widowers without Children. | Married.                                 | Widowers with Children. |                               |                      |          |
| Staff                   | Colonel Commanding.            | ...       | ...       | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                      | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |          |
| Bentrew, 1st Battalion  | Major J. Bell                  | ...       | ...       | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                      | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |          |
| Lanark, 1st Battalion   | Lieutenant-Colonel A. McDonell | ...       | ...       | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                      | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |          |
| Carleton, 1st Battalion | C. S. Bellows                  | ...       | ...       | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                      | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |          |
| Russell, 1st Battalion  | H. Supple                      | ...       | ...       | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                      | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |          |
| Prescott, 1st Battalion | Honorable R. Matheson          | ...       | ...       | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                      | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |          |
| Total                   | 24 Battalions.                 | 595       | 426       | 4126                                    | 97                         | 4116                                     | 79                      | 2846                          | 11264                |          |

3 Companies not returned.  
No Return.

No Return—Lt. Colonel [Lang deceased.]

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.              | Staff                    | Commanding Officers.                   | Officers. | Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.      |                            |                                              |                         |                               |                            | Total Rank and File. | Remarks.                                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                          |                                        |           |            | 1st Class Service, men, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Service, vicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. |                            |                      |                                                               |
|                          |                          |                                        |           |            | Unmarried.                               | Widowers without Children. | Married.                                     | Widowers with Children. | Unmarried.                    | Widowers without Children. |                      |                                                               |
| Leeds,                   | Colonel Commanding       | Colonel A. McLean                      | 18        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | Assistant Adjutant Genl. | Major J. Macdonell                     | 27        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | Assistant Q. M. General  | Major A. Keefer                        | 22        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | Lieutenant-Colonel G. Sherwood         | 25        | 204        | 1                                        | 204                        | 60                                           | 502                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | No return.                                                    |
|                          | 2nd                      | J. S. Schofield                        | 18        | 183        | 2                                        | 184                        | 153                                          | 492                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | No return.                                                    |
|                          | 3rd                      | D. Jones                               | 20        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | No return.                                                    |
|                          | 4th                      | W. Brown                               | 24        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | No return.                                                    |
|                          | 5th                      | W. S. McDonald                         | 27        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | No return.                                                    |
|                          | 6th                      | W. Buel                                | 27        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | No return.                                                    |
| Brockville<br>Grenville, | 7th                      | W. Young                               | 37        | 292        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 8th                      | T. Kilborn                             | 30        | 202        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 9th                      | Lieutenant-Colonel Honorable J. Morris | 24        | 185        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Fraser        | 23        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 2nd                      | D. Jones                               | 29        | 316        | 2                                        | 323                        | 249                                          | 885                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  | Partially organized.—Lt. Col. appointed since [annual muster. |
|                          | 3rd                      | S. Fraser                              | 23        | 245        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 4th                      | M. McCargar                            | 21        | 182        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | A. Macdonell                           | 36        | 281        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 2nd                      | D. Robertson                           | 34        | 200        | 11                                       | 211                        | 110                                          | 657                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
| Dundas,                  | 3rd                      | E. Rouse                               | 30        | 160        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 4th                      | J. Rouse                               | 26        | 165        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | Lieutenant-Colonel R. McDonald         | 28        | 190        | 1                                        | 191                        | 157                                          | 559                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 2nd                      | G. Anderson                            | 36        | 214        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 3rd                      | E. G. S. Macdonald                     | 21        | 185        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 4th                      | W. Macdonell                           | 10        | 150        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | Lieutenant-Colonel D. McPherson        | 38        | 300        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 2nd                      | A. J. Macdonell                        | 30        | 343        | 1                                        | 344                        | 149                                          | 792                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 3rd                      | A. Cattermoch                          | 31        | 289        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
| Stormont,                | 4th                      | D. A. McDonald                         | 28        | 284        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | ...                                    | 15        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 2nd                      | ...                                    | 16        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
| Glengarry,               | 3rd                      | ...                                    | 21        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 4th                      | ...                                    | 20        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 1st Battalion            | ...                                    | 24        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
|                          | 2nd                      | ...                                    | 25        | ...        | ...                                      | ...                        | ...                                          | ...                     | ...                           | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |
| Total                    | 27 Battalions            | ...                                    | 747       | 478        | 4626                                     | 19                         | 4883                                         | 3040                    | 12120                         | ...                        | ...                  |                                                               |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.                  | Commanding Officers.                 | Officers. | Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.     |                            |                                         |                         |                               |                      | Total Rank and File. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
|                              |                                      |           |            | 1st Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. |                      |          |
|                              |                                      |           |            | Unmarried.                              | Widowers without Children. | Married.                                | Widowers with Children. |                               |                      |                      |          |
| Staff ...                    | Colonel A. Cameron.                  | ...       | ...        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | ...                  | ...      |
| Assistant Adjutant Gen'l.    | Major W. H. Griffin.                 | ...       | ...        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | ...                  | ...      |
| Assistant Q. M. General.     | Major J. Irwin.                      | ...       | ...        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 1st Battalion                | Lieutenant-Colonel W. Murray.        | 29        | 21         | 227                                     | 7                          | 178                                     | 22                      | 96                            | 530                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 2nd                          | E. Ketcheson.                        | 35        | 21         | 246                                     | 2                          | 290                                     | 2                       | 132                           | 672                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 3rd                          | J. Portt.                            | 34        | 30         | 307                                     | 1                          | 233                                     | 3                       | 239                           | 853                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 4th                          | R. McCamron.                         | 22        | 17         | 212                                     | ...                        | 173                                     | ...                     | 139                           | 611                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 5th                          | J. Ketcheson.                        | 20        | 17         | 124                                     | ...                        | 173                                     | ...                     | 115                           | 412                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 6th                          | S. Jolins.                           | 42        | 36         | 205                                     | 5                          | 391                                     | 6                       | 125                           | 730                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 7th                          | B. C. Johns.                         | 43        | 30         | 235                                     | 1                          | 341                                     | 6                       | 163                           | 746                  | ...                  | ...      |
| Prince Edward, 1st Battalion | Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dringman.      | 33        | 30         | 246                                     | ...                        | 345                                     | ...                     | 135                           | 509                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 2nd                          | J. Peterson.                         | 36        | 21         | 162                                     | ...                        | 235                                     | ...                     | 111                           | 484                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 3rd                          | J. Peterson.                         | 37        | 17         | 192                                     | ...                        | 191                                     | ...                     | 114                           | 509                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 4th                          | A. R. Dougall.                       | 37        | 30         | 273                                     | ...                        | 342                                     | ...                     | 924                           | 850                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 5th                          | A. R. Dougall.                       | 30        | 27         | 385                                     | ...                        | 378                                     | ...                     | 115                           | 743                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 6th                          | Lieutenant-Colonel H. Smith, junior. | 28        | 23         | 207                                     | ...                        | 372                                     | ...                     | 120                           | 598                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 1st Battalion                | P. Ashley.                           | 33        | 23         | 211                                     | ...                        | 163                                     | ...                     | 4                             | 680                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 2nd                          | L. A. Harper.                        | 35        | 22         | 251                                     | ...                        | 226                                     | ...                     | 180                           | 690                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 3rd                          | C. J. Herchner.                      | 20        | 23         | 176                                     | ...                        | 200                                     | ...                     | 131                           | 593                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 4th                          | C. J. Grant.                         | 30        | 23         | 189                                     | ...                        | 150                                     | ...                     | 165                           | 680                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 5th                          | Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Campbell.   | 33        | 25         | 272                                     | ...                        | 273                                     | ...                     | 185                           | 697                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 6th                          | C. H. Dector.                        | 33        | 25         | 272                                     | ...                        | 272                                     | ...                     | 185                           | 697                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 1st Battalion                | Lieutenant-Colonel M. Asseltine.     | 40        | 28         | 367                                     | ...                        | 372                                     | ...                     | 4                             | 886                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 2nd                          | S. Clark.                            | 27        | 21         | 338                                     | ...                        | 40                                      | ...                     | 179                           | 770                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 3rd                          | J. Hutchins.                         | 16        | 21         | 102                                     | ...                        | 68                                      | ...                     | 11                            | 219                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 4th                          | J. Asseltine.                        | 32        | 26         | 306                                     | ...                        | 289                                     | ...                     | 151                           | 660                  | ...                  | ...      |
| 1st Battalion                | Lieutenant-Colonel S. Barlett.       | 39        | 39         | 329                                     | ...                        | 501                                     | ...                     | 171                           | 1011                 | ...                  | ...      |
| Total..... 24 Battalions     |                                      | 743       | 572        | 5438                                    | 77                         | 6106                                    | 89                      | 3472                          | 15192                | ...                  | ...      |

1 Company not returned.

1 Company not returned.

Annual return made by Lt.-Col. A. J. Macdonell.

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.               | Commanding Officers.                   | Officers.                       | Sergents. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.           |                                                |          |                               |                                  |            | Total Rank and File. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|
|                           |                                        |                                 |           | 1st Class Ser-<br>vicemen, 18 but<br>under 40 | 2nd Class Ser-<br>vicemen, 18 but<br>under 40. | Married. | Widowers<br>with<br>Children. | Reserve men, 40 but<br>under 60. | Unmarried. |  |  | Widowers without children. |
| Victoria,<br>Durham,      | Colonel Commanding.....                | Colonel Hon. G. S. Boulton      | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | Staff... { Assistant Adjutant General. | Major R. D. Chatterton.         | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | Assistant Q. M. General.               | Major A. A. Burnham.            | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 1st Battalion.....                     | Lieutenant-Colonel E. Davidson. | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 2nd " ".....                           | A. Logie.                       | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 3rd " ".....                           | S. Davidson.                    | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 4th " ".....                           | Lieutenant-Colonel W. Wallis.   | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
| Peterborough,             | 1st Battalion.....                     | A. Wilmot.                      | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 2nd " ".....                           | E. Cubitt.                      | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 3rd " ".....                           | J. Thompson.                    | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 4th " ".....                           | A. Preston.                     | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 5th " ".....                           | G. H. Grierson.                 | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 6th " ".....                           | G. C. Ward.                     | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 7th " ".....                           | Lieutenant-Colonel A. McDonell. | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
| Northumberland,           | 1st " ".....                           | A. Sackland.                    | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 2nd " ".....                           | E. Wilmore.                     | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 3rd " ".....                           | R. Wallis.                      | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 4th " ".....                           | L. V. Murphy.                   | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
|                           | 5th " ".....                           | Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Ford.  | ...       | ...                                           | ...                                            | ...      | ...                           | ...                              | ...        | ...                  |          |
| Total, 22 Battalions..... | ...                                    | ...                             | 612       | 5170                                          | 6108                                           | 70       | 3651                          | 16089                            |            |                      |          |

Return defective.  
1 Compy not returned.  
4 Compy's not returned.

New Bat'n, not organ'd.

1 Compy not returned.  
But partially organiz'd.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.                                                                            | Commanding Officers.                             | Officers. | Sergants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.   |                            |                                       |                         |                               |      | Total Rank and File. | Remarks.                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                  |           |           | 1st Class Servicemen 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve Men, 40 but under 60. |      |                      |                                                                        |
|                                                                                        |                                                  |           |           | Unmarried.                            | Widowers without Children. | Married.                              | Widowers with Children. |                               |      |                      |                                                                        |
| Staff ...<br>Simcoe,<br>1st Battalion<br>2nd<br>3rd<br>4th<br>5th<br>6th<br>7th<br>8th | Colonel E. W. Thomson                            | ...       | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | Assistant Adjutant General<br>Major E. C. Fisher | ...       | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | Assistant Q. M. General<br>T. G. Hurd            | 23        | 21        | 206                                   | 1                          | 205                                   | 1                       | 206                           | 54   | 467                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | Lieutenant-Colonel E. Steele                     | 38        | 24        | 220                                   | 1                          | 218                                   | 1                       | 220                           | 164  | 604                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " J. Manning                                     | ...       | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " J. Rose                                        | 36        | 24        | 249                                   | ...                        | 165                                   | ...                     | 122                           | 122  | 536                  | Not organized.<br>2 Companies not re-<br>turned.                       |
|                                                                                        | " T. Lloyd                                       | 29        | 94        | 238                                   | 1                          | 260                                   | ...                     | 274                           | 274  | 768                  | Partially organized —<br>Lieut.-Col. appointed<br>since annual muster. |
|                                                                                        | " J. McWart                                      | 31        | 27        | 166                                   | 2                          | 284                                   | ...                     | 148                           | 148  | 498                  | Not organized at time of<br>annual muster.                             |
|                                                                                        | " B. Ross                                        | 30        | 8         | 84                                    | ...                        | 126                                   | ...                     | 43                            | 43   | 255                  | No return.                                                             |
|                                                                                        | " G. McManus                                     | 35        | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
| Peel,<br>1st Battalion<br>2nd<br>3rd<br>4th<br>5th<br>6th<br>7th<br>8th                | Lieutenant-Colonel W. Thompson                   | 32        | 11        | 181                                   | 25                         | 161                                   | ...                     | 184                           | 184  | 505                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " W. Brdsall                                     | 16        | 15        | 140                                   | 2                          | 141                                   | ...                     | 65                            | 65   | 353                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " S. Price                                       | 25        | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " D. Switzer                                     | 27        | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " C. Mitchell                                    | 33        | 23        | 201                                   | 4                          | 160                                   | ...                     | 112                           | 100  | 541                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " J. Lynch                                       | 32        | 21        | 319                                   | 1                          | 263                                   | ...                     | 136                           | 479  | 723                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " J. Campbell                                    | 36        | 33        | 318                                   | 1                          | 172                                   | ...                     | 149                           | 149  | 689                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " A. Baldwin                                     | 30        | ...       | ...                                   | ...                        | ...                                   | ...                     | ...                           | ...  | ...                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Gamble                  | 26        | 13        | 350                                   | 5                          | 406                                   | ...                     | 260                           | 1028 | 1028                 | 1 Company not returned                                                 |
|                                                                                        | " G. Hamilton                                    | 27        | 8         | 292                                   | 3                          | 215                                   | ...                     | 108                           | 617  | 617                  | 2 Companies not re-<br>turned.                                         |
| York,<br>1st Battalion<br>2nd<br>3rd<br>4th<br>5th<br>6th<br>7th<br>8th                | " F. Boyd                                        | 25        | 8         | 298                                   | 2                          | 320                                   | ...                     | 178                           | 801  | 801                  | 2 Companies not re-<br>turned.                                         |
|                                                                                        | " W. Crookshank                                  | 24        | 17        | 311                                   | ...                        | 221                                   | ...                     | 109                           | 647  | 647                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " D. Bridgford                                   | 35        | 28        | 445                                   | ...                        | 474                                   | ...                     | 215                           | 1163 | 1163                 | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " W. H. Bressford                                | 26        | 12        | 279                                   | 2                          | 308                                   | ...                     | 65                            | 656  | 656                  | ...                                                                    |
|                                                                                        | " R. T. Wilson                                   | 22        | 16        | 229                                   | 2                          | 266                                   | ...                     | 192                           | 691  | 691                  | ...                                                                    |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 5, UPPER CANADA.—Concluded.

| Battalions.              | Commanding Officers.            | Number of Militiamen of each Class.    |                            |                                        |                         |                            |          |                         |                               |                      |  | Remarks.                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
|                          |                                 | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         | Widowers without Children. | Married. | Widowers with Children. | Reserve Men, 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. |  |                          |
|                          |                                 | Unmarried.                             | Widowers without Children. | Unmarried.                             | Widowers with Children. |                            |          |                         |                               |                      |  |                          |
|                          |                                 | Officers.                              | Sergants.                  |                                        |                         |                            |          |                         |                               |                      |  |                          |
| 96th Battalion           | Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Payson | 19                                     | 14                         | 161                                    | 1                       | 208                        | 2        | 118                     | 490                           |                      |  |                          |
| 106th "                  | T. Fisher                       | 27                                     | 4                          | 256                                    | 1                       | 275                        | 2        | 145                     | 647                           |                      |  |                          |
| 114th "                  | A. Arnold                       | 21                                     | 4                          | 146                                    | ...                     | 148                        | 4        | 39                      | 337                           |                      |  | 1 Company not returned   |
| Ontario, 1st Battalion   | Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Warren | 32                                     | 30                         | 353                                    | ...                     | 330                        | 3        | 213                     | 879                           |                      |  | 4 Companies not returned |
| "                        | J. Burns                        | 23                                     | 11                         | 123                                    | ...                     | 165                        | ...      | 97                      | 385                           |                      |  | 1 Company not returned   |
| 3rd "                    | "                               |                                        |                            |                                        | 2                       | 81                         | ...      | 74                      | 262                           |                      |  |                          |
| 4th "                    | P. F. Whitney                   | 17                                     | 4                          | 105                                    | ...                     | 126                        | ...      | 115                     | 395                           |                      |  |                          |
| "                        | E. Birrell                      | 20                                     | 9                          | 153                                    | ...                     | 233                        | ...      | 233                     | 999                           |                      |  |                          |
| 5th "                    | P. A. Hurd                      | 22                                     | 38                         | 332                                    | ...                     | 431                        | 3        | 196                     | 868                           |                      |  |                          |
| 6th "                    | B. Plank                        | 14                                     | 10                         | 240                                    | ...                     | 369                        | 3        | 143                     | 575                           |                      |  |                          |
| 7th "                    | J. Vrooman                      | 14                                     | 16                         | 221                                    | ...                     | 207                        | 3        | 117                     | 522                           |                      |  |                          |
| 8th "                    | P. Cameron                      | 17                                     | 3                          | 171                                    | ...                     | 229                        | 5        | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  |                          |
| Toronto, 1st "           | Lieutenant-Colonel G. Duggan    | 35                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  |                          |
| 2nd "                    | Hon. R. Baldwin, C. B.          | 2                                      | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  | No return.               |
| 3rd "                    | "                               | 2                                      | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  | Not organized.           |
| 4th "                    | "                               | 2                                      | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  | Incomplete.              |
| "                        | W. B. Jarvis                    | 20                                     | 3                          | 480                                    | ...                     | 81                         | 60       | 314                     | 1421                          |                      |  | 5 Companies not returned |
| "                        | R. L. Denison                   | 35                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | 88                         | ...      | 71                      | 320                           |                      |  | No return.               |
| 5th "                    | "                               | 25                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  | No return.               |
| 6th "                    | W. A. Campbell                  | 23                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  | No Return.               |
| 7th "                    | L. Moffatt                      | 23                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  |                          |
| "                        | G. Garnett                      | 37                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                        | ...      | ...                     | ...                           |                      |  |                          |
| Total.....41 Battalions. |                                 | 1061                                   | 478                        | 7515                                   | 149                     | 7791                       | 155      | 4501                    | 20111                         |                      |  |                          |



SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6, UPPER CANADA.

| BATTALIONS.                                                                                                             | Commanding Officers.                                                 | Officers.                                                               | Sergents. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.    |                            |                                        |                         |                              | Total Rank and File. | Remarks.                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                         |                                                                      |                                                                         |           | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve Men 40 but under 60. |                      |                                                        |
|                                                                                                                         |                                                                      |                                                                         |           | Unmarried.                             | Widowers without Children. | Married.                               | Widowers with Children. |                              |                      |                                                        |
| Staff... {<br>Col. Commanding...<br>Assistant Adjutant General...<br>Assistant Q. M. General...<br>Huron, 1st Battalion | Colonel J. Webster<br>Major A. Smith<br>Lieutenant-Colonel D. Lizars | 24<br>7<br>17<br>21<br>16<br>23<br>23<br>1<br>22<br>36<br>29<br>26<br>1 | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.<br>Partially organized.<br>Do<br>No Return. |
| Huron, 2nd Battalion                                                                                                    | "                                                                    | 24                                                                      | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Huron, 3rd Battalion                                                                                                    | "                                                                    | 7                                                                       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Huron, 4th Battalion                                                                                                    | J. Dickson                                                           | 17                                                                      | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Huron, 5th Battalion                                                                                                    | M. Hamilton                                                          | 21                                                                      | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Huron, 6th Battalion                                                                                                    | E. Bell                                                              | 16                                                                      | 3         | 250                                    | 218                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Huron, 7th Battalion                                                                                                    | J. Hodgins                                                           | 23                                                                      | 21        | 269                                    | 230                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Huron, 8th Battalion                                                                                                    | J. Galt                                                              | 1                                                                       | 11        | 129                                    | 154                        | 365                                    | 78                      | 209                          | 623                  | No Return.                                             |
| Perrin, 1st Battalion                                                                                                   | C. L. Van Egmond                                                     | 22                                                                      | 11        | 129                                    | 154                        | 365                                    | 78                      | 209                          | 623                  | No Return.                                             |
| Perrin, 2nd Battalion                                                                                                   | Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. W. Daly                                     | 36                                                                      | 30        | 311                                    | 270                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Perrin, 3rd Battalion                                                                                                   | T. W. Robinson                                                       | 29                                                                      | 21        | 161                                    | 161                        | 322                                    | 87                      | 209                          | 623                  | No Return.                                             |
| Perrin, 4th Battalion                                                                                                   | J. Sparling                                                          | 26                                                                      | 21        | 226                                    | 317                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Perrin, 5th Battalion                                                                                                   | J. Hicks                                                             | 1                                                                       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Perrin, 6th Battalion                                                                                                   | "                                                                    | 1                                                                       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Bruce, 1st Battalion                                                                                                    | R. Donkin                                                            | 28                                                                      | 18        | 224                                    | 308                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Bruce, 2nd Battalion                                                                                                    | C. Burrows                                                           | 20                                                                      | 21        | 227                                    | 322                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Bruce, 3rd Battalion                                                                                                    | Lieutenant-Colonel F. Clark                                          | 21                                                                      | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Bruce, 4th Battalion                                                                                                    | A. M. McGregor                                                       | 1                                                                       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Bruce, 5th Battalion                                                                                                    | F. M. Burford                                                        | 17                                                                      | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Bruce, 6th Battalion                                                                                                    | J. Valentine                                                         | 23                                                                      | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                          | ...                  | No Return.                                             |
| Waterloo, 1st Battalion                                                                                                 | R. Ross                                                              | 25                                                                      | 21        | 368                                    | 436                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Waterloo, 2nd Battalion                                                                                                 | J. Walker                                                            | 23                                                                      | 21        | 368                                    | 436                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Waterloo, 3rd Battalion                                                                                                 | Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rich                                           | 31                                                                      | 2         | 397                                    | 397                        | 600                                    | 132                     | 295                          | 754                  | No Return.                                             |
| Waterloo, 4th Battalion                                                                                                 | G. Davidson                                                          | 20                                                                      | 10        | 135                                    | 261                        | 528                                    | 128                     | 155                          | 683                  | No Return.                                             |
| Waterloo, 5th Battalion                                                                                                 | L. Ferrie                                                            | 15                                                                      | 14        | 231                                    | 282                        | 528                                    | 128                     | 155                          | 683                  | No Return.                                             |
| Waterloo, 6th Battalion                                                                                                 | W. Scott                                                             | 30                                                                      | 14        | 231                                    | 282                        | 528                                    | 128                     | 155                          | 683                  | No Return.                                             |
|                                                                                                                         | H. Munro                                                             | 18                                                                      | 15        | 239                                    | 395                        | 528                                    | 128                     | 155                          | 683                  | No Return.                                             |
|                                                                                                                         | J. Thomson                                                           | 26                                                                      | ...       | 202                                    | 305                        | 528                                    | 128                     | 155                          | 683                  | No Return.                                             |

SEDENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6, UPPER CANADA.—(Concluded.)

