RATIFIED TREATY NO. 249

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

TREATY OF OCTOBER 13, 1846, WITH THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS
Letter of Appointment

to

Mayor Parris

and

Andrews,

Commis to treat with

Minnesota Delegations.

Secretary of War,

Sept. 28, 1826.
War Department
September 28, 1846

Gentlemen,

By direction of the President, you are hereby appointed commissioners to conduct a negotiation with the delegation of the Minis'age Indians, now in this city, for the purpose of endeavoring to form a treaty with them for the purchase of the country which they now occupy in Iowa, and for their removal to another section. Detailed instructions in relation to this duty are not deemed necessary as you can confer freely with the commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will put you in possession of the views of the President and this Department upon the subject. As the appropriation for the expenses of the delegation is a limited one, and the delegation is larger than was anticipated, it becomes an object of importance that the negotiation be commenced and concluded at as early a period as may be consistent with a
proper execution of the duty

To Messrs,
Allow L Carris
Col. John Albert &
Capt. H Andrews

Yours Respectfully,

Br. H. Sennett

Lg. L. C. Massy
Secretary of War.
E. A. Kennedy River 1781.

Treaty Points
S. F. Kirz
J. F. Hart
Oct. 13, 1786
Washington, D.C.

The treaty concluded with the Hornetage Alleghanies.

Rec'd in Oct. 1786.
In letter to Geo. Washington.
Washington, Oct. 13, 1846

Sir,

We herewith transmit a Treaty, this day concluded, by us, as commissioners on the part of the United States, with the Winnebago Indians, under instructions from the President through the War Department of the 28th ult.

With great respect,

Albion B. Tourts
John S. Abbott

J. P. Andrews

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Winnipeg Treaty
Oct 13th 1876
Articles of a Treaty made and concluded, at the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, between the United States, of the one part, by their commissioners Albion H. Parris, John J. Abert, and J.P. Andrew, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians of the other part, by a full delegation of said tribe specially appointed by their chiefs, Head men and Warriors thereto.

Article 1st. It is solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship which exist between the people of the United States and Winnebago Indians, shall be perpetuated. The said tribe of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the Government and people of the United States; and the United States giving to them at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.
Article 2d. The said tribe of Indians hereby agree to cede and sell, and do hereby cede and sell, to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim and privilege to all lands wherever situated, now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United States; and especially to the Country occupied now, inhabited or in any way used by them, called the "Neutral Ground," which tract of Country was assigned to said Indians by the 2d article of the Treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the 15th day of September, 1832, and ratified on the 13th day of February following.

Article 3d. In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by, the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indian lands are held, a tract of Country north of the St. Peters and west of the Mississippi...
River, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants and wishes; provided, such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

Article 14: The United States agree to pay to said Tribe of Indian, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the lands; and the sum of forty thousand dollars, for release of hunting privilege on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or cession made to the United States by the 2d Article of this treaty, to be paid as follows: forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagement, and to cover the expense of exploring and selecting (by their own people or by an agent of their own appointment) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves; and
twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves, the first year after their removal. Ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; Ten thousand dollars to be set apart and applied under the direction of the President to the creation and carrying on of one or more Manual Labor Schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians, and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz: Eighty five thousand dollars, to remain in trust with the United States, and five per cent interest thereon, to be paid annually to said tribe, or applied for their benefit, as the President of the United States may, from time to time, direct, in the periods of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance, provided that no part of the said consideration money shall
be paid until after the arrival of
said tribe of Indians at their new home,
and appropriations shall have been
made by Congress; and that the
sums for meeting their present
engagements, for removal and
subsistence, and for exploring
their new home shall be paid
to the Chiefs in open Council in
such manner as they in said
Council shall request.

Article 5th. It is further agreed
by the parties to this treaty that
the said tribe of Indians shall
remove to their new home within
one year after the ratification of the
treaty and their new home shall
have been provided for them and
they notified of the same.

