

To the Secretary of War

Sir,

Having discharged the duties assigned me by that part of your instructions of the 21st of April last, which requires me to make known to the Menominee Indians "that the Treaty recently made with their people, though not acted upon by the Senate at their last session, will no doubt be considered by them when they next meet." And requests that I would "endeavor to suppress all disagreements and unkind feelings arising upon this subject, and awaken them to a disposition of living in amity with the United States, and resting satisfied and contented until the want they have signified in the concluded Treaty, can be heard, understood, and acted upon." And that part, also, which requires me to distribute certain Presents among the Menominee Indians, "in such a was as would be most acceptable to them, and best calculated to effect the object of the additional agreement entered into on the Morning of their departure from this city." I have the honor of communicating the manner in which I have performed those duties, with the success attending it, for your consideration.

In obedience to my instructions I met the Menominee Chiefs, in Council, on the 18th ultimo, the proceedings of which, I herewith transmit to you. It was the largest assemblage of Indians ever known within this Agency, and comprised every Chief of the Menominee Nation, with one exception. This Chief, being far in the interior of their hunting country when he received notice of the Council, could not arrive in time to be present, but upon his arrival a few days afterwards, he gave his full sanction to the acts of the other Chiefs, as you will perceive by his "acceptance" enclosed, marked B.

Aware of the responsibility of the position I occupied, deeply impressed with the importance of the objects to be accomplished, and anxious to effect a final adjustment of the unfortunate and perplexing difficulty so long existing between these tribes, I determined to have a full understanding on the subject with the Menominees. I accordingly took great pains to have all the Chiefs and principal Warriors of the Nation, present; and also, the officers of the garrison at this post and the principal inhabitants, to witness the proceedings, and give them a more solemn and imposing appearance. I endeavored, and I believe successfully, to place before the Menominees their true condition, explained to them the character of their dispute with the New York Indians, the wishes of the President on that subject, and the nature and object of their Treaty arrangement with the Government. Firm in the belief that all deception or even obscurity or equivocation, should be carefully avoided in the transaction of business with Indian Tribes, I left nothing unexplained which occurred to me as being connected with the subject before us, and made no promises that I did not believe would be fulfilled to the very letter. The accompanying report of the proceedings in Council, with the annexed papers marked A + B will, however, skew the manner in which the trust confided to me has been executed, and will exhibit to you the Menominees' acceptance of the Treaty made with the United States, in a form which makes it binding and obligatory upon their Tribe.

You will perceive, upon perusal of this Report that I made minute and strict inquiry upon every matter which I supposed might furnish an impediment to the confirmation of the Treaty, for the purpose of obtaining correct information to lay before the Senate. The correct geographical knowledge of their country, manifested be the Chiefs, with their remarks concerning the charge, that they had "encroached upon the lands of the Potawatomes," have led to subsequent inquiries,

and can be more appropriately commented upon in another report concerning the locality and advantages of the Country, which I am required to make to the Department of War. I will, therefore, confine this communication exclusively to the proceedings had in Council, predicated upon the controversy with the Wanbenachies or New York Indians. The feeling evinced by the Menominee Chiefs on the subject of the provision made for these Tribes, convinced me that their acquiescence in this arrangement was entirely the effect of a belief that the President so willed it, and that their dispute would now be put forever to rest.

That this question would have been settled long since, I have no doubt, had the Government proposed correct information on the subject. It has now existed for more than ten years, has assumed a complicated and important form, and has become a serious and expensive bother to Government. Yet I consider it a very plain case; and I believe the Treaty if ratified will have secured its adjustment, upon secured principals of Law, of Justice and of common sense. As one of the Commissioners who negotiated that Treaty, I claim the right of offering my opinions on the subject, founded upon facts and circumstances which have come under my observation.

In entering upon an examination of the merits of this question, I declare myself divested of all party or personal feeling. I have no bias for or against either of the Tribes concerned. I have no interests at stake other than that produced by a desire to sustain the reputation of an honest and faithful public servant. The Government has large interests at stake, which have already severely suffered from the effects of this prolonged controversy, and believing that the future preservation of those interests depends upon a speedy settlement. I have determined to present all the proofs and allegations adduced by the New York Indians, with the simple but earnest response of the Menominees, before the Government, for its consideration and final decision.

The friends of the New York Indians have presented a long "Appeal," in support of the "rights" of those Tribes, for the consideration of the President and Senate of the United States. They have dated their determination to remove from the State of New York as early as 1810. The evidence they have produced then goes to show that their "wants and wishes" were expressed to President Madison, in 1815, through their "Friends Genl. Porter, Mr. Granger and Capt. Parish, of the State of New York," which solicited permission to remove "into the neighborhood of their western brethren." This appeal elicited a reply, signed by Mr. Crawford, as Secretary of War, dated February 12, 1816, granting their request. By virtue of this permission various attempts were made to effect a purchase of lands, in the "neighborhood of Lake Erie, and on White River in Indiana" but the "wicked whites," in the language of their writers, always interfered, and "their attempts were unsuccessful." Determined, however, in their purpose of "locating a country for themselves," they continued their applications to the government, till 1820, when Eleazer Williams, a half breed of the St. Regis Tribe, then residing among the Oneidas as a Missionary, took the matter into his keeping. He proceeded to Washington in the winter of that year, and succeeded in obtaining authority for a Delegation from the "Six Nations" to proceed to Green Bay, for the purpose of "selecting and purchasing a country." "This enterprise," says the writer of their "Appeal," "was cordially approved of by the then President Monroe," as he proves by exhibiting a letter from Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, dated February 9, 1820, which purports to be a reply to a petition from Mr. Williams, and which "allows \$300, a blanket for each of the exploring party, powder and lead, Morse's Geography and Gazetteer, and rations necessary for their support, to be drawn at the various military posts" on the route. Another letter is exhibited of the same date with the above, from Mr. Calhoun to Gov. Cass and Genl. McComb, making known the objects of the exploring party, and "recommending it to their

assistance while traveling through the Indian Country.” As additional links in their chain of evidence, three other letters, or orders from Mr. Calhoun, are published by the advocates of the New York Indians: one is dated June 4th, 1821, which appears from its face to be a reply to another application from Mr. Williams, and assures that gentleman “that instructions had issued to procure provisions for the party at Detroit, Mackinac, and Green Bay:” The other two bear the same date, June 21st, 1821, the first recommends “Solomon W. Hendricks and others to the attention of Indian Agents in Michigan Territory.” And the other is an order to the Commissioners at the different Military posts to “issue provisions to Solomon W. Hendricks and his companions.”

It appears further from the “testimony” offered by the New York Indians, that after Mr. Williams had supplied himself with the funds of the government and other necessities in 1820, “the Delegation set out for Green Bay, and had proceeded as far as Detroit, when they were informed that “the Tract of Land which was the object of their pursuit, had been already purchased for the United States, from the Menominee Indians, by Col. Boyer,” the Indian Agent at Green Bay.” The “testimony” then goes to show that the “Delegation immediately retraced their steps, explained to the Secretary of War the causes of their failure, and implored him not to ratify Col. Boyer’s purchase!” This petition it appears was granted; and in the summer of 1821, the Delegation again started for Green Bay, joined by the deputation from the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes headed by Solomon W. Hendricks. Mr Trowbridge was instructed to accompany the Delegation to Green Bay and superintend their negotiations. On the 18th of August, 1821, a purchase was made from some of the Menominee and Winnebago Indians, which is produced in the form of a Treaty. The name of Mr. Trowbridge is signed to this instrument, among the witnesses thus: “Cls. L. Trowbridge, agent for the Deputation.” The boundary defined by this Treaty embraces a tract of country on both sides of Fox River, extending from the foot of the Rapids of the Grand Kaccaulin to the rapids of Winnebago Lake, a distance of eighteen miles, and running back on each side of the river “equidistant with the lands claimed” by the Menominees. The quantity of land contained in this tract, may be justly estimated at 860,000 acres! for which the New York Indians prove by their Treaty, they have paid two thousand dollars in goods!

The arrangement was approved by President Monroe on the 9th of February 1822. This immense body of Land it was supposed would satisfy the “wants and wishes” of the New York Tribes: “But,” says the author of their Appeal, “the tract of country thus acquired, was found too small for the convenient accommodation of all the New York Indians, consisting of nine Tribes,” which are called the “Oneida, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuscarora, Stockbridge, Brothertown, St. Regis, and Munsee” Tribes, “each of which claim according to ancient usages, a separate and distinct location.” Upon these representatives, and the complaints of some of the Tribes that their purchase was too far from Green Bay, they were again permitted to proceed to Green Bay, resume their negotiations and extend their former purchase. In support of this movement they exhibit the letters, and instructions of Mr. Calhoun and Gov. Cass, containing similar instructions to those already referred to. The expenses of this second delegation were also borne by the government, they were joined at Detroit by Mr. Mo. Sergeant, who was instructed to superintend the new negotiations by Governor Cass. On the arrival of the Deputies at Green Bay, according to their report, a “Council with the Menominees was held, and a second Treaty concluded,” on the 23rd of September, 1822, before any of the Tribes had settled upon the land claimed under the arrangement made the year previous.