| Battalions.                | Commanding Officers.           | Officers. | Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.    |                            |                                        |                         |                              |                      | Remarks.                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                            |                                |           |            | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve Men 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. |                                         |
|                            |                                |           |            | Unmarried.                             | Widowers without Children. | Married.                               | Widowers with Children. |                              |                      |                                         |
| Wellington, 1st Battalion  | Lieutenant-Colonel T. Saunders | 86        | 8          | 436                                    | 1                          | 514                                    | 6                       | 310                          | 1276                 |                                         |
| 2nd "                      | G. J. Grange                   | 17        | 8          | 259                                    | ..                         | 248                                    | 4                       | 314                          | 775                  |                                         |
| 3rd "                      | A. Drysdale                    | 14        | 13         | 195                                    | ..                         | 210                                    | ..                      | 127                          | 472                  |                                         |
| 4th "                      | A. J. Ferguson                 | 19        | 13         | 203                                    | ..                         | 233                                    | ..                      | 138                          | 574                  |                                         |
| 5th "                      | J. Graham                      | 23        | 13         | 217                                    | 1                          | 215                                    | ..                      | 212                          | 645                  |                                         |
| 6th "                      | A. D. Ferrier                  | 35        | ..         | 363                                    | ..                         | 391                                    | ..                      | 250                          | 1006                 |                                         |
| 7th "                      | "                              | ..        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Not organized at time of Annual Muster. |
| 8th "                      | J. Wilton                      | 21        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 9th "                      | "                              | ..        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| Grey, 1st Battalion        | A. Harrison                    | 43        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | New Battalion.                          |
| 2nd "                      | G. Brown                       | 37        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 3rd "                      | T. Gordon                      | 1         | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 4th "                      | G. J. Gale                     | 1         | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 5th "                      | W. Watson                      | 29        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 6th "                      | "                              | ..        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 7th "                      | Sir James D. H. Hay, Bart.     | 1         | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| 7th "                      | W. Hamilton                    | 24        | ..         | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                   | Do                                      |
| Total...42 Battalions..... |                                | 821       | 260        | 4962                                   | 15                         | 6017                                   | 45                      | 3692                         | 14731                |                                         |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.              | Commanding Officers.                      | Officers. | Sergents. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.    |                           |                                        |                    |                               |                      | Total Rank and File. | Remarks.                |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
|                          |                                           |           |           | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                           | 2nd Class Servicemen, 40 but under 60. |                    | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. |                      |                         |
|                          |                                           |           |           | Unmarried.                             | Widowers (with children). | Married.                               | Widowers Children. |                               |                      |                      |                         |
| Staff ...                | Colonel Commanding                        | ...       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                       | ...                                    | ...                | ...                           | ...                  | ...                  |                         |
| Haldimand, 1st Battalion | Colonel Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab, Bart       | ...       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                       | ...                                    | ...                | ...                           | ...                  | ...                  |                         |
| 2nd " "                  | Major J. T. Gilkison                      | 23        | 18        | 150                                    | 1                         | 202                                    | 4                  | 75                            | 441                  |                      |                         |
| 3rd " "                  | Assist. Qr. Mr. General J. W. O. Clark    | 32        | 18        | 188                                    | 1                         | 332                                    | 4                  | 150                           | 703                  |                      |                         |
| 4th " "                  | Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Farrell          | 42        | 21        | 497                                    | 5                         | 408                                    | 3                  | 297                           | 1210                 |                      |                         |
| Lincoln, 1st Battalion   | " " C. Young                              | 23        | 20        | 250                                    | 1                         | 214                                    | 1                  | 160                           | 635                  |                      |                         |
| 2nd " "                  | " " G. B. Hall                            | 34        | 22        | 155                                    | 6                         | 165                                    | 4                  | 161                           | 491                  |                      |                         |
| 3rd " "                  | " " J. Clement                            | 34        | 22        | 179                                    | ...                       | 159                                    | ...                | 78                            | 416                  |                      |                         |
| 4th " "                  | " " E. S. Adams                           | 20        | 18        | 349                                    | ...                       | 287                                    | 3                  | 131                           | 770                  |                      |                         |
| 5th " "                  | " " A. Simmerman                          | 34        | 27        | 340                                    | 4                         | 327                                    | 2                  | 190                           | 835                  |                      |                         |
| Welland, 1st Battalion   | " " R. Macdonald                          | 37        | 30        | 269                                    | 5                         | 280                                    | 2                  | 201                           | 767                  |                      |                         |
| 2nd " "                  | Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Street           | 37        | 24        | 290                                    | 4                         | 291                                    | 2                  | 190                           | 817                  |                      |                         |
| 3rd " "                  | " " D. Davis                              | 29        | 23        | 316                                    | 2                         | 291                                    | 3                  | 210                           | 807                  |                      |                         |
| Wentworth, 1st Battalion | Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. N. MacNab, Bart | 38        | 31        | 256                                    | 2                         | 256                                    | 6                  | 146                           | 659                  |                      |                         |
| 2nd " "                  | " " M. Atkman                             | 35        | 30        | 454                                    | 2                         | 462                                    | 2                  | 182                           | 1659                 |                      |                         |
| 3rd " "                  | " " D. Lewis                              | 28        | 22        | 276                                    | 24                        | 274                                    | 8                  | 145                           | 500                  |                      |                         |
| 4th " "                  | " " J. Hamilton                           | 33        | 23        | 203                                    | 87                        | 102                                    | 16                 | 924                           | 1076                 |                      |                         |
| 5th " "                  | " " G. B. Rousseaux                       | 35        | 24        | 186                                    | ...                       | 183                                    | ...                | 114                           | 438                  |                      |                         |
| 6th " "                  | " " P. Carroll                            | 34        | 21        | 311                                    | 1                         | 268                                    | 1                  | 155                           | 796                  |                      |                         |
| 7th " "                  | " " M. O'Reilly                           | 34        | 17        | 378                                    | ...                       | 300                                    | 4                  | 247                           | 929                  |                      |                         |
| 8th " "                  | " " M. O'Reilly                           | 34        | 17        | 286                                    | ...                       | 644                                    | 11                 | 151                           | 1092                 |                      |                         |
| Halton, 1st Battalion    | Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Chisholm         | 27        | 17        | 256                                    | ...                       | 206                                    | 1                  | 74                            | 451                  |                      | Partially organized.    |
| 2nd " "                  | " " H. Smith                              | 21        | 12        | 180                                    | ...                       | 229                                    | 3                  | 90                            | 604                  |                      | 1 Company not returned. |
| 3rd " "                  | " " G. Brown                              | 26        | 19        | 273                                    | ...                       | 160                                    | 1                  | 222                           | 614                  |                      |                         |
| 4th " "                  | " " W. Clay                               | 29        | 24        | 231                                    | 10                        | 160                                    | 1                  | 78                            | 350                  |                      |                         |
| 5th " "                  | " " A. McNaughton                         | 14        | 15        | 141                                    | 1                         | 131                                    | ...                | 134                           | 350                  |                      |                         |
| 6th " "                  | " " A. Sproat                             | 23        | 13        | 282                                    | 1                         | 230                                    | 2                  | 134                           | 649                  |                      |                         |
| Total..... 26 Battalions |                                           | 787       | 487       | 6521                                   | 151                       | 7015                                   | 89                 | 4070                          | 17846                |                      |                         |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 8, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.               | Commanding Officers.             | Officers. | Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.     |                            |                                         |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. | Remarks.                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           |                                  |           |            | 1st Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Service-men, 15 but under 40. |                         |                               |                      |                                                                                                                |
|                           |                                  |           |            | Unmarried.                              | Widowers without Children. | Unmarried.                              | Widowers with Children. |                               |                      |                                                                                                                |
| Staff ...                 | Colonel J. B. Askin              | ...       | ...        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| Middlesex, 2nd Battalion. | Major H. Beckenize               | 32        | 29         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 1314                          | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 3rd                       | H. Bruce                         | 20        | 17         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 367                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 4th                       | "                                | 36        | 30         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 317                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 5th                       | "                                | 28        | 20         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 686                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 6th                       | "                                | 27        | 11         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 344                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 7th                       | "                                | 28        | 14         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 1974                          | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 8th                       | "                                | 22        | 13         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 380                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 9th                       | "                                | 24        | 16         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 444                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 1st Battalion             | Lieutenant-Colonel J. Scatcherd  | 35        | 29         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 183                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 2nd                       | "                                | 35        | 27         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 321                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 3rd                       | "                                | 36        | 21         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 178                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 4th                       | "                                | 34        | 24         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 770                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 5th                       | "                                | 32        | 23         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 826                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 6th                       | "                                | 34        | 21         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 916                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 7th                       | "                                | 32        | 25         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 1165                          | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 8th                       | "                                | 32        | 27         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 977                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 9th                       | "                                | 17        | 11         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 914                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 1st Battalion             | Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wallace    | 43        | 31         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 332                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 2nd                       | "                                | 39        | 31         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 1134                          | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 3rd                       | "                                | 17        | 17         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 151                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 4th                       | "                                | 33        | 21         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 736                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 5th                       | "                                | 33        | 17         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 686                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 6th                       | "                                | 24        | 24         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 931                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 7th                       | "                                | 34        | 24         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 931                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 8th                       | "                                | 34        | 24         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 1031                          | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 9th                       | "                                | 33        | 9          | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 578                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 1st Battalion             | Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Gilbert | 33        | 18         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 82                            | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 2nd                       | "                                | 35        | 20         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 44                            | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 3rd                       | "                                | 35        | 29         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 98                            | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 4th                       | "                                | 30        | 16         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 226                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 5th                       | "                                | 34        | 19         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 109                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 6th                       | "                                | 34        | 105        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 69                            | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 7th                       | "                                | 36        | 25         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 324                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 8th                       | "                                | 35        | 25         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 141                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 9th                       | "                                | 35        | 12         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 768                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 1st Battalion             | Lieutenant-Colonel W. Muirhead   | 23        | 9          | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 213                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 2nd                       | "                                | 28        | 24         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 511                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 3rd                       | "                                | 30        | 11         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 181                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 4th                       | "                                | 30        | 24         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 171                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 5th                       | "                                | 35        | 11         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 620                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 6th                       | "                                | 35        | 22         | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 218                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 7th                       | "                                | 23        | 336        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 225                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 8th                       | "                                | 23        | 336        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 251                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| 9th                       | "                                | 23        | 336        | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                     | ...                     | 385                           | ...                  |                                                                                                                |
| Total                     | G. Yonell                        | 986       | 680        | 9053                                    | 64                         | 10578                                   | 100                     | 6026                          | 25821                | 1 Company not returned. No return. No return. Companies not returned. Partially organized since annual muster. |

SEMENTARY MILITIA—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9, UPPER CANADA.

| Battalions.            | Commanding Officers.                                                                              | Officers. | Sergents. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.    |                            |                                        |                         |                               |                      | Remarks. |      |      |     |     |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------|------|------|-----|-----|
|                        |                                                                                                   |           |           | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 40 but under 60. |                         | Reserve Men, 40 but under 60. | Total Rank and File. |          |      |      |     |     |
|                        |                                                                                                   |           |           | Unmarried.                             | Widowers without Children. | Married.                               | Widowers with Children. |                               |                      |          |      |      |     |     |
| Staff                  | { Colonel A. Rankin<br>Assist. Adjutant-General<br>Major P. J. Salter.                            | ...       | ...       | ...                                    | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | ...      | ...  |      |     |     |
| Essex,                 | { 1st Battalion<br>2nd "<br>3rd "                                                                 | 1         | 18        | 27                                     | 312                        | 133                                    | 5                       | 4                             | ...                  | 214      | 225  | 63   | 903 | ... |
| Kent,                  | { 4th Battalion<br>1st Battalion<br>2nd "<br>3rd "<br>4th "<br>5th "<br>6th "                     | 33        | 30        | 27                                     | 404                        | 128                                    | 1                       | 1                             | ...                  | 214      | 142  | 1    | 597 | ... |
| Chatham Battalion      | { Lieutenant-Colonel<br>G. Duck<br>H. Toll<br>D. McGregor<br>W. A. McCrea<br>Y. Bell<br>J. Smith  | 19        | 7         | 12                                     | 184                        | 92                                     | 10                      | 1                             | ...                  | 184      | 131  | 9    | 407 | ... |
| Lambton, 1st Battalion | { Lieutenant-Colonel<br>G. P. Berry<br>A. P. Poulmih<br>A. Sinclair<br>R. F. Patchorn<br>H. Glass | 15        | 12        | 12                                     | 202                        | 123                                    | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | 202      | 109  | 1    | 319 | ... |
| 2nd                    | ...                                                                                               | 18        | 15        | 15                                     | 218                        | 121                                    | 4                       | 2                             | ...                  | 166      | 160  | 2    | 529 | ... |
| 4th                    | ...                                                                                               | 22        | 20        | 21                                     | 212                        | 112                                    | 2                       | 2                             | ...                  | 176      | 99   | 2    | 548 | ... |
| 5th                    | ...                                                                                               | 30        | 27        | 27                                     | 362                        | 112                                    | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | 336      | 216  | 7    | 920 | ... |
| 6th                    | ...                                                                                               | 30        | 24        | 24                                     | 270                        | 112                                    | ...                     | ...                           | ...                  | 347      | 216  | 1    | 834 | ... |
| Total...16 Battalions  | ...                                                                                               | 360       | 253       | 2985                                   | 28                         | 51                                     | 2000                    | 8237                          | ...                  | 3173     | 2000 | 8237 | ... | ... |

Not organized—Lieut.-Col. appointed since Annual Muster.

No Return.

RECAPITULATION  
OF THE SEDENTARY MILITIA OF UPPER CANADA, FOR 1857.

| Military District. | Number of Battalions. | Staff of Military Districts. | Battalion Officers. | Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.    |                            |                                        |                         |                             |                       | Total of all Ranks. |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
|                    |                       |                              |                     |            | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve Men 40 but under 60 | Rank and File (Total) |                     |
|                    |                       |                              |                     |            | Unmarried.                             | Widowers without Children. | Married.                               | Widowers with Children. |                             |                       |                     |
| No. 1              | 24                    | 3                            | 595                 | 426        | 4126                                   | 97                         | 4116                                   | 79                      | 2846                        | 11264                 | 12298               |
| " 2                | 27                    | 3                            | 747                 | 478        | 4626                                   | 19                         | 4383                                   | 52                      | 3040                        | 12120                 | 13348               |
| " 3                | 24                    | 3                            | 745                 | 572        | 5433                                   | 77                         | 6106                                   | 99                      | 3472                        | 15192                 | 16510               |
| " 4                | 22                    | 3                            | 612                 | 531        | 5170                                   | 90                         | 6108                                   | 70                      | 2651                        | 15089                 | 16035               |
| " 5                | 41                    | 3                            | 1061                | 478        | 7515                                   | 149                        | 7791                                   | 155                     | 4501                        | 20111                 | 21653               |
| " 6                | 42                    | 3                            | 821                 | 260        | 4962                                   | 15                         | 6017                                   | 45                      | 3692                        | 14731                 | 15815               |
| " 7                | 26                    | 3                            | 787                 | 437        | 6521                                   | 151                        | 7015                                   | 89                      | 4070                        | 17846                 | 19123               |
| " 8                | 35                    | 3                            | 986                 | 630        | 9053                                   | 64                         | 10578                                  | 100                     | 6026                        | 25821                 | 27440               |
| " 9                | 16                    | 3                            | 360                 | 253        | 2985                                   | 28                         | 3173                                   | 51                      | 2000                        | 8237                  | 8863                |
| Total, 9           | 257                   | 27                           | 6712                | 3915       | 53396                                  | 690                        | 55287                                  | 740                     | 33298                       | 140411                | 151065              |

SUMMARY.

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Military Districts                         | 9      |
| Battalions:                                | 27     |
| Organized, and Annual Returns Received     | 210    |
| Organized, and Annual Returns not Received | 16     |
| Partially Organized, not Received          | 9      |
| Not Organized, not Received                | 23     |
| Total Returns not Received                 | 47     |
| Total Battalions                           | 257    |
| Staff of Military Districts                | 27     |
| Battalion Officers                         | 6712   |
| Sergeants                                  | 3915   |
| 1st Class Servicemen                       | 51086  |
| 2nd Class Servicemen                       | 56027  |
| Total Servicemen                           | 107113 |
| Reserve Men                                | 33298  |
| Total Rank and File                        | 140411 |
| Total of all Ranks, as by Returns Received | 151065 |

Adjutant General's Office,  
Toronto, 4th February, 1858.

D. MACDONELL,  
Lieut. Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada.

(Copy.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 4th February, 1858.

SIR,—Agreeable to your instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed Report of the Sedentary Militia in Lower Canada, for 1857, which I trust will afford the information required.

I beg leave to remark that there are now one hundred and eighty-six (186) battalions in Lower Canada, eight of which were organized last year.

To this date one hundred and sixty-nine Annual Returns have been received, leaving seventeen battalions without them, but as four of them have been lately organized, and three others are without commanding officers, virtually a deficiency of ten returns only exists; the commanding officers of those ten battalions have repeatedly been written to, calling upon them for their returns, but none of them have thought proper to reply.

I am, however, happy to say, that generally officers in command of battalions have taken great pains in preparing their returns, and have been unusually punctual in forwarding them to the Assistant Adjutant General of their several districts.

I have also to state that another military district has been added to the nine already formed in Lower Canada.

Before concluding, I think it my duty to bring under your notice the valuable services rendered by Colonels in command of districts, as also the efficiency of the Assistants Adjutant General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt. Colonel,  
D. A. G. M., L. C.

Colonel the Baron De Rottenburg, C. B.,  
Adjutant General Militia, Toronto.

SEIDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                       | Battalions.           | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militia Men of each Class.     |                                          |                   |                         |                               | Total. | Remarks.            |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
|                                            |                       |                     |                      | 1st class Ser-vice men, 18 but under 40. | 2nd class Ser-vice men, 18 but under 40. | Widowers          |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. |        |                     |
|                                            |                       |                     |                      |                                          |                                          | without children. | Married men. |  |  |  | with children. |
|                                            |                       |                     |                      | Unmarried men.                           | Widowers without children.               | Married men.      | Widowers with children. |                               |        |                     |
| Colonel J. C. Belleau. ....                | .....                 | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | 1                             |        |                     |
| Staff .. { Major Ph. Vibert, A. A. G. .... | .....                 | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | 1                             |        |                     |
| “ “ G. LeBoutillier, A. Q. M. G. ....      | .....                 | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | 1                             |        |                     |
| Lieut. Col. J. LeBoutillier. ....          | 1st Gaspé. ....       | 34                  | 17                   | 180                                      | 1                                        | 188               | 7                       | 91                            | 513    |                     |
| “ Peter Mabé. ....                         | 2nd “ .....           | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | ..                            | ..     | No return received. |
| “ Louis Bouffard. ....                     | 3rd “ .....           | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | ..                            | ..     | No return received. |
| “ J. T. Caldwell. ....                     | 1st Bonaventure. .... | 37                  | 21                   | 200                                      | 2                                        | 197               | 7                       | 69                            | 533    |                     |
| “ Joseph Meagher. ....                     | 2nd “ .....           | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | ..                            | ..     | No return received. |
| “ John Meagher. ....                       | 3rd “ .....           | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..                | ..                      | ..                            | ..     | No return received. |
| “ John Fraser. ....                        | 4th “ .....           | 20                  | 15                   | 91                                       | ..                                       | 42                | ..                      | 57                            | 225    |                     |
|                                            | Total. ....           | 94                  | 53                   | 471                                      | 3                                        | 422               | 14                      | 217                           | 1274   |                     |



SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                                                                                                                   | Battalions      | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.     |                            |                                        |                         |                         |                               | Remarks. |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
|                                                                                                                                        |                 |                     |                      | 1st Class service-men, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2d Class service-men, 18 but under 40. |                         | Widowers with Children. | Reserve Men, 40 but under 60. |          | Total. |
|                                                                                                                                        |                 |                     |                      | Unmarried Men.                          | Widowers without Children. | Married Men.                           | Widowers with Children. |                         |                               |          |        |
|                                                                                                                                        |                 |                     |                      |                                         |                            |                                        |                         |                         |                               |          |        |
| Staff .....<br>{ Colonel the Hon. E. P. Taché<br>Major N. Nauveau, A. G.<br>Frs. Bechard, A. Q. M. G.<br>Lieutenant-Colonel Ol. Pineau |                 | 1                   | ...                  | ...                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                     | ...                           | ...      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 1st Rimouski    | 26                  | 28                   | 337                                     | ...                        | ...                                    | ...                     | ...                     | ...                           | 1        |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 2nd " "         | 38                  | 30                   | 351                                     | 2                          | 4                                      | 4                       | 256                     | 308                           | 1283     |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 3rd " "         | 38                  | 30                   | 360                                     | 1                          | 2                                      | 5                       | 316                     | 316                           | 1196     |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 4th " "         | 31                  | 30                   | 210                                     | 3                          | 8                                      | 9                       | 443                     | 161                           | 886      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 1st Kamouraska  | 36                  | 27                   | 185                                     | 1                          | 4                                      | 7                       | 249                     | 209                           | 714      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 2nd " "         | 32                  | 27                   | 239                                     | 4                          | 4                                      | 4                       | 279                     | 166                           | 721      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 3rd " "         | 31                  | 22                   | 124                                     | 2                          | 1                                      | 1                       | 187                     | 168                           | 570      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 4th " "         | 37                  | 27                   | 187                                     | 2                          | 2                                      | 2                       | 307                     | 232                           | 814      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 1st L'Islet     | 34                  | 29                   | 342                                     | 5                          | 3                                      | 3                       | 421                     | 324                           | 1032     |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 2nd " "         | 34                  | 24                   | 266                                     | 1                          | 3                                      | 2                       | 223                     | 240                           | 795      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 3rd " "         | 28                  | 19                   | 235                                     | 1                          | 4                                      | 4                       | 237                     | 178                           | 774      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 4th " "         | 28                  | 21                   | 145                                     | 1                          | 1                                      | 4                       | 206                     | 215                           | 740      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 1st Bellechasse | 29                  | 23                   | 218                                     | 3                          | 3                                      | 3                       | 223                     | 623                           | 846      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 2nd " "         | 32                  | 23                   | 208                                     | 3                          | 3                                      | 10                      | 242                     | 251                           | 766      |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 3rd " "         | 32                  | 23                   | 154                                     | 1                          | 1                                      | 1                       | 150                     | 987                           | 1141     |        |
| " " " "                                                                                                                                | 4th " "         | 17                  | 15                   | 154                                     | 1                          | 1                                      | 1                       | 150                     | 161                           | 499      |        |
|                                                                                                                                        | Total .....     | 502                 | 385                  | 3795                                    | 24                         | 93                                     | 5663                    | 5279                    | 3563                          | 13652    |        |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                | Battalions. | No. of Officers. | No. of Sergeants. | No. of Militiamen of each Class.       |                            |                                        |                         |                              |                            | Remarks. |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---|
|                                     |             |                  |                   | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve Men 40 but under 60. |                            |          |   |
|                                     |             |                  |                   | Unmarried Men.                         | Widowers without Children. | Married Men.                           | Widowers with Children. | Unmarried Men.               | Widowers without Children. |          |   |
| Staff.....                          |             | 1                | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                         | Total.   | 1 |
| Col the Hon. E. H. J. Duchesnay     | .....       | 1                | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                         | 1        |   |
| Major T. J. Taschereau, A. G.       | .....       | 1                | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..                           | ..                         | 1        |   |
| Major G. N. A. Fortier, A. Q. M. G. | .....       | 29               | 27                | 220                                    | 2                          | 465                                    | 161                     | 100                          | 100                        | 913      |   |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Gustave Joly     | .....       | 83               | 17                | 143                                    | ..                         | 952                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 559      |   |
| “ Léon Noël                         | .....       | 47               | 28                | 347                                    | 1                          | 569                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ Alexis Côté                       | .....       | 33               | 25                | 272                                    | ..                         | 531                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ Charles Robertson                 | .....       | 31               | 28                | 334                                    | 2                          | 379                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ William Poyer                     | .....       | 31               | 27                | 179                                    | 4                          | 377                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ William Henderson                 | .....       | 35               | 27                | 264                                    | 1                          | 316                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| Colonel Hon. E. H. J. Duchesnay     | .....       | 38               | 24                | 159                                    | 1                          | 243                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre Lambert   | .....       | 27               | 24                | 170                                    | 1                          | 255                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ J. Bte. Remy                      | .....       | 27               | 24                | 170                                    | 2                          | 238                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ J. Bte. Bonnevillle               | .....       | 57               | 28                | 272                                    | 2                          | 680                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ Etienne Dalare                    | .....       | 36               | 29                | 348                                    | 1                          | 573                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ William Rhodes                    | .....       | 36               | 29                | 348                                    | 1                          | 573                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ 1st. Megantic                     | .....       | 36               | 29                | 348                                    | 1                          | 573                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ Thomas Lloyd                      | .....       | 36               | 29                | 348                                    | 1                          | 573                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ 2nd, do                           | .....       | 36               | 29                | 348                                    | 1                          | 573                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| “ 3rd, do                           | .....       | 36               | 29                | 348                                    | 1                          | 573                                    | ..                      | 831                          | 831                        | 1391     |   |
| Total.                              | .....       | 377              | 334               | 2713                                   | 15                         | 4150                                   | 48                      | 2785                         | 2785                       | 10872    |   |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                       | Battalion.        | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.      |                                          |              |                         |                               | Total. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|
|                                            |                   |                     |                      | 1st class Ser-vice men, 18 but under 40. | 2nd class Ser-vice men, 18 but under 40. | Married men. | Widowers with children. | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. |        |          |
| Colonel W. C. Hanson.....                  |                   | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..           | ..                      | ..                            | 1      |          |
| Staff } Major S. W. Woodward, A. A. G..... |                   | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..           | ..                      | ..                            | 1      |          |
| “ } John Robinson, A. Q. M. G.....         |                   | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..           | ..                      | ..                            | 1      |          |
| Lieut.-Col. Jean Beaubien.....             | 1st Nicolet.....  | 36                  | 29                   | 178                                      | 1                                        | 297          | 3                       | 230                           | 774    |          |
| “ } Hon. Jos. Dionne.....                  | 2nd “ .....       | 36                  | 29                   | 225                                      | 2                                        | 329          | 5                       | 306                           | 932    |          |
| “ } Louis Landry.....                      | 3rd “ .....       | 36                  | 27                   | 180                                      | 2                                        | 232          | 3                       | 182                           | 712    |          |
| “ } Louis C. Brassard.....                 | 4th “ .....       | 40                  | 28                   | 173                                      | ..                                       | 170          | 6                       | 197                           | 614    |          |
| “ } R. N. Watts.....                       | 1st Drummond..... | 24                  | 22                   | 209                                      | ..                                       | 552          | 5                       | 291                           | 1103   |          |
| “ } Edmund Cox.....                        | 2nd “ .....       | 35                  | 20                   | 138                                      | 3                                        | 225          | 3                       | 166                           | 590    |          |
| “ } Edmund Longmore.....                   | 3rd “ .....       | 33                  | 24                   | 233                                      | 3                                        | 599          | 9                       | 333                           | 1234   |          |
| “ } W. L. Felton.....                      | 1st Wolfe.....    | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                       | ..                                       | ..           | ..                      | ..                            | ..     |          |
|                                            | Total.....        | 243                 | 179                  | 1336                                     | 11                                       | 2454         | 34                      | 1705                          | 5962   |          |



SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers:                      | Battalions. | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.            |                                                |                                  |                 | Total. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|
|                                           |             |                     |                      | 1st Class Ser-<br>vicemen, 18-<br>but under 40 | 2nd Class Ser-<br>vicemen, 18<br>but under 40. | Widowers<br>without<br>Children. | Married<br>men. |  |  | Widowers with Children. | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. |
| Colonel Prince De Martigny                | .....       | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                             | ..                                             | ..                               | ..              | 1      |          |
| Staff { Major L. J. De Martigny, A. A. G. | .....       | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                             | ..                                             | ..                               | ..              | 1      |          |
| Major { J. N. A. Archambault, A.Q.M.G.    | .....       | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                             | ..                                             | ..                               | ..              | 1      |          |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Ls. Heineault          | .....       | 84                  | 19                   | 186                                            | 1                                              | 815                              | ..              | 778    |          |
| John Scriver                              | .....       | 34                  | 42                   | 289                                            | ..                                             | 372                              | 15              | 1064   |          |
| Archib. Henderson                         | .....       | 21                  | 19                   | 190                                            | ..                                             | 151                              | ..              | 502    |          |
| Chs. M. Le Brun                           | .....       | 38                  | 28                   | 177                                            | 1                                              | 289                              | 247             | 775    |          |
| .....                                     | .....       | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                             | ..                                             | ..                               | ..              | ..     |          |
| Frs. H. Kapin                             | .....       | 27                  | 21                   | 186                                            | 4                                              | 417                              | 8               | 776    |          |
| Jas. Davidson                             | .....       | 25                  | 21                   | 224                                            | ..                                             | 142                              | ..              | 579    |          |
| Luc. H. Masson                            | .....       | 20                  | 18                   | 187                                            | 2                                              | 155                              | 1               | 488    |          |
| Ls. Barbeau                               | .....       | 33                  | 12                   | 122                                            | 4                                              | 126                              | 8               | 458    |          |
| J. B. Varin                               | .....       | 31                  | 27                   | 203                                            | 2                                              | 281                              | 6               | 739    |          |
| Loop Odell                                | .....       | 35                  | 30                   | 202                                            | 20                                             | 315                              | 17              | 834    |          |
| Hy. Wilson                                | .....       | 32                  | 28                   | 184                                            | ..                                             | 387                              | 4               | 929    |          |
| J. B. E. Dupré                            | .....       | 33                  | 25                   | 215                                            | 1                                              | 220                              | 7               | 740    |          |
| Ant. Couillard                            | .....       | 35                  | 20                   | 163                                            | 24                                             | 347                              | 66              | 809    |          |
| Al. Pinsonnault                           | .....       | 34                  | 20                   | 131                                            | ..                                             | 346                              | 18              | 687    |          |
| P. N. Lefebvre                            | .....       | 28                  | 16                   | 140                                            | 13                                             | 311                              | 10              | 697    |          |
| Antoine Broudeur                          | .....       | 42                  | 35                   | 168                                            | ..                                             | 268                              | 7               | 672    |          |
| Prud. Malo                                | .....       | 39                  | 30                   | 204                                            | 2                                              | 395                              | 9               | 864    |          |
| Jos. Dansereau                            | .....       | 32                  | 28                   | 159                                            | 1                                              | 277                              | 8               | 734    |          |
| Ls. Lacoste                               | .....       | 30                  | 25                   | 140                                            | 3                                              | 270                              | 9               | 630    |          |
| E. H. Frechette                           | .....       | 31                  | 14                   | 184                                            | 2                                              | 193                              | 6               | 494    |          |
| Ls. Marchand                              | .....       | 37                  | 29                   | 133                                            | 1                                              | 319                              | 2               | 759    |          |
| Touss. Daigneaut                          | .....       | 33                  | 27                   | 230                                            | 2                                              | 409                              | 8               | 933    |          |
| Total                                     | .....       | 707                 | 534                  | 3867                                           | 83                                             | 6235                             | 212             | 15992  |          |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 7, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.          | Battalions.     | No. of Officers. | No. of Sergeants. | No. of Militiamen of each Class.        |                                        |                            |              |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. | Total. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|
|                               |                 |                  |                   | 1st Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. | Widowers without Children. | Married men. | Widowers with Children. |                               |        |          |
| Staff                         |                 |                  |                   |                                         |                                        |                            |              |                         |                               |        |          |
| Colonel Charles Panet         |                 |                  |                   |                                         |                                        |                            |              |                         |                               |        |          |
| Major R. Angers, A. A. G.     |                 | 1                | ...               | ...                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | ...                     | ...                           | 1      |          |
| J. T. Paschereau, A. Q. M. G. |                 | 1                | ...               | ...                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | ...                     | ...                           | 1      |          |
| Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Huot     | 1st Saguenay    | 88               | 29                | 247                                     | 346                                    | ...                        | ...          | 240                     | 908                           |        |          |
| "                             | 2nd "           | 53               | 27                | 219                                     | 402                                    | 1                          | ...          | 175                     | 860                           |        |          |
| "                             | 3rd "           | 41               | 24                | 184                                     | 292                                    | 1                          | ...          | 165                     | 710                           |        |          |
| "                             | 1st Chicoutimi  | 15               | 14                | 113                                     | 284                                    | 1                          | ...          | 139                     | 567                           |        |          |
| "                             | 2nd "           | ...              | ...               | ...                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | ...                     | ...                           |        |          |
| "                             | 1st Montmorenci | 21               | 18                | 285                                     | 388                                    | 3                          | ...          | ...                     | 979                           |        |          |
| "                             | 2nd "           | 23               | 19                | 152                                     | 3                                      | ...                        | ...          | 245                     | 688                           |        |          |
| "                             | 1st Quebec      | 38               | 21                | 53                                      | 2                                      | ...                        | ...          | 172                     | 707                           |        |          |
| "                             | 2nd "           | 32               | 16                | 137                                     | 2                                      | ...                        | ...          | 184                     | 756                           |        |          |
| "                             | 3rd "           | 34               | 28                | 116                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 110                     | 427                           |        |          |
| "                             | 4th "           | 39               | 3                 | 90                                      | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 58                      | 332                           |        |          |
| "                             | 5th "           | 38               | 25                | 123                                     | 31                                     | ...                        | ...          | 99                      | 457                           |        |          |
| "                             | 6th "           | 30               | 29                | 130                                     | 124                                    | ...                        | ...          | 163                     | 436                           |        |          |
| "                             | 7th "           | 33               | 5                 | 95                                      | 139                                    | 22                         | ...          | 89                      | 393                           |        |          |
| "                             | 8th "           | 33               | 26                | 56                                      | 7                                      | ...                        | ...          | 108                     | 399                           |        |          |
| "                             | 9th "           | 32               | 15                | 169                                     | 164                                    | ...                        | ...          | 113                     | 484                           |        |          |
| "                             | 10th "          | 32               | 25                | 252                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 339                     | 1879                          |        |          |
| "                             | 11th "          | 37               | 30                | 261                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 226                     | 854                           |        |          |
| "                             | 12th "          | 35               | 32                | 353                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 304                     | 1081                          |        |          |
| "                             | 13th "          | ...              | ...               | ...                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | ...                     | ...                           |        |          |
| "                             | 1st Portneuf    | 53               | 29                | 290                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 266                     | 985                           |        |          |
| "                             | 2nd "           | 38               | 16                | 198                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 168                     | 660                           |        |          |
| "                             | 3rd "           | 33               | 19                | 217                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 225                     | 847                           |        |          |
| "                             | 4th "           | 50               | 15                | 235                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 216                     | 735                           |        |          |
| "                             | 1st Champlain   | 33               | 38                | 241                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 386                     | 1048                          |        |          |
| "                             | 2nd "           | 40               | 24                | 349                                     | ...                                    | ...                        | ...          | 383                     | 1421                          |        |          |
| Total                         |                 | 782              | 519               | 4573                                    | 7247                                   | 90                         | 103          | 4752                    | 18066                         |        |          |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 8, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                         | Battalions.          | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.            |                                               |                                     |                   | Total. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|
|                                              |                      |                     |                      | 1st Class Ser-<br>vicemen, 18<br>but under 40. | 2d Class Ser-<br>vicemen, 18<br>but under 20. | Reserve Men,<br>40 but<br>under 60. | Unmarried<br>Men. |  |  | Widowers without children. | Married Men. | Widowers with children. |
| Colonel William Berczy.....                  | 1st St. Maurice..... | 1                   | ...                  | ...                                            | ...                                           | ...                                 | ...               | 1      |          |
| Major Louis Levesque, A. A. G.               | 2nd ".....           | 36                  | 30                   | 181                                            | 353                                           | 156                                 | ...               | 873    |          |
| Major O. Cuthbert, A. Q. M. G.               | 3rd ".....           | 41                  | 86                   | 216                                            | 382                                           | 307                                 | ...               | 991    |          |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Basil Doucet.....         | 4th ".....           | 30                  | 24                   | 172                                            | 220                                           | 167                                 | ...               | 623    |          |
| Francis Desaulniers.....                     | 5th ".....           | 32                  | 32                   | 220                                            | 493                                           | 149                                 | ...               | 1104   |          |
| J. B. Ledroit.....                           | 6th ".....           | 28                  | 21                   | 131                                            | 178                                           | 149                                 | ...               | 509    |          |
| Joseph Rouette.....                          | 1st Berthier.....    | 20                  | 17                   | 95                                             | 240                                           | 82                                  | ...               | 455    |          |
| L. L. L. Desaulniers.....                    | 2nd ".....           | 33                  | 30                   | 231                                            | 358                                           | 289                                 | ...               | 952    |          |
| Charles Forneret.....                        | 3rd ".....           | 22                  | 10                   | 39                                             | 110                                           | 83                                  | ...               | 270    |          |
| L. A. Derome.....                            | 4th ".....           | 32                  | 27                   | 148                                            | 389                                           | 236                                 | ...               | 837    |          |
| Colonel William Berczy.....                  | 5th ".....           | 38                  | 23                   | 181                                            | 340                                           | 166                                 | ...               | 757    |          |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. D. M. Armstrong..... | 6th ".....           | 33                  | 26                   | 157                                            | 322                                           | 226                                 | ...               | 770    |          |
| J. B. Chalut.....                            | 7th ".....           | 34                  | 27                   | 187                                            | 322                                           | 226                                 | ...               | 770    |          |
| Charles Lecler.....                          | 8th ".....           | 31                  | 26                   | 133                                            | 321                                           | 234                                 | ...               | 752    |          |
| J. O. Leblanc.....                           | 1st Leinster.....    | 32                  | 20                   | 63                                             | 212                                           | 110                                 | ...               | 472    |          |
| G. De Lanaudiere.....                        | 2nd ".....           | 25                  | 23                   | 101                                            | 301                                           | 154                                 | ...               | 617    |          |
| God. Chagnon.....                            | 3rd ".....           | 34                  | 30                   | 165                                            | 207                                           | 239                                 | ...               | 677    |          |
| Honorable J. Pangman.....                    | 4th ".....           | 34                  | 29                   | 213                                            | 422                                           | 284                                 | ...               | 989    |          |
| John Jeffries.....                           | 5th ".....           | 33                  | 27                   | 175                                            | 307                                           | 176                                 | ...               | 723    |          |
| Louis G. Nolin.....                          | 6th ".....           | 26                  | 17                   | 135                                            | 253                                           | 187                                 | ...               | 628    |          |
| A. E. Deschamps.....                         | 1st Terrebonne.....  | 32                  | 27                   | 127                                            | 189                                           | 209                                 | ...               | 590    |          |
| Alexander McKenzie.....                      | 2nd ".....           | 24                  | 15                   | 154                                            | 268                                           | 211                                 | ...               | 640    |          |
| C. Germain.....                              | 3rd ".....           | 24                  | 15                   | 111                                            | 208                                           | 173                                 | ...               | 533    |          |
| Louis Belanger.....                          | 4th ".....           | 45                  | 30                   | 263                                            | 468                                           | 321                                 | ...               | 1138   |          |
| Al. Kippton.....                             | 5th ".....           | 30                  | 24                   | 158                                            | 256                                           | 213                                 | ...               | 708    |          |
| William Scott.....                           | 6th ".....           | 28                  | 24                   | 126                                            | 254                                           | 202                                 | ...               | 704    |          |
| Hon. Sabrevois DeBleury.....                 | Total.....           | 28                  | 21                   | 70                                             | 284                                           | 86                                  | ...               | 489    |          |
|                                              |                      | 797                 | 633                  | 3765                                           | 7410                                          | 4961                                | 164               | 17834  |          |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                       | Battalions.             | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.   |                            |                                       |                         |                               |                            | Total | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------|
|                                            |                         |                     |                      | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40 |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40 |                         | Reserve Men, 40 but under 60. |                            |       |          |
|                                            |                         |                     |                      | Unmarried Men.                        | Widowers without Children. | Married Men.                          | Widowers with Children. | Unmarried Men.                | Widowers without Children. |       |          |
| Colonel, Hon. G. Moffatt                   | .....                   | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                    | ..                         | ..                                    | ..                      | ..                            | ..                         | 1     |          |
| Staff. { Major, J. R. Spong, A. A. G. .... | .....                   | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                    | ..                         | ..                                    | ..                      | ..                            | ..                         | 1     |          |
| “ { “ Thomas Morland, A. Q. M. G. ....     | .....                   | 1                   | ..                   | ..                                    | ..                         | ..                                    | ..                      | ..                            | ..                         | 1     |          |
| Lieutenant-Colonel William Dole            | 1st Ottawa .....        | 32                  | 26                   | 188                                   | 3                          | 259                                   | 6                       | 145                           | 218                        | 669   |          |
| “ William Dunning                          | 2nd “ .....             | 31                  | 31                   | 326                                   | ..                         | 344                                   | 2                       | 218                           | 958                        |       |          |
| “ Reg. Wright                              | 3rd “ .....             | 32                  | 24                   | 276                                   | 4                          | 364                                   | 6                       | 256                           | 962                        |       |          |
| “ William King                             | 4th “ .....             | 44                  | 39                   | 290                                   | 1                          | 268                                   | 3                       | 259                           | 904                        |       |          |
| “ J. F. Taylor                             | 5th “ .....             | 7                   | 3                    | 29                                    | ..                         | 45                                    | ..                      | 28                            | 102                        |       |          |
| “ F. E. Globensky                          | 1st Two Mountains ..... | 32                  | 21                   | 205                                   | 3                          | 361                                   | 12                      | 246                           | 380                        |       |          |
| “ Léon Dumouchelle                         | 2nd “ .....             | 34                  | 30                   | 161                                   | 2                          | 273                                   | 4                       | 244                           | 748                        |       |          |
| “ Aug. McKay                               | 3rd “ .....             | ..                  | ..                   | ..                                    | ..                         | ..                                    | ..                      | ..                            | ..                         |       |          |
| “ Thomas Barron                            | 4th “ .....             | 26                  | 20                   | 198                                   | ..                         | 184                                   | ..                      | 116                           | 544                        |       |          |
| “ Sid. Bellingham                          | 1st Argenteuil .....    | 14                  | 12                   | 75                                    | ..                         | 76                                    | ..                      | 28                            | 205                        |       |          |
| “ Edwin Pridham                            | 2nd “ .....             | 33                  | 27                   | 310                                   | 5                          | 257                                   | 6                       | 211                           | 849                        |       |          |
| “ Dan. De Hertel                           | 3rd “ .....             | 22                  | 14                   | 90                                    | 1                          | 144                                   | 2                       | 91                            | 364                        |       |          |
| “ Hon. R. U. Harwood                       | 1st Vaudreuil .....     | 35                  | 15                   | 173                                   | 3                          | 248                                   | 5                       | 180                           | 659                        |       |          |
| “ Hon. J. R. De Beaujeu                    | 2nd “ .....             | 37                  | 22                   | 156                                   | 5                          | 284                                   | 10                      | 183                           | 697                        |       |          |
| “ G. G. Biron                              | 3rd “ .....             | 33                  | 27                   | 230                                   | ..                         | 333                                   | 11                      | 175                           | 809                        |       |          |
| “ J. A. Mathison                           | 4th “ .....             | 34                  | 21                   | 233                                   | ..                         | 385                                   | 11                      | 192                           | 876                        |       |          |
| “ John Platt                               | 1st Montreal .....      | 33                  | 8                    | 77                                    | 24                         | 192                                   | 3                       | 79                            | 416                        |       |          |
| “ Jos. Jones                               | 2nd “ .....             | 37                  | 2                    | 66                                    | ..                         | 101                                   | 3                       | 60                            | 269                        |       |          |
| “ And. Shaw                                | 3rd “ .....             | 33                  | ..                   | 163                                   | 1                          | 216                                   | 2                       | 82                            | 497                        |       |          |



SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITARY DISTRICT No. 9, LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

| Commanding Officers.           | Battalions.  | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | Number of Militiamen of each Class.   |                                       |              |                         | Remarks. |                               |       |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------|
|                                |              |                     |                      | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40 | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40 | Married Men. | Widowers with Children. |          | Reserve Men, 40 but under 60. |       |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. Shuter | 4th Montreal | 37                  | 17                   | 112                                   | 38                                    | 287          | 5                       | 72       | Total.                        |       |
| "                              | 5th "        | 35                  | 29                   | 150                                   | 7                                     | 409          | 2                       | 245      |                               |       |
| "                              | 6th "        | 34                  | 15                   | 110                                   | 1                                     | 94           | 3                       | 35       |                               |       |
| "                              | 7th "        | 36                  | 10                   | 88                                    | ..                                    | 220          | ..                      | 59       |                               |       |
| "                              | 8th "        | 33                  | 8                    | 103                                   | 1                                     | 204          | 11                      | 79       |                               |       |
| "                              | 9th "        | 34                  | 30                   | 102                                   | 2                                     | 410          | 1                       | 140      |                               |       |
| "                              | 10th "       | 42                  | 25                   | 86                                    | 1                                     | 551          | 3                       | 321      |                               |       |
| "                              | 11th "       | 36                  | 23                   | 154                                   | 1                                     | 231          | 2                       | 133      |                               |       |
| "                              | 12th "       | 26                  | 15                   | 135                                   | ..                                    | 199          | 4                       | 125      |                               |       |
| "                              | 13th "       | 37                  | 30                   | 221                                   | ..                                    | 241          | 7                       | 146      |                               |       |
| "                              | 14th "       | 28                  | 24                   | 170                                   | ..                                    | 245          | 7                       | 182      |                               |       |
| "                              | 15th "       | 32                  | 21                   | 181                                   | 3                                     | 271          | 7                       | 236      |                               |       |
| "                              | 16th "       | 25                  | 15                   | 102                                   | 2                                     | 225          | 4                       | 118      |                               |       |
|                                | Total        | 988                 | 599                  | 4905                                  | 108                                   | 7921         | 142                     | 4684     |                               | 19847 |

SEDENTARY MILITIA.—MILITIA DISTRICT NO. 10, LOWER CANADA.

| Commanding Officers.                  | Battalions.          | No. of Officers. | No. of Sergeants. | No. of Militiamen of each Class.       |                            |                                        |                         | Total. | Remarks. |                              |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
|                                       |                      |                  |                   | 1st Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Servicemen, 18 but under 40. |                         |        |          | Reserve Men 40 but under 60. |
|                                       |                      |                  |                   | Unmarried Men.                         | Widowers without Children. | Married Men.                           | Widowers with Children. |        |          |                              |
| Staff.....                            |                      | 1                | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | 1                       |        |          |                              |
| { Col. Hon. P. H. Knowlton.....       |                      |                  |                   |                                        |                            |                                        |                         |        |          |                              |
| Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Vaughan..... | 1st, Missisquoi..... | 19               | 17                | 168                                    | 1                          | 227                                    | 159                     | 581    |          |                              |
| " Stevens Baker.....                  | 2nd, do.....         | 31               | 28                | 232                                    | 1                          | 344                                    | 256                     | 896    |          |                              |
| " O. T. Kemp.....                     | 3rd, do.....         | 24               | 16                | 189                                    | ..                         | 175                                    | 107                     | 465    |          |                              |
| " Alexander Kilbourne.....            | 1st, Stanstead.....  | 21               | 16                | 218                                    | 2                          | 254                                    | 202                     | 718    |          |                              |
| " J. B. Hunt.....                     | 2nd, do.....         | ..               | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..     |          |                              |
| " John McConnell.....                 | 3rd, do.....         | 33               | 30                | 346                                    | 6                          | 528                                    | 301                     | 1253   |          |                              |
| " A. B. Foster.....                   | 1st, Shefford.....   | 31               | 27                | 261                                    | 3                          | 410                                    | 329                     | 1064   |          |                              |
| " Clark Hall.....                     | 2nd, do.....         | 29               | 27                | 228                                    | ..                         | 359                                    | 247                     | 891    |          |                              |
| " John C. Cook.....                   | 3rd, do.....         | 29               | 27                | 264                                    | 2                          | 234                                    | 224                     | 802    |          |                              |
| " Benjamin Pomroy.....                | 1st, Compton.....    | 29               | 27                | 264                                    | 2                          | 234                                    | 224                     | 802    |          |                              |
| " G. F. Bowen.....                    | 2nd, do.....         | ..               | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..     |          |                              |
| " D. E. Sleane.....                   | 1st, Richmond.....   | 22               | 18                | 202                                    | 1                          | 367                                    | 190                     | 801    |          |                              |
| "                                     | 2nd, do.....         | ..               | ..                | ..                                     | ..                         | ..                                     | ..                      | ..     |          |                              |
| Total.....                            | Total.....           | 240              | 206               | 2068                                   | 16                         | 2898                                   | 2015                    | 7472   |          |                              |

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING PAGES.

| Military District | No. of Battalions. | Number of Officers. | Number of Sergeants. | No. of Militiamen of each Class.        |                            |                                         |                         |                               |                            | Total. |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
|                   |                    |                     |                      | 1st Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. |                            | 2nd Class Service-men, 18 but under 40. |                         | Reserve men, 40 but under 60. |                            |        |
|                   |                    |                     |                      | Unmarried men.                          | Widowers without Children. | Married men.                            | Widowers with Children. | Unmarried men.                | Widowers without Children. |        |
| No. 1             | 7                  | 94                  | 53                   | 471                                     | 8                          | 422                                     | 14                      | 217                           | 1264                       |        |
| "                 | 16                 | 502                 | 395                  | 3796                                    | 24                         | 5279                                    | 93                      | 3563                          | 13652                      |        |
| "                 | 14                 | 377                 | 284                  | 2713                                    | 15                         | 4150                                    | 48                      | 2785                          | 10372                      |        |
| "                 | 8                  | 243                 | 179                  | 1336                                    | 11                         | 2434                                    | 34                      | 1705                          | 5962                       |        |
| "                 | 21                 | 650                 | 469                  | 3168                                    | 41                         | 6625                                    | 101                     | 4304                          | 15358                      |        |
| "                 | 23                 | 707                 | 534                  | 3867                                    | 83                         | 6235                                    | 212                     | 4354                          | 15992                      |        |
| "                 | 26                 | 782                 | 519                  | 4573                                    | 90                         | 7247                                    | 103                     | 4752                          | 18066                      |        |
| "                 | 26                 | 797                 | 633                  | 3765                                    | 104                        | 7410                                    | 164                     | 4961                          | 17834                      |        |
| "                 | 32                 | 988                 | 599                  | 4905                                    | 108                        | 7921                                    | 142                     | 4684                          | 19847                      |        |
| "                 | 13                 | 240                 | 206                  | 2068                                    | 16                         | 2898                                    | 29                      | 2015                          | 7472                       |        |
| Total             | 186                | 5380                | 3871                 | 30662                                   | 495                        | 50641                                   | 940                     | 33340                         | 125329                     |        |

(Signed,) A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant General Militia, Lower Canada.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Toronto, 30th January, 1858.

# R E T U R N

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, of the 19th ult.,  
for Statement relative to Militia Companies.

By Command,

T. J. J. LORANGER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,  
Toronto, May, 1858.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 10th May, 1858.

SIR,—In compliance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 19th April, 1858, I have the honor to forward herewith the three Statements therein called for, relative to the Volunteer Force of the Province.

The Statement No. 1 shews the number of Corps belonging to both Class A and Class B of the Active Force, and is, at the same time, the Return of the successful applications.

The Statement No. 2 shews the several other applications made to form Corps in both Sections of the Province, which have not been entertained for the general reasons set forth at the end of the Statement No 3.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,

Adjutant General Militia.

The Honorable
The Secretary, Toronto.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Volunteer Companies of Militia formed in Upper and Lower Canada, shewing the Names of such Companies, the number of Men in each of them, and the date of its formation.

CLASS A, LOWER CANADA.

Posts.	Names of the Companies.	No. of Men.	Date of formation.
Quebec.....	Volunteer Field Battery of Quebec.....	71	31st August, 1855.
	Foot Company of Artillery do	50	31st August, 1855.
	1st Troop Volunteer Cavalry do	50	17th January, 1856.
	1st Volunteer Rifle Company do	65	31st August, 1855.
	2nd do do	70	2nd May, 1856.
	3rd do do	68	2nd May, 1856.
Montreal.....	4th do do	70	12th June, 1856.
	Volunteer Field Battery of Montreal.....	71	27th September, 1855.
	Foot Company of Artillery do	40	3rd July, 1856.
	1st Troop Volunteer Cavalry do	40	27th September, 1855.
	2nd do do	50	17th January, 1856.
	1st Volunteer Rifle Company do	70	31st August, 1855.
	2nd do do	78	27th September, 1855.
	3rd do do	82	2nd May, 1856.
	4th do do	76	2nd May, 1856.
	5th do do	82	26th June, 1856.
	6th do do	82	17th July, 1856.
Sherbrooke.....	8th do do	82	30th October, 1856.
	9th do do	50	2nd April, 1857.
	Highland do do	63	16th October, 1856.
	Volunteer Rifle Company of Sherbrooke.....	50	20th March, 1856.
	do do Granby.....	70	12th June, 1856.
	Volunteer Troop of Cavalry St. Andrews.....	50	31st January, 1856.
	do do Cookshire.....	50	7th February, 1856.
	1st Volunteer Rifle Co. St. Vincent de Paul..	52	29th January, 1857.
	do do St. Martin.....	50	12th March, 1857.
	do do Mégantic.....	60	15th January, 1857.
Notre Dame de la Victoire..	do do N. D. de la Victoire..	53	8th October, 1857.
		1750	

The above are the paid Class A, in Lower Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

Ottawa City.....	Field Battery of Ottawa.....	67	27th September, 1855.
	1st Rifle Company do	70	3rd April, 1856.
	2nd do do	72	3rd April, 1856.
Cornwall.....	Troop of Cavalry of Cornwall.....	45	16th February, 1856.
Williamsburg.....	Rifle Company of Williamsburg.....	60	18th October, 1856.
Prescott.....	do Prescott.....	69	3rd April, 1856.
	do Brockville.....	67	27th September, 1855.
Brockville.....	Gun Detachment do	67	18th December, 1856.
	Field Battery of Kingston.....	71	29th May, 1856.
	Foot Artillery Company of Kingston.....	50	17th December, 1857.
Kingston.....	Troop Cavalry do do	50	20th September, 1855.
	1st Rifle Company of Kingston.....	81	14th November, 1855.
	2nd do do	66	27th December, 1855.
Napanee.....	Troop Cavalry of Napanee.....	50	28th February, 1856.
Pictou.....	Rifle Company of Pictou.....	62	15th February, 1856.
Brighton.....	do Brighton.....	53	3rd April, 1856.
	Troop Cavalry Cobourg.....	50	6th March, 1856.
Cobourg.....	Rifle Company do	43	24th January, 1856.
	do Peterboro.....	50	2nd April, 1857.
Peterboro.....	Field Battery Toronto.....	71	7th February, 1856.
	Foot Artillery Company Toronto.....	50	13th November, 1856.
	1st Troop Cavalry do	49	27th December, 1855.
	2nd do do	35	27th December, 1855.
	1st Rifle Company do	50	20th March, 1856.

CLASS A, UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

Posts.	Names of the Companies.	No. of Men.	Date of formation.
Toronto.....	2nd Rifle Company Toronto.....	70	20th March 1856.
	3rd do do	63	20th March, 1856.
	4th do do	60	18th September, 1856.
	Highland do do	46	18th September, 1856.
Brampton.....	Rifle Company Brampton.....	52	3rd April, 1856.
Barrie.....	do Barrie.....	35	27th December, 1855.
Hamilton.....	Field Battery Hamilton.....	69	6th December, 1855.
	Troop Cavalry do	50	20th December, 1855.
	1st Rifle Company do	47	27th December, 1855.
	2nd do do	59	27th December, 1855.
	Highland do do	50	17th July, 1856.
Dunville.....	Rifle Company Dunville.....	47	24th July, 1856.
Dundas.....	Foot Artillery Company Dundas.....	50	15th May, 1856.
Guelph.....	Rifle Company Guelph.....	51	6th March, 1856.
Galt.....	do Galt.....	57	8th May, 1856.
St. Catherines.....	Troop Cavalry St. Catherines	50	27th September, 1855.
	Rifle Company do	60	27th September, 1855.
Paris.....	do Paris	51	26th June, 1856.
Woodstock.....	do Woodstock.....	41	8th May, 1856.
London.....	Field Battery London	69	17th July, 1856.
	Troop Cavalry do	46	24th July, 1856.
	Highland Rifle Company London	37	7th August, 1856.
	2nd Rifle Company do	51	20th March, 1856.
St. Thomas.....	Troop Cavalry St. Thomas.....	46	20th March, 1856.
	Rifle Company do	34	17th July, 1856.
Sandwich.....	Troop Cavalry Sandwich.....	50	6th March, 1856.
Total U. C.....		2672	

CLASS B, CANADA.

