

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,
were determined to donee of the inconsiderable price 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 determination of the New York Indians; that the gov-
ernment was determined to establish in here.

The tract of Country now claimed by the
New York Indians, includes the most of the Indian
Country, and the said Chiefs wishing to protest against
this.

summit was determined to establish in here.

The tract of country now claimed by the New York Indians, includes the most of the numerous Combs, and the said chiefs willing to protest against said treaties, and said payment, called upon the Under Agent inhabitants to attend them to Commerce Henry B. Brewster, the Indian Agent at this place, that they might openly and justly state their views upon the subjects.

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

"Gentlemen, When I wish a number of Indians collected I will send my Interpretation, 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 received several rods from the said Agents ~~and~~ 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 agitated, one of the men designed had the honor to receive the following note by the hand of said Agent Interpreter.

"Sir, When business of such importance is wished to be transacted, it is 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~~ ^{see} them."

Respectfully Yours

Henry B. Brewster,

James D. Doty Esq
20 Sept. 1824.

Respectfully Yours

Henry B Brewster

James D Doty Esqr
28 Sept. 1824.

We do not think, from all the circumstances which have come to our knowledge, that the aforementioned Indians have been treated fairly in this dealing - as on the side of which, we would respectfully & cheerfully assent to the foregoing proceeding of this day.

de Charles X Chapman

Marque

de

Paul X Belin

Marque

de

Benjamin X Leavenworth

Marque

de

Charles X Gadepain

Marque

de

de Jean Bt X Leavenworth

Marque

James D. Lane. Doty

Geo. Johnston

L. G. G. G. G.

Lewis. Bonec.

A. G. B. B.

C. G. G. G.

W. G. G. G.

Paul G. G. G.

^{de} Dominique X Prouette
Mauque

Jean Baptiste La Bord.

Amable ^{de} X terminant.
Mauque

Bl. J Jacobs

Saml et Wehler

Dominique X ^{de} Prouette,
Mauque

James X Fleury,
Mauque

Amable X Brignon

Louis X ^{de} Yrardelle,
Mauque

II.

II.

Extract from the

Journal of a Treaty made and concluded at
Pittsboro North in the year in the Territory of
Michigan between Lewis Cass and Thomas C. M^{rs}
Commissions on the part of the United States
of the one part and the Menominee Wisconsin
et al. of the other-part

"
Tuesday August 9th 1837

The Commissions told the Menominee that
they wished them to say whether they recognized
the claims ^{submitted} by the New York Indians and that

To give them time for a 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 numerous
nation makes to all the treaties which have been made

Chief. My Father. This is the answer the Menominee
nation makes to all the treaties which have been making

The Commissioners then required, that the names
of the Signers to the two treaties should be proclaimed,
and the tribes asked respecting whether they recognized
them as chiefs, the following is a list of the names,
and the answers of their respective tribes.

First Party

Menominee.

Eskensmin	No Chief	Machonctaw	Nowshing
Asatustaw	Do	Shanicaud	Do
Weestaw	Chief.	Shakunatum	Do

The Menominee who signed the receipt acknowledged
payment for the grant, were,

(Great Moose) (Chief) David Higgins

Asahpetau (Ahaniad) (Chief)
 Oquonhau (Pinehoater) (do)
 Shektau (Sawall) (do)

(Yellow-Boy) (do)

Second Treaty

Menominee
 Oquonhau (Ch) Wicneauht, War Chief
 Oshumickot do Spawkeenauht do
 Sackhattat do Waphtshumigauht do
 Wapshaukchymu War Ch Shikauahmy do
 Behavemomitch do

August 8. 1827.

The Menominee Chiefs addressed them (the Commissioners)

Heathen

August 8. 1827

The Menominee Chief addressed them (the Commissioners)

Heather:

We shall hear from me what has passed between the New York Indians and my nation, and you shall hear the truth. Heather; When they arrived in this Country I was too sick to meet them, but I sent my Brother to them / I say to take 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 understand 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, the men comprehend, either that they wished, or that they had purchased any part of our territory, this is the absolute truth. Mr. Cowles, who is here interpreted

for my Brother when I sent him with the my
dear, This is all we have to say.