The boundary which is described in the second Treaty, includes the whole of the

Menominee country East and North of Winnebago Lake, it is about 140 miles in length and 75 in width, containing six million, seven hundred and twenty thousand acres!! The first signature to this "Treaty" reads thus "Witness, John Sergeant, sim, Agent on the part of the government of the United States." The provisions of this instrument are only partially approved of by the President, as appears from his "approval" assented, dated March 13th, 1823. I omitted to mention that this Treaty, after conveying all the Lands to the Tribes from New York, gives the Menominees the right to occupy them in common with these Tribes: and also, that the consideration given for this cession was three thousand dollars, to be paid in three annual installments, in goods.

I have now given a concise but accurate history of the manner in which the New York Indians obtained the possession of land in this country; and have cited all the authority, and introduced all the testimony in support of their claims, which they now ask the government to sanction. You have access to all the letters and papers I have referred to and will doubtless examine them. I have been guided thru my research, by the published appeal to the President and Senate of the United States, and to the feelings of the community, lately circulated by the friends of the New York Indians. They have however neglected to publish all the "testimony" which has heretofore been brought forward in support of the claims set up by those Tribes. There is a "Treaty," so called, in existence, and I presume filed among the archives, of the War Department, concluded on the 8th day of January 1825, between the Six Nations, St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee Tribes of the one part, and the Brothertown Tribe of the other part; by which the former cede to the latter a tract of the same country which they allege they had just purchased from the Menominees. For this cession the Brothertown Indians appear to have paid, Nine hundred and fifty dollars; although this tribe is expressly named as one of the "nine separate Tribes, who could not be accommodated by the first purchase from the Menominees."

It was this movement on the part of the New York Indians that first alarmed the Menominees. They had looked upon their strange neighbors as humble petitioners "praying for a small piece of land for some of their people to rest upon, who they said were crowded out of the State of New York, by the white man." But they now found out that they had been deceived, that the "notoways" were not only claiming their country, "but were selling it, at a speculation, to other Tribes." This sale to the Brothertown Indians, too, was concluded some time after the Menominees had protested against the further settlement of any of the new York Tribes, upon their lands. I will now proceed to lay before you the declarations of the Menominees upon this subject, and the testimony by which these declarations are to be supported.

The Menominee Tribe of Indians and their friends deny having sold any of their country to the Wanbenockies or New York Indians. They say that the Deputies from these Tribes only asked permission, "to come and sit down with them, (the Menominees) that they would teach them how to cultivate the soil, and live together like brothers." They declare that the principal Chiefs of the Menominees were not consulted in the transaction, and that they never agreed to sell a foot of their land to the Waubenockies. In these declarations the Menominees have acted consistently as you will perceive from the testimony addressed on their part. They are much the weakest party in this controversy, and have apparently been entirely over reached, uneducated, poor and ignorant in business transactions, they were no match for their shrewd brethren from New York, and the few Chiefs who did sign the instruments of writing ceding away their country, could not have known the contents of what they were signing, or the consequences which would result from it. They had no disinterested friends to appeal to, sufficiently interested in their welfare, to step forward in their defense; and they were entirely left at the mercy of strangers

whose business with them was to obtain their lands. The provisions of the Treaty speak plainly on this subject. But, the friends of the Menominees affirm, that the Chiefs of the Nation whose acts would be considered binding upon it by those acquainted with their National character, neither signed those Treaties nor approved of their stipulations, in any shape or form. The evidence I have been able to collect elucidating this transaction on the part of the Menominees, I will now lay before you.

In the year 1824, when the Waubenockies began to settle upon the Land obtained in this Country, the Menominee Chiefs were first apprized of the character of the purchase made from some of their Tribe; and they immediately pronounced it a deception, and appealed to the President for protection. The first public expression on this subject which I have been able to find, is in the form of a memorial, dated June 16th, 1824, signed by the principal Chiefs of the Menominee Nation, and addressed to the President of the United States: A copy of which Memorial, with the affidavits, on the same subject of three citizens of Green Bay, I have enclosed, marked C. The original is on file in the office of Indian Affairs, at Washington. The Memorial is in plain language, and conclusively shows that the material party to the compacts of 1821 and 1822, was entirely ignorant of their provisions. The affidavits are from respectable inhabitants, still residing here, who were present at the Council of 1821; these affidavits corroborate the statement of the Menominees, and if they can be believed, clearly prove that this Tribe did not intend to sell their Country, and that the Chiefs who signed the Treaty were ignorant of its contents. These papers are respectfully recommended to your perusal and consideration.

The next item of Testimony which the Menominees are able to adduce, showing their early opposition to the settlement of the New York Indians upon their Lands, is a Memorial, dated September 21st, 1824; Signed by "James Duane Doty," U.S. District Judge, and a number of other citizens of Green Bay: a copy of which is enclosed marked D. The original of this paper is also filed in the office of Indian Affairs. It is in support of what had previously been done by the Menominee Chiefs; and appears to have been elicited by the conduct of the Agent of the New York Tribes, in convening the Menominees and attempting to force the provisions of the Treaties upon them. There are some curious and important facts, connected with the question at issue, disclosed by this Memorial; and I take the liberty of recommending it to your attention. Notwithstanding the opposition it exhibits however, the Waubenockies continued slowly to settle upon the land claimed under their Treaties.

In the meantime the Menominees relying upon the justice of the government of the United States, whose protection they had solicited in this case, through their Great Father the President, remained quiet on the subject until they appeared before the Council held at Butte des Morts, in August 1827, by Governor Cass and Col. McKenny. The principal object of this Council was to investigate the dispute between the Menominees and New York Indians, and if possible settle the question of boundary between them in a way which would render justice to both parties, and effect the objects of the government in permitting the original negotiations between them. The parties were here arranged face to face; and Governor Cass, who was perfectly familiar with all the facts connected with their former transactions, so far as the government was concerned, commenced a strict examination of the subject. Throughout the whole of this examination, the Menominee Chiefs adhered firmly to their former declarations, that they "had sold none of their land to the New York Indians." Every inquiry that was made by the Commissioners, was answered promptly and apparently, with a perfect understanding of the subject. The "Journal of these proceedings," are in the War Department, and are worthy of your examination. I have made

copious extracts from it, ascertaining to the present investigation, which I enclose as paper marked E. The first extract I have made, is the reply of the "first Chief of the Menominee Nation" to the request of the Commissioners for information, after "Mr. Dean, the Agent for the New York Indians, had submitted the documents possession, in support of their claims." These "documents" are the same that I have referred to in another part of this communication. I did not arrive at this Agency until three years after the Treaty of Butte des Morts, and cannot speak of the appearance of things there from personal observations; but from the information I have obtained from the most authentic sources. I do not hesitate to say that there was a general expression of disappropriation against the conduct of the New York Indians. They refused to listen to the good Council of the Commissioners, and permit the Settlement of their difficulty upon principles of Law and justice. Preferring to contest the question of their claims with the Government under the written contracts which had received its sanction. The Commissioners, then, disregarded the claims they had set up, went on to negotiate with the Menominees for a cession to the United States, within the purchase set forth in their compact of 1822. This Treaty, like "that of Col. Boyer's" was opposed by Mr. Williams and other delegates from the New York Tribes, who proceeded to Washington in the winters of 1827 and 1828, but with little success. It was ratified by the Senate, with a promise "that if the President of the United States should be of opinion that the boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of the New York Indians, the President may then change the said boundaries in any manner he may think proper so that the quantity of Land, contained in the said Tract be not greater than by the boundaries herein defined." This confirmation, however, was suspended until February 1829, in consequence of the exertions and influence of the friends of the New York Indians, aided by the excitement existing in relation to the "Indian question," which unjustly, was brought to bear upon this occasion.

The President being thus called upon for a decision on this question, appointed John J. Mason, Engr., Genl. Evastus Rost and James McCall, Esqr., Commissioners, with instructions to proceed to Green Bay, investigate the controversy between the Tribes, and if possible adjust the matter satisfactorily to both parties. These Commissioners appeared at this place in August 1836, and on the 24th of the same month they opened a Council with the Menominees, Winnebagos and New York Tribes. The journal of these proceedings, with the report of the Commissioners, are in your possession. I prefer recommending the whole of these proceedings to your examination, to making extracts from the notes in my possession. They present amusing and novel scenes, bordering close upon the ridiculous. The St. Regis, Oneida, Tuscarora, Munsee, and Stockbridge Tribes, were represented by Delegates, Mr. Dean from New York, was present as the Agent of the Brothertown Tribe. The Delegates had various counselors with them in Council, among whom was the Reverend Mr. Coulton, a Missionary from Massachusetts, I believe, who appeared to take great interest their affairs. Mr. Beal, of Green Bay, appeared as attorney for the Oneida and Stockbridge Tribes. Much difficulty was experienced in organizing the Council. The Menominees objected to the Interpreter, on the ground that he did not speak their language, but spoke the Chippeway, which they understood imperfectly. He was the same who interpreted at the Treaty with the New York Indians in 1822! A proposition was made by the Delegates of the New York Tribes to hold a private Conference with the Menominees and Winnebagos, which was rejected by the latter. At length, on the 26th, of August, Charles Grignon, was appointed as interpreter. The Menominee Chiefs then asked for a copy of the President's instructions to the Commissioners; and said, "as the New York Indians are men of learning, yet they have employed white men to defend their case, we think we ought to have a man to defend our case." The

Winnebagos made a similar request, and Judge Doty, was appointed Counsel for the Menominees and Henry S. Baird, Isgr., for the Winnebagos.

