

It is stated that the Americans have a trading post at Belly River, 60 miles from the Upper Saskatchewan offers conditions not only boundary line, where they exchange whisky of fine soil and climate, but all farm produce arms and ammunition of the most improved description, with the Blackfeet Indians, for their products. Those articles, it is stated, are regularly smuggled across the boundary line.

Lt. Butler is of opinion that the suppression of the liquor traffic of the "West can be easily and ought to be accomplished.

His recommendations for the preservation of peace, in the regions of the Saskatchewan, as well in the interest of colonization of the fertile belt as the prevention of Indian wars, is, first, the appointment of a civil magistrate or commissioner, after the model of similar appointments in Ireland and India, who should reside in the Upper Saskatchewan.

Second.—The organization of a well equipped force of from 100 to 150 men, one-third to be mounted.

Third.—The establishment of two Government Stations, one on the Upper Saskatchewan in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, the other at the junctions of the North and South branches of the River Saskatchewan below Carlton. The establishment of these stations to be followed by the extinguishment of the Indian Title, within certain limits, to be determined by the geographical features of the locality.

Some organization of this kind is necessary or settlement by whites cannot take place. People will not build houses, rear stock, cultivate land, where their cattle are liable

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In September 1870, Lieut. Gov. Archibald Roseau Lake on the east to the rapids of Manitoba, had an interview in St. Peter's parish with some of the Indians of his Province. There were present the Saulteaux tribe, and the Christian Swampies, under their chief Henry Prince. The Saulteaux have their grounds near the "Winnipeg river from the Lake of the "Woods to Lake Winnipeg. Their late chief, Peguis, was always loyal to the Crown. A number of the Swampies, a tribe of the Crees, living among the morasses near Norway House, having been converted to Christianity, were settled at the mouth of Red River, and united with the Saulteaux under the leadership of Peguis, to whom his son, Henry Prince, has now succeeded. As so few of the Indians were present, nothing was done at the meeting in September, beyond the promise that a council should be held in the spring, in which arrangements should be made satisfactory to all. The council then promised, was held on the 27th July 1871, at the Stono Fort, whither His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Simpson, the Commissioner and several other gentlemen, Rev. H. Cochrane, an Indian clergyman of the Anglican Church acting as interpreter. The proceedings were signed and ratified to the following effect:

The Chippewa and other Indians inhabiting the district, cede to the Queen and her successors all lands from the boundary line to the mouth of the "Winnipeg, and from a line due north from the centre of