

Lewis Cass,  
Secretary of War Washington City Jan. 29th, 1835

To: Judge Jerring  
Red Commissioner

We the undersigned composed the delegation from the Seneca, and Cayuga Nations residing at Buffalo Creek Nation.

We have come to this place on the strength of old treaties which was made between the United States and the Six Nations residing at in the state of New York.

One of which was made at Canandaigus, in which it was understood that government agents should be employed for the Six Nations, to whom they might make known their minds, perfect their Rights, and do their business with the government of the United States through him. And that if we should get into such a trouble, that it will not be in the power of such agent to settle among our people, that we may come to the Seat of Government of the United States and then, make known our minds and grievances.

Now, we beg of you to listen to us well we relate our Trouble. You know that proposition was made by the Government Agent to send a Delegation to explore the Western country offered to us by the Government with a view to a future removal therceto: and few of our people have accepted of the office, but a majority of us desire to remain on our present locations. And those in favor of the Said proposition have sent their Delegation to the West to explore the said Western Country, and are determined to have their own way, which is Contrary to our Regulations. For we have been heretofore guided by the majority of our Chiefs and the people. And if any one Chief or chiefs, otherwise than a majority of the Chiefs, transact any business whatever in the name of the Nation are subject to deposition from the office of being Chief's but our brothers have strayed from this our regulation and custom and those few were old Chiefs, whom the Six Nations have in General Council deposed from authority according to the Custom of our Fathers. After which they proceeded to the City of Washington, and when they returned to us, they told us that the Government promised always to recognize them as some of the principal Chiefs of the Nation we wish to know whether they tell us the truth, for we do not wish to have it so, for from all these practices result a great deal of trouble and anxiety among our people.

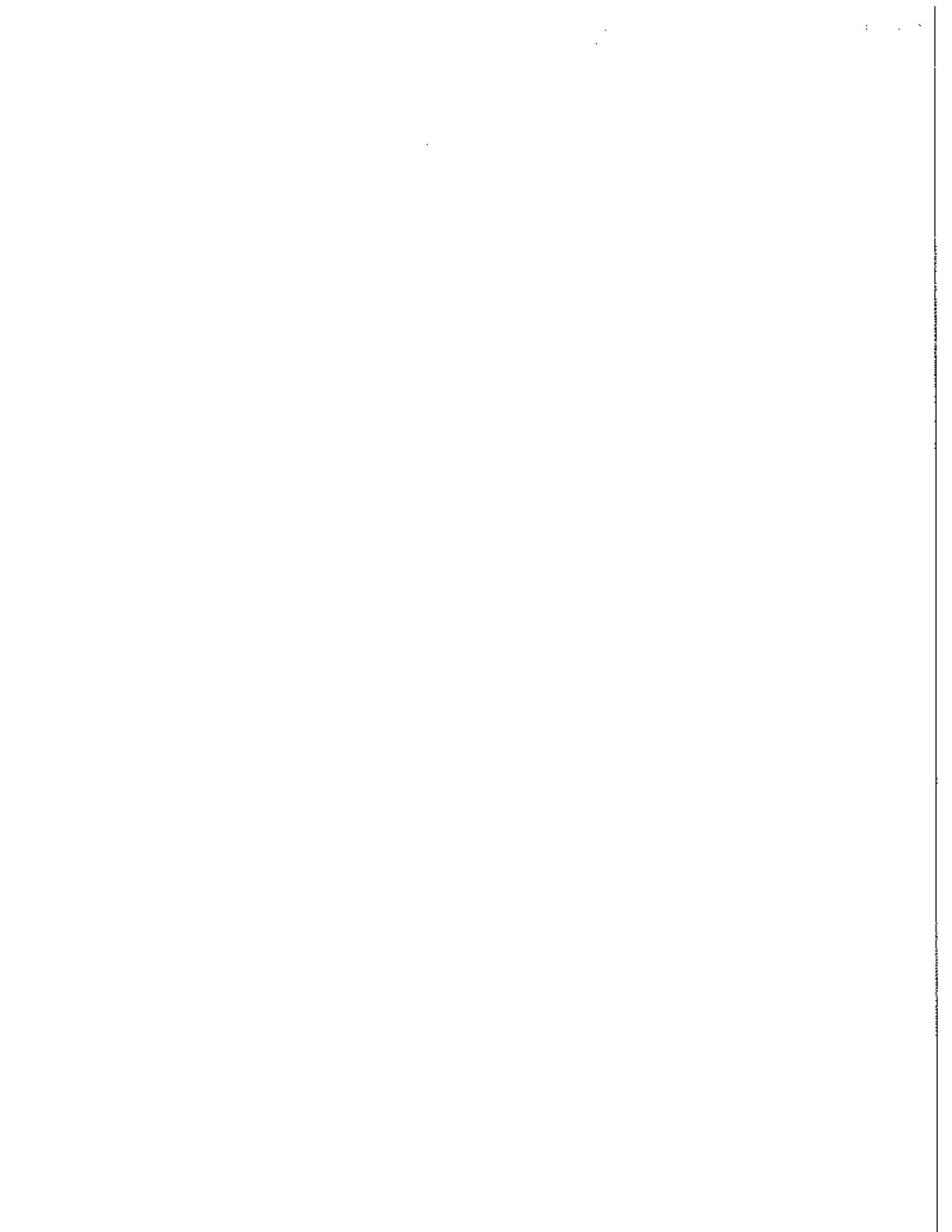
Now therefore,

We ask you, who are appointed by the Government, who being rich, great and learned. Cannot have any interest whether we emigrate or not.