On the fourth day of the Council the New York Indians presented a voluminous address, which they proposed to read to the Commissioners, as its contents were intended exclusively for their consideration. This paper was an elaborate production, filled with commentaries upon National Law, rights of Indian Tribes, Policy of Government, entirely foreign to the question before the Council. Mr. Augustine, was told by the Commissioners, after he had finished reading this address, that "the Menominees wanted the New York Indians to define their claim, to say what they wanted." Mr. Augustine, who was a young Oneida from the State of New York, said they "had now stated their whole claim, and they would answer in short tomorrow." Accordingly on the next day, August 28th, they described the following as the tract of country which they would now agree to take: "Beginning at the Rapids des Peres and extending up the Fox River to Winnebago Rapids, having a perpendicular width of 27 miles, and running to the Northwest from the River 30 miles, and to the S.E. as far as the Menominee possessions extended." The quantity of Land estimated in this tract is one million two hundred thousand acres! and contains all the valuable water power on Fox River.

The Menominees were then asked by the Commissioners what they had to say to this proposition? "Kausk-Kau-man-mieu" or Grizzly Bear, was their Chief Speaker, and they protested forcibly against the injustice of this request, repeating all their former declarations, "they never intended to sell their lands to the Waubenockies." The Commissioners then repeated to them the great desire of their Great Father the President to have this dispute settled between them and their brothers from the State of New York, and they should now say what they would be willing to give these Tribes: that they had said they were willing to give them some land. The Menominee Chiefs then offered to give a tract, commencing "at the head of the Rapids of the Grand Kackaulin and extending to the Little Butte, on the West side of Fox River, and running back thirty miles." The quantity of land in this tract is estimated at 144,000 acres. This tract the New York Indians refused to accept, and the Commissioners made their proposition, for the consideration of both parties. They proposed to give to the Brothertown Tribe a tract "on the east side of Fox River, extending from the Little Kaccaulin up and along the river five miles to Plumb creek, containing twenty thousand acres." To the Stockbridge they proposed to give a tract "including their present settlement on the East side of Fox River, containing six thousand acres." This location is at the Grand Kaccalin, about four miles above the upper line of the Brothertown grant. To the residue of the New York Tribes the Commissioners agreed to give a tract on the "west side of Fox River, including part of the Oneida Settlement at Duck Creek and bordering but a short distance on the river, containing 250,000 acres."

With these propositions of the Commissioners both parties were dissatisfied. The New York Indians refused to accept these, and the Menominees declared positively that they "would not give a foot more that they had already offered." After various other ineffectual attempts, by the Commissioners, to bring about a compromise, they adjourned the Council, Sine die, on the first of September. On the afternoon of the same day the Menominee Chiefs assembled at my Quarters, in the presence of Major Mason and McCall, two of the Commissioners, and a number of citizens, they expressed their determination to visit the President of the United States, and lay all their grievances before him, provided he would permit them to do so. In compliance with their request, I made known their wishes to the President; and when the answer was received, the Delegates were selected and ready to proceed on their mission. I was careful in

making this selection to take Chiefs who could invite the greatest influence in the Nation. And, anxious not to give the New York Indians any ground for complaint; I took with me, as one of the Delegates, the "Great Wave," the only Chief now living, who signed the Second Treaty, in 1822. The particulars attendant upon our negotiations at Washington, and the provisions of the Treaty concluded there, are known to you. I will, therefore, only say, in relations to these matters, that the Treaty gives the New York Indians upwards of 500,000 acres of Land, in one Tract, including all their settlements on the west side of Fox River, for which the United States have agreed to pay twenty thousand dollars. I will give you a faithful, and I trust, a favorable description of this Tract of Country, in my Report, after the examinations I am required to make, are completed. It may be proper here to state that previous to going to Washington, and immediately after the Council of last year, I held frequent conferences with the Tribes interested, who reside here: used every exertion to allay unkind feelings which I found existing between them, and advised them to be friends. I (seriously)? endeavored to effect a good understanding between them, in order that they could go to Washington with some certain hopes of finally settling their dispute. The Menominees always expressed a willingness to submit the whole matter to the President, and abide by his decisions; and at one time I had succeeded in obtaining the promise of the Oneidas to sign a paper, assenting to the same proposition: I was also induced to believe by one of the Stockbridge Chiefs that they would likewise consent. In consequence of this belief I held a Council with the Chiefs of these Tribes, early in last November a few days before I left the Agency with the Menominee Delegation for Washington. But, instead of accomplishing the object contemplated and happily terminating this unfortunate quarrel, the New York Delegates refused to fulfill their promises and the Menominees left the Council much dissatisfied. After various questions provided to me in this Council, by Mr. Marsh, a Missionary residing among the Stockbridges, John McQuinney pronounced the decision of that Tribe not to "submit the matter to the President, unless the right of an appeal to Congress was reserved, if his decision would not be found satisfactory to them." Mr. Eleazer Williams, who was also present and interpreted for the Oneidas, gave the same decision for that Tribe. Delegates from the New York Tribes, you are aware however, proceeded to Washington last winter and were present at the Treaty made with the Menominees.

I have now, sir, placed all the facts of this case before you, that are within my knowledge. I believe I have omitted no testimony relied upon by either of these parties, to make out their case. Upon that offered on their part the New York Indians have undertaken to argue the legality of their purchases of 1821 and 1822. Now, what is the Law which can be made to operate on this case? The act of 1802, March 30th, entitled "an act to regulate Trade and Intercourse with Indian Tribes," contains all the Law to be found on the subject of Indian Treaties: The 12th Section, enacts as follows: "That no purchase, grant, lease or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian or Nation, or Tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by Treaty or Convention, entered into pursuant to the Constitution."

The Constitution of the United States says: "He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." See the 2nd Art. 2nd Sec. and 2nd cl. of the Constitution.

Now, as neither Mr. Trowbridge nor Mr. Sergeant were appointed Commissioners to negotiate for the purchase of Indian Lands; and as neither of the Treaties made in their presence, were sent to the Senate for approval, they can have "no validity in law or equity," and their

provisions are neither binding upon the United States nor upon either of the Tribes who may have become parties to them.

The New York Indians, however, contend that, in as much, as the government permitted their negotiations with the Menominees, and approved of their subsequent removal upon the lands thus acquired that therefore it is bound to sustain their claim at every hazard and at any offense. These arguments, beside being entirely fallacious, are, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, extremely liberal. In my apprehension they are not the production of Indians! The ready acquiescence of the government in their views, and the ultimate inaccessibility of a system of diplomacy, which I think a novel one, upon which these Tribes place so much reliance in making out their case, only go to show the kind of feeling of the government toward them, its great desire to indulge all their wishes, and ----- them in their accomplishment. This feeling dictated the letters of Secretaries Crawford and Calhoun, and Gov. Cass. Other powerful reasons might have influenced these public functionaries, in seconding the desires of the New York Indians, so earnestly expressed. The feelings of the people of the State of New York were also doubtless consulted, and the policy of the government on this question may have had its due weight. But the government did not request these Tribes, to remove from New York, nor did it direct their steps to Green Bay, after they had obtained permission to remove. Everything was left to their own decision, the government did nothing more than sanction that decision, and pay the expenses of carrying it into effect. I cannot account therefore, in the charge that "there is hardship in this case" toward the New York Indians. The conduct of the government toward them has been kind and indulgent. The purity of their motives was never called in question, when soliciting permission to procure a piece of land from the western Tribes, to sit down upon "as cultivators of the soil." Those who granted this permission could not have supposed it was intended to authorize the purchase of a Territory, containing six millions of acres!

The advocates of this claim have produced the Report of Mr. Trowbridge to prove that "undue influence was exercised over the Menominees by the French Settlers" at this place, "during the Council held in 1821." I have no doubt but that improper influence was used in this case, because every interference of this kind is improper, and I can appreciate the feelings of Mr. Trowbridge on the subject. He was sent with the New York Indians to assist them in effecting an arrangement with the Menominees; and he felt anxious that they should be successful in their enterprise. But if those who have quoted the Report of Mr. Trowbridge, could have referred to the Journal kept by that gentleman on that occasion, they might have detected "improper influence" on the part of the Delegates from the State of New York. They might have discovered that the "Western Indians" refused to treat with their "Eastern brethren" for three days! And were then induced to sign the Treaty by a species of bribery on the part of the "civilized Indians," which scarcely would have been thought of by the "French Inhabitants." A Winnebago Chief took a great fancy to a Uniform Coat on the back of Soloman W. Hendricks, and upon condition that the Winnebago would sign the Treaty, Soloman presented him with the coat. These are small matters, but they may as well all go together, and be taken for what they are worth.

I have no doubt but that improper influence, as I have before stated, was exercised by the French Inhabitants. These people are generally intermarried with the Indians, and they will not permit them, if they can prevent it, to sell any of their lands unless they are provided for by the conditions of the sale. These same French settlers would most probably, have interfered to defeat the Treaty made between the United States and the Menominees last winter, had it been negotiated here. I had to contend with this "influence" since my return this summer with the

Delegation, to prevent a nonconcurrence in the Treaty by the Tribe, because there were no "reservations made for the half breeds." The same "pernicious influence" I presume exists in all frontier settlements, inhabited by Indians, and I believe the government suffers much from imposition, in consequence of it, in Treaty negotiations. I firmly believe that it would be an immense saving of expense to the government to transact all business of this kind, with a Tribe of Indians, at the City of Washington. A Treaty cannot be made with a Nation of Indians near their own country, without assembling the whole Tribe, Men, Women and Children, who must be fed while in Council; and there will not be "influence" wanting to induce them to require a large amount of presents, before they will listen to any terms of negotiation.