Mr. Rouse was called, who stated, that the Indian
were 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 Cree Indians)
expressed this feeling also, to Mr. Rouse. Mr. Seymour
was present, who can state his impressions on this
subject

The Commissioners again took into consideration
the claims of the Red Lake Indians, 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 Indians and themselves.

Mr. Seymour was called, who stated that the
Indians understood it to be for the use of the Indians

meeting, we regarded the construction of the terms
of the treaty by the memorials and Williamses.

Mr. Whiggen was called, who stated that the
inquiries employed at the treaty, did not interpret
correctly either to or from the Indians & Williamses
The land intended to be transferred from them to the
New York Indians, he understood was that comprised
between the Little Rapids and the Rapids. It
was understood to the memorials. It was not
a sale ~~was~~ a loan. The New York Indians asked
as a matter of charity, that the memorials and
Williamses should let them have a small piece
of land, promising to recompense them for it
when they should return from their own Country.
Mr. Paul Whiggen being called, said that the
New York Indians did not ask to purchase land.

They only requested that they might live among
the menominee.

August 9th 1897
3 o'clock P.M.

The Commissioners enquired of the New York
Indians what home they spent requested to put
a few questions to the Menominee & Winnebago

The signs of the second party were
called out and asked if they did not agree that the
New York Indians should have the land & that they (the
Menominee) should live with them in common.

The great war answered
"Father

The New York

Indians came to us in great distress & we listened to
them. They said

The great slave answered
"Father

The NEW YORK

problem came to us in great distress & we listened to
them. They said we are pushed out of our own country
& we come here to take you by the hand? We answered
Since it is our Great Father's pleasure, we are glad
to have you with us. We are poor and possibly our
country may be large enough for us all to sit down
upon! They said we are glad we have him out here. We
have been distressed much by our great Father, we are
looked upon as Americans ourselves. We call the Great
Spirit to witness that we will not injure you in any
way. All we want is a small piece of ground to do
the are surprised to see you in so bad a condition that
more indutious!

We thought our great Father wanted them

here and that they would show us and make us and make us more comfortable. This is what we understood & we agreed for the bulk of it, to protect the Indians, who was there; they said they would plant our fields and give us cattle & show us how to cultivate the ground.

Mr Dean asked the "Heane" "If we met the New York Indians there as they agreed

and they pledged their little fields and a half.

Companions. "Did you sign their paper?"

Ans. "We signed it without knowing the contents."

Com. "Describe the country you agreed to let the New York Indians have" That between the "Little Neck" & the "Havens".

Ans. "As far for the New York Indians alone or for taking your" Ans. "It was to be held in common"

The 2nd Memorial  then said.

Am! "Wait for the New York Indians alone or for looking you!"
also "It was to be held in common"

The 2nd Person said, **Ch** then said.

brother, the great spirit see
me here before you & leave me speak the truth. I speak for
my chief who is yet young. He is the head chief of the
nation. We are like you. You have many officers about
you, but you are the greatest. So will we. You appoint
your officers. We one, when the Chief heard what had
been done, he wished to send to his great brother & tell
him what was in our hearts, but he could not. We had
not even permission to do so ^{we had to consult among ourselves} while at the Day. The chief said
Duty to aid us, because he was a man who knew the law.
What I say I say before all the nation, who see that we
is all is

[13] - my duty, for people of this nation to go, leave to

they were innocent of all that had been charged against them. Denying altogether the truth of every thing that had been said, and pleading their conduct.

Mr Rowe denies that he was interviewed, & adds, that if he had been, he would have told Mr Bowditch at the time, that the transaction was unfair.

Mr Schooner, being called upon, stated, that Captain Smith had told him, that he (Smith) was at Fort Howard when the 2^d party was excluded, and refused to sign it because he thought the transaction unfair, & that the ~~minors~~ were not properly represented.