Is it not in the power of your office to stay this improper course that a few have taken which we fear will cause our ruin. And if not another question arises.

Is there not a provision made, can it not be made by which a part of our people may emigrate to the West, if they choose, and receive their proportion of our Reservations and our Annuity, and the rest remain when they are, and enjoy their rights?

And furthermore, we have to explain to you, that in the Treat aforesaid, the sum of Four



thousand and Five hundred dollars be clothing and implement of Studhandy war made payable to the Six Nations of Indians.

We presume that on the part of the Government they have punctually fulfilled the stipulations of said Treaty. And we expected our Circumstance at the time the Treaty was concluded made it necessary that our Agent should purchase the goods for our Nations.

But we have reason to complain at this present time of the manner in which we receive our annuity of clothing and for which we were made to understand that from year to year we receive our due, yet no bill was made out of the packages which were thrown out to us, and no satisfaction information is given to the Six Nations that we actually receive all to which we are entitled.

And at the time that Ingersol of Medina was made our Agent, he told us that there was a considerable part of our Annuity that was not delivered to us as heretofore and that he would endeavor to have all things that was our one delivered to us during the time of his Agency, and that in 1829 we received rather more than we usually do, and the next year, much less. And ---- the Agency of Judge Stryken, we have received but a very small quantity every year, which he told us was owing to the mismanagement of our former Agent.

And that last Fall when the time arrived of our receiving the Annuity, a package was thrown out to us, when we found on examination that it amounted to no more we thought usually receive previous to his becoming our Agent, on making inquiry the Judge told us that there was a mistake made by the Government and that a great part of our Annuity was sent on to Green Bay.

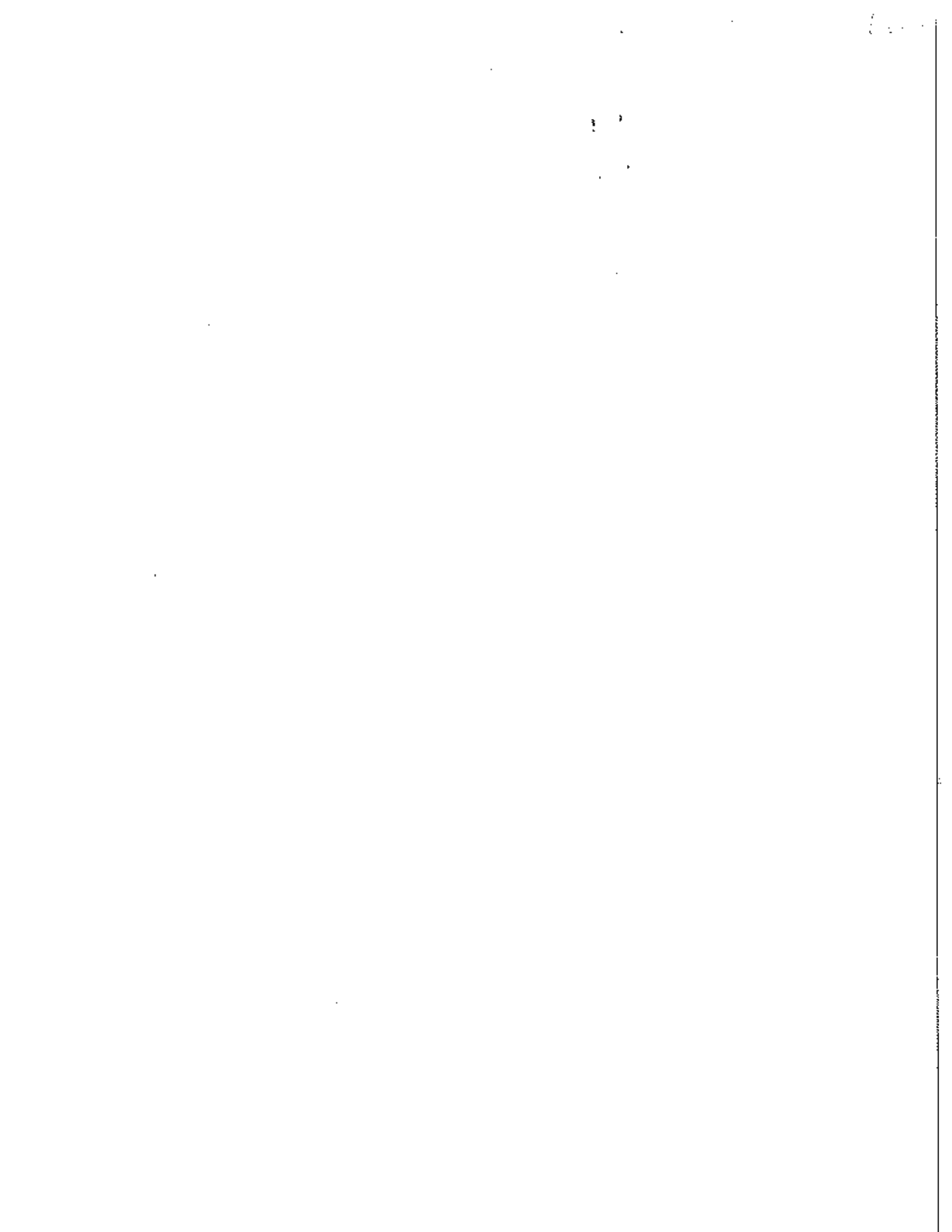
Now, talking there and the like Considerations we are led to think, under the present Scheme, it is very difficult to know when we are fully paid.