Article 6th. It is further agreed
by the parties to this treaty that
the President may at his discretion
(should he at any time be of opinion
that the interests of the Indians

would be thereby provided) direct that any portion of the money not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum now paid in goods as provided for by the last clause of the fourth article of the treaty of the 1st of November 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions and to other necessary articles.

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
In testimony whereof the commission, Albion R. Parris, John J. Abert, and J. P. Andrews, and the undersigned Chiefs and head men and delegate of the Minnebasa tribe of Indians, have hereunto subscribed, and affixed their seals at the City of Washington this thirty first day of October, eighteen hundred and forty six.

[Seals and signatures]

Commission
Albion R. Parris
John J. Abert
J. P. Andrews
Witnesses: J. H. Irwin
John C. Mullay, Esqr. to House of Commons

S. B. Lown.
Peter Stannings

Antoine Guignon
Senior, 2d June

H. L. Dombart

Ross Cline.

John Harvey
Rio Luna
James Meher
TREATY
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE
WINNEBAGO TRIBE OF INDIANS.

CONCLUDED OCTOBER 13, 1846— RATIFIED FEBRUARY 1, 1847.

JAMES K. POLK,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the city of
Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and forty-six, between the United States of the
one part, by their commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert,
and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians of the
other part, by a full delegation of said tribe specially appointed by
the chiefs, head men, and warriors thereof: which treaty is word
for word, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is solemnly agreed, that the peace and friendship which
exists between the people of the United States and the Winnebago Indians
shall be perpetual. The said tribe of Indians giving assurance, hereby,
of fidelity and friendship to the government and people of the United
States, and the United States giving to them, at the same time, promise of
all proper care and parental protection.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe of Indians, hereby agree to cede and sell,
and do hereby cede and sell to the United States, all right, title, interest,
claim and privilege to all lands, wherever situated, now or heretofore
occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United
States, and especially to the country now occupied, inhabited, or in any
way used by them, called the "Neutral Ground," which tract of country was
assigned to said Indians by the 2d article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong,
concluded on the 13th day of September, 1832, and ratified on the 13th day
of February, following:

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by
the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to
the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indian lands are held, a tract of country north of St. Peters and west of the Mississippi rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wishes. Provided, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

Article 4. The United States agrees to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land, and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges, on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the 2d article of this treaty; to be paid as follows: Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting (by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment,) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves, and twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal; ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; ten thousand dollars to be set apart & applied under the direction of the President to the creation and carrying on of one or more manual labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians; and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz: eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain in trust with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon, to be paid annually to said tribe or applied for their benefit, as the President of the United States may, from time to time direct for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance, Provided, That no part of the said consideration moneys shall be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home, and appropriations shall have been made by Congress; and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home, shall be paid to the chiefs in open council, in such manner as they in said council shall request.

Article 5. It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty that the said tribe of Indians shall remove to their new home within one year after the ratification of this treaty, and their new home shall have been procured for them, and they duly notified of the same.

Article 6. It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that the President may, at his discretion, (should he at any time be of opinion that the interest of the Indians would be thereby promoted,) direct that any portion of the money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum, now paid in goods, as provided for by the last clause of the 4th article of the treaty of the 1st of November, 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions, or to other purposes.

In testimony whereof the commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

[Signature]
Albion K. Parris, [L. s.]
Commissioner.

[Signature]
John J. Abert, [L. s.]
T. P. Andrews, [L. s.]
Hoong-ho-no-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Is-jaw-go-bo-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Co-no-ha-ta-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Naw-hoo-skaw-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Shoong-skaw-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Kooz-a-ray-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Waw ma-noo-ka-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Ha-naw-hoong-per-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Wo-gie-quu-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Waw-kon-chaw-she-tick-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Chas-chuu-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Naw-hay-kee-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Ah-hoo-zheb-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Waw-wo-jaw-hee-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Rabist-Lassalle, his x mark, [seal.]
Waw-kon-chaw-per-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Kaw-how-ah-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Hakh-ee-nee-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Waw-kon-chaw-no-ho-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Maw-tee-koo-shay-naw-zhee-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Maw nee ho-no-nic, his x mark, [seal.]
Maw-ho-kee-wee-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Sho-go-nee-kaw, his x mark, [seal.]
Watch-ho-ta-kaw, By Henry M. Rice, his delegate, [seal.]