F.

E.

Department of War

Off: Ind: Affairs

March 1825-

For

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 Menominee and Winnebagoes, 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~~ ^{and} increased the
hills the Indians in that vicinity, to hostility against
the New York Indians, with a view of deterring them
from settling on these lands which they have acquired
under these arrangements.

The conduct of these letters, from the represen-
tation which has been made of it, is highly reprehensible
and cannot be dispensed by the Government with im-
punity. 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 so 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 Intemperance. The Commis-
sioner of the Post is ordered to

and no money be found, or known to be engaged in the provisions of the law of subornation. The criminal's office of the Post is ordered to cooperate with you should it be necessary, in carrying these instructions and 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, give them a peculiar claim to protection against the acts of kidnapping and subornation which will.

Major Henry B. Brown
and Agent
Green Bay

I am very respectfully
Yrs. Wm. D. O'Connell
No. 2 all others

Extract of a letter dated July 2nd Office Washington,
12 March 1825 to Major Genl Gaines Brig. 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 out of
the arrangements made between the Menomonee and Win-
nebago, & the New York Indians, for a portion of the
hunting 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
view 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

MEMORANDUM
1831
Date, referred to in letter of
S. C. Stanbury, Aug. 11, 1831
marked C.P.E. and C.

none improperly interfered to prevent the carrying out of the arrangements made between the missionaries and the Nebraska, & 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 view 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 Agents at that place should it be necessary, in carrying into effect the instructions he has received for the above department in connection with this subject.

[MENOMONEE 1831
Date referred to in letter of
S. C. Starnes, Aug 4/1831
marked C.P.F. and C.]

Journal.

Of the Proceedings at a Council, held
at Green Bay, by Robt. Stambaugh, M. B.

against the Indians

At a council held this 15th day of
July. 1831, at the agency of Lake Superior, with
the chiefs and warriors of the numerous Lake
of Indians, for the purpose of settling certain articles
of agreement entered into between John D. Baird
Stambaugh, Commissioner in charge of the
United States, and the Superior Agency said to be
in the city of Washington in the month of July 1831.

of a document which was received from the
Hon. C. Stanburgh, Commissioner on Behalf of the
United States, and the Secretary of the said State
in the City of Washington on the ninth day of Feb. 21.
last: and for the purpose also of delivering certain
papers heretofore for the said Commissioner while under
an order of arrest issued by the Court of the
District of Columbia on the 13th day of March last; Samuel C.
Stanburgh, W. S. Agent, addressed the Council as follows:

Members of the Pennsylvania Nation:

I thank the great spirits
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.

file, and I am sure you do my own friends and sisters
— You were married in a church with the Wells
benches about your hands, which had lasted for many
years; and although you could look around you and
humbly point to your own stories, their lives and
their wives, as the property of your tribe, yet you
openly had a home to rest in, and your poor children
were ~~staring~~ and almost naked. The Wells benefits
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 pretences. How both sides had stories
about each other, which you and I rather heard
and we were very sorry. We kept a watchful eye over
your children and our heart became sad when

we heard that they do not live in peace with one
another. You all recollect that last summer he sent three
of your white brethren, as commissioners, a long journey
over the great lakes, to settle the quarrel between you
and the Waubesautes - but neither you nor your all
brothers from New York would listen to the good words
of these commissioners, and when the quarrel broke up
you were still angry with each other, and the disputes
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.
— Oh good and dutiful children you proposed to
have full confidence in his wisdom and justice, and
promised in all things to be guided by his counsel. I
wrote to your great father and told him all you
had said; & through your good father at Detroit, he
was very kind to me.

wrote to your great Father and told him all you
had said; & through your good Father at Detroit, he
gave you permission to visit him. - You then chose
your Delegate, giving them full power to act for the
Memomine tribe, & they succeeded under my guidance
to your great Father's house. These Delegates, at the
head of whom was Otaugh-Kan-na-mee Lehighy
or medicine Bear) now have a seat in your Council.