I cannot perceive however, by what parity of reasoning the "improper influence" of these letters, if any did exist, can be made to bear upon the case before us, if that case is to be decided upon principles of law, of justice, of common humanity. This is a dispute between two Indian Tribes, and one of these Tribes cannot expect to excite sympathy in its behalf by publishing "affecting appeals" on the subject of "Indian Wrongs." The Menominees are equally entitled to the protection of government, with the New York Indians; and acting the part either of a faithful guardian or an impartial image the government cannot take the property of one Tribe to bestow it upon another. If the government is bound to sustain the New York Tribes because it gave its sanction to their purchase of, and removal upon the lands of the Menominees; surely it is, upon the same principals, bound to redress the wrongs sustained by this Tribe, in consequence of the sanction which sent the Stranger Indians into their country, and by whom they allege they were cheated out of their lands.

I cannot leave this part of the subject without again adverting to the "undue influence" so much complained of by the New York Indians, and which I will presently show branded to some of the most respectable citizens of Green Bay as "enemies of their government," and called out the Military force of the country to attack them and put them down, for daring to interpose "their opinions" in favor of the Menominees. These charges of "undue influence" can be safely retorted upon the New York Indians. I know that "improper influence is now and always has been exercised over the New York Indians, and which alone prevented an adjustment of their difficulties long ago; this baneful influence is still, for the same selfish purposes, preventing their adjustment. I know that this influence prevented the Oneidas, last winter, accepting the provisions of the Menominee Treaty, and I have good reason for believing that a similar influence operated upon the Stockbridge Tribe. They have also deeply interested advisors near them who spare no means to destroy their confidence in the government, and thus keep up an excitement which must prolong the controversy, and consequently continue the advisors in their places! This "influence" is considered so plain here, that he "who wants can read" it. Why does it escape the censure of the government; and why are not proper measures adopted to prevent its exercise, when the most rigid measures were resorted to against the friends of the Menominees, upon the mere report of their enemies charging "undue influence?" As I have shown by the testimony, the Chiefs of the Menominee Tribe appealed to the President of the United States in the year 1824, protesting against the settlement of the New York Indians upon their lands. This "appeal" was seconded by the testimony of their friends, and the first reply they received to it, was a letter from the War Department, attributing their opposition to the "improper interference of the inhabitants," and directing the Indian Agent at this place among other things to call upon the "Military at the post" to assist him in suppressing this interference. I enclose you a copy of this letter, from an original in my possession, with an extract from the "orders" issued on the same subject, from the

Adjutant Genls. Office to Genl. Gains, dated March 12, 1825, Marked F and G. They are similar documents, and go far to expose the true character of this controversy. After perusing them, in connection with the protests of the Menominees the year previous, what will the Pamphleteer for the New York Indians think of his declaration, which says: "up to the period of the Negotiation which terminated in the Treaty of Butte des Morts (in August 1827) harmony and confidence had prevailed among the Western Tribes and those of New York."

I have now presented for your consideration, what occurs to me as the correct view of this case, in accordance with what I conceive to be faithful discharge of my duty. I trust that I have succeeded in attracting your serious attention to this question, and that you will see the powerful reasons which exist for deciding promptly and definitely upon it. The facts and circumstances connected with the transaction, clearly demonstrate these truths: that the removal of the New York Indians from their lands in the State of New York was a voluntary act of their own; that so strong was their desire to form a colony in this country, that they even opposed the "ratification of a former purchase," by the United States, which they alleged was "the tract of land which was the object of their pursuit!" This was "Col. Boyer's purchase," and only embraced a tract of land containing about 120,000 acres!! They will also demonstrate that the country claimed to have been purchased by the New York Indians, and for which the Menominees received \$5,000! Would have sold to the United States, at the lowest price ever paid for Indian Lands, for a sum exceeding \$500,000 dollars!! These "facts and circumstances" will also show, that the Menominees never did recognize these claims, and hence that the New York Indians can expect nothing more at their hands. Then, what course must be pursued to do that "equal and exact justice" to the parties, which the nature of the case will admit of in the present stage of their dispute? The provisions of the Menominee Treaty, I believe furnish the best answer to this question.

This Treaty, if it be ratified by the Senate, contains a provision which will secure to the New York Indians a valuable tract of land, agreeably to law, for which the United States is to pay the Menominees twenty thousand dollars. To this Treaty the New York Indians are not made a party; its conditions are therefore not binding upon them: it is an arrangement only between the United States and the Menominees, which conveys to government the interest of this Tribe in the contested Territory; it gives the New York Indians a "certain claim" which no "improper influence" can affect. If the emigrating Tribes find, when they come to remove on this land, that the quantity is insufficient or the location not agreeable, they can apply to the government to remove these objections, and if their request is reasonable it will unquestionably be complied with.

I believe that the interests of the government at this time and the good of the Indians require, that they should be located together, on the west side of Fox River. If the government entertains the same opinion, and good land cannot be found to supply the wants of the several Tribes, within the cession made by the Treaty on that side of the river, an additional cession can be procured from the Menominees for a trifling equivalent: They will dispose of any reasonable portion of their land to the United States, but they will not agree that it shall be taken from them without price; and justice would not sanction such an act. The Treaty, however, provides for the contingency just adverted to; one of its provisions gives the United States the power to possess all their country, surrounding that allowed them for farming purposes, and the President can fix the price to be paid to the Menominees for this additional grant.

The Menominee Tribe had not sold any of their land to the government, by which they secured annuities, before their Treaty last winter; the New York Tribes are receiving large

annuities from the General Government, and from the State of New York, for their lands sold in that State at a high price. These Tribes are rich and the Menominees are poor.

I firmly believe that the true interests of the New York Indians will be promoted by the ratification of the Menominee Treaty. I most solemnly declare that if I believed they would suffer one grain of injustice from its ratification, I would oppose it. Its provisions divest the Menominees of the control of the country, and vests it in the United States. Instead of contending with the Menominees for what they believe their rights the New York Tribes can appeal to the government; which will then have the power to decide, and in which they have always found a steady and liberal friend. I feel confident that if these Tribes, were left to the exercise of their own judgement, with none but disinterested friends to counsel with, they would be well satisfied with the provisions made for them in the Treaty, as it now stands. Those of them who reside here appear to be a well disposed people, and would be valuable settlers to locate first in an Indian Territory. I would be glad to see them settled in the delightful country , which I believe is secured to them by the Treaty.

The feelings of the people of New York are doubtless deeply interested in this matter. They must feel great anxiety on the subject of the removal of the Indians from that State ; which should be another and powerful inducement to bring the question to a speedy termination. After I complete the examination of the country ceded by the treaty, agreeably to my instructions from the War Dept I will make a faithful report to you on that subject. If I believe that the provision made for the New York Indians by the Treaty , will not furnish these tribes with a sufficient quantity of land for the purposes of aquiculture. I will respectfully recommend that the government will negotiate for an extension of the purchase already made, in a southerly direction from the upper boundary line after the ratification of the Treaty. I will add that before the confirmation of this Treaty, by the Senate, it would be useless to attempt any further negotiations with the Menominees, connected with this subject.

I trust, sir, you will find a sufficient excuse for the latitude I have taken in the examination of this question, in the importance of the subject which it respectfully submits to your further consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Obt. St.
S. C. Stambaugh

Whereas, an agreement was entered into on the 9th day of February Last, between John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head men of the Menominee Indians, by which portions of their lands, on the Fox River and Green Bay, was ceded to the United States, and said agreement being laid before the senate was not acted upon by that body.

Now for the purpose of preserving the precious, of that agreement and as a further evidence of the confidence & good will existing between the parties, they hereby stipulate and agree, that the said article of agreement heretofore entered into, shall be laid before the next senate of the United States at the ensuing session & if sanctioned, that each and every article. Thereof shall be as binding and obligatory upon the parties, respectively as if they had been sanctioned at the late session of congress. In consideration of which it is hereby requested by the United States, that present be delivered at Green Bay to the Menominees, immediately after the arrival at home, of the present Delegates, to the amount of five thousand dollars, and that eight hundred dollars more, be immediately paid for the erection of an interpreters House & Blacksmith that's at Green Bay for the benefit of said Tribe.* the six thousand dollars hereby stipulated for, is considered necessary to satisfy the Menominee Tribe on the subject of the failure in fully accomplishing an arrangement which would have settled the long existing dispute between the Menominees & New York Indians: and said sum shall be charged as part of the amount secured to be paid under the original agreement after it shall be approved by the senate.

And whereas, by the Treaty of Buttes Des Morts of 1827 as well as other acts prior & subsequent to that time, a small band of Menominee Indians were made a party, to the dispute between the Menominees and New York Indians, as if they were part owners of the land in controversy. Now for the purpose of preventing disputes or misunderstanding between said Tribes, in future, the Delegates of the Menominee nation respectfully request the President of the United States, to make known to the Winnebagoes the provisions of the last agreement entered into by the parties, hereto, and to settle the boundary line between the Winnebagoes and Menominee Countries as soon as practicable.