Witnesses:

John C. Mullay, Secretary to Board of Commissioners.
J. E. Fletcher, Sub-agent.
S. B. Lowry,
Peter Mannsige,
Antoine Grignon,
Simeon x Lecure, mark.

Interpreters.

H. L. Dousman.
Richard Chute.
John Haney.
George Cahm.
James Maher.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof.
In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

BY THE PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Secretary of State.
By direction of Wm. J. Hamilton, Com'r. 
Comm'tt. Reserve. 
Journals of Proceedings.

Rec'd 19 Oct. 1846.

J. H.
Washington, D.C.  
October 16, 1826.

Sir,

My direction of the Commissioners, I have the honor to present to you, herewith, the Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to meet with the Delegation of Winnebago Com-
misaires, commencing with the first meeting of said Board on the 29th ult. and ending on yester-
today the 13th inst.

I have the honor to be,

Truly Respd.

[Signature]

[Signature]

To Mr. Medill
Corner Ind. affrs.
Washington, D.C.
Journal, 9th Mo. 1826.

Proceedings of the Board of Commanders appointed by letter of the Sec. of War, dated 28th Sept. 1826, to meet with the delegation of Winnebago Indians, present in Washington.

Albion K. Parvin, Esq.
Col. John J. Mattoon, Commiss'y.
Maj. J. P. Anderson.
L. C. Mullay, Sec'y.

Tuesday, 29th Sept. 1826.
The Commanders, met in the office of the Commissary general, Indian Affairs, to consult as to the business directed their secretary to notify them. Fletcher, late agent for the Winnebagos, was in attendance at Waubun with the delegation, and the Board would meet the delegation to ascertain the amount of money, the 31st inst. at the house occupied by the Dr. Muster, 4th corner of Pa. Avenue & 17th Street, which duty, the Board discharged.

Wednesday, 30th Sept. 1826.
Letter of app." read, as follows:

(Olive Copy) Letter No.

L. C. Mullay presented himself as secretary of the Board, submitting to his letter of appointment.
met as follows.
See letter marked 13.

At half past 11 o'clock the Delegation arrived, accompanied by Sam. Hackett, our agent, and several white friends who came with them to this city.

Governor Harris announced to the Delegation that he, his friends, with him, and himself had been appointed by their Great Father, the President of the U. States, to meet the Delegation of the Wicicayoes in council, to treat with them on the business which had brought them to this city, and that Commissioner Andrews would now make a talk to them.

Mr. Larry was requested to act as an assistent interpreter, so politely complied.

After consultation, Mr. Major Andrews opened the negotiations by the following talk:

My friends! We have been appointed Commissioners by your Great Father the President to meet you in council, and I have been requested by the Roam, a the Senior Commissioner, to address you this morning.

I have therefore to say that we are
happy to meet you. And that we shall feel;

and do, if our councils shall result in
doing anything to make you comfortable
and happy.

My Friends! It is the anxious wish of your
Great Father, the President, to provide a com-
futable & permanent home for the Winnebagos
people.

Your Great Father has made several efforts
to do so already. Last year, he commissined
Gov. Dodge to treat with you. The year before,
he appointed Major Harvey to do so. And
the year before that, he commissined Gov.
Chamber, to meet you in council. Their
efforts have all failed.

Very lately, he requested Gov. Black to re-
new the expression of his wishes to you. Gov.
Black could not see you himself, but he
requested your Agent, Gen. Fletcher, to meet
you in council. He understand that
your Agent did meet you, & that he asked
you to come & see your Great Father, pro-
vided you had made up your minds to move
to a permanent home & not otherwise.