- I tell them all before me, and your friend who
now covers my words to you with his, and
interjected 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 foolish conduct & from that
time until your Delegates stood before the

4

great Father of the red men. Listen to me and I
 will tell you what has been done for the In-
 dian Indians. We made known ^{to the} President &
 to the Secretary of War the situation of your nation
 your connection with the Blue Shirt Indians, your
 desire to have that matter settled so that it would
 not grow; & also your wish to sell some of your
 land to provide food and clothes for your poor women
 & children. Your fathers heard your voice, and they
 said the numerous should be taken care of, and
 be given and be happy no longer. Brothers of
 mind considered well of the situation of the numerous
 people, and I clean up an agreement under the
 direction of your great Father, with an eye alone
 to your welfare & happiness, and the peace and
 harmonious of the Government of the United States.
 On the 10th day of April, 1861, at Washington.

to your welfare & happiness, and the public and
peace & harmony of the Government of the United States.

On the 9th day of February last, your delegate ap-
peared before the President in his Office, and signed
this agreement, with your Father the Secretary of War
at myself, who were appointed Commissioners for that
purpose. Your dear Father the President and the
Secretary of War, who is the next greatest chief to
him, were well pleased with what we did, & everything
with love & affection & children.

Therefore I will now read you a copy of the treaty.

Let the language here read and is, signed the Treaty
of the United States, 9. 1831. all a copy of which is in the
Department of the State.

Practices of the mercenary Nation - I have no objection

your present ~~present~~ situation, both as it regards your connection with the Government of the United States & with the

North Indians formerly 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. The delicate provisions entered 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 passed by they will thank you and not for the act of mercy which has kept them from perishing. For others, who at their present condition - you are destitute of a home and strangers in your own land - your words and laughter are poor to an deed, pointed at and intended as miserable diseases in their who are now suffering from the same.

your present condition — you are destitute of a home and
'strangers in your own land' — your wives and daughters
are poor and naked, perished at and afflicted as miserable
vagrants by those who are far beneath you in the process
of body and mind. Your fine young warriors, too, are
dear hungry and naked at the door of the white man;
their spirits decaying under those scourges of the Indians,
~~stern~~ and Intemperance, which have been fast leading
the numerous nation to disgrace and destruction. But
these things, of trust in the great Spirit, will enrich no longer —
— you will henceforth be like a new people: you will have
plenty of wholesome food and good clothes to wear — there
will be provided with comfortable homes, and hereafter
you can light your candles free in your own wigwags,
and in those of your sons and daughters. Your great
Father has 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.

Brother, your good friend and brother the Rev.

Mr. Cattle, who now sits beside me, told you truly, when
he wrote to you the other day, and said that your
speeches were anxious to see your children educated
like the children of good white men; and now have heard
from what I read to you that a large sum of money was
given to you for that purpose. How much the man-
-monies will be returned their children can read and write,
can calculate the price of what they eat and wear of
the few things have to sell, and the powder and salt they
have to buy. You will think me a bit to protect yourselves
from being cheated and abused. By bad traders who may
get into your country, or by dishonest agents who will take

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 wild and savage tribes. Brothers, I am looking at the civilisation of each of you and find it steeped with the same marks of ignorance, rudeness and servitude, 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 cheaty you have made with your great fathers. You have heard from what I have read to you that a large country has been set apart for your brother the Wassamattas, on the west side of the River upon which they were requested to remove within the space of three years. When this provision was submitted to

7
Some of their friends, who are also the friends of the movement, they asked as to whether the same movement as up to
to limit the time of removal to ~~three~~ years, but to have
it discretionary with the President, or he should also be with
with the power to appoint the land among such of the
Washingtons as would actually settle upon it. No this
reasons the request no objection could be made but 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:-

[Capt Stambaugh here read and explained to the Council
the Supplementary article of agreement concerning the study above
mentioned; see Paper numbered two]

Thereafter, you great whether now hopes
that the dispute with the Washingtons is closed forever

mentioned; the Paper numbered two) ^{of my recent visit to Washington. The city as above}