And it is our wish if it is any way practicable, that our aforesaid Annuity should in future be detained to us in money, so that we might purchase for ourselves such things as we are in need of.

And if it should become necessary that new Treaty should be made, we are empowered sufficient by our respective Nations to do so.

Signed

James Robinson  
White S-----  
James Young  
William Jones



TOLLS Commissioner

Feb. 5, 1838

From: David B. Reed  
Jacob Cassin  
Henry Fowler  
Aaron Sweeney

TYPE

Later

MAILED  
FEB 5 1838

To \_\_\_\_\_ & Harris Esq. Commissioner Indian Affairs

Sir, the undersigned chiefs and representatives of the Omaha Indians at Duck Creek in the Territory of Wisconsin being now about to leave the seat of Government and return to their homes beg leave

to inform you that all their business affairs with the Government and especially with your department are left in the charge of the Rev. Johnson Davis who will remain at Washington till all our concerns are adjusted. And he is here by authorized by us to settle with the U. States for our expenses agreeable to stipulations in the Treaty of February 3, 1838 and to receive all monies which may be due us on account of the same & that may be due for account of annuities which are due from the U. States, and to transact all other matters that may be necessary to be done for us and in our behalf with the Government of the U. States as fully as we ourselves could do were we present.

The Delegation call this opinion  
Anxiety to express to you, Sir, where in  
Sincerely thanks for your kind  
attention to them during their

stay in this city. Dated at Washington  
City this fifth day of February 1838.

Witness

W. N. Jones

Daniel Burdick  
Jacob Cornelius  
Henry Rowles  
Adam Swamp

Type out copy for  
James  
Datta

3722

January 29, 1935  
To Mr. S. Bell,  
Secretary of War.

W. J. Hering  
Washington

INDIAN OFFICE

2648  
Incls. No. 6

INDIAN OFFICE

22459  
Incls. No. 6

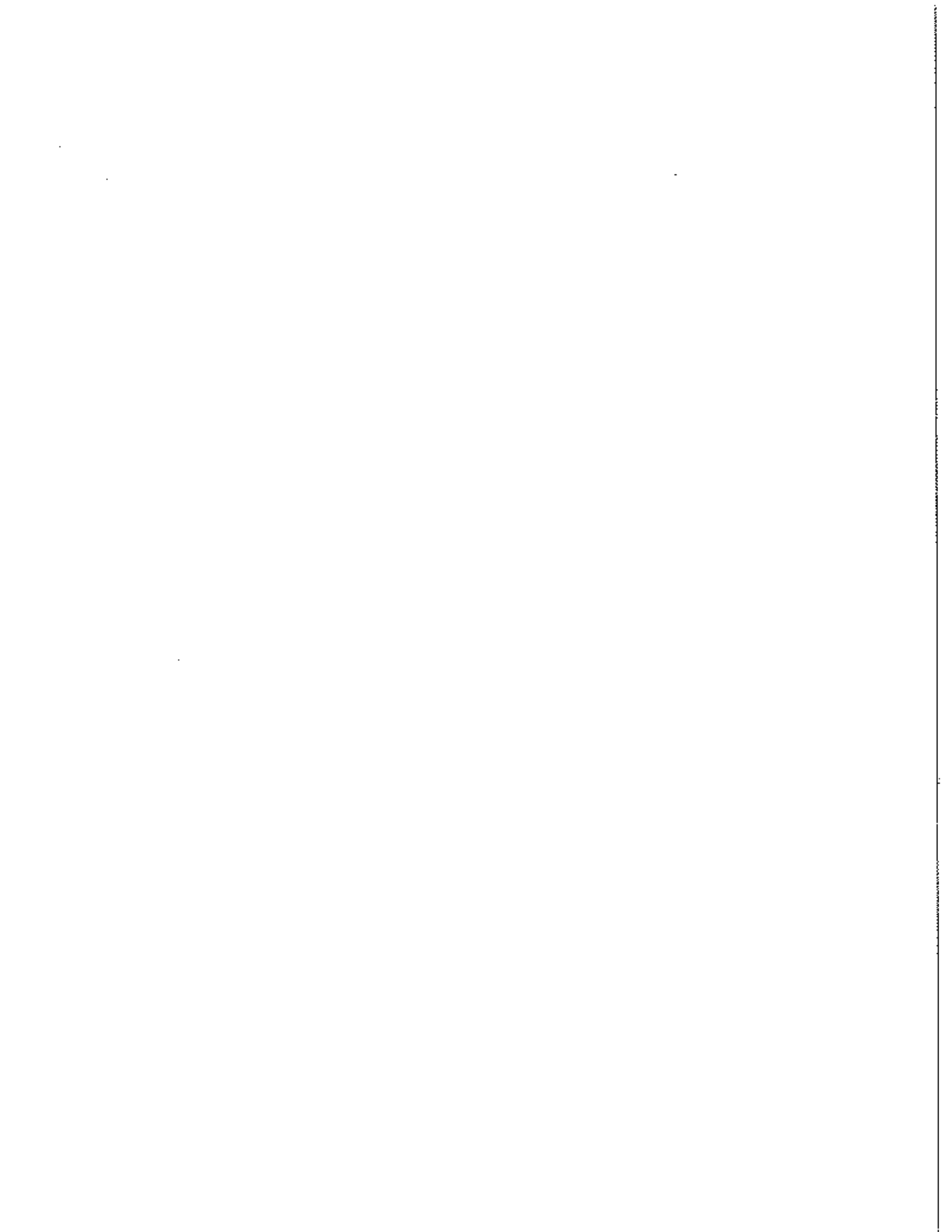
To: L. Cross  
1-29-1935

Sec of War  
& J. Hering  
Judicial agents

From: Seneca & Cayuga  
D. Wright - J. Robinson

They were  
comparing  
about not getting  
the rights  
on the  
Seneca  
& Cayuga  
Tribes