It being very important for the safe transaction of business with the agent of the United States that the Menominee Nation should have an interpreter who can understand & speak their language, they therefore respectfully ask then Great Father you President of the United States to cause such Interpreter to be appointed for them in addition to the present U.S. Interpreter who speaks the Chippeway Language only. The refusal part of the President, however to, comply with the two last requests, here made shall not impair any other part of this agreement.

In testimony, whereof the parties respectively, who signed the original agreement, and who intend to make this a part of the same have hereto cease their hands and seals this 15th day of March 1831.

*It is also agreed that in addition to the provisions made in the original articles for the benefit of the Menominee Tribe, it is hereby agreed this two hundred dollars shall be paid annually by the United States for such medical aid as Green Bay as may be required for this assistance under direction of the U.S. Agent the first two hundred to be applied for services during the

present year.

A & B

Acceptance,

by the Menominee tribe of Indians, of the Provisions of a Treaty, concluded at the city of Washington, on the 9th day of February 1831, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, & Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the representations of the said Menominee Tribe.

In full Council, at Green Bay,
July 18th 1831

A.

At a council held on the 18th day of July 1831 with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menominee Nation by Samuel C. Stambaugh, United States Agent, for the purpose of communicating to the Nation certain arrangements entered into at the city of Washington, between the United States and the Representatives of the Menominee Tribe, and of delivering presents to the amount of five thousand dollars to the said Tribe, in pertinence of an article of an agreement concluded on the 15th day of March last, the following instrument of writing was explained to, and signed by said chiefs, on behalf of this Nation.

Whereas certain Articles of Agreement, were made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the day of February last, (1831) between Commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States, and the Delegates of the Menominee Tribe Indians, whereby the said tribe cited certain posting of their lands, on the East side of the Fox River & Green Bay to the United States for the benefit of their white brothers, and another pertain on the west side as a home for the New York Indians. Theses Articles of the said Treat, with the supplement thereto, being this day read & explained to the Menominee Indians, in full council assembled, the Chief & head Warriors of said Tribe, holding the whole power of the nation, when full and mature and consideration, to give our Sanction to each and every article of said Treaty, and do highly approved of all its provisions.

And whereas certain other Articles of Agreement, made and concluded by the said part on the fifteenth day of March last, for the purpose of pursuing the provisions of the above said Treaty; until acted upon by the Senate of the United States, at its next session, have been also read & explained to us. Now therefore we the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menominee nation above said, having and answered this Agreement, do highly approve of each and every Article thereof. And we hereby acknowledge to have received, the full amount of presents second to us, by the said last mentioned Articles, in full satisfaction and payment of all there stipulations, and for the purpose for which they were intended. In testimony where of we the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menominee Nation, here onto sign our respective names, at Green Bay, the eighteenth day of July 1831.

B.

Whereas the undersigned, and the Principal Chief of the Menominee Nation, being absent in the Indians Country at the distribution of presents, to the Menominee Nation, second t them under certain articles of agreement, concluded at Washington, on the 15th day of March last, and was unable to reach Green Bay, in time to be present a the council held for that purpose, on the 18th of this month. And having this day held a talk with S.C. Stambaugh, U.S. Agent the above with the several articles of Agreement concluded at Washington City last winter, between John. H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indians Agent, on behalf of the United States, and the Delegates of the Menominee Tribe, on behalf of their Nation, being fully explained to me. Now therefore in confirmation of the acts of the other Chiefs, I do hereby declare my full, and entire approbation of each and every article of said Treaty or agreement, with the supplement thereto and desire that the same may be needed and the act of the whole Menominee nation, of Indians. And I do more over, join with the other Chiefs, in acknowledging, the receipt, by our nation, from Samuel C. Stambaugh, United States Agent, the sum of five thousand dollars, in presents second to us, by the article of Agreement entered with in the 16th day of March above said, in full dates certain and payment thereof.

In testimony, whereof I have hence onto set my hand & seal, this second day of August A.D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty one. (1831)

The above paper was fully read and explained to Oash Kash, one of the principal chiefs of the Menominee Nation, & signed by him, in our presence.

C.

To the President of the United States of America

The memorial and petition of the under-signed Chiefs and principal men of the Menominee Nation of the Indians residing within the Michigan Territory, represents.

That where the New York Indians or Nataways First came to this country, they asked the Menominees to sell to them a small piece of their land: That the Menominees replied to them they had no land to sell — that their country was already too small for their members, and that they themselves compelled to hunt-upon other Indian lands. That Nautways held a Treaty with some of the men of the Menominee Nation, at which none of the principal Chiefs attended, and purchased or pretended to purchase, a part of the Menominees Country, the boundaries which they knew nothing about. That the only claimed by the nation, which extends form Lake Michigan to the upper part of Wisconsin River, now sign this paper; not one of whom was present at that treaty; and had as soon as their backs were turned, some of their men, we had no right to dispose of the land held the Treat; and whatever consideration as then paid, or has since been paid, they know not, having waived no portions of the same,. And as an evidence of the back, that they knew nothing of that-Treaty, not one of the old inhabitants of this place was called upon, as is usual, to attend at the making of the same- and they are not accustomed to transact, so important at business as this would have been, without asking their advice.

They state the same facts or objections to the second, on last; treaty, which is said to have

been held, and their object now is to, and they do protest against any further settlements being made upon their lands by the Nautaways. "If any more should come here, what shall we do with our wives and children, whom we can now sincerely support? We beg of our great Father to prevent any more of them from coming to this country. With the Winnebagos we are united by kindred, after it is with great difficulty that we can live upon times of Friendship even with them. We are satisfied with the settlement, made here by the whites, but we can not admit any nation of Indians to settle in the Country.

Territory of Michigan County of Brown

Personally appeared before me the subscriber Paul Grignon who being duty sworn, depose and saith he was present at the time the Treaty our arrangement was held and entered into at Green Bay in August 1821 between the Menominees and Winnebago Nations and the New York Indians and that he is a native of Green Bay and is well acquainted with the Chiefs and head men of the Menominee Nation, and that none of the head chiefs or principal council was held with several men of little consideration in the nation: that the Chiefs and principal men were then absent that the Brother of the chiefs, gone into the Council and stated that he was sent, by the chiefs of the nation to say with their lands, for they, were already too small, and that they were obligated to go on the lands of the neighboring tribes to hunt and further respond saith not. Sworn and subscribed to before me at Green Bay this 16th day of June 1824.

Paul Grignon

J.Q. Portier

Personally appeared before me the subscribed Lewis Rouse who being duty sworn deputy and saith that he was present at the time the Treaty or arrangement was held and entered into at Green Bay, in August 1821 and that he interpreted the french into English and the English into French at the Council held between the Menominees and Winnebagos and the Six Nations, and that from a long residence at the above said Green Bay he is well acquainted with the Chiefs and principal men of the Menominee Nation and that none of the head chiefs were present a this council but the council was with men of some consideration in the nation. That the brother of one of the head chiefs of the nation came into the council and stated that he was sent by the head chiefs of the nation to say that they had no land for sale, that they could not share their lands, or lands were already so small that they were obligated to go on the lands of other neighboring tribes to hunt.--- Sworn and subscribed to before me at Green Bay this 16th day of June 1824.

Lewis Rouse

J.Q. Portier

Justice of the Peace

Personally appeared before me the subscribed Piere Grignon who being duty sworn deputy and saith that he is a native of Green Cay, and has resided in the vicinity of the same to this date, and that he is well acquainted with the Chiefs and head men of the Menominee Nation, and that

none of the head chiefs or principal council was held with several men of little consideration in the nation: that the Chiefs and principal men were then absent that the Brother of the chiefs, gone into the Council and stated that he was sent, by the chiefs of the nation to say with their lands, for they, were already too small; and deponent further with the Interpreter did not explain to the Indians that were present at this council, that the (4) agreement which they entered into was to sell their lands to the New York Indians but that it was a permission to them, to hunt and cultivate a small piece of land like themselves, and that the council was held with men of little consideration in this nation who at the time stated they had not the authority to make any final agreement and further the deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Green Bay this 16th day of June 1824

Piere Grignon

John Lawe
Asst. Judge
C,L,B

Copy D

To the President of the United States of America

The undersigned Inhabitants of the Township of Green Bay, in the County of Brown and Territory of Michigan, respectfully show,

That the principal Chiefs of the Menominee Nation of Indians, are opposed, to the settlement of the New York Indians upon their lands;

That within a few days past, many of the Indians of this Nation, have been collected at this place, by the agent for the New York Indians for the purpose (as he states) of making a payment in goods upon certain Treaties, which are said to have been made at this place.

That a Council was held by said Agent and said Indians, at which all of the Principal Chiefs refused to receive any of the goods, alleging that they had made no sale of their Lands. That nevertheless, goods were delivered to some of the inconsiderable men of the nation, the day after the Council.

That the said Chiefs were told by the said Agent, and others, that it was useless to oppose said settlement of the New York Indians; that the government was determined to establish it here.

The tract of Country now claimed by the New York Indians, includes the most of the Menominees Country, and the said Chiefs wishing to protest against said Treaties, and said payment, called upon the undersigned Inhabitants to attend them to Commodore Henry B. Brevoort, the Indian Agent of this place, that they might openly and, publicly state their views upon this subject.

Accordingly, this day they attended said Chiefs, to the fence around the house of said Indian Agent, where the following note was handed them, by the servant of the said Agent.

“Gentleman, when I wish a number of Indians Collected I will send my Interpreter, to let them know no citizens dare call Indians together.”