Brothers, you great whether now hopes
that the dispute with the Washingtonians is closed forever—
that they will renounce upon the land adjacent to today
and that you will take each other by the hand in peace
and friendship, and let your Council fire burn to guide
your delegates have given them a much larger piece of land
than you were willing to give in Council last evening,
but your great whether is advised it is he will not
tell any of his 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
reservation will be satisfied with what has been done.
Your nation can now pay it has done its duty
as becomes a good people—You have given your
brothers the Washingtonians a large and rich country

8
upon which they can sit down and be happy. If
they refuse, it is their fault; the Mexicans are not
to blame.

Brothers, I now stand before
you, as demanded by the President of the U.S. and
sent to the Great Council of the nation, for the
apportionment of the wise men who sit here 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 acts
of treaties must be sent to that Council. Those for con-
firmation or rejection. But those who hold Council
there had much business to do before they could
reach the numerous treaty, and they adjourned to
their homes before it came up for consideration. Our
great fathers, the Secretary of War and myself, however,
were desirous of procuring the agreement which we

reach the memorial treaty, and they adjourned to
their homes before it came up for consideration. Our
great scholars the Secretary of War and myself, however,
were desirous of procuring the agreement which we
considered so beneficial to the memorial position,
and the following articles were concluded with
your delegates which I will read to you:—

[Let it stand though we read the article of agreement—
Concluded on the 16th March 1831 de Pafur Munderb Thel]

Brothers, under this agreement you now receive
these presents. You see what a kind guardian you
have in the protection of the United States. We know
that you would be disappointed if you receive
no presents, on the return home of your friends,

and he will ^{be} there. ^{He} ^{is} ^{now} ^{about} ^{to} ^{give} ^{you} ^{to} ^{be} ^{and} ^{re-}
sounded on the credit of the agreement, which will be
sent to the State at its next session, where it will become
as much more of the treaty had been confirmed, but you
will get the more ^{thorough} ^{just} ^{your} ^{will} ^{and} ^{have}
will be commenced. — ^{more} ^{care} ^{of} ^{the} ^{having} ^{it} ^{done} ^{with}
be purchased and given to you, and comfort & happiness
will surround you on every side.

Brother, let us a few moments longer — ^{have}
have now given for the first time, a part of your land
to your great father the Shickellamy, and that your
white brethren living far off. May some and sit down among
you to cultivate the soil and be your neighbors. By doing
thus you have secured great and lasting benefits to your-
selves, which I have already pointed out to you. I have dis-
covered the foundations of this Country to you — it all lies on the
North and East side of Green Bay & the River running from

also, which I have already printed out to you. I have also -
- picked the boundaries of this County to you - it all lies on the
south and east side of Green Bay & Fox River running from
the southern extremity of Menomonge Lake, S. E. to Milwaukee
River, and down the river to its entrance into
Lake Michigan & along the shore of ~~that~~ Lake to the mouth
of Green Bay; thus including all their country. Between
the State, Green Bay & Fox River. Besides, this boundary
as well as that on the west side of Fox River, I have del-
- egated to the Commissioners who framed the treaty, belated,
from the best information they could obtain, faithfully
described the Country of the menomonge Indians. I have also
- I have had no hesitation in giving the line, but I have
since heard it whispered that your neighbors, the Ojibwa
- I have say that you have sold some of their lands to the

10
blended state. Protrusion, I do not believe this strong - I do
not think the memoranda have assumed any land to
which they are not justly entitled. ~~It is~~ I do not think in the
state, the Hottentots and Primitives, particularly,
the latter, have sold great quantities of their land and
are receiving large amounts from the government; whereas
the Hottentots had not before sold similar sold any of
their land, in consequence of which other tribes were gradu-
ally settling upon it. Obviously show the greater nee-
ds of fixing definitely the line of the Hottentot terri-
tory, and of their giving some of their land to their great-
fathers, and thus obtain the means of taking care of the
Hottentots. The security you have sold, however, that
little was to the memoranda in their present condition;
and by the boundary which you have proposed in the
west side of the River & then to the north you obtain a country
more valuable than the land you have sold.