As you have now come on, we take it for
granted that you have made up your minds
to have a permanent resting place at home, where the whites cannot encroach on you.

You are aware that by your last treaties with your Great Father, you were to consider your present residence the neutral ground as only a temporary one.

Are you willing to move to a permanent and good home? One from which you will not be again asked to remove? We should like to know your mind, to feel sure and frankly on that point.

If you are willing to go to a permanent home, we should be glad to know in what time and conditions you would be willing to go, to remove. We wait your answer.

If you are not prepared to give us your views frankly and fully today, we will meet you again in Council to-morrow, I listen to you with patience but the patient feels up at the same time, we wish you not to consume time unnecessarily, while we are willing to give you all the time that is really necessary for consultation and Council.

So this, Sho-go-nick-iaw, or little Will replied, in substance as follows.
Hathey! We are glad to meet with you in council, and to hear from you the word of our Great Father; we wish to hear all our Great Father has to say to us. Brothers! When the word of our Great Father reached our ears at our homes, we believed he intended to do us good, and we thought that when we should get to see him, we would hear something that would benefit our tribe. We have met our Great Father, so we were glad to take him by the hand. The Great Spirit has smiled upon our meeting.

Hathey! We have listened closely to your talk—we will recollect all that you have said, and we wish a little time to talk over among ourselves about it. We wish equally with yourselves to get through with this business, and return home to our families, many of whom we left home while sick. We only desire a little time to talk among ourselves. The Chiefs & Braves of the Winnebago, now around you, remember all your way—we will think these over carefully to-day & to-morrow, and to
error we will be glad to meet you again, and then we will give you our answer.

Soon Parris, after brief consultation with Nepe, Andrews & Abat, then announced that the council would now break adjourn to meet again to-morrow at the same hour of the morning meeting, viz, ten o'clock. After again shaking hands with the Commisarios, the delegation then withdrew.

Thursday, Oct. 1st. 1846.

The Commisarios, a Indian Delegation, met in council according to adjournment. Present, as on yesterday, Nepe, Parris, Abat & Andrews, Commisarios, with their secretary J. Selladay, & the following delegates, (names not given in yesterday journal, but who were all present, viz, Tho-ga-nik, or Little Hill.
Maw-ke-Kov-sha-naw-yee, or Little De Korri.
Chaws-chan-Kaw, or Big War.
Ah-hoo-gheet-Kaw, or Shat Wing.
Maw-hoevee-Kaw, or Capt.
Rapitee.
Co-no-ha-to-kau.
Waw-Kon-chaw-she-white-Kau, a Red Thunder, or the Right.
Hooy-ag-ray-kaw, or Counsellor
Son of Chief.
Hoong-boor-kaw, or Little Chief.
A-see-nee-Kaw, or Dwan.
Wah-Kon-chaw-ho-no-kaw, or Little Thunder.
Waw-ror-jaw-kee-Kaw, or Son of Whirligig Thunder.
Waw-Kon-chaw-pee-Kan, or Good Thunder.
Waw-kee-a-kee-pee-Kan, or A man who is in the club.

Brave:
Wah-maw-noo-kaw-Kan, or The Rogue.
Ish-chaw-po-van-Kaw, or Tom Eyeg.
Hoong-skaw-Kan, or White Dog.
Nay-maw-booong-pie, or Good Chief.
Waw-hoo-skaw-Kan,
We-pie-gna-Kaw, National Preacher.
Waw-nee-ho-no-nik-Kan, or Little Walker,
Gen. Fletcher, Sub-Agent for Winne.

bagoes.

After salutations, or Little Will spoke, in
substance, as follows:

Father, Your red children are all here again this
morning, and their friends are with them. We wish
to hear the wishes of our Great Father, before we are
make any reply. Father! In leaving home to come
to this town, we complied with the request of our
Great Father, as it was made known to us through
his agent. We want to hear his proposition, be-
fore we leave can say anything. Before we left
him, our people gathered together, and appointed
us to come & hear what our Great Father had
to say, but they did not give us any thing to
say to him, but told us to listen to his words,
talk. We are now waiting for his words, and
will listen attentively.