We would state that no “citizen” called the Indians together for this purpose, but it was a perfectly voluntary act on the part of the Indians.

Having retired several rods from the said Agents enclosure, we received the following note from the said Agent, “Let them write their speech and I will look at it, At present I am engaged.”

That shortly after we had returned to the village, and while yet assembled, one of the undersigned had the honor to receive the following note by the hand of said Agents Interpreter.

“Dr. Sir, when business of such importance is wished to be transacted, its necessary to ask the Agent whether they are pursuing the proper mode, and if they are, when it will be convenient for the Agent to see them.

Respectfully Yours,
Henry B. Brevoort”

James D. Doty Esqr.
20 Sept. 1824

We do not think, from all the circumstances which have come to our knowledge, that the Menominee Indians have been treated fairly in this business; as an evidence of which, we would respectfully solicit your attention to the foregoing proceeding of this day.

(Signed)

Farista La Chapin
Marquee
Paul Porlier
Marquee
Benjamin Ecuyer
Marquee
Alexis Gardepiu
Marquee
Dean Bt. Jeanvaine
Jean Baptist LaBord
Amable La Formaind
Marquee
Amable Grignon
Marquee

James Duane Doty
Geo. Johnston
L. Grignon
Lewis Rouse
N. Y. Bean
C. Grignon
Agt. Grignon
Paul Grignon
Bt. I Jacobs
Samuel A. Wheeler
Brisque Hyotte
James Vieu
Marquee
Louis Gravalle
Marquee

E
Extracts from the

Journal of a Treaty made and concluded at Butte des Morts on Fox River in the Territory of Michigan between Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKinney Commissioners on the part of the United States of the one part and the Menominees Winnebagoes + C, +C of the other part.

“Tuesday August 7th 1827

The Commissioners told the Menominees that they wished them to say whether they recognized the claims submitted by the New York Indians and that to give them time for consultation before they made their answer, they would adjourn to 3 O'clock P.M.

Met at 3 O'clock, P.M.

1st Chief spoke

My Father,

From the time that the stranger Indians first came here we have no knowledge of having ever ceded any part of our country to them. When I heard of their arrival; I sent my brother to them to say, that we could not sell any part of our Land, because it was so small, I did not go myself; I was sick.

2nd Chief

My Father, this is the answer the Menominee nation makes to all the Treaties which have been read here.

The Commissioners then required, that the names of the signers to the two Treaties should be proclaimed, and the Tribes asked respectively whether they recognized them as Chiefs, the following is a list of the names, and the answers of their respective Tribes.

First Treaty

Menominees,

Eskenanin, No Chief

Asakwtaw, Do

Weekaw, Chief

Machaonetau, War Chief

Spaniard, Do

Kiskunatum, Do

The Menominees who signed the receipt acknowledging payment for the grant were,

	(Great Wave) (Chief)	Denied Signing
Asakutaw	(Spaniard) (Chief)	
Ocquonekaw	(Pine Shooter) (Do)	
Iskakaw	(Scar All) (Do)	
	(Yellow Dog) (Do)	

Second Treaty

Menominees

Oquommonikou (Chief)

Pahmonikopt, Do

Saghkettat, Do

Wiknisaught, War Chief

Pyweekeenaugh, Do

Wyhtchunighaugh, Do

Wypunkauchymin, War Chief
Oshauwinnohmitch, Do

Skikaughmy, Do

August 8, 1827.

The Menominee Chiefs addressed them (the Commissioners)

Father.

You shall hear from me what has passed between the New York Indians and my Nation, and you shall hear the truth. Father: When they arrived in this Country I was too sick to meet them, but I sent my Brother to them by the hand.

They told us on their arrival that they had not come here for land, that they had enough in their own country; that they had come only to take us by the hand. We understood their object to be, not to purchase land, but to procure the grant of a small piece to sit down upon, that they might live with us like brothers, we never comprehended, either that they wished, or that they had purchased any part of our Territory, this is the absolute truth. Mr. Rouse, who is here interpreted for my Brother when I sent him with the message, this is all we have to say.

Mr. Rouse was called, who stated, that the Menominees understood that the land was to be used in common by the three nations. He did not understand it to be a sale. Mr. Williams (an half breed of the Oneida Tribe) expressed this belief also, to Mr. Rouse. Mr. Grignon was present, who can state his impression on the subject.

The Commissioners again took into consideration the claims of the New York Indians, and in order to ascertain from those persons who were present at the meeting, as regarded the construction of the terms of the Treaty by the Menominees and Winnebagos.

Mr. Grignon was called, who stated that the interpreter employed at the Treaty, did not interpret correctly either to or from the Menominees and Winnebagos. The land intended to be transferred from them to the New York Indians, he understood was that comprehended between the little rapids and the Kakaulin. It was so interpreted to the Menominees. It was not a sale but a loan. The New York Indians asked as a matter of charity, that the Menominees and Winnebagos should let them have a small piece of land, promising to recompensate them for it when they should return from their own country. Mr. Paul Grignon being called, said that the New York Indians did not ask to purchase land. They only requested that they might live among the Menominees.

August 9th, 1827.
3 O'clock P.M.

The Commissioners inquired if the New York Indians had done. Their Agent requested to put a few questions to the Menominees and Winnebagos.

The signers of the Second Treaty were called out and asked if they did not agree that the New York Indians, should have the land and that they (the Menominees) should live with them in common.

F

Department of War
Off. Ind. Affairs
March 1825

Sir,

It has been represented to the Secretary of War that the French Settlers in the Neighborhood of Green Bay have very improperly interfered, to prevent the carrying into effect the arrangements made between the Menominees and Winnebagos, and the New York Indians (and which have been sanctioned by the government) for a portion of the Territory of the former for the latter to settle on; and that they have now endeavored to exile the Indians in that vicinity, to hostility against the New York Indians, with a view of deterring them from settling on the lands which they have acquired under those arrangements.

The conduct of these settlers, from the representation which has been made of it, is highly reprehensible and cannot be suffered by the government with impunity. I am accordingly directed by the Secretary of War to instruct you, forthwith to take strong measures to suppress effectually, such improper and dangerous interference, and to prevent the evil consequences which it is calculated to produce, by rigidly enforcing against all who may be found, or known to be engaged in it, the provisions of the law of intercourse. The commanding officer of the post is ordered to cooperate with gov. Should it be necessary in carrying these instructions into effect a copy of the order is enclosed.

It is very important to preserve peace between the Indians at Green Bay and the New York Indians who may join them, the arrangement between them to this effect having been made with the sanction of the government, gives them a peculiar claim to protection against the arts of designing and intermidding white men.

I am very Respectfully
Yr. Mo. Obt. St.
Tho. L. McKenny

Major Henry B. Brevoort
Ind. Agent - Green Bay

Extract of a letter dated. Adj. Genl. Office Washington, 12 March 1825 to Major Genl. Garius, Com. Eastern Department New York.

"It has been represented to the War Department that the French Settlers in the neighborhood of Green Bay have improperly interfered to prevent the carrying into effect the arrangements made between the Menominees and Winnebagos, and the New York Indians, for a portion of the Territory of the Former, for the latter to settle on, and that they have also excited the Indians in that vicinity to hostility against the New York Indians with a vein of deterring them from settling on the lands they have acquired by the arrangements above mentioned.

The Commanding General requests that you will give immediate orders to the commanding officer at Green Bay, to cooperate with the Indian Agent at that place should it be necessary, in carrying into effect the instructions he has received for the War Department in connection with this subject.

Journal

of the proceedings at a Council held at Green Bay, by Col. Stambaugh, U.S. Agent with the Wisconsin Indians.

At a council held this 18th day of July, AD 1831, at the Agency House, Green Bay, with the Chiefs and Warriors of the Menominee Tribe of Indians, for the purpose of submitting certain articles of agreement entered into between John H. Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the Delegates representing said Tribe in the City of Washington on the ninth day of Feb. year last; and for the purpose also of delivering certain presents purchased for the said Menominee Tribe with an article of agreement included between the Tribes aforesaid on the 15th day of March last; Samuel C. Stambaugh, U.S. Agent addressed the Council as follows:

Brothers of the Menominee Nation:

I thank the Great Spirit, who gave life to the white and to the red man, for having brought us together this day as friends and brothers. I rejoice to see you all here at the hour appointed, because it tells me that your hearts are engaged in what you are about to do.

Brothers, you are not now assembled in council for the purpose, alone, of receiving presents; but upon a business far more important to you, it is to hear what has been done for the Menominee Indians, since you and I last held a talk together, under the direction of your Great Father, the President of the United States.

Brothers, listen to what I say to you. It is now but little more than a year since your great Father said to me go and live among the Menominees, examine into the condition of their Tribe; administer to their wants; and give them good council. I found you a poor, unhappy, but, as I believe, a very good people, and I soon loved you as my own brothers and sisters.

You were involved in a dispute with the Waubenockies about your Lands, which had lasted for many years; and although you could look around you and proudly point to your vast Forests, your lakes and your rivers, as the property of your Tribe, yet, you scarcely had a home to rest on, and your poor children were starving and almost naked. The Waubenockies claimed a large portion of your Country, and said they had purchased it from you, and paid for it. You denied having sold them any part of your land, and charged them with coming into your country under false promises and pretenses. You both told bad stories about each other, which your Great Father heard and he was very sorry. He keeps a watchful eye over his red children, and his heart becomes sad when he hears that they do not live in peace with one another. You all recollect that last summer he sent three of your White brothers, as Commissioners, a long journey over the Great Lakes, to settle the quarrel, between you and the Waubenockies; but neither you nor your red brothers from New York would listen to the good words of these Commissioners, and when the council broke up you were still angry with each other, and the dispute between you about your Lands was left unsettled. You then came to me and asked permission to visit your great Father, and make known all your difficulties to him.