concerned. We cannot now see, nor can
little see the movements in their present condition;
and by the burning which you have effected on the
west side of the River & Green Bay you obtain a country
large enough for every purpose of farming and hunting.
We can wish them blessed ~~detain~~ the Big Little deer
& the little ~~the~~ ~~the~~ for your farming country with them
comfortable houses for yourselves, your children & your
children's children. I hope to live to see your families
covered with wheat, corn and potatoes; and hear the
American people say they are contented and happy.
I therefore, 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 trust you do understand everything
well, that there may be no bad feeling hereafter upon
matters that you have been discussing lately so

[illegible]

Five hundred Dollars.

land which you have given to the Washbuckians and
of Indians, by the treaty the United States is to pay
you Twenty ^{four} hundred Dollars.

Let us then, I have nothing more to say to you
at this time about your treaty, I have carefully con-
sidered it to explain it, and I must you understand
it all. But I must say a few words to you about the
points which I am about to distribute among you.

First, you have often said and now say, I
wish 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 were forbidden
to exchange whiskey with you for your presents, which
you are now to receive; and that you have ^{been} ~~been~~ to
the house of a great ~~person~~ ^{person} of the name.

I cannot believe so bad a charge against you. I do not think that the chiefs of the numerous tribes, well known to people thus to scatter away the clothes necessary to cover them nakedness, and the guns, traps and ammunition so necessary in their peaceful exertions to furnish them with food. If, however, I have shown all very wrong you so lost to shame, so to despair of them parents in this way, I feel it my duty to tell you that I will report the fact to the President, and recommend that the offender or offenders shall receive no more favors from the government of the United States. The great father of the red man so kind and merciful, but ^{whose} friends his children refractory, and they willfully reject his counsel, no longer seems tender and the punishment he inflicts is very severe.

Well then, when you receive your friends, I will forward you with all the necessary documents, I will

willfully resist his counsel, no longer become tender,
and the punishment he inflicts is very severe.

Well then, when you receive your friends, with
friendship you with all the provisions I have been able to
procure, and I advise you then to break up from this
campment, and leave the settlement immediately, go
home to your own abode.

Well then, I will now listen to every thing you
have to say, be ready to do what I have made known
to you. Speak freely, and let me hear the voice of the
American nation through your agency, 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 do a further

13
which I will read to you, describing what appeared, to
us about the morning of the 10th, to the last before the
donate with your death, for the consideration of this
you are who all there in court.

I hope, I will never hear you.

to the Garrison, one of the five hundred chiefs of the
Huronian Nation, Chems, and a hundred his people
do follow.

I hope, you have all of you, chiefs

Marion, men women children, heard here in open
city before all these our white brothers, every thing
that is in the air, when we are in a city
the nation, you all know that we the chiefs, as well as
our people, must be united. I hope, I hope your
name is

every body will take over to be brothers, every thing
that is in the Christian law will, when we do an act for
the nation, you all know that are the chiefs, as well as
our people, must be united. Therefore, I hope you will
have been often, and everything you find Father here
has said to you, has gone deep into your hearts. The
things which have been ^{done} for the men in the 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 will
be opposed to measure so wise and good. The men who
have here before been poor and unhappy - they believed
their great Father had forgotten them and that
they had no friends. But this we now find we
have a strong friend in our Father here, and that
our great Father has set a love to us. — The

We have now given him a piece of our land,
 and he has promised to take good care of his numerous
 children, as you have heard by the story which I told
 you then here fullread 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. Mansbach,
 and said:

Father, what you have said is heard by
 us all, and we are glad. You hear my people say so
 with one voice. The circumstances all were different
 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 numerous nations
 before our great Father. The President Father I thank
 you for the white nation, and for them now tell
 them that we want the White nation.

have done what was good for the numerous nations,
before our great ^{father} the President. I thank
you for the whole nation, and for these men. I tell
you that we want the sheep, made strong.