Posts.	Names of the Companies.	No. of Men.	Date of formation.	Remarks.
Lower Canada.	Quebec... Foot Company Artillery Quebec.....	44	16th June, 1857.	} Not yet fully organized.
	2nd Troop Cavalry do	20	30th October, 1856.	
	5th Rifle Company do		23rd July, 1857.....	
	Montreal.... Montreal Artillery Battalion Montreal.....		27th November, 1856.	
	Montreal Light Infantry Bat. do		30th October, 1856....	
La Chute..... Troop Cavalry Lachute.....		30th April, 1857.....	} Not yet organized.	
Sorel..... Rifle Company Sorel.....		4th February, 1858....		
Prescott..... 2nd Rifle Company Prescott.....	35	11th February, 1857.	} Not yet organized.	
Williamsburg .. Troop Cavalry Williamsburg.....		16th October, 1856. .		
Kingston..... Rifle Company (3rd) Kingston.....	47	27th November, 1856.		
Loughboro..... Troop Cavalry Loughboro 2d Frontenac	45	21st August, 1856.		
Markham..... do Markham.....	40	17th July, 1856.		
Collingwood... Rifle Company Collingwood.....	38	13th November, 1856.		
Dundas..... Troop Cavalry 2nd Wentworth.....	30	15th January, 1857.		
Grimsby..... do Grimsby.....	50	11th December, 1856.		
Port Dover..... Rifle Company Port Dover.....	35	16th October, 1856.		
Ottawa..... Detachment Lancers of Ottawa		3rd September, 1857..		
Upper Canada.	Port Hope... Troop of Cavalry Port Hope.....	42	3rd September, 1857.	} Not yet organized.
	Rifle Company do	50	3rd September, 1857.	
	Farmersville... Troop of Cavalry Farmersville.....		8th October, 1857....	
	Belleville..... Rifle Company Belleville.....		4th March, 1858.....	} Recently authorized and not yet organized.
	Gananoque..... do Gananoque		10th December, 1857..	
	Belleville..... Troop of Cavalry Company Hastings.....		31st March, 1858.....	
	Whitby..... Highland Rifle Company Whitby.....		31st March, 1858.....	
Mirickville.... Rifle Company Mirickville.....		15th April, 1858.		
		476		

No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the dates and the number of Petitions which have been made, and by whom they have been made, in the two sections of the Province, for the formation of Volunteer Companies.

UPPER CANADA.

No.	Date of application.	By whom.	From what place.
1	5th October, 1855.....	W. P. Lett.....	Ottawa.
2	6th do do.....	R. Ross.....	Ottawa.
3	November do.....	D. Sawyer.....	Saugeen.
4	5th do do.....	Joseph Clarke.....	Haldimand.
5	7th December do.....	Captain Fairfield.....	Bath.
6	14th January, 1856.....	Captain Grubb.....	Barrie.
7	18th February, do.....	A. Hayward.....	Port Hope.
8	26th do do.....	Major Cubitt.....	Bowmanville.
9	29th do do.....	Captain Neville.....	Bowmanville.
10	1st March, do.....	Lt. Colonel Portt.....	Tyendinga.
11	10th do do.....	J. G. Wilson.....	Simcoe.
12	10th do do.....	Captain Imlach.....	Haldimand.
13	13th do do.....	Lieutenant Young.....	Haldimand.
14	18th do do.....	John D. Robson.....	Bowmanville.
15	22nd do do.....	Lieutenant Colonel Clark.....	Port Dalhousie.
16	22nd do do.....	Daniel McKerlie.....	Brant.
17	26th do do.....	Captain J. J. Robson.....	Bowmanville.
18	26th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Shaw.....	Smiths' Falls.
19	31st do do.....	Captain Fraser.....	Ernestown.
20	1st April, do.....	Mr. Millar.....	South Dorchester.
21	2nd do do.....	Alexander Mitchell.....	County of Perth.
22	2nd do do.....	R. C. McMullen.....	Sarnia.
23	4th do do.....	J. B. Imrie.....	Houghton Centre.
24	9th do do.....	William Kingsford.....	Toronto.
25	14th do do.....	H. Mittleberger.....	St. Catharines.
26	May, do.....	E. F. Ryerson.....	Stratford.
27	21st do do.....	Captain Watson.....	Brockville.
28	27th do do.....	G. Moyle.....	Kingston.
29	30th do do.....	J. P. Crysler.....	Matilda.
30	June, do.....	W. H. Smallwood.....	Toronto.
31	3rd do do.....	Captain Playter.....	York.
32	14th do do.....	Colonel Rankin.....	Sandwich.
33	16th do do.....	D. Fisher.....	Bowmanville.
34	19th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Clay.....	Halton.
35	27th do do.....	W. R. Kerby.....	Brantford.
36	2nd July, do.....	J. Tewill.....	Toronto.
37	4th do do.....	T. Moody.....	Whitby.
38	14th do do.....	C. Burrows.....	Hamilton.
39	21st do do.....	Lt. Colonel Burrows.....	Mornington.
40	5th August do.....	Lt. Colonel Perly.....	Burford.
41	8th do do.....	A. C. Thomson.....	Trenton.
42	9th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Clark.....	Ernestown.
43	14th October, do.....	Mr. Lynch.....	Southampton.
44	20th December, do.....	A. Laidlaw.....	Kingston.
45	26th March, 1857.....	G. Whitehead.....	Woodstock.
46	27th do do.....	J. H. Burke.....	Ottawa.
47	8th April, do.....	R. Carney.....	Owen Sound.
48	9th do do.....	G. A. Mailhien.....	Fort Erie.
49	11th do do.....	Captain Lockwood.....	Colborne.
50	15th do do.....	William Lloyd.....	Mono.
51	15th do do.....	S. A. Nelles.....	Grimsby.
52	20th do do.....	W. J. Logie.....	Lindsay.
53	27th do do.....	E. C. Watson.....	Goderich.
54	18th May, do.....	Lt. Colonel Davidson.....	Mariposa.
55	23rd do do.....	G. Mathew.....	Brantford.
56	27th do do.....	J. Gibson.....	Beaverton.
57	30th do do.....	Robert Campbell.....	Warwick.

STATEMENT NO. 2.—UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of application.	By whom.	From what place.
58	1st June, 1857.....	Mr. McCoady.....	South Dorchester.
59	3rd do do.....	W. S. Conger.....	Keene.
60	4th do do.....	Robert Brownley.....	Wellesley.
61	5th do do.....	Major McKenzie.....	St. Thomas.
62	6th do do.....	Captain McKelvy.....	Lansdowne.
63	8th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Irvine.....	Lobo.
64	19th do do.....	J. Nicholls.....	Loughborough.
65	26th do do.....	D. Barber.....	Southwold.
66	17th July, do.....	Colonel Rankin.....	Chatham.
67	21st do do.....	G. Ellis.....	Orangeville.
68	26th do do.....	Messrs. Little.....	Caledonia.
69	28th do do.....	E. A. MacNaughton.....	Newcastle.
70	30th do do.....	Captain Fairbanks.....	Oshawa.
71	31st do do.....	Major Cochrane.....	York Mills.
72	17th August, do.....	L. Fowler.....	Fingal.
73	17th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Saxton.....	Aylmer, C. W.
74	1st September, do.....	J. Walsh.....	Toronto.
75	19th do do.....	John McCuaig.....	Winchester.
76	October, do.....	Dr. Carey.....	Napanee.
77	28th do do.....	Major Ranco.....	Clinton.
78	27th November, do.....	W. R. Lloyd.....	Orangeville.
79	5th December, do.....	E. F. Johnstone.....	Toronto.
80	29th January, 1858.....	J. H. Agnew.....	Pickering.
81	16th February, do.....	Major Gilkison.....	Hamilton.
82	8th April, do.....	J. Murray.....	Perth.
83	8th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Deedes.....	Woodstock.
84	13th do do.....	M. Deane.....	Lindsay.
85	13th do do.....	S. Busby.....	Dorchester.

LOWER CANADA.

1	22nd August, 1855.....	Mr. Wurtele.....	Quebec.
2	29th Sept., do.....	George Brown.....	Montreal.
3	14th November, do.....	A. Campbell.....	Quebec.
4	3rd December do.....	J. McCuaig.....	Quebec.
5	6th Feby., 1856.....	Colonel Berczy.....	Industry.
6	7th March, do.....	J. Hearn.....	Quebec.
7	25th do do.....	J. F. King.....	Windsor.
8	25th do do.....	S. Bellingham.....	La Chûte.
9	30th do do.....	William Forster.....	Hatley.
10	30th April, do.....	Robert Rickaby.....	Inverness.
11	2nd March, 1857.....	William Power.....	Quebec.
12	7th do do.....	G. Laviolette.....	St. Jérôme.
13	14th do do.....	J. Bte. Filiatrault.....	Ste. Rose.
14	14th do do.....	R. T. Z. Le Blanc.....	Quebec.
15	do do do.....	Charles Baillargé.....	Quebec.
16	18th do do.....	S. Bellingham.....	La Chûte.
17	6th April, do.....	P. M. Lane.....	Quebec.
18	6th do do.....	Joseph Chartrand.....	St. Olet.
19	14th do do.....	Major De Martigny.....	Varennes.
20	15th do do.....	Henry Crawford.....	Valcartier.
21	22nd do do.....	J. C. Auger.....	Terrebonne.
22	25th do do.....	Captain Bellerose.....	St. Vincent de Paul.
23	11th May, do.....	J. Pratt.....	St. Vincent de Paul.
24	20th do do.....	J. Seed.....	Montreal.
25	26th do do.....	Lt. Colonel Thorndike.....	Chambly.
26	5th June, do.....	F. D. Fulford.....	Huntingdon.
27	17th do do.....	Major Lavallée.....	St. Jérôme.
28	26th do do.....	Robert Forsyth.....	Montreal.
29	27th do do.....	A. Balfour.....	Kingsey.

STATEMENT NO. 2.—LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of application.	By whom.	From what place.
30	2nd July, 1857.....	Thomas Smythe.....	Lennoxville.
31	14th do do	S. J. McD. Dawson	Three Rivers.
32	20th do do	Mr. King.....	St. Sylvestre.
33	21st do do	John Munro	Boucherville.
34	31st do do	R. Dillon.....	Longue Point.
35	4th August, do	P. T. Chartier.....	Chambly.
36	22nd do do	Captain Miller	Granby.
37	8th February, 1858.....	Major Burray	Leeds.
38	16th do do	T. M. DeChêne.....	Quebec.
39	13th March, do	P. Brunelle.....	Point Levi.
40	16th do do	Lt. McGlashan	Montreal.
41	19th do do	P. C. Bourk	Plessisville.
42	14th April, do	S. Doumoulin.....	Three Rivers.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

No. 3.

STATEMENT shewing how many and which of such Petitions have been favorably received, and how many and which of them have been rejected, and the grounds of such rejection, viz.:

Petitions favorably received,

Are all those detailed in the 1st of the Statements herewith annexed.

Petitions rejected,

Are all those detailed in the 2nd of the Statements herewith annexed.

Grounds of such rejection.

The general reasons for the rejection of applications to form Corps have been:

- 1st.—That there were no vacancies in Class A, and the applicants being unwilling to organise in Class B.
- 2nd.—That, in respect to applications to form Artillery Corps, no Guns were available for their armament.
- 3rd.—In some instances, no means were available at the time of the applications for arming the Corps.
- 4th.—In other cases the application was not persisted in on a nominal Roll of the Volunteers being called for.
- 5th.—In some other instances, it was not considered advisable to authorize too large a number of Corps in particular localities.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.

COMMUNICATION

FROM the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, enclosing Return of the number of votes polled during last election, &c.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY,
TORONTO, 19th April, 1858.

SIR,—Agreeably to the order of the Honble. the Legislative Assembly, of the 5th March last, I have prepared, and herewith enclose, a statement shewing the votes polled in the different Constituencies at the two last general Elections to the Assembly, and a return of the votes polled in those divisions which have elected Legislative Councillors, with the population in each such constituency and division. That part of the return relating to the Election in 1854, is taken from the Return made in this office in September of that year, and laid before the House: the same difficulty in making the return perfect as mentioned in the letter of the 21st September, 1854, still exists, and I may further add that the changes which have taken place in several of the constituencies also prevented my making the return exhibit, in many cases in contrast upon the same line the votes polled at each election. The fact of the sub-divisions being, in several cases known under two names, and being called under one name in the election of 1854, or in the Census Rolls, and under another in the Election Books of 1857-8, may also partly account for this discrepancy.

Under all the circumstances I have endeavoured to make the return as correct as I possibly could.

The population is taken from the Census of 1851-2, being the last one.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. R. FORTIER,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Wm. B. Lindsay, Esq.,
Clerk Legislative Assembly,
Toronto.

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from the aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, been a contest, with the total number polled in each such Division or Officer; also shewing in contrast the number polled at each of the Constituency at last census.—As called for by an Address of the

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
ARGENTEUIL.....	Daniel DeHertel, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Grenville.....	Edwin Pridham.....
		“ Chatham.....	John Douglas.....
		Parish of St. Andrews.....	Edward Jones.....
		“ St. Jerusalem.....	Thomas Barrow.....
		Township of Gore.....	William Evans.....
		“ Wentworth.....	Samuel Smith.....
		Part of Township of Morin.....	George Hamilton.....
		“ Parish of St. Jerome.....	Andrew Elliot.....
		Township of Harrington ..	Henry Milway.....
		BAGOT.....	Jos. C. Bachand, Special Returning Officer.	Parish of Ste. Rosalie.....	A. Gauthier.....
		“ St. Pie.....	L. R. Boivin.....
		“ St. Dominique.....	Jos. Monet.....
		“ St. Simon.....	Benjamin Maurault.....
		“ St. Liboire.....	Joseph Amiot.....
		“ St. Hughes.....	Charles Frs. Langlois.....
		“ St. Ephrem.....	Seth B. Warner.....
		“ St. Theodore.....	Charles F. McCallum.....
		“ St. Helene.....	Athanase Lamoureux.....
BEAUCE.....	Jean P. Proulx, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Elzéar.....	Théodore J. Duchesnay..
		“ St. Frederick.....	Pierre Bélanger.....
		“ St. François.....	Michel Foley.....
		“ St. Georges.....	Ernest Munkel.....
		“ St. Joseph.....	Jean Baptiste Mercier...
		“ Ste. Marie.....	Jean Baptiste Bonneville
		Township of Forsyth.....	Adrien Blouin.....
		“ Aylmer.....	Joseph Marquis.....
		“ Lambton.....	Louis C. Blanchet.....
		“ Tring.....	Zepherin Bertrand.....
		“ Linière.....	James Rainey.....
BEAUHARNOIS.....	Vite A. L. de Martigny, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Clement.....	John L. Cassidy.....
		“ St. Timothée.....	Honoré Laurin.....
		“ St. Louis.....	John Symons.....
		“ St. Stanislas.....	Amable Archambault...
		“ Ste. Cecile.....	François X. Poitras.....

Records of the Elections to the present Legislative Assembly, shewing the Riding, Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division, in which there has Precinct; with also the name of each Returning Officer and Deputy Returning polling places at the General Election of 1854, and the population in each Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the 5th March, 1858.

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last census.
Mr. Bellingham 130	Mr. Abbott 121	Total 251	1,992	Township of Grenville. 134	1,992
			incl. Augn. 3,167	“ Chatham . 284	incl. Augn. 3,167
153	408	561	2,326	Parish of St. Andrews. 181	2,326
62	329	391	2,154	Township of Gore..... 401	996
242	16	258	996	Parish of St. Placide.. 120	1,230
147	8	155	296	“ St. Hermas. 88	1,731
58	2	60	563	“ St. Jerusalem 229	2,154
103	14	117	whole of T'p 5,631		
			whole of P'sh 267		
152	0	152			
52	3	55			
1,099	901	2,000	17,302	1,437	13,596
Mr. Ramsay 79	Mr. Laframboise 207	Total 286	1,890	No contestation.	
249	439	688	4,056		
129	225	354	1,998		
72	167	239	1,784		
35	64	99	....	
313	45	358	2,990		
27	67	94	....	
80	109	189	....	
153	7	160	....	
1,137	1,330	2,467	12,727		
Mr. Ross .. 31	Mr. Chassé.... 213	Total 244	2,365	Parish of St. Elzéar .. 264	2,365
68	45	113	934	“ St. Frederick 100	934
286	97	383	2,874	“ St. François. 267	2,874
116	90	206	1,394	“ St. Georges. 173	1,394
219	96	315	2,565	“ St. Joseph.. 25	2,565
132	297	429	3,263	“ St. Marie... 452	3,263
60	26	86	390	Township of Forsyth.. 55	390
311	0	311	264	“ Aylmer .. 74	264
315	9	324	558	“ Lambton . 159	558
236	15	251	1,173	“ Tring 124	1,173
46	27	73	294	“ Linière .. 63	294
				“ Marlow . 0	28
1,820	915	2,735	16,074	1,756	16,097
Mr. Daoust. 99	Mr. Ouimet.... 428	Total 517	3,212	Parish of St. Clement. 458	3,212
74	269	343	4,231	“ St. Timothée 373	4,231
225	279	504	3,845	“ St. Louis... 364	3,845
48	97	145	....	
107	141	248	....	
553	1,204	1,757	11,288	1,195	11,238

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
BELLECHASSE.....	Pantaléon Forques, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Michel " St. Etienne " St. Vallier " St. Charles " St. Gervais " St. Raphael " St. Lazare Township of Armagh	Edouard S. Belleau Charles Le Tellier Louis Nazaire Roy Swibert V. Larue Marcel Aubé Louis Dallaire Ursin Mercier Etienne Couture
BERTHIER.....	Jean B. Chalut, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Berthier..... " Lanoraie " Lavaltrie " Isle du Pad " St. Cuthbert " St. Barthelemi " St. Norbert " St. Gabriel	Charles Emond..... James W. Martin Norbert L. Duplessis ... François X. Lafond Jean Bte. Chenevert François Rouleau Norbert Doucet Bernard Monday
BONAVENTURE	Joseph Le Bel, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .		
BRANT (East Riding) ..	John Smith, Sheriff, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Paris—Queen's Ward King's Ward North Ward South Ward Township of South Dumfries " Onondaga " East Brantford	Thomas N. Bosworth..... George L. Scott Walter Gouinlock John Sinclair David Baptie William D. Souler John Cameron

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.					Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.					Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
M. Fortier 112	M. Talbot 120	M. Cauchon 0	Tl. 232	2654	No Contestation.....		
40	62	0	102	2153			
46	43	0	89	1915			
126	19	38	183	2309			
298	11	0	309	3133			
127	94	0	221	836			
184	125	0	319	1698			
8	15	0	23	112			
951	489	38	1478	14810			
Mr. Piché.. 73	Mr. Dostaler.. 382	Total 455	4062	Parish of Berthier ... 357		4062	
145	68	213	2011	" Lanoraie ... 119	2011		
82	85	167	1367	" Lavaltrie ... 110	1367		
34	49	83	1084	" Isle du Pads . 101	1084		
			in. St. Ignace	(including St. Ignace.)			
282	87	369	2767	" St. Cuthbert . 253	2767		
159	51	210	2291	" St. Barthelemi 280	2291		
75	105	180	875	" St. Norbert .. 152	875		
283	163	423	1933	" St. Gabriel ..	1933		
1118	990	2103	16390	Township of Brandon . 274	1626		
					16390		
No contestation				Seigniorv of Shoolbred } 143	1309		
				Township of Nouvelle } Nouvelle only			
				" Port Daniel 88	826		
				" Hope 54	1107		
				" Cox 71	1698		
				" Hamilton.. 87	1031		
				" New Richmond 178	1274		
				" Carleton .. 85	855		
				" Maria..... 174	1349		
				" Mann 36	569		
				" Restigouche 59	505		
				" Metapedia . 29	326		
					1004		
					10844		
Mr. Christie.. 48	Mr. McKerlie.. 28	Total 76	1890	Village of Paris 121	1890		
39	46	85					
42	24	66					
42	34	76					
272	129	401	4297	Town'p of S. Dumfries . 192	4297		
106	134	240	1858	" Onondaga .. 74	1858		
221	172	393	6410	" E. Brantford 150	6410		
770	587	1337	in. W. Brantford.		in. W. Brantford.		
					587		

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
BRANT (West Riding)	Thomas S. Shenstone, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Brantford—North Ward ..	James Wilkes.....
		East Ward....	Thomas James
BROCKVILLE (Town)..	James Jessup, Special Returning Officer.	King's Ward ..	George Varey
		Queen's Ward ..	M. W. Pruyne
		Brant Ward ..	William Young
		Township of West Brantford	Charles Gurney
		" Burford	Alonzo Foster
		" Oakland	John Toyne.....
		West Ward.....	George S. McLean.....
		Centre Ward.....	James M. Bates.....
		East Ward.....	John Crawford.....
		Township of Elizabethtown.	Jacob A. Brouse.....
BROME.....	Hiram S. Foster, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Potton.....	Robert Manson.....
		" Sutton.....	Morrill Westover.....
		" Brome.....	Charles J. Jones.....
		" Farnham.....	Rodney Hutchins.....
		" E	
		" Bolton.....	John E. Drew.....
CARLTON.....	Simon Frazer, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Fitzroy.....	Robert Elliot.....
		" N. Gower.....	James Craig.....
		" March.....	George Morgan.....
		Village of Richmond.....	Thomas Miller.....
		Township of Torbolton.....	Alexander McLaren.....
		" Nepean.....	Thomas Stapleton.....
		" Goulburn.....	Carleton Cathcart.....
		" Huntley.....	John Fenton.....
		" Marlborough.....	Edward Mills.....
		Parish of Longueuil.....	Napoleon Mignault.....
		" St. Bruno.....	Alexis P. Paré.....
		" Boucherville.....	John H. Munro.....
		" Chambly.....	W. Bruce Austin.....
CHAMBLY.....	Thos. Austin, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled:			Population at last census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last census.
Mr. Biggar... 46	Mr. Wilkes... 136	Total 181	} 3877 [ford. see E. Brant- 4433 840 23605 Total pop. Co.Brantford	Town of Brantford ... 144	} 3877 [ford. see E. Brant- 4433 840 23605 Total pop. Co.Brantford
33	95	128			
34	65	99			
75	68	143			
58	51	109			
336	52	388			
437	241	678			
87	29	116			
1106	786	1842			
Mr. Sherwood, 97	Mr. Booth, 25	Total, 122		} 8454 8454		Brockville Town, Township of Elizabethtown. } 772	} 8454
92	40	132			
128	13	141			
342	291	633			
659	369	1028			
Mr. Ferres, 147	Mr. Knowlton, 63	Total, 210	} 1707 2468 2095 3304 inc.W. F'ham 1936 11510	Township of Potton... 191	} 1707 2463 2095 3304 inc.W. F'ham 1936
195	167	362		" Sutton... 327	
273	112	385		" Brome... 254	
124	129	253		" Farnham... 168	
157	116	273		" E. Bolton... 238	
896	587	1483		" 1178	
Mr. Powell, 153	Mr. Torney, 175	Total, 328	} 2807 1777 1125 434 542 3800 2525 2519 2053 17582	Township of Fitzroy... 154	} 2807 1777 1125 542 3800 2525 2519 2053 17038
152	83	235		" N. Gower 143	
122	36	158		" March... 84	
15	33	53		" Torbolton. 31	
28	59	87		" Nepean... 232	
169	176	345		" Goulburn. 233	
183	165	348		" Huntley.. 153	
155	86	241		" Marlboro'. 97	
143	73	216		" 1127	
1120	891	2011			
Mr. Lacoste, 471	Mr. Darche, 117	Total, 588	} 4137 1164 2764 4557 12622	Parish of Longueuil... 254	} 4137 1164 2764 4547
118	111	229		" St. Bruno... 127	
171	180	351		" Boucherville.. 227	
140	196	336		" Chambly..... 225	
900	604	1504		" 833	

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election			
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.	
CHAMPLAIN.....	Elic Rinfret, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Champlain.....	André J. Martineau.....	
		“ Ste. Geneviève.....	Joseph Lacourcière.....	
		“ St. Stanislas.....	Phillippe O. Lassisserraye.	
		“ Ste. Anne.....	Aimé Rinfret.....	
		“ St. Maurice.....	Louis Arcand.....	
		“ St. Prosper.....	Phillippe Girard.....	
		“ St. Narcisse.....	Joseph Gauthier.....	
		“ St. Justin.....	Didace Chagé.....	
		“ St. Frs. Xavier.....	Joseph Fugère.....	
		“ Cap de la Magd'l'e	Jean E. Dumoulin.....	
		CHARLEVOIX.....	Charles Duberger, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Iréné.....	Ovide Tremblay.....
“ St. Etienne.....	Jean Baptiste Duberger..			
“ Baie St. Paul.....	Vital Tremblay.....			
“ St. Louis.....	Hypolite Pedneau.....			
“ St. Fidèle.....	Joseph Gosselin.....			
“ St. Agnes.....	Magloire Savard.....			
“ Les Eboulemens.....	Edward Stevin.....			
“ St. Hilarion.....	Joseph Perron.....			
“ St. Frs. Xavier.....	John H. Stevin.....			
“ St. Urbain.....	Telesphore Fortin.....			
CHATEAUGUAY.....	George A. Beaudry, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Martine.....	Charles M. Lebrun.....	
		“ St. Joachim.....	Alfred C. Lepailleur.....	
		“ St. Malachie.....	Archibald McEachern..	
		“ St. Philomène.....	Josime Pelletier.....	
		“ St. Urbain.....	Alexis R. Bisson.....	
		“ St. Jean Chrysostome.....	Alfred Leriche.....	
CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.	Ovide Bossé, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Chicoutimi ..	Louis G. Rousseau	
		“ Tremblay.....	P. C. L. Dubois.....	
		“ Laterrière.....	Prudent Potvin.....	
		“ Labarre.....	Joseph Lespérance	
		“ Tadousac.....	Louis Guay.....	
		“ Escoumins.....	David McLaren.....	
		Parish of Alphonso.....	J. C. Desmules.....	
		“ Alexis.....	P. H. Dumais.....	