Handwritten initials and scribbles





Est. Let

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Lewis Wolf

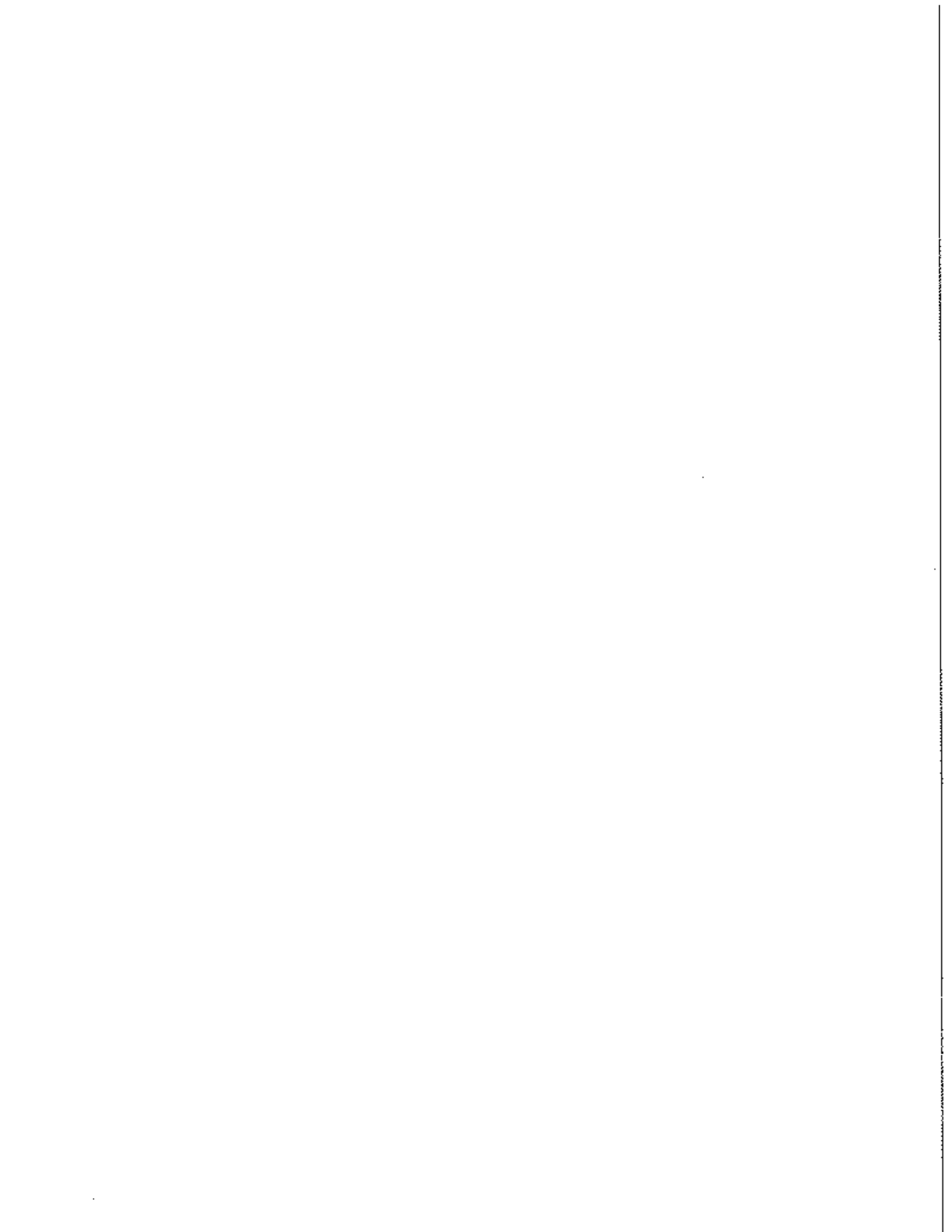
Secretary of War Washington City Aug. 29. 1835.

Judge Ferris  
Red. Comm. 7

For the undersigned  
compose a Delegation from the Seneca and  
Cayuga Nations residing on the Buffalo  
Creek Reservation.