Further, some of our friends wish to know if the
half-breed will 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 prices
raised out, to distinguish them from ours. When if
they will come, they will have no more. Further, we are
satisfied that our children the half-breed should come on
our land, but they want to know if there has been no
place left for them upon the land sold to our great
father, the President, on the east side of the River.

Further, we have heard what you have about
educating our children. It is good, the numerous
nations shall. If you are good, we are good.

14

We have now given him a piece of our land, and he has promised to take good care of his menagerie, Chillem, as you have heard by the speech which I now deliver has put head to us. Are you all satisfied? The chiefs and Warriors applaud with one voice in the usual manner—"Yes".

The Chief then turned to the Agent, Col. Standbury, and said:

Father, what you have said is heard by us all, and we are glad. How many people do you wish me to see. The men whom all were delighted when you went away last fall told you how what was best for them. You and our chiefs went with you, have done what was good for the men whom we have before our great Father. The Good Father I thank you for the words he said, and for the words he told

well for them. You and our chiefs went with you
have done what was good for the numerous nation
before our great ^{father} the Redoubt Father I think
you for the whole nation, and for them you tell
them that we want the peace made strong.

Further, some of our friends wish to know if the
half-breed will settle on the land set apart for our
farms. If they are permitted to settle there, by our great
father the President of his they will have their peace
restored with us, to destroy with them from among them if
they will them, they will have no more. Further, we are
satisfied that our children the half-breed 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 the River
Further, we have heard what you have about
claiming our children. It is good, the numerous

25-
used to have their children taught like the Christians
I then presenting a separate looking old man (the chief
died)

Further, I place this old chief before you that
you may see and remember him. The missionaries was
them like a new people. They have not that that they all
see, and we all want to be known to you. No one of
us, either, I want this old man known to you.

I tell them, my friend here, at least have missionaries and
speak to you on behalf of the missionaries people. They
all look upon him as our mission with the mission
and upon you as our friend and mission will show
us his mission, to be well mission till him to put is good
for the missionaries. When I was a little boy he was
my father's friend, and was a great mission mission mission
for mission mission he has been the mission mission mission for the mission
- mission mission, mission that is all the mission he is not
O 48-1

for the Micmacs. When asked a little why he was
my ~~father's~~ friend, and was a great opener, ^{since} ~~that~~ way
for the deed; he has been the second chief for the Micmacs
- since peace. Further, that was the reason he went
with you to see our great Father, last winter, because
we look upon him as being better than our other chiefs
and we know our people would be satisfied with what
he would do, under your advice. What we had nothing
more to say.

Elkanah-Ham-mu-mee, "Singing Men," the Christian
of Micmac Nation, then rose and said:-
Further, ~~that~~ we heard what the Chief has said.
I can now ~~say~~ ~~with~~ my head & arms not a shroud. Let
those who questioned the authority by which I acted
for my people at Washington last winter, now
hear the answers of those who Micmac Nation.

16 When the heart of Shan-shan-nu is glad.
Look around and see the numerous tribes, ^{all} Shan-shan-nu
Maori 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 darkness
clouds among them, all is clear as the bright sun.
FATHER, you hear my voice only, but it
speaks for the numerous nation - we understand
well the promises of the deity as you have explained
them to us. The coming period will be the coming of
the messengers, and our great joy is known to all
the tribes. We need no while man dare say Alie.

Before last winter we sold none of our land -
but our brethren, the Shan-shan-nu & Min-la-ges
have sold much of theirs, and they are getting a
great deal of money from the government every year.
I am sure you will all know of this.

have sold much of their, and they are getting a
great deal of money from the government every year.
When the poor Americans get home - send it off and
that they want to claim some of the slave price of ~~land~~
we have sold, because we have suffered them, like
the blacksmiths, to sit down upon it and did
not ~~with~~ a strong arm drive them away.