As good and dutiful children you professed to have full confidence in his wisdom and justice, and promised in all things to be guided by his council. I wrote to your great Father and told him all you had said, and through your good father at Detroit, he gave you permission to visit him. You then chose your Delegates, giving them full power to act for the Menominee Tribe, and they proceeded under my guidance to your great Father's House. These Delegates, at the head of

whom was Kaugh-kau-nau-niue (Grizzly or Medicine Bear) now have a seat in your council.

I see them all before me; and your friend who now conveys my words to you was with us. And interpreted at all our public councils.

Brothers I have now pointed out to you the situation in which I found you a year ago, and have noted all your public conduct from that time until your Delegates stood before the Great Father of the red men. Listen to me and I will now tell you what was then done for the Menominee Indians. We made known to the President and to the Secretary of War the situation of your nation; your connection with the New York Indians, your desire to have that matter settled so that it would rest forever; and also your wish to sell some of your Land to provide food and clothes for your poor women and children. Your Fathers heard your voice, and they said the Menominees should be taken care of, and be poor and unhappy no longer. Brothers I had considered well if the situation of the Menominee people, and I drew up an agreement under the direction of your great Father, with an eye alone to your welfare and happiness, and the justice and magnanimity of the Government of the United States.

On the 9th day of February last, your Delegates appeared before the President, in his House, and signed this agreement, with your Father the Secretary of War and myself, who were appointed Commissioners for that purpose. Your great Father the President and the Secretary of War, who is the next great war chief to him, were well pleased with what we did, for they both love their Menominee children.

Brothers I will now read you a copy of this Treaty:

Col. Stambaugh here read and explained the Treaty Concluded Feby. 9, 1831. See a copy of which in paper numbered one.

Brothers of the Menominee nation; I have now placed your present situation, both as it regards your connection with the government of the United States and with the New York Indians fairly before you. The arrangement made for your benefit, as it stands in the Treaty could not have been improved had your whole nation been personally present in council. Its salutary provisions when carried into effect, will make you an independent and happy people. The tears of your little children, who are now crying for bread, will be dried; and after many years have rolled by they will thank you and me for the act of mercy which has kept them from perishing. Brothers, look at your present condition; you are destitute of a home and strangers in your own land; your wives and daughters are poor wanderers, pointed at and insulted as miserable beggars by those who are far beneath you in the powers of body and mind. Your fine young warriors, too, are seen hungry and naked at the doors of the white man; their spirits bending under those scourges of the Indian, glares, and intemperance, which have been fast leading the Menominee nation to disgrace and destruction. But these, things, I trust in the great Spirit, will exist no longer; you will henceforth be like a new people; you will have plenty of wholesome food and good clothes to wear. You will be provided with comfortable homes, and hereafter you can light your council fires in your own wigwams, and in those of your sons and daughters. Your great Father had laid the foundation for your future comfort and happiness, and it now remains for you to secure a long continuance of those blessings, by faithfully obeying all his instructions.

Brothers, your good friend and brother the Rev. Mr. Cadle, who now sits beside me, told you truly, when he spoke to you the other day, and Siad that your great Father was anxious to see your children educated like the children of good white men; and you have heard from what I read to you that a large sum of money is to given to you for that purpose. How proud the

Menominees will be when their children can read and write and can calculate the prices of what they eat and wear; of the furs they have to sell, and the powder and ball they have to buy. You will then be able to protect yourselves from being cheated and abused by bad traders who may get into your country, or by faithless agents who unfortunately are sometimes sent to live among Indian Tribes.

Brothers, I am looking at the countenance of each of you and find it stamped with the same marks of genius, mildness and benevolence, which brighten the features of the white man. You can and must become an enlightened and happy people.

Brothers, I have still something more to say to you about the Treaty you have made with your great Father. You have heard from what I have read to you, that a large country has been set apart for your brothers the Waubenockies, on the west side of Fox River upon which they were requested to remove within the space of three years. When this provision was submitted to some of their friends, who are also the friends of the Menominees, they asked us to alter it in such a manner as not to limit the time of removal to three years, but to leave it discretionary with the President, who should also be vested with the power to apportion the land among such of the Waubenockies as would actually settle upon it. To this reasonable request no objection could be made and I advised the Chiefs to accede to it. Accordingly it was granted by another "article" entered into a few days after the original agreement was signed:

[Col. Stambaugh here read and explained to the council the supplementary article of agreement amending the Treaty as above mentioned, see paper numbered two]

Brothers, your great Father now hopes that the dispute with the Waubenockies is closed forever that they will remove upon the land allotted to them and that you will take each other by the hand in peace and friendship, and let your council fires burn together. Your Delegates have given them a much larger piece of land than you were willing to give in council last summer, but your great Father so advised it and he will not tell any of his red children to do wrong. You have all told me that you would listen to me and take my advice, and I now tell you that I trust every Menominee will be satisfied with what has been done.

Your nation can now say it has done its duty as becomes a good people. You have given your brothers the Waubenockies a large and rich country upon which they can sit down and be happy. If they refuse, it is their faults; the Menominees are not to blame.

Brothers, your Treaty as it now stands before you, was sanctioned by the President of the U.S. and sent to the great Council House of the Nation, for the approbation of the wise men who sit there to assist him in taking care of the interests of the white and the red man. The laws of the white man require that all articles of Treaties must be sent to that Council House for confirmation or rejection. But those who hold Council there had much business to do before they could reach the Menominee Treaty, and they adjourned to their homes before it came up for consideration. Your Great Father, the Secretary of War, and myself, however, were desirous of preserving the agreement which we considered so beneficial to the Menominee Nations and the following articles were concluded with your delegates which I will read to you:

[Col. Stambaugh here read the articles of agreement concluded on the 16th March 1831, see paper numbered three]

Brothers, under this agreement you now receive these presents. You see what a kind

guardian you have in the President of the United States. He knew that you would be disappointed if you received no presents, on the return home of your friends, and he authorized those I am about to give you to be advanced on the credit of the agreement, which will be sent to the Senate at its next session. You do not receive as much now as if the Treaty had been confirmed, but you will get the more hereafter, next year your mills and houses will be commenced. Your cattle and farming utensils will be purchased and given to you, and comfort and happiness will surround you on every side.

Brothers, listen a few moments longer. You have now given for the first time, a part of your land to your Great Father the President, in order that your white brothers living far off may come and sit down among you, to cultivate the soil and be your neighbors. By doing this you have, secured great and lasting benefits to yourselves, which I have already pointed out to you. I have described the boundaries of this country to you - it all lies in the South and East side of Green Bay and Fox River running from the Southern extremity of Winnebago Lake, S.E. to Milwaukee river, and down this river to its entrance into Lake Michigan, and along the shore of that Lake to the mouth of Green Bay; thus including all your country between the Lake, Green Bay and Fox River. Brothers, this boundary as well as that on the west side of Fox River, your Delegates and the Commissioners who framed the Treaty, believed, from the best information they could obtain, faithfully defined the country of the Menominee Indians. Your Delegates had no hesitation in forming the line, but I have since heard it whispered that your neighbors, the Potawatomies say that you have sold some of their land to the United States. Brothers, I do not believe this story. I do not think the Menominees have claimed and land to which they are not justly entitled. At it is said in the Treaty, the Potawatomies and Winnebagos, particularly the latter, have sold great quantities of their land and are receiving large annuities from the government; whereas the Menominees had not before last winter sold any of their land, in consequence of which other Tribes were gradually settling upon it. This only shows the greater necessity of fixing definitely the lines of the Menominee Country, and of their giving some of their land to their Great Father, and thus obtain the means of taking care of the remainder. The country you have now sold, was of but little use to the Menominees in their present condition; and by the boundary which you have defined on the West side of Fox River and Green Bay you retain a country large enough for every purpose of farming and hunting. The land which was selected between the Big Butte des Morts and the little Kac-kaulin for your farming country will furnish comfortable homes for yourselves, your children and your children's children. I hope to live to see your fine fields covered with wheat, corn and potatoes; and hear the Menominee people say they are contented and happy.

Menominee Brother, I have endeavored to place every provision of the arrangement you have made with government before your eyes, that you can see and understand them. I want you to understand everything well. That there may be no bad feeling hereafter upon pretenses that you have been deceived. The Treaty as I have already told you, provides a large country for the New York Indians - almost four times as large as you have heretofore agreed to give them. I know some mischievous persons, who pretended to be your friends advise you to oppose that part of the agreement, and tell you that the government is cheating you out of your country to give it to strangers. Do not believe these bad stories. Your Great Father will not permit the strangers white or red men to cheat you, if he knows that they intend to do so; and he knows all about your quarrel with the Waubenockies. This unfortunate dispute, which has kept you so unsettled, so poor and miserable, for many years, is now we hope, forever settled: And, for the land which you

have given to the Waubenockies or New York Indians, by this Treaty, the United States is to pay you Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Brothers, I have nothing more to say to you at this time, about your Treaty. I have carefully endeavored to explain it; and I trust you understand it all. But I must say a few words to you about the presents which I am about to distribute among you.