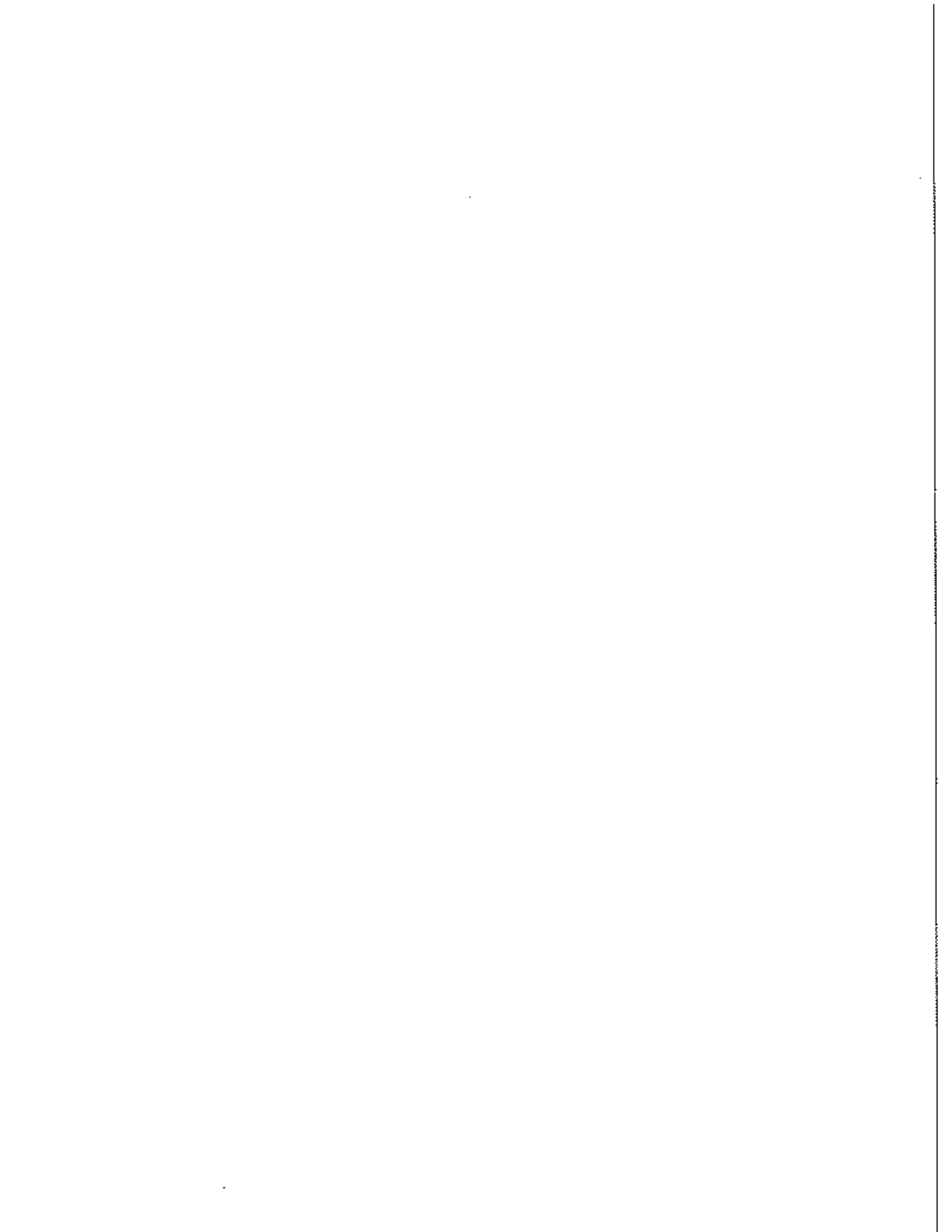
We have come to this plan  
on the strength of old Treaties which was  
made between the United States and the Six  
Nations of Indians residing in the State  
of New York.

One of which was made at  
Canandaigua, in which it was understood  
that Govt. Agents should be employed for  
the Six Nations, to whom they might make  
known their minds, protect their Rights &  
do their business with the Govt. of the U. S.  
through him; And <sup>that</sup> if we should get into  
such a trouble, that it will not be in the  
power of such Agent to settle among our



people, that we may come to the Seat of  
Govt of the United States and their minds  
known our minds and grievance's.

Now  
we beg of you to listen to us, while we  
relate our Trouble's. You know that proposi-  
tion was made by the Govt. Agent to send  
a Delegation to explore the Western Country,  
offered to us by the Govt. with a view to  
a future removal thereof; and few of our  
people have accepted of the offer, but a  
majority of us desire to remain on our  
present locations; — And those in favour  
of the said proposition have sent their  
Delegation to the West to explore the said  
Western Country, and are determined to have  
their own way, which is contrary to our  
Regulations; — For we have been heretofore  
guided by the majority of our Chiefs &  
the People; and if any one Chief or Chiefs,  
otherwise than a majority of the Chiefs,  
transact any business whatever in the  
name of the Nation are subject to a