Further, we the Americans look up to you to
to protect us in our rights - ~~not~~ Father as
Washington, prominent writer, before the great spirit
to take care of his numerous children, and not
permit them to suffer wrong. We feel in our
heart that he will keep his promise. He has said
again and again that our lives begin at the river at
the south end of Mississippi, and run back

to Milwaukee, as you read it in the Herald just now.

Salutary with respect to the Ojibwe Indians.

Remember our hearts. We have always said the same thing - the numerous chiefs never told them a word of law.

Our chiefs long ago sent word to our great father to take them away, but we were not willing to. 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 last he did what we desired, and our father gave us another name - Ojibwe, a council with our people. I was then on the Ojibwe.

Remembering our people there on a serious subject - to my red brothers. But the chiefs who are now present were there and stood face to face with the Ojibwe - the Ojibwe, and they then thought that all their troubles with these people were ended. Our father then spoke word to us and we said nothing more.

were there and stood face to face with the Shaw-
-neekees, and they then thought that all their troubles
with these people were ended. But Shattaw then spoke

good words to us, and we walked awhile in peace.

Just after awhile there were other circumstances met
here, and the translation again claimed our hand.
Shattaw we told these circumstances the same truth
that we had never told any of our country to the
tribes from beyond the lakes. When they ceased saying
I was about straight in the house of our great Father and
with the whole nation before him.

Now my Shattaw, you know well that was done at
Washington, was done in open day, and our great Shattaw
was satisfied. Shattaw we have given the Shaw-nee
Shattaw a large piece of land because you said we

our great father wished them to have a home in our country, and we took your advice. Whether your words be the benighted good - you told us that all our distinctions should have an end, and that the men of our nation should be one people.

Whether, the heart of the men of our people see 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 - the want you to send a letter to our great father, with this love. Will you that I send it; and when he speaks with it - he will think of his many many children.

Whether when we return from our hunting grounds next spring, we hope to hear you glad to see our hearts by telling us that the great Council of the nation, had said the men of our nation should be one

Thank you very much for our hunting
grounds not spring. We hope to hear you glad to
see us by telling us that the next time we
of the nation, had had the men named shall have
I see, when we will sit down and be comforted
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 desire to be a happy people.
I have heard every word you chiefs have said. They
have spoken like good and sensible men, who have
the welfare of their people at heart.

Brothers. The wisdom of your chiefs comes
me that you will understand every condition of
the arrangement. You have made with ^{the} Government
of the United States. The promises can now be put

to their own country, and take it from them. When
I have seen and heard of you in the presence of
the United States - it is rather like you in the great
locks of your father, it cannot be moved. The house
were drawn a line between the countries of the whole
and not man - we have kept the side nearest to your
western frontier. This is right - hence of your people will
we doubt remain sensitive a few years hence. But after
while I hope to see an American country thickly settled and
clothed withering in the distance and very far from
the highgate to the Mississippi. Other like will come and
it soon beside you, as you will know that Father
the President and your own hands will do the work
with the confidence which you so much require.

Further, I will send all that has been said this
day, to show Father the Secretary of War that his
work is not for the President and the

may collect and give some more
with the confid which you so much require.

Further, I will send all that has been said this
day, to your Father the Secretary of War, that he
may tell you - & ask whether the President and the
members of the ^{War} Council agree in Washington, what
has been done at this Council. Brothers, I will now
read you the Papers* now held in my hand, which
give you a faint to what has been done, and acknowl-
edge the reception of the presents, given to you under
the article of agreement made to secure the entrance of
your party. When you sign this paper every article
of your arrangement is made binding upon the me-
mbers alike.

Brothers, There are no observations made for

* see paper marked A

053-1
052-2

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" replied:

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 talks were told in open Council.

the river.

day.

Butter we have nothing more to

The above Vols was told in open Council
in the presence of the witnesses whose names are
signed to the instrument hereunto annexed and
the inhabitants of Green Bay generally, of the
signing which instrument, the Council and our
men doe decide.

053-2

J. H. Ellis
Dec 3