Brothers, you have often said and now say that your people have confidence in me, and will always be governed by my advice. Now I want to try the sincerity of these declarations - listen attentively to what I say. I have been told that certain persons are supposed to exchange whiskey with you for your presents, which you are now to receive, and that you have agreed so to dispose of a great quantity of them. I cannot believe so bad a charge against you. I do not think that the chiefs of the Menominee Tribe, will permit their people thus to barter away the clothes necessary to cover their nakedness, and the guns, traps, and ammunition so necessary in their present condition to furnish them with food. If, however, there should be any among you so lost to shame, as to dispose of their presents in this way, I feel it my duty to tell you that I will report the fact to the President, and recommend that the offenders shall receive no more favors from the Government of the United States. The Great Father of the red man is kind and merciful, but when he finds his children refractory, and they wilfully reject his Counsel, his anger becomes terrible, and the punishment he inflicts is very severe.

Brothers, when you receive your presents, I will furnish you with all the provisions I have been able to procure, and I advise you then to break up your encampment, and leave the settlement immediately and go home to your own Wig Wams.

Brothers, I will now listen to anything you have to say in reply to what I have made known to you. Speak freely, and let me hear the voice of the Menominee Nation in your answer, that I may send it to your Great Father. I hope to hear you say that you approve of what has been done for your Tribe, by the Delegates and the Commissioners at Washington; under the sanction of your Great Father the President of the United States. If you do so you will sign a paper which I will read to you, signifying that approval to be sent to your Great Father, to be laid before the Senate with your Treaty, for the consideration of the good men who sit there in Council.

Brothers, I will now hear you.

Iosette Carrin, one of the two principal Chiefs of the Menominee Nation, then rose, and addressed his people as follows:

Brothers, you have all of you, Chiefs, Warriors, Men, Women and Children, heard here in open day before all these our white brothers, everything that our Father has said. When we do an act for the Nation, you all know that we the Chiefs, as well as our people, must be united. Brothers, I hope your ears have been open, and everything our good Father here has said to you, has gone deep into your hearts. The things which have been done for the Menominee Nation at the Council House of our Great Father, last winter, has now been fully explained to us. It is a plain matter and I am well pleased with it. I hope all of you are likewise pleased, and that not one of my people would be opposed to measures so wise and good. The Menominees have here before been poor and unhappy - they believed their Great Father had forgotten them and that they had no friends. Brothers, we now find we have a strong friend in our Father here, and that our Great Father far off also loves us. We all have now given him a piece of our land, and he has promised to take good care of his Menominee Children, as you have heard by the Treaty which our Father has just read to us. Are you all satisfied? The Chiefs and Warriors replied with one

voice in the usual manner "YES."

[The Chief then turned to the Agent, Col. Stambaugh, and said:]

Father, what you have said is heard by us also, and we are glad. You hear my people say so with one voice. The Menominees all were satisfied when you went away last fall that you knew what was best for them. You and our Chiefs who went with you have done what was good for the Menominee Nation, before our Great Father the President. Father, I thank you for the whole Nation, and for them now tell you that we want the Treaty made strong.

Father, some of our friends wish to know if the half breeds are to settle on the land set apart for our farms. If they are permitted to settle there, by our great Father the President, I hope they will have their pieces marked out, to distinguish them from ours. Then if they sell them, they will have no more. Father, we are satisfied that our children the half breeds should come on our land, but they want to know if there has been no place kept for them from the land sold to our great Father, the President, on the east side of Fox River.

Father, we have heard what you know about educating our children. It is good, the Menominees wish to have their children taught like the Americans.

[Then presenting a venerable looking old man, the Chief said]

Father, I place this old Chief before you that you may see and remember him. The Menominees now seem like a new people. They have a Father that they all love, and we all want to be known to you. As one of our Chiefs, I want this old man known to you.

Father, my friends here, Kaush-kau-nau-nieu will speak to you on behalf of the Menominee people. We all look upon him as our counselor with the red skins and upon you as our friend and counselor with the white skin, who will always tell him what is good for the Menominees. When I was a little boy he was my Father's friend, and was a great speaker; since my father died; he has been the Council Chief for the Menominee people. Father that was the reason he went with you to see our Great Father, last winter, because we look upon him as being wiser than our other Chiefs and we knew our people would be satisfied with what he would do, under your advice. Father I have nothing more to say.

Kaush-kau-nau-niue, "Grizzly Bear," the Chief orator of Menominee Nation, then rose and said:

Father, you have heard what the Chief has said. I can now hold up my head and am not ashamed. Let those who questioned the authority by which I acted for my people at Washington last winter, now hear the answer of the whole Menominee Nation. Father, the heart of Kaush-kau-nau-nieu is glad. Look around and see the Menominee Tribe, Chiefs, Warriors, Men, Women, and Children, all are present, they have listened with open ears and glad hearts to what you have said, and you see no dark clouds among them, all is clear as the bright sun.

Father, you hear my voice only, but it speaks for the Menominee Nation. We understand well the provisions of the Treaty as you have explained them to us. The Country pointed out as the Country of the Menominees, was ours; part of it is now our Great Fathers. No red or white man dare say I lie. Before last winter we sold none of our land, but our brothers, the Potawatomies and Winnebagos have sold much of theirs, and they are getting a great deal of money from the Government every year; when the Menominees get none. Now it appears that they want to claim some of the small piece of land we have sold, because we have suffered them, like the Waubenockies, to sit down upon it, and did not with a strong arm drive the away.

Father, we the Menominees look up to you to protect us in our rights; our Great Father at Washington, promised last winter, before the Great Spirit, to take care of his Menominee

Children, and not permit them to suffer wrong. We feel it in our hearts that he will keep his promise. Father, I again say that our line begins at the river at the South end of Winnebago Lake, and runs back to Milwaukee, as you read it in the Treaty just now.

Father, with respect to the Waubenockies you know our whole hearts. We have always said the same thing; the Menominee Chiefs never sold them a foot of land.

Our Chiefs long ago sent word to our Great Father to take them away, but we were not listened to. It appeared as if we had no friends, but the Great Spirit heard us speak, and we at length found our way to the ears of our Great Father. At Butte des Morts, some years ago, our Father from Detroit and another Commissioner held a Council with our people. I was then on the Mississippi counseling our people there on a serious subject to my red brothers. But the Chiefs who are now present were then there and stood face to face with the Waubenockies, and they then thought that all their troubles with these people were closed. Our Fathers then spoke good words to us, and we rested awhile in peace. But after awhile there were other Commissioners sent here; and the Waubenockies again claimed our Land. Father we told these Commissioners the same truth that we had never sold any of our Country to the tribes from beyond the Lakes. Then they went away, and we went straight to the house of our Great Father and laid the whole matter before him.

Now my Father, you know all that was done at Washington, was done in open day, and our Great Father was satisfied. Father, we have given the New York Indians a large piece of land because you said our Great Father wished them to have a home in our Country, and we took your advice. Father your words to us sounded good, you told us that all our difficulty should have an end, and that the Menominees would become a new people.

Father, the heart of the Menominee people are one heart, you have a home in it, and we want to keep you there. Now you have heard what we have said to you. We want you to send all we say to our Great Father, with this Pipe. Tell him that I send it; and when he smokes with it, he will think of his Menominee Children.

Father when we return from our hunting grounds next spring, we hope to hear you gladden our hearts by telling us that the Great Council House of the Nation, has said the Menominees shall have justice, then we will sit down and be contented in our own country. I have nothing more to say.

After the Chief sat down, the Agent rose and said:

My Brothers. I am rejoiced at the success of this day's work. You deserve to be a happy people. I have heard every word your Chiefs have said. They have spoken like good and sensible men, who have the welfare of their people at heart.

Brothers. The answers of your Chiefs convince me that you all understood every condition of the arrangement you have made with the Government of the United States. The Menominees can now point to their own country, and no one can come and take it from them. They have made a firm and ----- friend in the President of the United States. His justice is like one of the great rocks of your lakes, it cannot be moved. You have now drawn a line between the countries of the white and red man. You have kept the side nearest to your western forests. This is right, some of your people will no doubt, remain hunters a few years longer. But after awhile I hope to see an Indian Country thickly settled and closely bordering on the dividing lakes and rivers, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Other Tribes will come and sit down beside you, as you and your Great Father, the President, may direct, and your rich lands will soon be covered with the comforts which you so much require.

Brothers, I will send all that has been said this day to your Father the Secretary of War, that he may tell your Great Father the President and the members of the Great Council House in Washington, what has been done at this Council. Brothers, I will now read you the paper* I now hold in my hand, which gives your assent to what has been done, and acknowledges the reception of the presents given to you under the articles of agreement made to preserve the promises of your Treaty. When you sign this paper every article of your arrangement is made binding upon the Menominee Tribe.

Brothers, there are no reservations made for half breeds on this side of the river, if you want to give them land you can apply to your Great Father the President to permit them to settle on your farming country across the river. That is large enough for you all.

“Grizzly Bear” replies:

Father. I know the half breeds cannot settle at this side of the river. I told them they might go with us to our farming country on the west side of the river.

Father we have nothing more to say.

The above talk was held in open Council in the presence of the witnesses whose names are signed to the instruments hereunto annexed, and the inhabitants of Green Bay generally; after signing which instruments, the Council adjourned Sine Sic.

A.G. Ellis
Secretary