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.							Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.						Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.		Population at last Census.
Mr. Turcotte,	Mr. Filteau,	Mr. Marchildon,	Mr. Trudel,	Mr. Dubord,	Total.				
27	11	146	11	0	195	1923	Parish of Champlain..	123	1923
17	120	41	23	1	202	2072	“ Ste. Geneviève	159	2072
181	21	72	4	..	278	See St. Narc'e	“ St. Stanislas... 31	See St. Narc'e	2481
367	..	..	10	..	377	2481	“ St. Maurice... 286		1648
467	..	13	..	..	480	1648	“ St. Prosper... 98		781
39	13	2	46	..	100	781	“ St. Narcisse... 119		2832
16	53	69	3	..	141	2832	“ St. Justin.... 39	inc. St. Stan's	inc. St. Stan's
60	31	..	..	..	91	inc. St. Stan's	“ St. Frs. Xavier 71		955
31	2	48	2	..	83	955	“ Cap de la Mag'e	76	1123
92	..	19	1	1	113	1123			
1297	251	410	100	2	2060	18815		1233	18815
Mr. Cimon, 76	Mr. Clement, ..	Mr. Huot, 31	Total, 107			811	Parish of St. Iréné... 248		811
495	..	4	499			2653	“ St. Etienne. 1822		2653
129	15	253	397			3212	“ Baie St. Paul. 384		3212
3	58	46	107			719	“ St. Louis..... 193		719
144.	..	..	144			600	“ St. Fidèle... 4442		600
371	3	1	375			1278	“ Ste. Agnes... 1810		1278
..	277	14	291			2107	“ Les Eb'mens. 1211		2107
12	410	1	423			281	Town'p of Settrington. 63		281
28	1	41	70			575	Par'h of St. Frs. Xavier 91		575
11	69	12	92			729	“ St. Urbain... 4055		729
1269	833	403	2505			12965		14819	12965
Mr. Starnes 382	Mr. Dugu 1	Mr. Cross 109	Tl. 492			3899	Par. of Ste. Philomene. 206		1971
249	0	75	324			2360	Chateauguay..... 264		2360
71	2	440	513			3268	Settlements and Parish-		
186	0	77	263			1971	es of Russeltown... 144		2038
161	74	59	294			2038	St. Jean Chrysostome.. 315		1618
						1618	St. Martin..... 313		3899
							St. Urbain... 240		2038
							St. Malachie..... 279		3268
1150	121	362	2133			15154		1761	17192
Mr. Price.. 188	Mr. Tremblay.. 30	Total 218				1200	Townships and settle-		
52	8	60				422	ments of—		
42		23				367	Chicoutimi..... 608		1200
41		11				100	Tremblay..... 208		422
55		0				141	Harvey..... 28		85
71		0				1284	Laterrière..... 70		367
103		7				592	Bergeranne.....		
70		7				.....	Portneuf.....		
							Sault au Cochon		
							Isle Jeremy....		
							Escoumins.....	87	1284
							Pestes du Roi..		
							St. Alphonso ..		592
							Tadousac..... 25		141
							St. Alexis..... 282		
622		86	708			4106		1936	3499

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
COMPTON.....	William Ritchie, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>		
CORNWALL (Town)...	George C. Wood, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	West Ward Centre " East " Township of Cornwall.....	William M. Park..... Charles Poole..... Richard T. Wilkinson... David Thompson.....
DORCHESTER	Alexis Godbout, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	Parish of Ste. Henedine... " Ste. Claire..... " Ste. Marguerite... " St. Anselme..... " St. Isidore..... " St. Bernard..... " St. Edouard..... " St. Malachie Township of Cranbourne...	Daniel Trachy François Rouleau..... Joseph Genest..... Joseph C. Bélanger..... Antoine Nadeau..... Pierre Plante..... Andrew Ross..... Michael Quigley..... George S. Bagnall.....
DUNDAS.....	Alexander McDonell, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	Township of Mountain ... " Matilda " Williamsburg..... " Winchester ... Village of Iroquois.....	James C. Clark..... Robert Harkness..... Tobias Myers..... George Fitchell..... Rufus Carman.....
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.	Edmund Cox, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	Municipality of Grantham. Township of Upton..... " Wickham..... " Durham..... " Kingsey..... " Warwick.....	Charles Sheppard..... Pierre C. Ste. Marie.... Frederick Ployart..... James Bothwell..... John Trenholm..... Charles Patton.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continue d.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.		Population at last census.	Votes polled in each Division.		Population at last census.
No contestation.....			Township of Bury... }		783
			" Westbury } 137		115
			" Hampden } .....		.....
			" Marston.. } .....		.....
			" Compton.. } 321		2718
			" Eaton..... } 193		1500
			" Clifton... } 33		380
			" Hereford. } 35		348
			" Duckland. }		14
			" Newport. }		342
			" Ditton... } 48		.....
			" Chesham. } .....		.....
			(Part) Clinton.. } .....		.....
			" Lingwick.. } 40		808
			" Winslow. } 108		457
			" Whitton... } .....		.....
			910		7465
Mr. Macdonald 89	Mr. Vankoughnet 16	Total 55	} 1646	342	1646
57	29	86			
21	41	52			
311	160	471			
428	246	674	1646	342	1646
Mr. Langevin 129	Mr. Forest 13	Mr. Pouliot 1	Tl. 143	No contestation.	
161	101	25	347	2464	
49	160	5	214	2392	
284	5	20	309	3022	
159	26	125	310	2163	
31	48	81	160	1448	
46	18	72	136	1993	
96	77	17	190	284	
3	6	16	25	13766	
958	514	362	1884	13766	
Mr. Chrystler 151	Mr. Brown 0	Mr. Cook 198	Tl. 349	2764	Township of Mountain. 173
178	0	406	584	4198	" Matilda 347
248	0	335	583	4284	" Williamsburg 322
293	0	212	505	2565	" Winchester . 180
13	0	42	55	.....	.....
883	0	1193	2076	13811	..... 13811
Mr. Dorion.. 80	Mr. Dunkin.. 90	Total.. 170	1401	Township of Grantham 292	
330	71	401	2184	" Upton 653	
67	35	102	574	" Wickham... 71	
181	199	380	2208	" Durham.... 237	
82	259	341	2262	" Kingsey.... 219	
13	655	668	643	" Warwick .. 206	
				643	

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA. — (Continued.)	Edmund Cox, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio.</i>	Parish of St. Christopher.	E. Modeste Poisson
		" St. Norbert	J. Gaspard Dumoulin
		Township of Tingwick	John R. Murphy
		" Stanfold	Edmund Longmore
		" Aston	Edward Brown
		Municipality of Chester	Jasper Emerson
		Township of Bulstrode	Joseph Gerouard
		" Blandford	Vincent St. Germain
		" Maddington	
		DURHAM (East Riding.)	George C. Ward, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	Township of Hope .....	Duncan Cleghorn .....
" Cavau	John W. Sootheran		
" Manvers	Alfred Ryley		
Town of Port Hope, No. 1 Ward	Robert Maxwell		
No. 2 "	Holland V. Sanders		
No. 3 "	Charles Hughes		
DURHAM (West Riding.)	Malcolm Galbraith, Special Returning Officer.	Village of Bowmanville	William Moorcraft
		Township of Darlington	Richard Windall
		" Newcastle	William Warner
		" Clarke	William S. Christar
		" Cartwright	William A. Loucks
ELGIN (East Riding.)	Colin Munro, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	Township of Yarmouth	Archibald McLachlin
		" Malahide	Philip Hodgkinson
		" S. Dorchester	Mathew Fullerton
		" Bayham	William Hatch
		Village of St. Thomas	Henry G. Ellis
		" Vienna	John P. McDonald
ELGIN (West Riding.)	John McKay, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio.</i>	Township of Aldborough	George Munro
		" Dunwick	John T. McColl
		" Southwick	Daniel Carpenter

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last census.
Mr. Dorion.. 130	Mr. Dunkin. 106	Total.. 236	1470	T'hp. of Arthabaska... 279	1470
111	55	166	981	" Tingwick..... 135	981
25	180	205	981	" Stanfold..... 220	1418
141	122	263	1418	" Aston..... 33	561
2	113	114	561	" Chester..... 156	981
52	93	150	981	" Bulstrode..... 33	307
45	36	81	301	" Blandford..... 41	392
.....	.....	.....	392	" Maddington... 5	.....
47	156	203	.....	" Simpson..... 71	87
				" Wendover..... 22	216
				" Horton..... 9	89
1306	2174	3480	16313		2682
					15724
Mr. Smith.. 491	Mr. Burton.. 252	Total.. 743	5299	T'hp. of Hope..... 288	5299
259	435	694	4438	" Cavau..... 328	4438
91	353	444	2568	" Manvers..... 122	2568
				Town of Port Hope... 132	2476
87	72	159	2476	.....	.....
120	48	168		.....	.....
134	61	195		.....	.....
1182	1221	2403	14781		870
					14781
Mr. Munro 188	Mr. McFeelers, 365	Total.. 503	.....	Village of Bowmanville 124	.....
611	321	932	8005	Township of Clarke..... 457	6190
139	6	145	.....	" Darlington... 517	8005
571	206	777	6190	" Cartwright... 156	1756
31	293	324	1756		
1490	1191	2681	15951		1254
					15951
Mr. Southwick, 324	Mr. Burwell 318	Total. 642	5288	Township of Yarmouth.. 410	5288
89	470	559	4050	" Malahide... 395	4050
67	165	232	1477	" S. Dorchester 131	1477
				Inc. N. Dorchester.	Inc. N. Dorchester.
98	389	487	5092	" Bayham..... 338	5092
174	50	224	1274	Village of St. Thomas . 108	1274
10	113	123	.....	" Vienna..... 62	.....
762	1505	2207	17181		1444
					17181
Mr. Macbeth.. 112	Mr. McKinnon 138	Total 250	1226	Township of Alborough . 96	1226
229	108	337	1948	" Dunwick... 154	1948
488	194	682	5063	" Southfield .. 389	5063
829	440	1269	8287		639
					8287

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
ESSEX.....	John McEwan, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Anderdon ... " Colchester ... " Gosfield ... " Malden ... " Mersea ... " Maidstone ... " Rochester ... " Sandwich ... " Tilbury, W... " Village of Amberstburg... " Windsor.....	James E. Maguire Thomas Hawkins..... Joseph Coatsworth Henry Botsford Jonathan Wigfield..... James Devlin Francis Graham Denis Moynahan..... William Nicholson..... George Murray John Stewart
FRONTENAC.....	Thos. A. Corbett, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
GASPÉ.....	Peter Winter, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
GLENGARY.....	Duncan McDonell, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Lancaster ... " Kenyon ... " Lochiel ... " Charlottenb'gh.	Peter Grant..... James McKenzie..... Owen Quigley..... John R. Smith.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.					
Votes Polled.				Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.			
Mr. McLeod..	118	Mr. Rankin	73	Total	191	1199	Town'p of Anderdon ..	35	1199
	431		91		522	1870	" Colchester..	161	1870
	216		78		294	1802	" Gosfield....	208	1802
	191		21		212	1315	" Malden ...	71	1315
	185		100		285	1193	" Mersea....	120	1193
	69		329		398	1167	" Maidstone ..	117	1167
	59		148		207	788	" Rochester ..	93	788
	179		663		842	4928	" Sandwich... 475		4928
	77		119		196	675	" Tilbury, W..	64	675
	365		42		407	1880	Vill'ge of Amberstburg	86	1880
	98		102		200	.....	" Windsor ...	46	.....
	1988		1766		3754	16817		1476	16817
No contestation							Town'p of Wolfe Isl'nd	28	2655
							" Bedford	11	1118
							" Portland....	169	2388
							" Loughboro'..	132	2003
							" Storrington..	132	2130
							" Pittsburgh..	182	3258
							" Kingston ...	347	5235
							" Hinchinbr'k.	364	864
								1001	19150
No contestation.....							Magdalen Islands—		
							Amherst Harbor .	94	} 2202
							House	72	
							Fiefs & Seignories of—		
							St. Anne.....	43	966
							Grand River.	73	Inc.Cap Chat 689
							Pabos	76	.....
							Town'p of Cap Chat ..	50	see St. Anne.
							" Gaspé Bay,N	36	248
							" Sydenham..	40	584
							" Fox	56	785
							" Cap Rosier .	100	443
							" Gaspé Bay,S	51	163
							" York	58	.....
							" Haldimand .	41	819
							" Douglas....	48	780
							" Malbate	238	2160
							" Percé	40	1025
							" Newport ...		
								1076	10904
Mr. McDonald..	374	Mr. Fraser..	33	Total	407	4023	No contestation.		
	446		27		473	3842			
	425		9		434	4174			
	311		177		488	5557			
	1556		246		1802	17596			

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election			
	Returning Officer.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officer.	
GRENVILLE, (South Riding.)	John Patton, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Augusta		
		" " Edwardsburgh.....		
		Town of Prescott—		
		West Ward.....		
		South "		
		East "		
GREY.....	George Snider, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Sydenham	William McKenzie	
		" " St. Vincent.....	John Williams.....	
		" " Euphrasia	John Benson.....	
		" " Collingwood.....	James Johnston.....	
		" " Osprey.....	James Gibson.....	
		" " Melancthon.....	Kenneth McAulay.....	
		" " Proton.....	John Vest.....	
		" " Artemesia.....	Richard Campbell.....	
		" " Egremont.....	Benjamin Rogers.....	
		" " Normanby.....	John Gibney.....	
		" " Glenelg.....	John Swinburg.....	
		" " Bentinck.....	Alexander Cochran.....	
		" " Sullivan.....	Charles Critchley.....	
		" " Holland.....	Henry Cardwell.....	
				Tps. of Derby, Keppel, & Sarawak, including Town Plot of Brooke. } Thomas Gordon
				Town of Owen Sound—
				Bay Ward.....	John Blyth .....
		Centre "	George Brown	
		River "	James Douglass	
HALDIMAND	Richard Martin, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Cayuga N.....		
		" " S.....	George Webster.....	
		" " Seneca	William Hurssell.....	
		" " Oneida	Henry T. Ince	
		" " Walpole	John Heasman	
		" " Rainham	William Jones	
		" " Dunn	James Blott	
		" " Canboro.....	Seth Smith	
		" " Moulton.....	John Martin	
		" " Sherbrooke.....		
				Village of Caledonia.....	James Aldridge .....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.					Election in 1854.			
Votes Polled.					Population at last census.	Votes polled in each division.	Population at last census.	
Mr. Patrick. 238	Mr. Moran. 128	Mr. Keefer. 200	Total. 566	5154	Township of August. 321	5154		
231	136	206	573	4779	" " Edwardsburgh. 320	4779		
31	53	29	113	....	Town of Prescott..... 111	2156	
	16	39	14	69				
	12	45	27	84				
	528	401	476	1405		752		
				12089		12089		
Mr. Hogan. 73	Mr. Carney. 157	Mr. Hamilton. 71	Mr. Morrison. ..	Total. 301	2432	Township of Sydenham 278	2432	
191	22	45	..	258	1601	" " St. Vincent... 74	1601	
166	2	7	..	175	603	" " Euphrasia.... 47	603	
68	0	11	..	79	545	" " Collingwood... 29	545	
24	13	1	..	38	486	" " Osprey..... 0	486	
1	183	1	..	185		" " Melancthon. } 17	450	
1	101	0	..	102	450	" " Proton..... } ..	450	
83	107	5	..	195	733	" " Artemesia.... 47	733	
81	0	59	..	140	665	" " Egremont... 45	665	
92	1	53	..	146	539	" " Normanby.... 32	539	
49	5	167	..	221	1250	" " Glenelg..... 66	1250	
64	5	217	..	286	1272	" " Bentinck.... 88	1272	
23	46	16	..	85	538	" " Sullivan..... 42	538	
114	80	39	..	233	954	" " Holland..... 41	954	
						" " Derby..... 57	471	
	19	78	25	122	777	Indian Reserves..... ..	678	
						Derby & Indian Territy. }		
	20	53	29	102				
	11	44	28	83				
	22	39	28	89				
	1102	936	802	2340	12845		863	
							13217	
Mr. Mackenzie. 127	Mr. MacKinnon. 2	Mr. Little. 16	Mr. Cook. 19	Mr. Amsden. 48	Mr. Dean. 26	Total. 238	Township of Cayuga N. 66	2013
16	63	36	..	115	" " S. 18	825
86	110	67	..	7	..	270	" " Seneca.... 66	3636
80	64	79	1	224	" " Oneida... 50	2817
248	95	55	40	157	11	606	" " Walpole... 149	3583
150	..	5	2	71	11	239	" " Rainham... 104	1618
19	1	113	..	133	" " Dunn..... 38	828
103	..	3	..	71	5	182	" " Canboro... 85	1151
						1984	" " { Moulton... } 96	1984
132	2	..	1	273	..	408	" " { Sherbrooke } 334	334
17	55	62	..	3	..	137	Village Caledonia..... 46
						18,789		718
	978	328	287	126	779	54	2552	18,789

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
HALTON	Levi Wilson, Sheriff, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i>	Township Nassagaweya	James McNair
		“ Trafalgar	John L. Biggar
		“ Esquesing	John Murray
		“ Nelson	Algernon J. Maccay
		Town Milton, S. Ward	Robert Todd
		“ N. “	John Holgate
		“ E. “	Peter McKay
		Town Oakville, No. 1 Ward	Robert Balmer
		“ “ 2 “	Justus W. Williams
		“ “ 3 “	John Barclay
HAMILTON (City)	William Craigie, Special Returning Officer	St. George's Ward	Richard Bull
		St. Patrick's “	Connor J. Tracy
		St. Lawrence “	James S. Wetenhall
		St. Andrew's “	Charles Freeland
		St. Mary's “	Jasper T. Gilkison
HASTINGS (N. Riding)	J. W. D. Moodie, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township Huntingdon	James J. Ryan
		“ Marmora	George Wiggins
		“ Lake	Richard Corrigan
		“ Madoc	
		“ Tudor	
		“ Elzevir	Thomas Douglas
		“ Rawdon	George Howell
		“ Hungerford	
HASTINGS (S. Riding).	W. H. Ponton, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township Tyendingaga	Michael Nealon
		“ Sydney	Thomas D. Farley
		“ Thurlow	John Canniff
		T'n Belleville, Baldwin Ward	Joseph E. Reed
		“ Coleraine “	John Thomas
		“ Samson “	Robert M. Roy
		“ Ketchison “	William Lester
		Village Trenton	Jeremiah Simmons
HOCHELAGA	George H. Ryland, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Montreal	W. H. Ryland
		“ Longpoint	François X. Pereaault
		“ Pointe aux Trembles	Pierre R. La Frenaye
		“ Rivière des Prairies	Cyrille Archambault
		“ Sault au Recolet	Joseph Duhamel, jr.

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.	
Mr. White.. 257	Mr. Chisholm.. 57	Total. 314	2237	Township Nassagaweya 165	2237	
349	231	580	6782	“ Trafalgar .. 520	6782	
456	200	656	5225	“ Esquesing .. 449	5225	
234	258	492	4078	“ Nelson	4078	
41	11	52	}			
25	4	29				
43	6	49				
6	42	48	}			
16	76	92				
6	71	77				
1433	956	2389	18,322	1423	18,322	
Mr. Baker.. 169	Mr. Buchanan.. 268	Total, 437	} 14,112	943	14,112	
126	297	423				
272	344	616				
226	266	491				
311	234	545				
1104	1408	2512	14,112	943	14,112	
Mr. Benjamin.. 84	Mr. Luke.. 249	Total, 333	2548	Township Huntingdon .165	2548	
154	4	158	635	“ Marmora 42	635	
					
389	157	546	2761	“ Madoc }	195	2761
				“ Tudor }		
				“ Elzevir ... }		
147	342	489	3097	“ Rawdon.....298	3097	
219	119	338	3124	“ Hungerford .193	3124	
993	871	1864	12,165	893	12,165	
Mr. Davy.. 243	Mr. Wallbridge.. 432	Total, 675	6200	Township Tyendingaga .329	6200	
304	365	669	4574	“ Sydney	4574	
188	377	565	4469	“ Thurlow ... 392	4469	
39	67	106	} 4569	Town Belleville.....293	4569	
108	114	222				
49	93	142				
28	69	97				
68	108	176				
1027	1625	2652	19,812	1457	19,812	
Mr. Laporte .333	Mr. Lachapelle. 484	Total 817	995	Parish of Montreal ... 57	995	
78	62	140	1014	“ Longpoint .. 39	1014	
147	16	163	1299	“ Pointe aux Trembles .. 110	1299	
149	1	150	1028	“ Rivière des Prairies... 87	1028	
102	187	289	2241	“ Sault au Recolet	2241	
809	750	1559	6577	870	6577	

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
HUNTINGDON	Isaac Jackson, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Town'p of Dundee " Elgin " Franklin " Godmanchester.. . . . " Hemmingford " Hinchinbrook Village of Huntingdon Parish of St. Anicet	Peter Aubrey Andrew Buckham William Cantwell William Lamb T. S. Verity William White John Anderson Joseph E. Watier
HURON AND BRUCE	John McDonald, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Hay " Stephen " McGillivray " Biddulph " Osborne " McKillop " Grey " Ashfield " Wawanosh " Colborne " Hullet " Morris " Tuckersmith " Stanley " Goderich " Huron " Kinloss " Kincardine " Bruce " Greenock " Brant " Carrick " Saugeen " Elderslie " Arran " Amabel Town of Goderich— St. Andrew's Ward St. David's St. George's St. Patrick's Township of Howick " Turnberry " Culross	William Wilson Thomas Trivitt Daniel Shoff William Portt Thomas Taylor John O'Sullivan William Grant John Cooke William Taylor James Tewsley James Allen Alex. Finglay William Muir W. W. Connor John Shaw Joseph Barker Peter Read Mathew McKendrick Peter Sinclair James Cromar James Jamieson Edmund Savage John Eastwood George C. Urquhart George Gould William Malcom James Thompson Daniel Gordon R. B. Reynold George Dane Thomas Fortune Robert Watson
IBERVILLE	F. F. Z. Hamel, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Athanase " St. George " St. Alexander " St. Gregoire " Ste. Brigide	Orange Tyler Edward R. Demers Hector Mignault Fabien Lesage William Murray

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854:		
Votes Polled.				Population at last census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last census.
Mr. Somerville 88	Mr. Schuyler 6	Total 94	1069	Township of Dundee, including Indian Lands St. Regis .. 114	1069	
			984	" Elgin 116	984	
123	9	132	1110	" Godmanchest'r 218	2100	
125	23	148	..	" Hemmingford. 411	4025	
131	102	233	2100	" Hinchinbrook 311	2657	
437	68	505	4025	Village of Huntingdon 58	679	
139	106	295	2657	Parish of St. Anicet .. 239	2566	
34	26	60	679			
74	178	252	2566			
1201	518	1719	15190		1467	
15190					15190	
Mr. Cayley ... 93	Mr. Holmes .. 83	Total 176	985	Township of Hay 28	985	
91	163	254	742	" Stephen 40	742	
138	230	368	1718	" McGillivray 93	1718	
224	233	457	2081	" Biddulph 90	2081	
56	290	346	1484	" Osborne 50	1484	
89	132	221	848	" McKillop } 43	848	
3	16	19	..	" Grey }	..	
106	88	194	907	" Ashfield 76	907	
29	139	168	722	" Wawanosh 60	722	
67	140	207	921	" Colborne 68	921	
86	188	274	955	" Hullet }	955	
19	86	55	..	" Morris }	..	
91	284	375	1727	" Tuckersmith 111	1727	
227	223	450	2064	" Stanley 145	2064	
226	264	490	2715	" Goderich 212	2715	
8	7	15	236	" Huron }	236	
13	13	26	47	" Kinloss }	47	
224	85	309	1149	" Kincardine 65	1149	
11	28	39	100	" Bruce }	100	
79	2	81	244	" Greenock 10	244	
209	1	210	621	" Brant }	621	
3	..	3	..	" Carrick }	..	
149	44	193	277	" Saugeen 12	277	
59	3	62	14	" Elderslie }	14	
134	4	138	149	" Arran }	149	
1329			1329	Town of Goderich 72	1329	
2584	2879	5463	22035			
Mr. Laberge, 494	Mr. Marsh, 17	Total, 511	2682	No contestation.		
363	204	567	1597			
63	199	262	2203			
190	80	270	2750			
131	87	218	1355			
1241	587	1828	10587			

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
JACQUES CARTIER..	G. G. Gaucher, Special Returning Officer.	Parish of St. Geneviève....	T. Filiatrault.....
		" St. Raphael.....	Hyacinte Pagnin.....
		" Ste. Anne.....	Claude Vallé.....
		" Point Claire.....	Urgel Valois.....
		" Lachine.....	Joseph Allard.....
"	"	St. Laurent.....	Narcisse M. L. Cavalier..
JOLIETTE.....	J. O. Le Blanc, Registrar Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parh of St. Chs. Barommée	C. T. Beaubien.....
		" St. Paul.....	C.B.G.T. T. de Lanaudière
		" Ste. Elizabeth.....	Louis T. Groulx.....
		" St. Ambrose.....	Jules Bourgeois.....
		" St. Thomas.....	Barthélemi Vezina.....
		" St. Felix de Valois	P. Ducharme.....
		" St. Jean de Martha	Louis F. Gauvreau.....
		" St. Alphonse.....	Luke Corcoran.....
		" Ste. Melanie.....	Louis T. Déziel.....
KAMOURASKA.....	Jean G. Taché, Registrar Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. André.....	Joseph R. Beaubien....
		" St. Louis.....	Pascal Dumais.....
		" Ste. Anne.....	Norbert Pelletier.....
		" St. Denis.....	Thomas Jones.....
		" River Ouelle.....	Charles Lindsay.....
		" Montcarmel.....	Honoré Desjardin.....
		" Ste. Helene.....	J. Bte. Martin, Jr.....
		" St. Pâcome.....	Jean T. B. chard.....
		" St. Alexander.....	René F. Aubert.....
		" St. Paschal.....	Joseph T. Paradis.....
		Township of Ixworth.....	Joseph Garon.....
		" Woodbridge.....	J. Bte. Martin.....
		KENT.....	John Mercer, Sheriff Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i>.	Town of Chatham—Chry-	Alexander Barclay.....
ler Ward.....	Duncan M'Coll.....		
Eberts Ward.....	John Waddell.....		
Northwood Ward.....	Joseph Mills.....		
Township of Camden.....	George A. Smith.....		
" Zone.....	Richard Houston.....		
" Chatham.....	Steven T. Davies.....		
" Harwick.....	William Latimer.....		
" Howard.....	John Stewart Gesner....		
" Oxford.....	Thomas Fenner.....		
" Raleigh.....	Thomas Renwick.....		
" Romney.....	John Fletcher.....		
" Tilbury, East	Thomas W. Smith.....		
" Dover, East..			
" " West..			