Feb. 1st

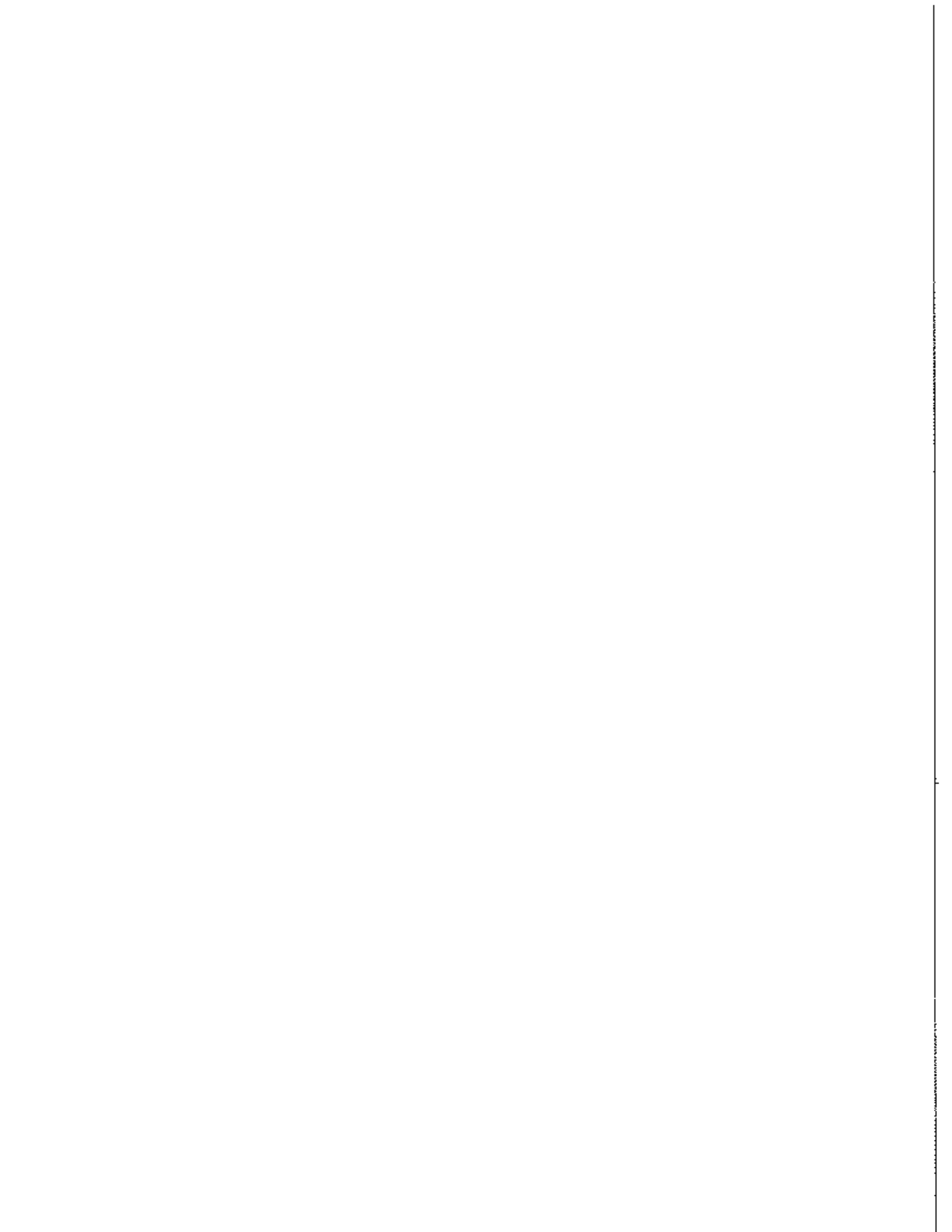
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deposition from the office of being Chiefs; but our ~~brothers~~ have strayed from their own regulation and Customs; and some few have been old Chiefs, whom the Six Nations have in General Council deposed from authority according to the Customs of our Fathers; after which they proceeded to the City of Washington, & when they returned to us, they told us that the Govt. promised ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup> always to recognize, as some of the principal Chiefs of the Nation; we wish to know whether they tell us the truth, for we do not wish to have it so; — for <sup>from</sup> all these practices results a great deal of trouble and anxiety among our people's.

Now therefore,

We ask you, who are appointed by the Govt., who being rich, great and learned, cannot have any interest whether we migrate or not.