"So day, Governor Parry said:
Brothers! Your Great Father had hoped, from
information received from Rev. Clark & your agent,
Mr. Heliotto, that you would have made a proposi-
tion in regard to your removal from the neutral
ground. As you prefer to receive one from your
Great Father, we will now propose. In consideration
of your removal, to give you a good County of suf-
ficient extent for your accommodation, South-west
of the Mississippi, well wooded & watered, and a-
bow-day with game, where you will have a per-
manent home, free from all intrusion by the white.
And we further propose, in addition to this, to
make you a suitable consideration for all your
interest in the lands on the neutral ground in
Iowa.

Little Hill rejoined:
Father! We have listened to your proposition,
and you will now hear what the Cheifs have
of the Winnebago Nation have to say in answer to it. We happen to be very well acquainted with this country to which our Great Father proposes to send us. Many of our young men have travelled over it, so we know all about it — and from our acquaintance with that Wisconsin Country, we think it would be difficult for our Great Father to find such a country as you now describe. Many of the Indians who have been accustomed to that country from their infancy, pass there, and all got along badly. There is a great difference between the climate there and where we now live. That country does not suit people who have been raised in such a country as ours. Father! The Great Spirit has placed us in the best country given to any of his red children. It is our misfortune to be placed in no good a country. We have been very unfortunate — we have had to give up our country step by step, until we have now but a small country left to us. We like the land where we now are, and do not want to give up. But we are wandering time; Father! to talk about the country south-west of the Ohio, our people don't wish to talk about it, as our people have made up their minds not to go there.
Father, I can't think it strange if this is the only talk our Great Father has to give us, are think it is not. These are the same words we have heard long ago—If we would have gone to that country, we could have gone long ago. We have been for chance to go there before, I we have all ways refused. If you have any thing else to say, we will listen to it, I think about it.

Great Parries:

Brother, we are apprehensive that you did not understand our proposition.

The country we own offer, has never been offered you before. It lies immediately west of the country lately given to the Potawatomis, which is immediately west of the Shawnee, & Delawares. It lies on each side of the Kanza, or Kaw river, it was bought last year from the Kanza, or Kaw Indians, because it was a good country. Your Great Father bought it for any of his red children east of the Mississippi that might be displaced to remove. Your Great Father and all his people think it a fine country for the red man. One of the Commissioners, Major Andrews, has been on it and examined it the present season, considering it a good country.
Little Hill, in substance, said in reply.

"Father, I've understood you fully—and I thought I had made you understand our views about the Missoury Country—what I said was the mind of all the Chiefs & Braves, so I will now repeat it to you. Our Great Father has, 4 times before, requested us, to move to the Missoury Country. We first sent his brother, Maj. Doby, we told him we would not go to that country. At another time he sent his brother a second time, then our Great Father sent the same letter to us, by his brother at Burlington, who looks like the Father on my right, (Col. Abert) and we gave him the same answer. He also sent Maj. Harvey of St. Louis with the same proposition. We fear that our words never got to our Great Father, the paper on which they were written must have been torn up or burned; or we would not have heard this proposal again. Our Great Father has allowed us to remain in quiet for a very short time. Father, when our old Chiefs was here some time ago, they gave our Great Father a good country, or the best part of all the land we had. They heard this same offer then, to go to the Missoury,
country, and they gave the same answer we now give. These old Chiefs have sent us here, so we are sorry to have to listen to this same talk again.

Brother! The Great Spirit placed the Metamoras in a large fine country—we much fear we have not fenced Great Spirit in giving up a much of the good country He gave us, as we have already given to our Great Father—and now, we do not wish to any further away. We have parted with the largest and most valuable portions of our country, and we do not wish to part with any more.