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
Mr. Tassé ..	123	Mr. Valois, 88	Total, 216	1899	No contestation.
	76	11	87		
	90	27	117	915	
	69	67	136	1545	
	167	80	247	2164	
	266	22	288	2623	
	796	295	1091	9146	
Mr. Jobin... 192	Mr. Corneiller 164	Total, 356	2570	No contestation.	
	293	8	301		
	343	21	364	3432	
	110	142	252	2424	
	119	81	200	2019	
	244	21	265	2680	
	143	14	157		
	48	87	135	1127	
	24	215	239		
	1516	753	2269	16478	
Mr. Chapais.. 137	Mr. Letellier, 147	Total, 284	2458	Par'h of St. André.... 255	2458
	127	191	318	" St. Louis..... 298	2326
	399	148	547	" Ste. Anne....1237	3072
	268	26	294	" St. Denis..... 651	2296
	54	213	267	" River Ouelle.. 660	3506
	120	4	124	" Montcarmel... 109	
	38	184	222	" Ste. Helene... 214	1069
	128	224	352	" St. Pâcome... 337	
	191	106	297	" St. Alexander. 213	913
	95	312	407	" St. Paschal... 372	2977
	99	21	120	Township of Ixworth..1351	587
	11	57	68	" Woodbridge 62	172
	1667	1633	3300	5759	19375
Mr. McKellar, 53	Mr. Larwill.. 51	Total, 109	2070	Town of Chatham.... 152	2070
	79	49	128		
	56	50	106		
	170	42	212		
	87	2	89	1434	Townsp of Camden, } 96
	134	97	231	1768	" Chatham.. 123
	340	124	464	2627	" Harwick.. 211
	330	168	498	2798	" Howard.. 236
	171	55	226	1566	" Oxford.... 100
	205	161	366	2460	" Raleigh... 150
	41	17	58		" Romney.. 21
	78	75	153	1023	" Tilbury, E. 99
	79	159	238	1723	" Dover, E } 111
	1828	1050	2878	17469	" " W } 1723
					1299
					17469

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
KINGSTON (City).....	James Durand, Special Returning Officer.	Cataraqui Ward..... Frontenac Ward..... Ontario Ward..... St. Lawrence Ward..... Sydenham Ward..... Rideau Ward..... Victoria Ward.....	Thomas Porter..... Edward Stacy..... William Ford..... George M. Wilkison..... James Linton..... Thomas Wilson..... Thomas Parke, Jr.....
LAMBTON	James Flintoff, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Brooke..... " Enniskillen .. " Moore	Thomas R. Shepperd... Wellington Bricham... Alex. Sinclair..... T. R. K. Scott..... Ebenezer Watson..... Wm. Patterson..... James Menery
LAPRAIRIE.....	T. Sauvageau, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Laprairie	James McDonald..... Samuel J. Lewis..... Jacques E. Coderre..... Moyse Héroux..... F. T. Langevin.....
LANARK (North Riding)	Jas. Thompson, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
LANARK (South Riding)	Jas. Bell, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Montague.... " Elmsley..... " Beckwith	William Ramsay

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.			
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.		
Mr. MacDonald.. 219	Mr. Shaw.. 0	Total... 219	} 11585	No contestation.			
230	4	234					
144	2	146					
100	2	102					
136	1	137					
218	0	218					
143	0	143					
1190	9	1199	11585				
Mr. Cameron.. 67	Mr. McKenzie, 118	Total.. 185	} 749	Township of Brooke ...	} 90		
32	62	94					
245	169	414					
220	230	450					
141	60	201					
163	148	311					
193	265	458					
146	192	338					
107	49	156					
164	155	319					
167	39	206	Included in Township.				
1645	1487	3132	10815	1422	10815		
Mr. Loranger.. 306	Mr. Lanctot.. 133	Total.. 439	} 4289	Parish of Laprairie ...	} 324		
153	204	357					
184	186	370					
164	124	288					
169	78	247					
926	725	1651				13540	1117	13540
No contestation.....				T'np of Sherbrooke, N	399		
				" Dalhousie ...	118		
				" Levant	98		
				" Lanark.....	196		
				" Ramsay	262		
				" Darlington.....	13		
				" Pakenham.....	93		
					682		
Mr. Shaw 286	Mr. Playfair 30	Mr. Doran 75	Total 391	} 3356	Town'p of Montague..		
81	73	20	174				
137	184	34	355				
37	215	64	316				
10	54	83	147				
15	287	163	465				
54	28	15	92				
						487	
						272	2868
						32	487

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
LANARK (South Riding.)—Continued.	James Bell, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Town of Perth, C'tre Ward.	Hector Fraser.....
		“ West	Josiah Davis.....
		“ South	George Graham.....
LAVAL	F. X. Leonard, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Ste. Rose	Joseph O. Mantelet.....
		“ St. Frs. de Sales.	Louis Leclair
		“ St. Vin't de Paul.	Joseph H. Bellerose
		“ St. Martin	Pierre Crevier
L'ASSOMPTION	Marcel Poirier, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Sulpice.....	Denis Bouthillier
		“ Repentigny	F. X. O'Brien
		“ Epiphanie	Hubert Lippé
		“ L'Assomption	Joseph G. Martel
		“ St. Lin.....	Thomas Garault
		“ Mascouche	T. C. M. Leclair
		“ Lachenaie	Denis Lamarche.....
		“ St. Roch	Barthelemi Rocher.....
		“ St. Paul l'Ermite.	Benjamin Moreau
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.	G. S. Clapp, Special Returning Officer.	Tnsh'p of Amherst Island .	Robert Burleigh
		“ Camden E.	Florence M'Egan
		“ Sheffield }	Patrick Gafney
		“ Anglesea }	
		“ Kalader }	
		“ Adolphustown ..	William Murdiff.....
		“ Richmond	William Beeman
		“ Fredericksburgh.	Ira Ham
		“ Ernestown	David T. Forward.....
		Village of Napanee	Alexander C. Davis
LEEDS & GRENVILLE, (North Riding.)	A. Sherwood, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Kitley.....	Robert W. Fergusson
		“ Elmsly	William Ballantyne.....
		“ Wolford	Samuel Jakes
		“ Oxford	Robert Leslie.....
		“ S. Gower.....	Jered Shaver
		Village of Kemptville.....	Walter Kerr.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.					Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.				Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each division.	Population at last Census.	
11	44	18	73	} 1916	Town of Perth	125	1916
18	52	10	80				
12	44	41	97				
661	1006	523	2190	16956	1386	16956	
Mr. Labelle 205	Mr. Pelletier.....	49	Total 254	2971	Parish of Ste. Rose... 252	2971	
100		5	105	933	“ St. Frs. de Sales. 72	933	
291		1	292	2835	“ St. Vinc't de Paul 267	2835	
132		270	402	3764	“ St. Martin..... 412	3764	
					“ St. Raphael..... 61	950	
728		325	1053	10103	1064	11053	
Mr. Papin 111	Mr. Archambeault	30	Total 141	1012	Parish of St. Sulpice.. 131	1012	
79		24	103	1879	“ Repentigny... 175	1879	
54		147	191	..	“ Epiphanie ... 147	..	
307		115	422	4194	“ L'Assomption. 319	4194	
255		177	432	2959	“ St. Lin..... 322	2959	
166		378	544	3031	“ Mascouche ... 355	3031	
39		88	127	989	“ Lachenaie ... 65	989	
167		245	412	2802	“ St. Roch	2802	
65		55	120	..	..	..
1243		1259	2502	16866	1800	16866	
Mr. Roblin . 28	Mr. Hooper.. 89	Total 117	1287	Tnsh'p of Amherst Island 26	1287		
378		848	6975	“ Camden	6975		
			1792	“ Sheffield }	} 1792		
131	135	266	..	“ Anglesea } .. 164			
			..	“ Kalader } ..			
74	59	133	718	“ Adolphustown 85	718		
269	120	389	4071	“ Fredericksburg 359	4071		
211	205	416	166	“ Ernestown ... 518	166		
340	371	711	5111	“ Richmoud 411	5111		
124	51	175	..	..	..
1555	1500	3055	20120	2095	20120		
Mr. Church.. 229	Mr. Wylie.. 159	Total. 388	3525	Tnsh'p of Kitley..... 265	3525		
54	79	133	1442	“ Elmsley	1442		
294	45	339	3259	“ Wolford	3259		
256	17	273	4496	“ Oxford..... 386	4496		
31	55	86	863	“ S. Gower 75	863		
85	14	99	....	....	....
949	369	1318	13585	1033	13585		

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
LEEDS, (S. Riding.)	David Jones, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	T'p. of Front Yonge..... " " Escott..... " Rear Yonge..... " " Escott..... " Front Leeds..... " " Lansdowne..... " Rear Leeds..... " " Lansdowne..... " S. Crosby..... " N. Crosby..... " Bastard..... " Burgess.....	William W. King..... Ira Mallony..... Thomas Cheevers..... John Kendrick..... Robert Daryaval..... Walter Whelan..... John Warren.....
LÉVIS	F. M. Guay, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Joseph..... " Notre Dame..... " St. Romuald..... " St. Nicholas..... " St. Jean..... " St. Henri..... " St. Lambert.....	Charles Bourget..... C. E. H. Dalaire..... Etienne Simard..... Maurice Scott..... Ambroise Trudel..... Pierre Paradis..... Romuald Fortier.....
LINCOLN	Wm. Kingsmill, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Town of St. Catherines St. Paul's Ward..... " St. Thomas..... " St. George..... Township of Caistor..... " Grantham..... " Gainslow..... " Clinton..... " Grimsby..... " Louth.....	Samuel L. St. John..... George Mercer..... Thomas Burns..... James Tisdale..... Charles Roles..... John L. Becker..... Rowley Kilborn..... James Hindson..... Abraham Martin.....
L'ISLET	Amable Morin, Special Returning Officer...	Parish of St. Roch..... " Ste. Louise..... " St. Jean..... " St. Auber..... " L'Islet..... " St. Cyrille..... Township of Ashford.....	L. S. E. Grondin..... Frederic Roy d'Langier..... Thadée Michaud..... Louis G. Duval..... Samuel R. Dominique..... François C. Caron..... Louis P. Chiniqui.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
Mr. Tett.. 122	Mr. Kitbourn.. 209	Total.. 331	{ Y'ge. 3661 { Es'tt. 1899	T'p. Front of Yonge.. 219	Yonge 3661
122	171	293	{	" Rear of Escott.. 179	Escott 1399
288	207	495	{ L'ds. 2283 { La'n. 2439	" Front Leeds and Lansdowne... 223	Leeds 2283
150	35	235	{	" Rear Leeds and Lansdowne... 144	L'sd'wn 2439
113	112	225	{	" S. Crosby..... 152	1578
128	67	195	{	" N. Crosby..... 99	1785
247	273	520	{ 3448 { 276	" Bastard..... } 305	3448
1170	1124	2294	16869	" Burgess..... } 276	276
				1321	16869
Mr. Lemieux.. 206	Mr. Blanchet.. 238	Total 439	1535	No contestation.	
421	390	811	4415		
75	112	187	Inc. St. Nicholas & St. Jean		
157	164	321	2719		
203	14	217	2869		
256	100	356	3069		
163	46	209	902		
1481	1059	2540	15509		
Mr. Merritt 134	Mr. Clarke.. 0	Mr. Morse 1 TL 135	No contestation.		
193	2	8 203	4368		
183	4	6 193			
61	6	209 272	1398		
249	40	20 309	3216		
142	2	187 331	2538		
60	74	120 254	2462		
71	65	125 261	2448		
72	103	19 194	1848		
1165	292	695 2152	18278		
Mr. Caron... 130	Mr. Fournier.. 81	Total 211	2930	Parish of St. Roch.... 256	2930
103	83	186	..	" St. Jean..... 345	3496
16	345	351	3496	" L'Islet..... 280	3656
4	156	160	..	" St. Cyrille... 53	448
420	94	514	3656	Township of Ashford. 31	61
1489	8	1497	448		
7	55	62	61		
2169	822	2944	10591	965	10591

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
LONDON (City)	John B. Askin, Special Returning Officer.	Ward No. 1..... " No. 2..... " No. 3..... " No. 4..... " No. 5..... " No. 6..... " No. 7.....	Peter Schram..... William McBride..... David Glass..... George G. Magee..... John Brown..... Alexander S. Abbott..... William Barker.....
LOTBINIÈRE	Remi S. Noel, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Flavien..... " St. Appolinaire..... " St. Giles..... " St. Croix..... " St. Jean..... " Lotbinière..... " St. Sylvestre..... " St. Antoine..... " St. Agathe.....	Pierre Babin..... Edmund Larue..... Alexis Coté..... Lagare Lefevre..... O. A. Lemay..... O. C. De La Chevrotière..... George Coté..... Thelesphore Lefevre..... Lazarre Boulanger.....
MASKINONGÉ	J. E. Pichette, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of River du Loup .. " Maskinongé..... " St. Ursule..... " St. Léon..... " St. Faubien..... " St. Didace.....	Louis T. Bourret..... Godfroid Landry..... T. P. Trudelle..... Joseph C. Bourassa..... François Lemay..... Godfroy Saucier.....
MEGANTIC.....	John R. Lambly, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	T'wn'p. of Broughton..... " Leeds & Thetford..... " Ireland & Coleraine..... " Inverness..... " Halifax N..... " S..... " Somerset N..... " S..... " Nelson.....	John Gillenders..... Robert Burray..... George Bailey..... Robert Colban..... Joseph Vigneau..... John Johnston..... Michel Cloutier..... Olivier Cormier..... John Hale.....
MIDDLESEX (East Riding.)	James Hamilton, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of N. Dorchester. " London..... " Westminster..... " W. Nissouri ..	Daniel P. Aylsworth..... William Taylor..... Adam Murray..... Francis Bowers.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
Mr. Carling..141	Mr. Leonard.. 56	Total. 197	7035	745	7035
128	80	208			
230	64	294			
40	16	62			
130	79	209			
140	24	164			
92	10	102			
907	329	1236	7035	745	7035
Mr. Noel.... 39	Mr. O'Farrell.. 73	Total. 112	568	Parish of St. Flavien.. 20	568
77	140	217	1060	" St. Appolinaire.. 102	1060
42	79	121	2188	" St. Giles..... 53	2188
75	184	259	1757	" St. Croix..... 129	1757
500	.....	500	3578	" St. Jean..... 290	3578
530	21	551	3733	" Lotbinière..... 270	3733
21	2234	2255	3191	" St. Sylvestre,....1132	3191
692	49	741	522	" St. Antoine..... 144	522
29	148	177		" St. Agathe..... 236	
2005	2928	4933	16597		16597
Mr. Gauvreau 325	Mr. Turcotte. 3	Total. 328	3048	Parish of St. Antoine.. 329	3048
185	130	315	3881	" St. Joseph..... 385	3881
177	1	178	2048	" St. Ursule..... 251	2048
58	.....	58	2294	" St. Léon..... 237	2294
125	7	132	767	" St. Paulin..... 147	767
120	11	131	689	" St. Didace..... 132	689
990	152	1142	12727		12727
Mr. Machie, Mr. Reed, Mr. Pentland, Mr. Pentland, Total					
63	22	23	1	109	612
262	1	48	0	311	2015
9	1	348	2	360	802
189	14	63	17	288	1951
0	19	308	96	423	2895
0	0	7	558	565	
0	0	45	409	454	2292
5	9	3	103	120	
159	3	1	15	178	471
687	69	851	1201	2308	11,038
Mr. Talbot, 261	Mr. Blackburn, 187	Total, 448	2570	T'np. of Dorchester N.. 231	2570
			N. & S. Dorchester.		N. & S. Dorchester.
887	382	1269	6732	" London.....704	6732
327	412	739	5069	" Westminster...487	5069
217	190	407	1832	" Nissouri W....193	1832
			E. & W. Nissouri.		E. & W. Nissouri.
1692	1171	2863	16,203		16,203

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election			
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.	
MIDDLESEX (West Riding.)	William Radcliff, Special Returning Officer.	Township of Lobo	John Brown	
		" Adelaide	Anthony Preston	
		" William	Colin McKenzie	
		" Caradoc	Edward Handy	
		" Eekfrid	Hector McFarlane	
		" Mosa	Andrew Wilson	
		" Metcalf	Edward Goldrich	
		" Delaware	John Johnstone	
MISSISQUOI	Richard Dickinson, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Clarenceville	John B. Gibson	
		" St. Thomas	Daniel Noakes	
		" St. Romualde de Farnham	Edmond Clement	
		" St. Armand E.	Owen B. Kemp	
		" " W.	David T. R. Nye	
		" Notre Dame des Anges	Horatio M. Hoyle	
		Township of Dunham	Edward Finley	
		" Stanbridge	Thomas Capsey	
MONTCALM	Jos. E. Beaupré, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Julienne	Adrien H. Caussin	
		Township of Chertsey	Magloire Granger	
		Parish of St. Jacques	Henry Hatt	
		" St. Patrie	John Gannon	
		" St. Ligouri	Marc Granger	
		" St. Alexis	Aimé Trepanier	
		" St. Esprit	Narcisse Dugas	
		Township of Kilkenny	Damase Garcau	
MONTMAGNY	J. D. Lepine, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Ste. aux Grues ..	Noel Nadeau	
		" Cap St. Ignace ..	Samuel R. Dominique ..	
		" St. Thomas	Albert Bender	
		" Berthier	Jean S. Vallée	
		" St. François	François X. Morin	
		" St. Pierre	Philippe Verrault	
		Township of Montmagny ..	François Tetu	

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
Mr. McDonald, 180	Mr. Keefer, 7	Mr. Scatcherd, 299	Total, 486	2445	Township of Lobo
57	129	199	385	1979	" Adelaide
254	110	295	659	2292	" Williams
90	73	303	466	3118	" Caradoc
169	11	141	321	1791	" Eekfrid
290	0	141	431	2175	" Mosa
53	129	56	238	1096	" Metcalf
47	6	172	225	1861	" Delaware
1140	465	1606	3211	16,757	
					1129
Mr. Whitney, 106	Mr. Hull, 146	Total, 252	.....	1086	Parish of Clarenceville ..
98	51	149	3804	1086	" St. Thomas
207	63	270	3804	3804	" Farnham
			E. & W. Farnham.	1557	E. & W. Farnham.
88	142	230	1532	1557	" St. Armand E.
23	220	243	4067	1532	" St. Armand W.
190	111	301	4067	4067	" Notre Dame des Anges ..
374	195	569	3391	4067	" Notre Dame des Anges ..
180	236	366	4067	3391	T'np. Dunham
			19,004	3391	Part of N. D. des Anges ..
1216	1164	2380	19,004	1113	Anges
				1416	In N. D. des Anges above
				1416	14,937
Mr. Dufresne, 164	Mr. Roy, 10	Total, 174	765	765	Parish of St. Julienne ..
66	7	73	413	4759	" St. Alphonse
286	95	381	2279	413	" St. Jacques
121	72	193	156	1433	" Notre Dame
96	60	156	178	1980	" St. Ligouri
174	4	178	1050	1050	" St. Alexis
38	108	146	1980	1050	" St. Esprit
183	30	213	12,679	1383	" St. Carlitte
1216	1164	2380	12,679	1383	10,400
Mr. Beaubien, 71	Mr. Fournier, 0	Total, 71	470	470	Parish of St. Antoine ..
332	71	403	2733	2733	" Cap St. Ignace
479	101	580	4215	4215	" St. Thomas
15	146	161	1109	1109	" Berthier
3	273	281	3185	3185	" St. François
60	122	182	3185	3185	" St. Pierre
3	29	32	.....	.....
963	747	1710	11,712	1820	11,712

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
MONTMORENCY	P. Gosselin, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Laval	Robert Chambers
		“ St. Jean	Nazaire Larue
		“ St. Laurent	Joseph Chabot
		“ St. Pierre	Frs. Fortin
		“ St. Famille	Ignace Létourneau
		“ Ange Gardien	L. F. Tardif
		“ St. Joachim	L. O. Rousseau
		“ Chateau Richer	P. C. Lefrançois
		“ St. Francis	G. Dick
		“ St. Féréol	F. X. Toussaint
MONTREAL (City)....	John Boston, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	St. James' Ward, No. 1	Louis Belanger
		“ “ No. 2	Charles A. Brault
		“ “ No. 3	Joseph Beaudry
		St. Anne's Ward, No. 1	Edward Thompson
		“ “ No. 2	Henry Mulholland
		“ “ No. 3	Louis Beaudry
		St. Lawrence W'd No. 1	George Browne
		“ “ No. 2	Arthur LaMothe
		“ “ No. 3	Louis J. Beliveau
		St. Mary's Ward, No. 1	Ashley Hibbard
		“ “ No. 2	Jules R. Berthelot
		“ “ No. 3	William M. Molson
		St. Louis Ward, No. 1	Jerome Grenier
		“ “ No. 2	Charles A. Leblanc
		“ “ No. 3	George Hagar
		St. Antoine Ward, No. 1	Frederick Penn
		“ “ No. 2	Romain St. Jean
“ “ No. 3	John Leeming		
“ West	John Phelan		
“ Centre	Joël C. Baker		
“ East	F. F. Mullius		
NAPIERVILLE	Ephrem Bouchard, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
NIAGARA (Town)....	John Powell, Special Returning Officer.	St. Lawrence Ward	Francis M. Whitelaw
		St. George's “	William D. Miller
		St. David's “	John B. Geale
		St. Patrick's “	Wm. B. Winterbottom
		St. Andrew's “	John Rogers
		Township of Niagara	Arthur Shaw

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.							Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.		Population at last Census.			
Mr. Cauchon.. 10	Mr. Bernier.. 122	Total.. 132	399	Par. of Laval	91	399			
247	0	247	1281	“ St. Jean	166	1281			
125	0	125	877	“ St. Laurent	101	877			
98	1	99	887	“ St. Pierre	101	887			
50	18	68	850	“ St. Famille	99	850			
98	21	119	829	“ Ange Gardien	199	829			
128	29	157	1068	“ St. Joachim	143	1068			
91	100	191	1250	“ Chateau Richer	195	1250			
43	0	43	521	“ St. François	72	521			
26	57	83	607	“ St. Féréol	143	607			
			.....	“ Ste. Anne	112	969		
916	348	1264	8629		1412	9598			
Mr. Cartier 283	Mr. Rose 293	Mr. Starnes 294	Mr. Dorion 158	Mr. Holton 136	Mr. McGee 152	.....		
183	187	193	224	212	213	.....		
402	400	410	214	196	199	.....		
39	79	64	402	376	449	.....		
131	141	135	247	243	255	.....		
226	300	263	474	469	522	.....		
122	170	189	234	228	237	.....		
234	266	245	184	173	187	.....		
207	223	222	273	261	265	.....		
164	165	175	74	68	75	.....		
98	101	105	144	139	143	.....		
234	238	237	21	20	24	.....		
302	286	309	173	154	156	.....		
162	169	183	234	202	201	.....		
181	202	202	219	200	199	.....		
39	79	64	402	376	449	.....		
131	141	135	247	243	255	.....		
226	300	263	474	469	522	.....		
190	273	243	144	137	115	.....		
153	211	181	110	102	57	.....		
135	132	148	191	159	173	.....		
3967	4463	4337	4565	4289	4402	.....		
No contestation							Par. of St. Patrice	159	1645
							“ St. Edouard	207	3644
							“ St. Remi	319	3357
							“ St. Cyprien	408	4495
							“ St. Michel	201
							1294	18641	
Mr. Simpson.. 76	Mr. Currie.. 7	Total.. 83							
37	6	43							
31	8	39							
50	7	57							
57	6	63							
118	216	334							
869	250	619	3340	No contestation.					
							8340		

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
NICOLET.....	Jos. Jutras, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Monique.....	Leufroi Rochon.....
		" Nicolet.....	Joseph Lecomte.....
		" St. Gregoire.....	Simon Hébert.....
		" St. P're. Celestrie.....	Antoine Buisson.....
		" Becancour.....	Antoine O. Désilets.....
		" Ste. Gertrude.....	Benjamin Rivard.....
		" Gentilly.....	Honoré Tourigny.....
		" St. Pierre.....	Sifroy Desilets.....
NORFOLK.....	H. V. A. Rapelje, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Woodhouse.....	William Inman.....
		" Townsend.....	Nelson Boughner.....
		" Middleton.....	E. T. Herron.....
		" Houghton.....	George Walker.....
		" Windham.....	Daniel W. Freeman.....
		" Walsingham.....	Richard Richardson.....
		" Charlotteville.....	John Bryning.....
		Town of Simcoe.....	John W. Rapelje.....
NORTHUMBERLAND (East Riding)	Jas. B. Fortune, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Cramahé.....	T. S. Scott.....
		" Seyman.....	Alexander Donald.....
		" Brighton.....	Thomas C. Lockwood.....
		" Percy.....	James T. Dorland.....
		" Murray.....	Henry Fieldhouse.....
NORTHUMBERLAND (West Riding)	Darcy E. Roulton, Special Returning Officer.	Township of Haldimand.....	Thomas Bingley.....
		" Hamilton.....	Charles Bowen.....
		" Alnwick.....	George Whittaker.....
		" S. Monaghan.....	James Eakins.....
		Town of Cobourg, S'h Ward	James Calcatt.....
		East.....	Alexander McKay.....
		West.....	David Broodies.....
ONTARIO (North Riding).	N. G. Reynolds, Sheriff, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Thorah.....	John McKay.....
		" Seugog.....	John Foy.....
		" Reach.....	William Powson.....
		" Uxbridge.....	Robert Spears.....
		" Scott.....	George Thompson.....
		" Brock.....	John Metcalfe.....
		" Mara }.....	Denis O'Brien.....
		" Rama }	

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.		
Votes polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.	
Mr. Bourgeois.. 126	Mr. Gaudet.. 308	Total 434	2567	Par. of St. Monique... 288	2567	
227	110	337	3095	" Nicolet..... 244	3095	
310	110	420	3449	" St. Gregoire... 363	3449	
83	86	169	468	" St. Celestin... 123	468	
154	266	420	3408	" Becancour... 300	3408	
6	145	151	1105	" Ste. Gertrude. 76	1105	
19	392	411	2498	" Gentilly..... 266	2498	
95	216	311	2675	" St. Pierre..... 218	2675	
				Township of Blandford 30	392	
1020	1638	2658	19265		1908	
					19657	
Mr. Powell.. 320	Mr. Walsh. 98	Total.. 418	2894	Township of Woodhouse 205	2894	
451	230	681	4935	" Townsend..... 342	4935	
137	178	315	1721	" Middleton..... 135	1721	
114	60	174	1509	" Houghton..... 45	1509	
213	265	478	2900	" Windham..... 239	2900	
239	240	479	3090	" Walsingham... 186	3090	
148	261	409	2780	" Charlotteville... 226	2780	
31	157	188	1452	Town of Simcoe..... 100	1452	
1658	1489	3142	21281		1478	
					21281	
Mr. Meyers.. 224	Mr. Clark.. 337	Total.. 561	2993	Township of Cramahé. 255	2993	
279	91	370	2781	" Seyman..... 140	2781	
172	329	501	3725	" Brighton..... 277	3725	
220	196	416	2605	" Percy..... 168	2605	
225	212	476	3725	" Murray..... 209	3725	
1150	1165	2315	15829		1049	
					15829	
Mr. Burnham 298	Mr. Smith 371	Total.. 669	4634	Township of Haldimand 370	4634	
222	286	508	5008	" Hamilton..... 361	5008	
61	55	116	836	" Alnwick..... 68	836	
81	62	143	1051	" S. Monaghan... 86	1051	
73	102	175	3871	Town of Cobourg..... 270	3871	
42	78	120				
93	136	229				
870	1090	1960	15400		1155	
					15400	
Mr. Gowan 87	Mr. Ewers 0	Mr. Gould 90	Tl. 177	1146	Township of Thorah.. 94	1146
21	0	48	69	4312	" Seugog..... } 360	4312
205	6	372	673		" Reach..... }	
124	0	345	469	2289	" Uxbridge..... 186	2289
103	0	120	223	1028	" Scott..... 78	1028
269	0	167	436	3518	" Brock..... 279	3518
	0			1403	" Mara..... }	21
73	10	40	123		" Rama..... }	
972	16	1182	2170	13696		1018
						13696