Is it not in the power of

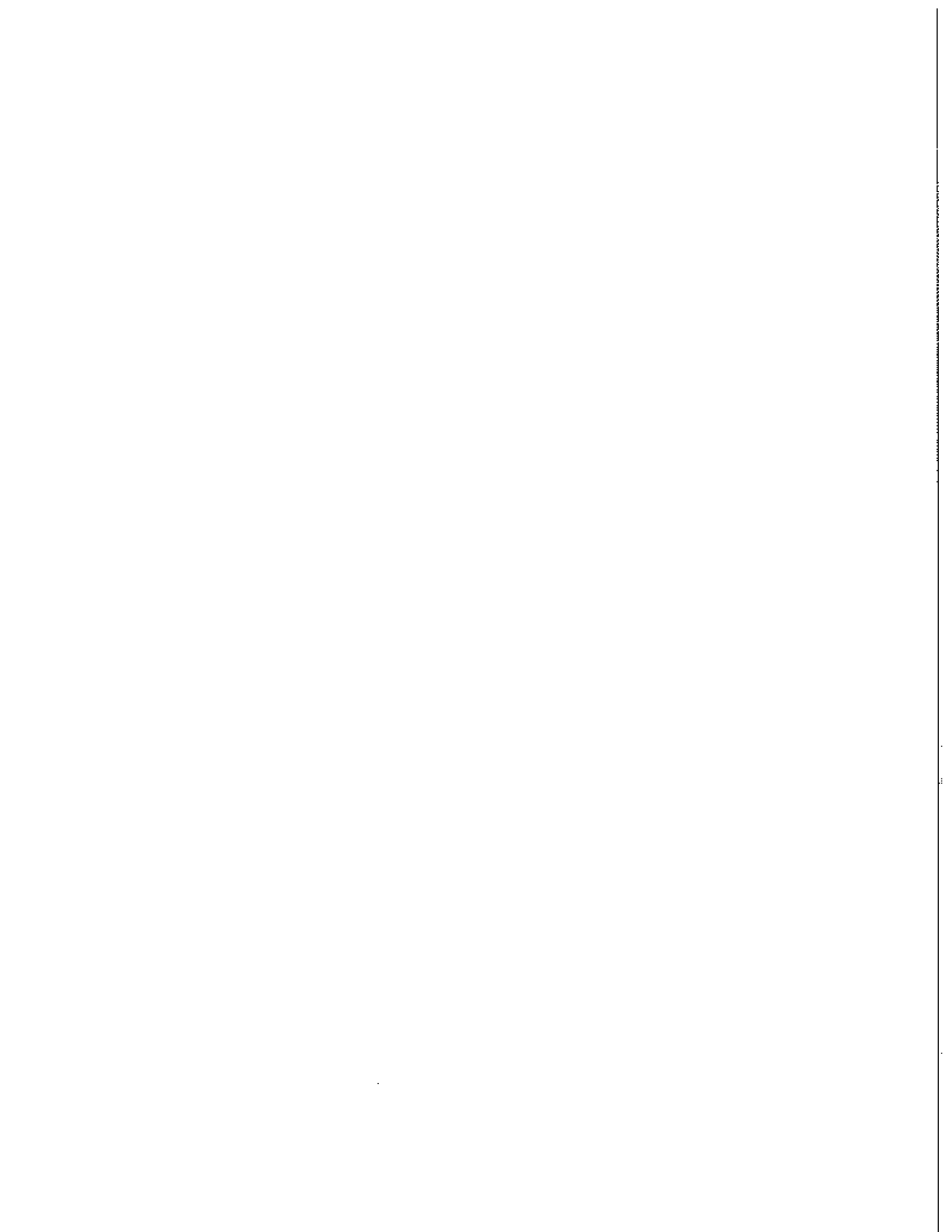


your offer to stay this improper  
course that a few have taken which  
we fear will cause our ruin: and,  
if not, another question arises,

Is there not a pro-  
vision made, can it not be made, by  
which, a part of our people may emi-  
grate to the West, if they choose, and  
receive their proportion of our Reservations  
and our Amenity, and the rest remain where  
they are, and enjoy their rights?

And furthermore,  
we have to explain to You, that in  
the Treaty aforesaid, the sum of Four  
Thousand & Five Hundred Dollars for  
Clothing and implements of Sustenance  
was made payable to the Six Nations  
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We presume that on  
the part of the Govt they have punc-  
tually fulfilled the stipulations of said  
Treaty: And we expect our Circumstan-  
ces at the time the Treaty was concluded



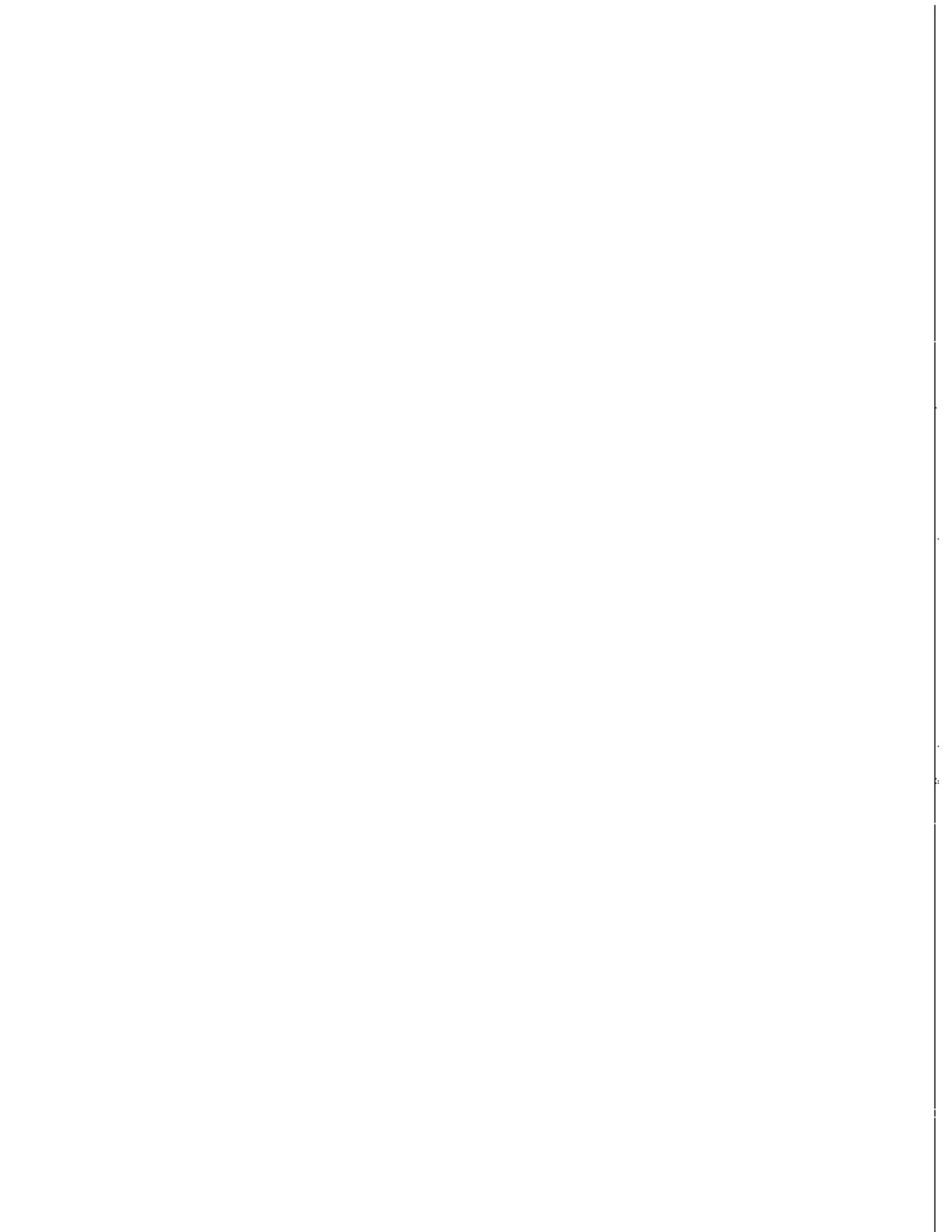


Feb. 1st 1844

made it necessary that our Agent should purchase the goods for our Nations;