Father! If in this thing of going to the Mississippi County, we could have gratified our Great Father, we would have done so long ago. But we cannot consent to go to the new country. The Indian who lives in a country like ours east of the Mississippi, cannot live in the Mississippi prairies, the climate is not like ours, so we would displease the Great Spirit should we talk of moving to that country, Father! If the papers on which our words to the other Commissioners were turned up, we hope he will now hear our mind, and that you will tell him what we now say. We have heard often that our Great Father lived in the bow of the Great
Spirit; we are sure he would offend the Great Spirit if he would do any thing to make his red children unhappy. If the Great Father would be kind to his red children, and not disturb their women & children, he would let us alone on this Wisconsin subject. We want you to tell him our words! and, Brothers, we hope you are our friends, so will believe us, sincere.

Sister! If you have any thing else to say, we will listen to it, and we will think about it. His Wisconsin lands which our Great Father says he has purchased, he can, perhaps, find none of his other red children willing to go & live upon it. We will wait to hear any thing else you have to say.

Leonio: Parris:

Brothers! Your Great Father is disposed to do all that shall be for the best good of his red children, he, as well as you, fear to offend the Great Spirit. We have offered you the country on the west of the Mississippi, because it is the only country to which you can remove where you will be secure of a permanent home, free from intrusion by the white man. Brothers! As you have expressed so strong
a disinclination to that country, we will say with my further about it; but will consult you Great Father, and ascertain if he has any other country which he can offer you which will be more acceptable. We wish to impress on you minds what we have said yesterday—that by the treaties herebefore made with you, it was understood that your present residence on the neutral ground was to be temporary. Circumstances have occurred that render it necessary for you soon to remove.

Brother! we shall be glad to know of you if you know of any unoccupied country to which you would like to go, and we will report you wishes to your Great Father.

Little Hill again spoke.

Father! you have referred to treaty of 1837—we have not forgotten the provisions of that treaty—we remember every one of them. Some of the Chiefs of Bowm, not around you were at that treaty, and many people did not understand it as you do. We will tell you now how we understood it: The only thing our Great Father asked of us, then, we gave him. He wanted our land. He told him how much of our country we would give up, & whereas we would
go. We did not cede away the country where we
nor live—it was ours—we did not give up our
title, or sell to our Great Father any right to it.

Father! You ask us if we are acquainted
with any country in which we would like to live
—all we have to say to that question is present
is, that we have nor a good country which we
would like better than any we know of, and we
don’t believe any other country is as good as our.
But you are going to talk to our Great Father,
so we will wait for his word, and shall listen to
what he has to say.

Levi Parris:

Brother! We will repeat your words to our
Great Father—and we will have another talk
with you on Saturday morning, at 10 o’clock, at the
place.

Here, Gen. Hatcher, Agent, it seems, did desire to com
municate some apprehensions as to the nature of his ser-
pants to the Chief in relation to the disposition of the
Indians to remove, & the object of the visit of the De-
legation. [concluded]. Andrews explained to the Delegate,
through the Interpreter, what he had stated in his talk
on yesterday, so.

Council was then adjourned to meet again on Sat-
urday, at 10 o’clock.
Friday, Oct. 2nd, 1846.

At 10 o'clock, a.m. the Commissioners, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with attendants of the Secretary to the House, waited upon the President of the U. S. State, and after a conference upon the subject of the pending negotiations with the Winnebago delegation, received the President's directions upon the subject of said negotiations, verbally, and then withdrew.

Saturday, Oct. 3rd.

Present: A. B. Parke, Esq. 2

Col. Albert 3

Capt. Freeman 3

Major Audubon 3

and J. Mullany, Esq.

and the Delegation of Winnebago Chiefs, &c.

named in Thursday's proceedings.

Parke. After salutation to Commissioners.

About above, the following took place: Albert stated to the Delegation that on yesterday, the Commissioners had a conference with the President U. S., and that the result of their interview with him would now be made known to the Delegation.