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
PEEL.....	Solomon Brega, Special Returning Officer.	Township of Chinguacousy	Robert C. McCallum.....
		" Toronto..	Thomas Studdert.....
		" " Gore..	Joseph Figg.....
		" Caledon.....	George Dodds.....
		" Albion.....	William Surtzer.....
		Village of Brampton.....	John McCalla.....
PERTH.....	R. Moderivell, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Town of Stratford.....	Alexander I eitch.....
		Township of Downie and Gore.....	Thomas Ballantyne.....
		" Blanchard.....	William Wilson.....
		" Fullarton.....	Thomas Dunn.....
		" Ellice.....	Stewart Campbell.....
		" Hibbert.....	Patrick Woods.....
		" Elma.....	Arthur Gordon.....
		" Logan.....	Robert W. Cana.....
		" Wallace..	
		" Mornington..	Charles Wilcot.....
		" South E. Hope	John T. Voileker.....
		" North E. Hope	James Trow.....
		Village of Mitchell.....	James Porter.....
		" St. Mary's.....	John Sparling.....
		PETERBOROUGH.....	James Hall, Sheriff Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i>.	Municipality of Asphodel ..	James Foley.....
" Belmont.....	Robert Sloane.....		
" Drummond } & Barleigh }	George A. Hill.....		
" Duore.....	Robert Casement.....		
" Ennismore..	Daniel Donohue.....		
" Monaghan..	Charles Ormond.....		
" Otonabee....	George Read.....		
Town of Peterboro'.....	James Edwards.....		
" Smith and Harvey	Christopher Burton.....		
PONTIAC.....	William L. Grey, Special Returning Officer.	Township of Sheen.....	Thomas Harington.....
		" Chichester..	James McCool.....
		" Waltham....	John T. Coghlan.....
		" Allmouth....	James Cunningham.....
		" Mausfield....	Patrick Davis.....
		" Calumet.....	F. X. Bastien.....
		" Litchfield..	Patrick F. Fox.....
		" Clarendon...	John Dale.....
		" Bristol.....	Robert Shirley.....
		" Onslow.....	John Behan.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.					Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.	
Mr. Bright, 265	Mr. Aikins, 465	Total, 730	7469	Town'p of Chinguacousy 529	7469	
176	533	709	7539	" Toronto.... 368	7539	
78	151	224	1820	" " Gore 115	1820	
218	319	537	3707	" Caledon..... 307	3707	
58	472	530	4281	" Albion..... 284	4281	
125	67	192		" Brampton... 72		
915	2007	2922	24816		1675 24816	
Mr. Daly, 203	Mr. McDougall, 64	Total, 257		Town of Stratford.... 55		
275	188	463	2728	Town'p of Downie.... 104	2728	
198	261	459	2780	" Blanchard.. 96	2780	
162	198	355	1750	" Fullarton... 72	1750	
282	13	295	1328	" Ellice..... 51	1328	
232	119	351	1191	" Hibbert.... 22	1191	
16	32	48		" Elma.....		
274	16	290	696	" Logan.....	22 696	
27	49	76	933	" Wallace... }	Logan only.	
171	126	297	1797	" Mornington.. 2	933	
72	321	393	2341	" S. E. Hope.. 64	1797	
95	36	131		" N. E. Hope. 108	2341	
71	178	249				
2078	1586	3664	15544		596 15544	
Mr. Conger, 129	Mr. Short, 185	Mr. Sawyers, 0	Total, 314	1678	No contestation.	
16	52	..	68	248		
40	166	..	206	1600		
269	57	..	326	1676		
174	18	..	192	675		
35	112	1	148	905		
157	429	2	588	3872		
213	176	9	398	2191		
89	241	6	336	2392		
1122	1436	18	2576	15237		
Mr. Heath, 34	Mr. Bryson, 11	Total, 45	230	No contestation.		
18	45	63	172			
..	37	37	186			
124	45	169	1025			
..	61	61	426			
69	20	89	783			
76	74	150	756			
156	147	303	1759			
102	131	233	1491			
125	68	193	805			
704	639	1343	7638			

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election			
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officer.	
PORTNEUF	Roger Lelièvre, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Cap Santé	Fleury Delagorgendière.	
		" Deschambault	Nicolas Gauthier	
		" Ecureuil	Pierre Bedard	
		" Grondines	Jean Côté	
		" Pointe aux Trembles	Joseph Bernard	
		" St. Albans	Léon St. Amant.....	
		" Alton		
		" Montauban		
		" St. Augustin	Daniel Walter	
		" St. Bazile	Isidore Frénette	
		" St. Casimir	Jean Bte. Lemay	
		" St. Catherines	Joseph Maloney.....	
		" St. Raymond	Frs. X. Frenet	
		Township of Richmond		
		" Colbert		
" Gosford				
PRESCOTT	C. P. Treadwell, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Elec. Div. of E. Hawkesbury	James Gamble	
		" W. Hawkesbury	Anthony Philip	
		" Longueuil	Josiah C. Marston	
		" N. Plantagenet	Henry Smith	
		" Caledonia	Daniel D. Barrett	
		" S. Plantagenet	Alexander McLean	
" Alford	Peter Eastman			
PRINCE EDWARD ...	James McDonald, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Marysburg ..	Robert B. Turnbull	
		" Hallowell ..	Aaron D. Dougall	
		" Ameliasburg ..	Simon Macham	
		" Hillier	Philip Flazier	
		" Sophiasburg ..	Samuel H. Barton	
		" Athol	James S. Cairnduff	
		Town of Picton, Hallowell Ward	Charles Smith	
		Brock Ward		Samuel Merrill
		Tecumseth Ward		Henry McDonald.}
		QUEBEC (City)	Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Palace Ward .....	E. Borlose .....
St. Roch's Ward, No. 1 ..	T. B. Pruneau			
" " No. 2	F. X. Langevin			
Champlain Ward	W. E. Duggan			
Montcalm Ward	George Irvine			
St. Peter's Ward	T. W. Andrews			
St. John's Ward, No. 1 ..	R. G. Belleau			
" " No. 2	L. A. Cannon			
Jacques Cartier Ward ..	L. A. Casault			
St. Lewis Ward	Robert Chambers			

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.					Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.	
Mr. Thibaudeau 259	Mr. Allsopp 73	Total 332	5473	Parish of Cap Santé.. 318	3473	
151	35	186	2624	" Deschambault . 156	2624	
32	12	44	569	" Ecureuil	569	
179	2	181	1468	" Grondines	1468	
203	49	252	2077	" Pte. aux Trembles 173	2077	
			205	" St. Albans	205	
			....	" Alton	105
			....	" Montauban .....	....
			1748	" St. Augustin ... 77	1748	
119	56	175	715	" St. Bazile	715	
64	63	127	1093	" St. Casimir ... 130	1093	
199	0	199	....	" Ste. Catherine.. 195	....
182	36	218	1701	" St. Raymond. } 1701	....
			....	" Rochmond... } 141	....
			....	" Colbert..... }	....
199	161	360	....		
1649	569	2218	17462	1575	17462	
Mr. McCann 243	Mr. Wells 162	Total 405	3029	No contestation.		
94	185	279	2665			
126	78	204	1406			
146	43	189	1202			
31	104	135	958			
50	86	136	643			
144	3	147	584			
834	631	1495	11849			
Mr. Stevenson 273	Mr. Dorland 214	Total 487	3512	T'p of Marysburg ... 244	3512	
130	328	458	3203	" Hallowell ... 323	3203	
165	267	432	3286	" Ameliasburg .. 304	3286	
138	228	366	2963	" Hillier	2963	
88	249	337	2734	" Sophiasburg... 176	2734	
85	110	195	1621	" Athol	1621	
109	75	184	1569	Town of Picton..... 80	1569	
988	1471	2459	18888	1853	18888	
Mr. Jamieson 1410	Mr. Alley. Dubord. 1368	Mr. Simard. 1260	Mr. Evanturel. 17	Mr. Huot. 6	Mr. Flamond. 17	
207	176	157	1928	1931	1941	
216	222	247	1471	1466	1492	
1797	1544	1563	3	4	16	
1401	1232	1234	30	21	30	
3	1573	1432	1456	35	21	
1	662	589	608	271	253	
268	281	307	457	421	458	
439	342	373	767	744	768	
1	1366	1266	1343	14	7	
5	9839	8452	8548	4993	4874	
				5478	5478	
				42052	42052	
				42052	42052	

* Irrespective of 5389 votes not counted by Returning Officer.

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officer.
QUEBEC (County)	C. N. Montizambert, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Charlesbourg	Germain Guay
		" Lorette	Michel Tessier
		" St. Ambroise	Flavien T. Moffett
		" St. Foye	Louis A. Casault
		" St. Columbe de Sillery	Robert Chambers
		" Beauport	F. X. Langevin
		" St. Dunstan	William Bignell
		" St. Gabriel	James Cannon
		Township of Stoneham and Tewkesbury	James Oliva
		RENFREW	Jas. Morris, Jr., Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i>.	Township of McNab . . . . .	Abel H. Donswell . . . . .
		" Horton	James Johnston
		" Ross	Alexander Ross
		" Westmeath	Nathaniel Wright
		" Pembroke	Andrew Irving
		" Admaston	Robert Brown
		" Bromly	George Brown
		" Wilberforce	Thomas B. Lett
		" Grattan	
		" Fraser	Timothy H. Dillon
		" Bagot	
		" Blythefield	
		" Brougham	Charles Young
		" Stafford	
		" Alice	
RICHELIEU	J. R. Chevalier, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Pierre	William Buttery
		" St. Ours	J. Bte. Maranda
		" St. Victoire	H. P. Paré
		" St. Robert	Louis H. Mozé
		" St. Aimé	Charles Bazin
		" St. Marcel	Joseph Robin
RICHMOND & WOLFE	G. H. Napier, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Wolfestown	Levi Hodgkinson
		" Dudswell	Amos Bishop
		" Stoke	Andrew Rankin
		" Windsor	
		" Shipton	James Boutelle
		" Weedon	James E. Côté
		" Melbourne and Brompton Gore	James B. Rose
		" Garthby	Jean T. Lebel
		" Stratford	

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.					Election in 1854.	
Votes polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each division.		Population at last Census.
Mr. Panet.	Mr. Evanturel.	Total.	2063	No contestation.		
183	139	322	2063			
186	117	303	889			
418	74	492	2575			
286	108	394	2173			
299	182	481	2377			
75	825	900	391			
87	2	89	1397			
126	75	201				
56	7	63				
1716	1529	3245	11865			
Mr. McDougall.	Mr. Supple.	Total.	1513	Township of McNab	71	1513
132	120	252	1142	" Horton	71	1142
200	14	214	708	" Ross	29	708
20	126	146	1152	" Westmeath	46	1152
0	289	289	914	" Pembroke and Stafford	67	914
0	124	124	685	" Admaston	29	685
301	1	302	1375	" Bromly	49	1375
134	4	138	554	" Wilberforce	33	934
131	10	141	934	" Bagot		
177	90	267	488	" Blythefield		
0	215	215	Inc. in Pembroke above			
1095	993	2088	9413		403	8423
Mr. Sincennes	Mr. Guévremont	Mr. Gilenas	Total	Parish of St. Pierre	420	3967
493	501	0	994	" St. Ours	445	3394
627	98	1	726	" St. Victoire	142	2100
56	146	0	202	" St. Robert	118	4310
13	211	3	227	" St. Aimé	145	4310
15	146	239	400	" St. Marcel	69	
0	67	85	152			
1204	1169	328	2701		1348	13771
Mr. Felton	Mr. Webb	Total	500	Township of Wolfestown	23	
132	18	150	590	" Dudswell	4	500
39	29	118	590	" Stoke		
10	98	108	3285	" Windsor	21	590
105	213	318	299	" Shipton	298	3285
67	39	96	2016	" Weedon	102	299
30	274	304	265	" Melbourne	220	2016
			Inc. Gore of Brompton.	" Garthby	59	265
121	15	136		" Stratford		

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election				
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officer.		
RICHMOND AND WOLFE.—(Continued)	G. H. Napier, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Cleveland....	Frederick C. Cleeve....		
		“ Ham.....	William Trenholme..		
		“ S. Ham.....	Arnold Lindsay.....		
		“ Brompton.....	James Picard.....		
		“ Wotton.....			
RIMOUSKI	D. F. Garon, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Simon	Antoine Bernier.....		
		“ St. Fabien.....	J. B. Belanger.....		
		“ Ste. Cecile.....	George Sylvain.....		
		“ St. Germain.....	Charles T. Dubé.....		
		“ St. Luce.....	Jean Morrisset.....		
		“ St. Flavie.....	Jean B. Pelletier.....		
		“ St. Octave.....	Pierre L. Gauvreau.....		
		“ Metis.....	Duncan M'Cowen.....		
		“ St. Jerome.....	Elzear D. Gauvreau.....		
		Township of McNider.....	Adolphe Martin.....		
		“ Matane.....	Adolphe Poirier.....		
		“ St. Denis.....	James Smith.....		
		ROUVILLE	L. E. P. Laberge, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Jean Baptiste.	Michel Lemonde.....
				“ Ange Gardien.....	Adolphe Guénette.....
“ St. Hilaire.....	Jacques N. Robitaille...				
“ St. Paul.....	Thomas Newington.....				
“ St. Matthias.....	Paul Bertrand.....				
“ Ste. Marie.....	Frs. H. Gatien.....				
“ St. Cesaire.....	Pierre Pratt.....				
RUSSELL	James Keays, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .			Township of Cambridge...	George M. Cryslor.....
				“ Clarence.....	G. B. Roe.....
		“ Cumberland.....	John D. Wilson.....		
		“ Russell.....	James Loney.....		
		“ Gloucester.....	Charles Bellonze.....		
		“ Osgood.....	John Kennedy.....		
ST. HYACINTHE	H. St. Germain, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .				
ST. JOHNS.....	L. Marchand, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .				

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.			Population at last census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.	
Mr. Felton... 126	Mr. Webb.. 82	Total.. 208	....	As Sherbrooke and Wolfe.	Township of Ham. { 26 { “ S. Ham ... { 142 “ Brompton .. 31 { 749 “ Wotton.... 102 { 663
21	22	43	142			
18	56	69	749			
181	107	288	663			
885	953	1838	8509			
Mr. Baby.. 214	Mr. Garon.. 31	Total.. 245	1669	Parish of St. Simon .. 188 “ St. Fabien.... 153 “ Ste. Cecile ... 171 “ St. Germain .. 294 “ St. Luce..... 210 “ St. Flavie..... 170 “ St. Octave.... 55 “ Metis..... 53 “ St. Jerome... 143 Township of McNider. 16 “ Matane..... 17	1669	
150	40	190	988		1391	
101	187	288	1591		3653	
288	164	450	3653		1895	
209	58	267	1895		1634	
85	148	233	1634		..	
119	57	176	..		657	
27	21	48	657		1083	
128	32	160	1083		200	
44	65	109	200		111	
33	8	41	111		78	
23	2	25	78			
1419	813	2232	13359		1470	13281
Mr. Campbell 283	Mr. Tessier 13	Mr. Victor 3	Total 299		2182	Parish of St. Jean Bte. 180	2182
48	154	33	235	1463	“ Ange Gardien. 72	1463
218	0	2	220	1520	“ St. Hilaire.... 106	1520
69	131	32	232	522	“ St. Paul..... 46	522
176	16	45	237	1757	“ St. Matthias... 115	1757
426	13	89	528	4028	“ Ste. Marie ... 470	4028
42	699	49	790	4866	“ St. Cesaire ... 451	4866
1262	1026	253	2541	16338	1440	16338
Mr. Fellowes.. 385	Mr. Loux.. 5	Total .. 390	200	Township of Clarence. 39	508	
68	85	153	508	“ Cumberland .. 64	1659	
138	115	253	1659	“ Russell..... 46	503	
75	74	149	503	“ Gloucester .. 226	3005	
76	233	309	3005	“ Osgood..... 257	3050	
122	338	460	3050			
864	850	1714	8925	632	8725	
No contestation.....				No contestation.		
No contestation.....				Parish of St. Johns .. 238 “ St. Luc .. 70 “ L'Acadie ... 198 “ St. Valentine. 239 “ Lacolle..... 178	} Part 339 850 3052 3483	
			918			7724

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
ST. MAURICE	Louis G. Duval, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Caxton .. " Shawenegan .. " St. Maurice .. Parish of Yamachiche .. " St. Bernabé .. " Pointe du Lac .. " Three Rivers .. " St. Severe ..	T. B. Charlant .. François Fortin .. Charles Hughes .. F. A. R. Bellefeuille .. Abraham S. Hart .. William Morrison .. Pierre Grenier .. Charles Lamy ..
SHEFFORD	J. B. Edgerton, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
SHERBROOKE (Town) ..	G. F. Brown, Sheriff Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
SIMCOE (North Riding) ..	B. W. Smith, Sheriff Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
SIMCOE (South Riding) ..	George Lount, Registrar Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Adjala .. " Mono .. " Mulman .. " Tossorontio .. " Tecumseth .. " Essa .. " W. Gwillimby .. " Innisfil ..	James Hart .. Andrew Henry .. John Little .. Andrew Conroy .. David Evans .. Robert T. Banting .. Alexander Murphy .. Benjamin Ross ..
SOULANGES	G. H. Dumesnel, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. Polycarpe .. " St. Zotique .. " St. Joseph .. " St. Ignace .. " St. Clet ..	Hubert T. Sentenne .. Alexis E. Dumesnil .. Eléazar Hays .. T. Isaie Watier .. T. H. Thisdale ..

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
Mr. Desaulniers.. 68	Mr. Duval.. 15	Total 83	..	Township of Caxton .. 98	..
36	0	36	283	" Shawenegan.. 67	283
99	45	144	..	" St Maurice ... 75	..
527	4	531	4123	Parish of Yamachiche. 292	4123
74	20	94	1490	" St. Bernabé .. 85	1490
93	133	231	1602	" Pointe du Lac. 172	1602
23	52	76	801	" Three Rivers.. 73	801
64	21	85	..	" St. Severe .. 84	..
989	291	1280	8299		946 8299
No contestation				No contestation.	
No contestation				No contestation.	
No contestation				Town of Barrie.....101 1007	
				Townsp of Flos..... 64 545	
				" Medonte....105 1116	
				" Nottawasaga.114 1887	
				" Oro.....218 2027	
				" Orillia and Matchedash. 68 725	
				" Tiny & Tay. 85 1348	
				" Vespra and Sunnidale..102 829	
				857 9484	
Mr. Macaulay, 4	Mr. Robinson, 186	Mr. Ferguson, 116	Total, 306	1994	No contestation.
22	167	181	360	2689	
1	54	68	123	766	
7	36	46	89	492	
31	152	292	475	3998	
13	27	320	360	1507	
213	155	128	496	3894	
81	75	326	482	2341	
372	852	1477	2701	17681	
Mr. Coutlée 77	Mr. Guiridon 525	Mr. Adam 0	Total 602	4141	Parish of St. Polycarpe 244 4141
253	6	0	264	1633	" St. Zotique.... 161 1633
255	29	2	586	2338	" St. Joseph..... 179 2338
123	101	19	243	2143	" St. Ignace..... 178 2143
29	146	0	175	1257	" St. Clet 107 1257
842	807	21	1670	11512	Township of Newton.. 191 488
				879	12000

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
STANSTEAD	C. A. Richardson, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Barnston .. " Hatley .. " Magog .. " Stanstead ..	John Humphrey .. E. H. Le Barron .. Samuel Hoyt, Jr .. L. R. Benton ..
STORMONT	D. E. McIntyre, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Osnabruck .. " Finch .. " Roxborough ..	John Bockus .. Stewart Connell .. Donald Davidson ..
TEMISCOUATA	John Heath, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Begon .. " Veger .. Parish of Trois Pistoles .. " St. Elvi .. " Isle Verte .. " St. Arsène .. " St. Modeste .. " St. George .. " Rivière du Loup .. " N. D. du Portage .. " St. Antonin .. " Detan du Lac .. " Temiscouata ..	Pierre Fournier .. Gaspard A. Doucet .. Guillaume H. Beaulieu .. Michel H. St. Torre .. Hospice Desjardins .. Thomas P. Pelletier .. Elie Mailloux .. Joseph Ouellet .. Louis N. Gauvreau .. Martial Roy .. Samuel Rinfret .. T. G. D'Amour ..
TERREBONNE	Jos. A. Hervey, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
THREE RIVERS (City)	J. G. Ogden, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Notre Dame Ward .. St. Philip's .. St. Louis .. St. Ursule ..	Charles B. Genest .. T. A. Olivier .. Joseph Saucier .. Joseph Hebert ..

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.
Mr. Terrill.. 220 98 69 516 908	Mr. Knight.. 281 226 72 160 739	Total.. 501 324 141 676 1642	2496 2014 754 4567 9831	Township of Barnston.. 57 " Hatley .. 16 " Magog .. 23 " Stanstead .. 207 303	2496 2014 754 4567 9831
Mr. McLean. 432 156 140 728	Mr. Matthie. 385 173 282 840	Total.. 817 329 422 1568	4699 1450 2141 8290	Township of Osnabruck 200 " Finch .. 67 " Roxborough .. 126 393	4699 1450 2141 8290
Mr. Dearnie. 27 106 206 121 329 113 64 155 22 9 2 1166	Mr. Pouliot.. 4 36 139 24 66 69 31 16 241 196 234 84 1140	Total.. 31 142 345 145 395 182 95 171 263 205 236 91 2301	..... 225 2846 1166 2663 1929 415 1457 970 11671	Township of Whitworth 113 " Viger .. 4 Parish of Trois Pistoles 325 " St. Elvi .. 120 " Isle Verte .. 302 " St. Arsène .. 146 " St. George .. 132 " Rivière du Loup. 406 1548	415 225 2846 1166 2663 1929 1457 970 11671
No contestation				Parish of St. Adèle .. 63 " St. Sauveur .. 172 " Part St. Jerome 438 " St. Janvier .. 402 " Ste. Thérèse .. 443 " Ste. Anne .. 171 " Lacombe .. 142 " Terrebonne .. 266 1897	1273 Including Morin and Beresford 5631 (Whole) 1544 2028 1623 1460 2129 15688
Mr. McDougall 49 108 112 41 310	Mr. Dawson 77 189 84 57 357	Total 126 247 196 98 667	5737 5737	261	5737 5737

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Sub-divisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
TORONTO (City)	George Herrick, Special Returning Officer.	St. Lawrence Ward St. George's " St. Andrew's " St. James' " St. David's " St. Patrick's " St. John's "	W. H. Stanton Charles Daly T. M. Hamilton S. B. Campbell C. Stotesbury T. E. Thomson A. N. M'Lean
TWO MOUNTAINS ..	D. Dupras, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
VAUDREUIL	F. de S. Bastien, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Isle Perrot " Vaudreuil " Ste. Marthe " Rigaud " Newton	J. Bte. Lefavre Charles T. Charbonneau Antoine Lefebvre Martin G. Baret John Burke
VERCHÈRES	F. Geoffrien, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of Verchères " Varrennes " Ste. Julie " Belœil " St. Marc " St. Antoine " Contrecoeur	Joseph N. Chagnon T. P. L. de Martigny Adolphe Cadieux T. B. Brillon Louis E. Beauchemin Romuald Marchessault Olivier Lamoureux
VICTORIA	H. Dunsford, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Tp of Lindsay South Ward " " East " " " North " Township of Ops " Mariposa " Eldon " Emily " Bexley " Fenelon " Verulam " Somerville	William Thirkill Wm. G. McPherson Adam Hudspeth Anthony Lacourse Robert Lytle Angus Kay Robert Grandy William Powles George Bick

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.		
Votes polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.	
Mr. Brown 260	Mr. Robinson 233	Mr. Boulton 253	30775	Mr. Sherwood.... 995 Mr. Cameron 1134 Mr. Boulton 80 Mr. Ridout 331 Mr. Bowes..... 1089	30775	
100	152	99				
357	381	314				
508	383	400				
373	468	389				
198	429	326				
565	284	416				
2361	2310	2197	30775		30775	
No contestation				No contestation.		
Mr. Lalonde .. 0	Mr. Harwood.. 185	Total.. 185	891	Parish of Isle Perrot.. 87	891	
5	503	508	3812	" Vaudreuil 292	3812	
			Exclusive of Village.		Exclusive of Village.	
371	42	413	1466	" Ste. Marthe .. 178	1466	
322	56	378	3260	" Rigaud 272	3260	
53	116	169	488	" Newton 31	488	
751	852	1603	9917		810	
9917					9917	
Mr. Cartier 133	Mr. Prefontaine 207	Total 340	3063	Parish of Verchères... 260	3063	
220	157	377	3300	" Varennes.... 229	3300	
183	187	370	1198	" Ste. Julie 292	1198	
184	195	379	2250	" Belœil 235	2250	
90	65	155	1243	" St. Marc 117	1243	
139	193	332	1784	" St. Antoine .. 140	1784	
111	186	297	1555	" Contrecoeur ... 255	1555	
1060	1030	2090	14393		1523	
					14393	
Mr. Lang, 41	Mr. Cameron, 18	Mr. McLaughlin, 0	Mr. McDonell, 0	Mr. Davidson, 1	Th, 59	Township of Ops 215 " Mariposa 269 " Eldon 81 " Emily 245 " Bexley } " Fenelon } 123 " Verulam } " Somerville . } ..
67	11	0	0	0	78	
7	19	3	0	0	29	
212	118	5	0	0	335	
59	199	271	4	21	554	
4	155	41	12	0	212	
170	295	4	0	0	469	
11	166	32	0	1	210	
20	136	5	0	0	161	
591	1117	361	16	23	2107	
					11657	
					933	
					11657	

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officer.
WATERLOO (N. Riding)	G. Davidson, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .		
WATERLOO (S. Riding)	D. S. Shoemaker, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Town of Galt, 1st Ward... " " 2nd " ... " " 3rd " ... " " 4th " ... " " 5th " ... Village of Preston ... Township of N. Dumfries... " S. Waterloo... Village of New Hamburg... Township of Wilmot.....	James Bain..... Adam Ker Henry McCrum Samuel R. Armstrong... Theophilus Sampson... William A. Husband... James Geddes..... John W. Martin..... John Allehin..... Michael Myers.....
WELLAND	Robert Hobson, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Crowland ... " Stamford ... " Pelham..... " Thorold..... " Willoughby .. " Bertie..... " Humberstone... " Clifton..... " Wainfleet ... Village of Fort Erie	Alexander Reid..... Richard Henley..... Dexter D'Evarads..... Philip S. Mussen..... John Dobbie..... Peter Learn..... John Thompson..... Volney McAlpin..... Lemuel S. Yokom..... James Stanton..... John D. Murray..... James Wilkinson.....
WENTWORTH (North Riding).....	Ed. C. Thomas, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Beverley..... " East Flamboro	Wm. W. Barlow..... Andrew Hall..... Alexander Simpson
		Dundas, Valley Ward... Canal " ... Mountain " ... Foundry " ...	R. W. Suter..... John M. Thompson..... A. F. Begue..... James Watson.....