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But we have reason to complain at this present time of the manner in which we receive our annuity of clothing — for which we were made to understand that from Year to Year we receive our due, yet no bill was made out of the packages which were thrown out to us, and no satisfactory information is given to the Six Nations that we actually receive all to which we are entitled;

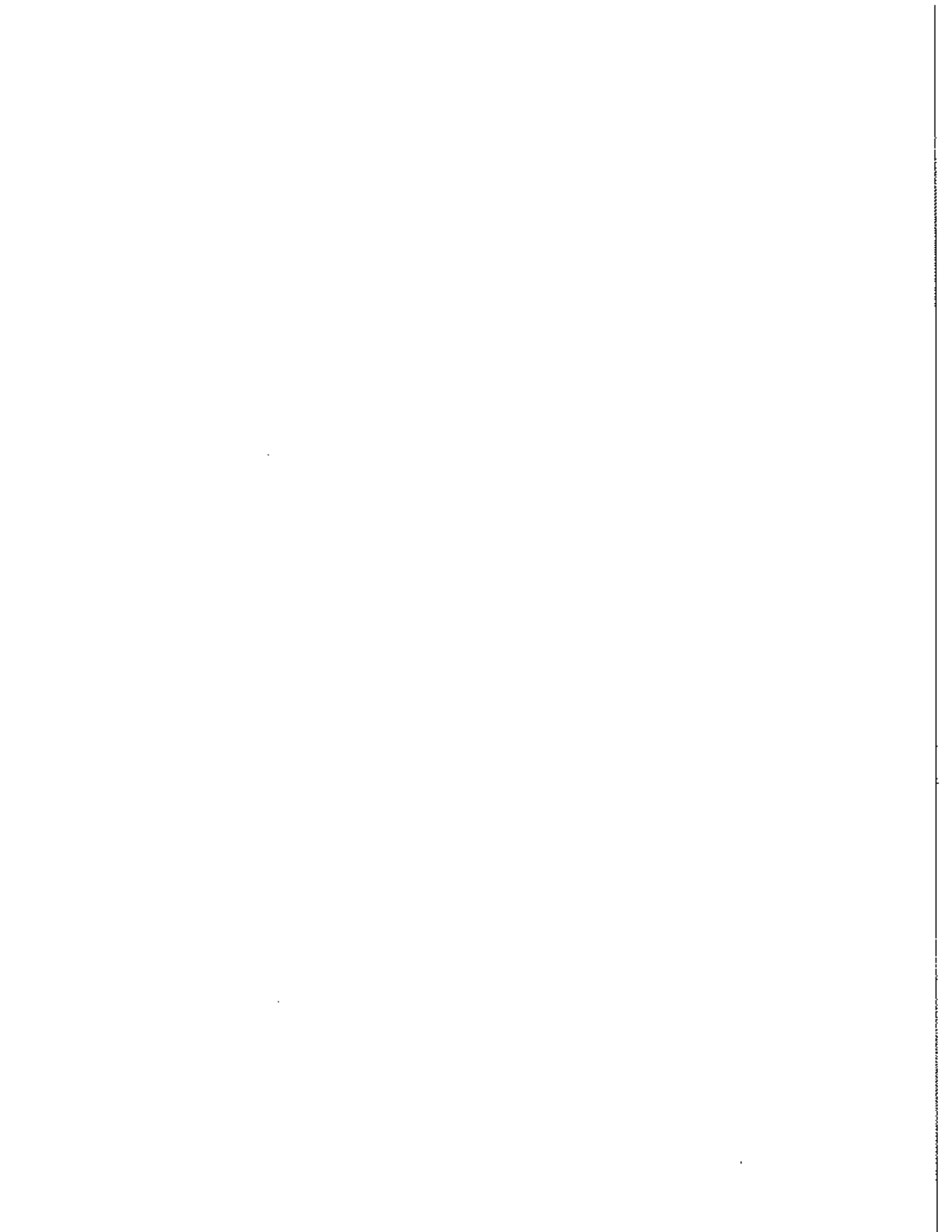
And at the time that Singsok of Medina was made our Agent, he told us that there was a considerable part of our annuity that was not delivered to us at Surotoforts and that he would endeavour to have all things that was our due delivered to us during the time of his Agency, and that in 1829 we received rather more than we usually do, and



next year, much less and since the  
Agency of Judge Stryker, we have  
received but a very small quantity  
every Year, which he told us was owing  
to the mismanagement of our former  
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And that last Fall when  
the time arrived of our receiving  
the annuity, a package was thrown  
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to no more, we thought than one half  
of the quantity we usually receive previous  
to his becoming our Agent, on making  
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was a mistake made by the Govt and  
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Now taking  
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Scheme, it is very difficult to know  
when we are fully paid.



Gov. Sent

And it is our wish if it  
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 foresaid Amenity <sup>should</sup> in future be  
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 we might purchase for ourselves  
 such things as we are in need of  
 And if it should  
 become necessary that new Treaty should  
 be made we are empowered sufficient  
 by our respective Nations to do so

(Signed) James <sup>Robinson</sup>  
 White <sup>Sealed</sup>  
 James Young  
 William <sup>Jones</sup>

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