Albert then delivered the following talk:
Brother! This day you were to hear a proposition from us; we now make it.

1. If you decline to go beyond the Missourri where the U. S. own land, but prefer going north where the U. S. do not own land, it will be necessary to purchase new land before you can be removed.

2. Any treaty therefore made with you must be on the condition to remove as soon as your new home is provided for.

3. We offer to you the County between the Cenowin (Pacoria) River and the snipipi - This is a large tract where we all probability you will remain undisturbed, as long as your people last.

4. Or we offer to you the county north of the St. Peters River, within the great bend of that River, beginning at the mouth of Mandrake or Blue earth river, thence down the St. Peters to Minneosta to the mouth of Wuthatunka River, up the Wuthatunka to Wastey Lake, from Wastey Lake one quarter to Chapash River; down Chapash River to the St. Peters or Minneosta River, then from the Minneosta to mouth of the Blue earth or Mandrake River.

But we cannot promise you that it will remain long on this tract, as we about 20 years it will probably be included within the limits of
a new State

3. You can take choice of either of these
   tracts, or you can select some other. But
   one thing will you understand distinctly, on no
   account will you be allowed to select
   any tract south of the St. Peter's or
   Mississippi river.

6. We will give you $50,000 dollars for
   all your log and improvements, unless
   the State of Texas, beyond this amount,
   we will not go.

7. As part of this money to be paid until
   after you have removed to your new
   homes; then $250 a head (not ex-
   ceeding in all $20,000) will be paid
   to you for removing yourselves. And
   then $100 a head, not exceeding in all
   $20,000, dollars will be paid to you to
   enable you to subside yourselves the
   first year.

8. This will leave $110 thousand dollars
   due on account of the purchase money
   for your land in Louisiana. Of this
   sum $30,000 dollars only will be paid to
   the Chiefs of the treaties, to enable
   them to settle the debts of the Nation,
   and the interest on the balance at
   5 per cent., that is $30,000. The
   year will be paid annually by the
   School Improvement Fund
   of your people.

9. The removal to take place within
   one year after your new home has
   been procured and after you have
   received notice to remove.
To this, the Salt replied in substance, as follows:

"Father! We shake hands with you this morning and salute all our brothers and sisters who are here. The chiefs present have heard the proposition of our Great Father, and are asked to give an answer. In reply, they say, first, that we have been disappointed, we expected a different talk from our Great Father this morning. The invitation of our Great Father, delivered to us by the Father at Redington, induced us, to think that our Great Father would do more for his Montreal tribe than he has ever offered. His letter said that he knew we were poor and unhappy, and that we needed a great many things, and he was willing to give us everything that we needed. Father, as you ask us to consider the proposition you have made, the chiefs wish to present your proposition to them that they will do, and that they will think about it carefully. They have always been ready and willing to listen to our Great Father, and to do almost everything he has asked us, we have already given up three large tracts of country at his request. The first time we gave up land to our Great Father, it was with the understanding that we were not to be disturbed again; our Great Father said he had special reason for wanting that land, as it was a mineral country, and that it would be of great value to him, and was not good for us. Then again
our Great Father asked us for more land, and we gave it to him, and we have given up country to him a third time. Father! You told us, at the opening of council, that you were glad because we were anxious to hear from you, and that you were anxious to get through with the business. We are anxious, too, to get our business done and to go home— but we think our Great Father is delaying the business by the proposition he has made to us this morning. Father! When we gave up the land to our Great Father, which we owned between the two cousins— the Ho-pipi-pipi, it was upon express condition that we were not to be asked again to move farther away. But we will say no more now—we ask one day to think of the proposition you have now made up.