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.			
Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.	Votes Polled in each Division.	Population at last Census.		
No contestation.....				T'nship of Waterloo, N. 226	7698		
				" Woolwich.. 187	Nor. and Sth. Waterloo. 3092		
				" Wellesley.. 34	3546		
				" Berlin 82	....	
				529	14836		
Mr. Scott 36	Mr. Elliot 45	Total 81	} 2248	Village of Galt.....	107	2248	
57	60	117					
16	52	68					
12	8	20					
14	80	94					
200	23	223		Village of Preston ...	73	1180	
78	449	522	1180	Tp of W. Dumfries ..	212	3476	
166	352	518	7698	" S. Waterloo...	239	See N. Waterloo above.	
			including N. Waterloo.				
118	0	118		" Wilmot.....	312	5297	
626	68	694	5297				
1318	1137	2455	19899	943	12201		
Mr. Thompson 172	Mr. McMicken 53	Total 225	1478	Township of Crowland	138	1478	
85	249	334	3113	" Stamford ...	200	3113	
305	42	347	2400	" Pelham.....	251	2400	
199	153	352	2735	" Thorold.....	236	2735	
71	75	146	1352	" Willoughby ..	93	1352	
155	113	268	2737	" Bertie.....	212	2737	
151	154	305	2201	" Humberstone	155	2201	
2	156	158	....	" Wainfleet...	179	1841
131	140	271	1841	Village of Thorold ...	80	1091	
11	31	42	....	" Chippewa..	31	1193
23	175	198	1091				
10	98	108	1193				
1315	1439	2754	20141	1575	20141		
Mr. Notman.. 491	Mr. Spence.. 295	Total 786	5620	Township of Beverley..	310	5620	
244	301	545	2903	" East Flamboro ..	212	2903	
286	164	450	3533	" West Flamboro..	184	3533	
38	37	75	} 3517	Dundas.....	139	3517	
39	44	83					
31	45	76					
29	53	82					
1158	939	2097		15573	845	15573	

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the &c.—

Constituencies.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
WENTWORTH (South Riding)	Henry Smith, Special Returning Officer	Township of Ancaster .. " Barton .. " Binbrook .. " Saltfleet .. " Glanford ..	Wm. A. Cooley .. James Harvey .. Daniel Lynch .. Jonathan Davis .. Thomas Choate ..
WELLINGTON (North Riding)	H. W. Peterson, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Pilkington .. " Nichol .. " Garafraxa .. " Peel .. " Amaranth .. " Maryborough .. " Minto .. " Arthurs .. " Luther ..	Walter P. Newman .. James McQueen .. William McCormick .. John Grose .. John Braidon .. Richard S. Moore .. William Yeo .. } Robert Mitchell ..
WELLINGTON (South Riding)	G. S. Grange, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Erin .. " Puslinch .. " Eramosa .. " Guelph .. Town of Guelph, East Ward .. " North .. " South .. " West ..	William Tyler .. Robert T. Johnston .. James Mitchell .. Wm. Thompson .. Henry E. Masters .. John Harrison .. William Crowe .. George J. Grange ..
YAMASKA	J. O. Arcand, Registrar, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Parish of St. David .. " St. Michel .. " St. François .. " St. Thomas .. " LaBaie .. " St. Zephirin ..	Joseph Bergeron, jr. .. E. G. Dugré .. Joseph M. Coté .. L. G. C. De St. François .. Pierre E. Vézina .. Pierre Blondin ..
YORK (North Riding) ..	F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff, Returning Officer, <i>ex officio</i> .	Township of Georgina .. " Whitechurch .. " King .. " E. Gwillimbury .. " W. do.	John Boyd .. Joseph W. Collins .. Joseph Wood .. John T. Stokes .. Richard Sheppard ..

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County, (Continued.)

in 1857-8.						Election in 1854.		
Votes Polled.					Population at last census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last census.	
Mr.	Mr.	Mr.	Mr.	Total.				
Aikman 56	Rymal 374	Waddell 4	McGill 99	533	4653	Township of Ancaster.	219	4653
191	96	42	52	381	1735	" Barton	152	1735
63	79	29	61	230	1737	" Binbrook	97	1737
132	46	84	59	321	2801	" Saltfleet	160	2801
113	118	1	26	258	2008	" Glanford	111	2008
555	711	160	297	1723	12934		739	12934
Mr. Webster.. 76	Mr. Allan.. 330	Total.. 406		1990	Township of Pilkington.	56	1990	
243	205	448		2450	" Nichol	136	2450	
282	269	551		2083	" Garafraxa	153	2083	
111	144	255		2435	" Peel	4	2435	
90	33	123		500	" Amaranth	28	500	
32	130	162		994	" Maryborough....	0	994	
1	13	14						
197	106	303		1803	" Arthur	109	1803	
							Inc'g Luther and Minto.	
1032	1230	2262		12255		486	12255	
Mr. Stirton.. 348	Mr. Clarke .. 78	Total. 426		3590	No contestation.			
296	88	384		3862				
253	155	408		2350				
207	161	368		2879				
17	50	67						
59	76	135		1860				
68	23	91						
90	56	146						
1338	687	2025		14541				
Mr. Gill .. 169	Mr. Mignault.. 367	Total 536		3159	No contestation.			
34	247	281		2569				
415	31	446		4385				
					inc. part now			
360	24	384		236	St. Thomas.			
136	279	415		3086	part only.			
					inc. part now			
266	1	207		1313	St. Thomas.			
1380	949	2329		14743				
Mr. Hartman.. 64	Mr. Beresford 88	Total 152		1005	Th'p of Georgina	38	1005	
495	151	646		4758	" Whitechurch..	287	4758	
518	209	727		6565	" King	339	6565	
313	146	459		3208	" E. Gwillimbury	261	3208	
93	56	149		1176	" W. Gwillimbury	72	1176	
1433	650	2133		16712		997	16712	

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing the
&c.—

Constitution.	Election		
	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
YORK (East Riding) . . .	John Ridout, Registrar, Returning Officer <i>ex</i> <i>officio</i> .	Township of Scarboro'	James Moyle
		" Markham	Hugh P. Crosby
		" E. part of York	John Wilson, 4th
		" Yorkville	John Mott
YORK (West Riding) . . .	J. G. Denis, Special Re- turning Officer.	Towhship of Etobicoke	Joseph Dawson
		" York, W	Henry Fox
		" Vaughan	James Ashdown

N.B.—Dots have been placed in the population column where the division could not be found in the

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, 19th April, 1858.

aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate in each County,
(Continued.)

in 1857-8.				Election in 1854.	
Votes Polled.			Population at last census.	Votes polled in each Division.	Population at last census.
Mr. Wright.. 249	Mr. Duggan. 207	Total 456	4244	Township of Scarboro'. 152	4244
576	341	917	7752	" Markham. 373	7752
206	214	420	10085	" E. York.. 164	10085
			E.& W. York.	" Yorkville. 61	E.& W. York.
113	95	208	.....		.....
1144	857	2001	22031	750	22031
Mr. Gamble . 249	Mr. Howland 188	Total 437	3488	Township of Etobicoke. 108	3488
282	425	707	see E. York	" W. York.. 197	see E. York
			above.	" Vaughan.. 282	above.
236	333	569	7723		7723
767	946	1713	11206	587	11206

printed Census Roll, and an 0 has been put when the division has been marked therein as uninhabited.

L. R. FORTIER,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.



RETURN

From the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing from the Records of the Elections in those Divisions which have elected Legislative Councillors, the aggregate number of votes polled for each Candidate, with the total number of votes polled in each Division, also the name of each Returning Officer and Deputy Returning Officer, and the population at last census, as called for by an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the 5th March 1858.

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, showing from the cillors, the aggregate number of votes polled for each division; also the name and address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the 5th of March,

Divisions.	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
LAUZON.....	R. A. Fortier.....		
WELLINGTON.....	William Ritchie.....	Township of Compton....	A. O. Kellum.....
		" Dudswell....	Thomas Davis.....
		" Wotton.....	G. Crépeau.....
		" Hatley.....	Wm. P. Cook.....
		" Winslow... }	Colin Noble.....
		" Whetton... }	
		" Garthby... }	T. T. Lebel.....
		" Stratford... }	
		" Newport, } Ditton, Cheshum, } & Front Clinton. }	Benjamin Letourneau....
		" Brompton....	Wm. C. Ritchie.....
		" Clifton.....	Wm. C. Willis.....
		Tnp. of Magog	S. Hoyt, jun.
		" Eaton	Joshua Foss
		" Shipton	James Boutelle.....
		" Windsor	Andrew Rankin.....
		" Wolfestown	Fred. Dawson.....
		" Bury, Westbury, } Hamden, & Marston }	John Martin.....
		" Simpson.....	Edmund Cox
		" Weedon	J. E. Côté.....
		" Melbourne and } Brampton Gore.... }	George Chillas
		" Durham	Fred. Ployart.....
		" Kingsey	John Trenholm.....
		" Cleveland	Alex. Gorrie.....
		" Baniston and Bur- } ford	John Humphrey.....
		" Wickham.....	G. H. Hargrave.....
		" Tingwick	John Noble
		" Stanstead.....	L. H. Benton.....
		" Hereford & Auckland	C. W. Whitche.....
		" Ham & South Ham.	Wm. Thompson.....
		Town of Sherbrooke, and } Tnps. of Ascot & Oxford }	A. P. Ball.....
DE SALABERRY	V. A. L. De Martigny...	Parish of St. Anicet.....	M. Bouthallet.....
		" St. Timothée	Honoré Laurin.....
		" St. Louis de Gon- } zague.....	C. Archambault
		" St. Stanislas de } Kotska.....	F. X. Prevost.....
		" St. Cecile.....	F. X. Poitras.....
		" Chateauguay ..	A. N. Le Pailleur
		" St. Martine	C. M. Lebrun.....
		" St. Philomène...	A. L. De Martigny
		" St. Urbain, Prem.	A. R. Bisson.....
		" St. Regis.....	A. B. Marcoux.....
		" St. Malachie....	John Tate.....
		" St. Clement.....	J. G. Longpré.....

records of the elections in those divisions which have elected Legislative Coun- of each Returning Officer, and the population at last Census, as called for by 1858.

Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.
No contestation.			
Mr. Smith.....	239	Mr. Webb.....	93
		Total.....	272
	72		2718
	182		500
	241		683
	96		2014
	40		457
	34		70
	19		0
	24		141
	31		124
	89		342
	161		36
	58		749
	25		38
	36		380
	2		194
	46		98
	80		262
	192		105
	120		41
	12		783
	224		127
	71		9
	11		87
	97		299
	9		95
	16		222
	410		252
	2537		285
			189
			136
			148
			69
			293
			12
			83
			53
			64
			277
			374
			42
			51
			25
			142
			98
			4398
			36,090
Mr. Renaud,...	236	Mr. Doure,.....	89
	276		52
	373		203
	108		40
	103		55
	250		54
	401		86
	207		46
	196		84
	19		6
	144		409
	492		106
			2566
			4231
			3845
		
		
		
			2360
			3899
			1971
			2038
			1069
			3268
			3212

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing from the Councillors, the aggregate number of votes

Division.	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
DESALABERRY.— (Continued.)	V. A. L. DeMartigny ...	Township of Hinchinbrooke	Dennis Martin
		" Godmanchester	Wm. Lamb
		" Elgin	Wm. Buckham
		" Dundee	Peter Auberey
		Village of Huntingdon	Wm. Marshall
THE LAURENTIDES.	Pierre Gosselin	Parish of St. Laurent	Joseph Chabot
		" Isle au Coudre	Joseph Perron
		" Charlesbourg	G. Lerue
		" Beauport	Onesime Couture
		" St. Francois Xavier de la Petite Riviere.	John H. Slevin
		" St. Pierre	F. Fortin
		" Ange Gardien	L. F. Tardif
		" Ste. Anne	B. Godbout
		" Baie St. Paul	J. B. Fortin
		" Eboulements	André Clement
		" St. Joachim	L. O. Rousseau
		" St. Urbain	Thomas Duperré
		" St. Fidèle	Paul Mailloux
		" Malbaie	J. B. Duberger
		" St. Irenée	Joseph Gosselin
		" Laval	John Tonet
		" Chateau Richer	F. C. Lefrançois
		" St. Feréol	Denis Tremblay
		" Ste. Agnes	T. C. Desmeules
		" Ste. Famille	Ignace Letourneau
		" St. Jean	N. Larue
		" St. Francois	Gabriel Dick
		Township of Tewkesbury	L. D. Lemoine
		" Tadousac	Joseph Redfort
		" Harvey	Prudent Potvin
		" Settrington	R. P. T. Levesque
		" Kinogomi	J. Saillant
		" Bagot	L. G. Rousseau
		" Chicoutimi	O. Bossé
		" Stoneham	James Oliva
		" Laterrière	George McKenzie
		" Tremblay	R. G. Charlton
		" Escoumins	Narcisse Tetu
ROUGEMONT	Horace S. Germain	Village of St. Hyacinthe	Leonard Boivin
		Parish of St. Hilaire	T. N. Robitaille
		" St. Charles	T. E. Leblanc
		" Ste. Marie	F. X. Gatiou
		" St. Damase	P. C. Phaneuf
		" St. Césaire	C. Pepin
		" St. George d'Henryville	E. R. Demers
		" Abbotsford	Robert Gillespie
" St. Gregoire	Fabien Lesage		

Records of the Elections, in those Divisions which have elected Legislative polled for each Candidate, &c.—(Continued.)

Votes Polled.			Population at last Census.			
Mr. Renaud..... 91	Mr. Doure..... 261	Total.....	2657			
72	139	.....	2100		
25	91	.....	1110		
46	62	.....	984		
14	55	.....	679		
3053	1838	4891	35989			
Mr. Laterrière..... 69	Mr. Gagnon.....	Total..... 69	877			
..	65	65	719			
36	209	245	2063			
83	164	247	2377			
38	35	73	575			
81	..	81	887			
59	47	106	829			
56	57	113	969			
188	162	350	3212			
372	..	..	2107	
96	10	..	1068			
60	28	..	729			
56	8	..	600			
181	78	..	2653			
65	28	..	811			
6	26	..	399			
69	70	..	1250			
48	78	..	667			
262	..	..	1278	
34	11	..	850			
89	4	..	1281			
15	4	..	521			
2	..	..	..
12	..	..	141	
..	1	..	85			
74	20	..	281			
50	..	..	182	
48	23	..	2438			
182	2	..	1200			
14	4	..	..	
55	..	..	367	
109	..	..	422	
45	..	..	1284*	
2554	1134	3688	33222			
* Including Sault au Cauchon, Isle Jeremy, and Postes du Roi.						
Mr. Dessauls	716	Mr. Poulin.....	3	Total	719	3194
134	6	140	1520	190	1624	4028
114	76	405	2763	317	4866	..
49	356	665	..	392	4577	..
274	43	316	522	135	207	2750
609	56
375	17
316
72	135

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing from the Councillors, the aggregate number of votes

Divisions.	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
ROUGEMONT.—(Continued.)	Horace S. Germain.....	Parish of Ste. Brigitte	Wm. Murray
		" St. Athanase.....	Orange Tyler
		" St. Jean Baptiste	P. Bertrand
		" St. Alexandre.....	Hector Mignault.....
		" St. Mathias	Solime Bertrand.....
		" Ange Gardien.....	T. H. Goddu
		" St. Hyacinthe	F. X. Laforce.....
MILLE ISLES	Joseph Lachaine	Parish of St. Eustache	C. Lemoine de Martigny.
		" St. Scholastique.....	Antoine Fortier
		" St. Joseph.....	T. B. Paquin
		" St. Augustin.....	Jos. A. Mignault
		" St. Placide	Joseph Brazeault
		" St. Hermas	T. E. Clairoux
		" St. Benoit	F. H. Lemaire
		" St. Columban	M. T. Phelan
		Mission du Lac	Hyp. Chenier
		Parish of Ste. Thérèse	S. Robineau
		" St. Janvier	A. Seguin
		" Ste. Anne	L. L. Desaulnier
		" St. Jérôme	A. B. Lavallé
		" St. Sauveur	Jos. Filiabault
		" Ste. Adèle	Zeph. Villeneuve
		" Lacorne	John Murray
		" Terrebonne	Edouard Chevalier
		Township of Morin	L. A. Simard
" Abercrombie	L. L. T. Loranger		
" Beresford	N. Lavallé		
RIDEAU	Simon Fraser		
WESTERN	John Mercer	Township of Tilbury East	John Fletcher
		" Dover East & West	Thos. W. Smith
		" Howard	William Latimer
		" Rochester	Francis Graham
		" Gosfield	James King
		" Tilbury West	William Nicholson
		" Maidstone.....	James Devlin.....
		" Sandwich.....	D. Monahan.....
		" Anderdon.....	T. E. Maguire.....
		Town of Amherstsburch.....	G. W. Leggett.....
		Township of Colchester.....	John Wright.....
		Village of Windsor.....	John Stuart.....
		Township of Romney.....	Thos. Renwick.....
		Town of Chatham.....	D. McCall.....
		Township of Raleigh.....	Thos. Fennec.....

Records of the Elections in those Divisions which have elected Legislative polled for each Candidate, &c.—(Continued.)

Votes polled.				Population at last Census.	
Mr. Dessaulles	55	Mr. Poulin.....	126	Total..... 181	1355
	344		41		2682
	167		53		2132
	140		139		2203
	133		23		1757
	145		30		1463
	465		23		488
	4108		1127		5235
					40719
Mr. J. C. E. Masson.....	136	Mr. D. Masson... 159	Mr. Snowden 2	Total.... 297	4149
	80				388
	72		106		4762
			4		95 incl'd in St. Eustache.
	50				200
	1		10		2299
	69		1		142
			16		141
	3				188
	12		34		225
			35		108
	296		10		23
	180				158
	291				8
	540				454
	241				188
	59				7
					18
					1
					260
					69
	177				in. Beresford and Morin.
	341				177
	135				355
	73				138 See St. Adèle
	15				78
					15 See St. Adèle
	2721				269
					4234
					34760
No contestation.					
Mr. Prince	19	Mr. Dougall.. 61	Mr. Rankin.. 38	Total.. 118	1023
	38				inc. Romney.
	117		96		180
			55		480
					4864
	68		87		inc. Orford.
	169		52		152
	42		66		271
	78		117		120
	326		358		203
	99		44		690
	119		49		147
	168		62		182
	45		29		256
	20		3		98
	110		90		59 see Tilbury E
	91		61		274
					2070
					279
					2460

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing from the Councillors, the aggregate number of votes

Divisions.	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.
WESTERN.—(Contin'd.)	John Mercer.....	Township of Harwick.....	S. T. Davies.....
		" Camden and Zoue.....	Joseph Mills.....
		" Oxford.....	D. H. Gesner.....
		" Chatham.....	R. Houston.....
		" Mersea.....	Jonathan Wigfield.....
		" Malsten.....	H. Botsford.....
QUEEN.....	Nelson G. Reynolds.....	Townsh'p of Fenelon & Buxley	Wm. Powles.....
		" E'don.....	A. Ray.....
		" Clarke.....	W. S. Christer.....
		" Scott.....	George Thompson.....
		" Seugog.....	John Foy.....
		" Rensch.....	Wm. Pawson.....
		" Darlington.....	R. Windatt.....
		" Brock.....	John Metcalf.....
		Village of Bowmanville.....	J. B. Fairbairne.....
		Township of Mariposa.....	J. R. Lytle.....
		" Verulam and Somerville.....	George Bich.....
		" Ops.....	A. Lacourse.....
		" Thorah.....	John McKay.....
		" Cartwright.....	Wm. A. Loucks.....
		" Mara and Rama.....	W. S. Heavener.....
		" Emily.....	B. Grandy.....
TRENT.....	Wm. H. Ponton.....	Township of Rawdon.....	Ths. Douglass.....
		Town of Peterborough.....	Ivan O'Beirne.....
		Township of Madoc, Elzevir, and Tudor.....	R. Corrigan.....
		" Hungerford.....	John Thompson.....
		" Marmora and Lake.....	George Wiggins.....
		" Monaghan.....	Charles Ormond.....
		" Adolphustown.....	T. B. Allison.....
		" Douro.....	Robert Casement.....
		" Richmond.....	Wm. Brennan.....
		" Fredericksburgh.....	Ira Ham.....
		" Napanee.....	A. C. Davies.....
		" Smith.....	C. Burton.....
		" Huntingdon.....	T. V. Ryan.....
		" Asphodel.....	James Foley.....
		" Belmont & Methuen.....	Robert Sloane.....
		" Dunmer.....	G. A. Hill.....
" Ennismore.....	M. Costello.....		
" Otonabee.....	G. Reed.....		

Records of the Elections, in those Divisions which have elected Legislative polled for each Candidate, &c.—(Continued.)

Votes Polled.				Population at last census.
Mr. Prince... 107	Mr. Dougall.... 194	Mr. Rankin..... 44	Total.... 345	2627
17	145	82	244	1434
80	145	20	195	See Howard.
93	87	19	223	1768
118	62	43	157	1193
96	23	38	157	1315
1965	1454	1453	4872	84286
Mr. Simpson..... 47	Mr. Ruttan..... 13	Total..... 60	596	inc. So'ville.
49	51	100	1320	
231	2	223	6190	
17	28	45	1028	
57	1	58	415	
206	82	288	3897	
686	8	694	8006	
149	101	250	3518	
374	2	376	3895	
195	81	276	571	Verulam only.
11	41	52	187	2512
165	22	81	1146	
60	21	101	1756	
49	52	48	1403	
47	1	28	2762	
... 2427	28	2961	39014	
534	Total..... 463	350	3097	
Mr. Murney..... 351	Mr. Short..... 112	350	2191	
92	258	366	2761	
315	51	323	3124	
302	21	165	635	
165	...	142	905	
10	132	102	718	
65	37	206	1676	
125	81	288	4071	
145	143	325	166	
226	101	156	4071	
97	59	303	2392	
28	275	326	2548	
228	98	264	1678	
120	144	38	248	
13	25	165	1600	
8	157	93	675	
67	26	510	3872	
57	453	4586	36,428	
2412	2174			

RETURN from the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, shewing from the Councillors, the aggregate number of votes

Divisions.	Returning Officers.	Subdivisions.	Deputy Returning Officers.		
BURLINGTON	Edward C. Thomas	Top. of Burton	J. Harvey		
		" Babrook	D. Lynch		
		" Beverley	W. A. Barlow		
		" Awaster	W. A. Corley		
		" E. Flamboro'	A. Hall		
		" W. do	R. Murray		
		" Gianford	T. Choate, jr.		
		" Silflret.	J. Davis, jr.		
		Hamilton, St. George's Ward	Wm. Craigie		
		St. Andrew's	T. A. B. Bull		
		St. Patrick's	James Cumming		
		St. Mary's	J. A. Aubridge		
		St. Lawrence	J. F. Moore		
		Dundas, Foundry	A. T. Begue		
		Valley	R. W. Suter		
		Mountain	John Quarry		
		Canal	R. Holt		
		SAUGEEN	Benjamin W. Smith	Town of Barrie	G. Lane
				Towaship of Fios.	W. Harvey
				" Medouté.	E. Moon
" Nottawasaga	A. Bell				
" Ops	D. Clarke				
" Orillia	B. R. Rowe				
" Matchedash					
" Tiny	H. H. Thompson				
" Tay					
" Vespra	G. Sneath				
" Suunidale					
" Artemesia	R. Campbell				
" Bentinck	A. Cochrane				
" Collingwood	J. Johnston				
" Derby	T. Gorlon				
" Egremont	B. Rogers				
" Euphrasia	J. Benson				
" Glenelg	J. Swinburn				
" Holland	Wm. Lyons				
" Melanethon	K. McAuley				
" Proton					
" Normanby	J. Gibney				
" Osprey	J. Gibson				
" St. Vincent	J. Williams				
" Sullivan	Chas. Chrichley				
" Sydenham	Wm. McKenzie				
" Arran	J. Morton				
" Bruce	P. Sinclair				
" Brant	Arch'd McVicar				
" Culross	R. Watson				
" Carrick	E. Savage				
" Elderslie	G. Harquart				
" Greenock	J. Cronner				
" Huron	J. Barker				
" Kinloss	P. Reid				
" Kincardine	W. McKendrick				
" Saugeen	J. Eastwood				

N. B. Dots have been placed in the population column where the division could not be found in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Toronto, 19th April, 1858.

Records of the Elections in those Divisions which have elected Legislative polled for each Candidate, &c.—(Continued.)

Votes polled.			Population at last census.
Mr. Smith	Mr. Hatt	Total	
110	89	199	1735
119	26	145	1737
236	259	495	5620
327	79	406	4653
148	129	277	2903
90	180	270	3533
110	73	183	2008
168	92	260	2801
194	134	328	
149	279	428	
131	219	350	14112
210	203	413	
260	154	414	
22	48	70	
34	35	69	3517
45	32	77	
17	44	61	
2365	2075	4440	42,619
Mr. Patton	Mr. Beaty	Mr. McMurrich	Total
106	59	66	231
30	37	26	93
74	55	61	190
184	78	156	413
128	5	180	313
60	48	37	145
77	19	8	99
44	55	61	160
85	47	30	162
74	89	96	269
42	1	17	60
44	15	24	88
46	21	13	80
75	7	7	89
36	66	112	214
97	73	15	185
24	26	4	54
13	66	12	91
2	6	18	26
94	30	76	200
22	26	28	76
187	90	199	476
46	9	2	57
9	1	18	28
2	103	33	133
2	1	7	10
0	8	1	9 inc. in Brant.
6	9	10	25
19	33	11	63
15	0	6	21
1	21	0	22
57	24	83	164
11	30	57	98
1712	1158	1469	4339
			24,860

printed Census Roll, and an 0 has been put when the division has been marked therein as uninhabited.

L. R. FORTIER,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

TORONTO:

JOHN LOVELL, PRINTER, CORNER OF YONGE AND MELINDA STREETS.