Governor Andrews then requested Mr. Loyd, the daily interpreter to tell the chiefs that the Commissioner had no further business to talk to them to-day; but that he desired to make a few general remarks to them. He then spoke in substance as follows:

"Brave men! I will first say, in reply to the remarks of the Brother who has just spoken about delay, that I consider that we have acted with great promptness, and I have no knowledge of any Indian Council where the main points were so soon arrived at, as in this.
Council. In reply to the Speaker, complaints about having to give up your lands, it is right to tell you that your Great Father, or all his people, think that you have been well paid for these lands. It is strange that you should complain of being poor, when we know that the Winnipeg, reputed to be the richest tribe on the continent! Your annuity alone amounts to some $92,000!—while the number of the tribe is comparatively very small. These annuities alone ought to make them rich, or provide them with every comfort. That the tribe is poor, must be owing to the causes of which they complained to Mr. Dodson. your people make bad use of their money, & they let bad white men get it all away from them. Brothers! When you were invited recently by your Great Father to come to Washington, you must remember that the Agent, Mr. Hatcher, told you that he was instructed to stay you not to come an unless you had made up your mind to be removed from your present county. We took it for granted, as you had been so informed, upon seeing you here that that was a point settled, and that you came here for the express purpose of with a view to the exchange of lands. Your Great Father thinks you ought to be sensible of an absolute necessity for your removal from your present home. Your lands are not only within the limits of a state, and the which is about to be
its laws over you— and your Great Father will not have
in his power to protect you. You already have had
difficulties with the white people among you, and am-
ong yourselves. Your Great Father does not excuse
you on this account—he knows how impossible it is
to get along under such circumstances, without their
troubles and collisions—but he considers your con-
dition, and would put an end to this disorder be-
tween your people and the whites; and among yourself.
He thinks the chief who he has spoken to day, that if
you be not more wise, will misapprehend the present
liberal offer of your Great Father. There is no ma-
terial difference between the county we now offer
you and what we know, by account, we have had
from Gov. Black, & your other white brethren, who have
spoken to you about removal, to be your own proper
place, upon the subject of a future home. Your Great
Father distinctly understands that you have expressed
a desire to live in the St. Peter's County, and that
you have indicated a preference for the county on
the north side of that river. He offers you a home
in the north side, beginning only a mile from the boun-
dary of the county, for which you have expressed a pre-
ference; where the climate & soil is precisely like them
in the south side, and this will give you a good line
to divide & separate you from the white people.
hope the Chiefs will think seriously about the present offer, and act upon them wisely. We will give you a copy of these propositions by our Secretary today, and you can take the matter over and think about it among yourselves. We propose to give you a good county, for one just like that for which you have shown a preference, and beside, we offer you $50,000 more than we ever offered to you before. At the same time we are not authorized to depart from any important feature of our present propositions, but at the same time, we have no objection to change the unimportant details to suit your wishes, if possible; but we cannot go beyond the sum we have stated, $50,000, nor agree to pay more than $40,000 in hand. You, Agent, wish to save your money for you, and desire to invest them for you in school improvement funds. The points in the negotiation from which we must be immovable, are that you must go with St. Peter's, and the amount to be given you must not exceed the $50,000. We will give you time to reflect upon these propositions, and when we next meet you in council, we hope to have a more comfortable house in which to hold our Council. We have chanced to procure a cottage, Hall, near your landing house, where the Chiefs of the Delegation will
be more comfortable than we can make them here. The room is too small, and you people are not accommodated here, and the friends who come with you and those who come to see you are not comfortable here.

He said then said: "Brothers, I have one word more to say in conclusion to-day. It has been suggested to me by one of the Chiefs. All this land we have here to live on was made by the Great Spirit. The Great Spirit made some of it for his white children and some for his red children. He knows to whom he allotted all this land. He gave the Indians a country, he meant that his red children should live upon it, where he had placed them. He has bestowed upon the red children the great portion of the land. He gave it to them, to his white children, their portion. He think the Great Spirit is displeased when we alter his arrangement—and that he is angry at his red children for giving up the lands he has placed upon. The fear that our Great Father does not live in fear of the Great Spirit, or he would not ask us to move again from one land to another already given him. Our Great Father lays a valuable portion of the lands the Great Spirit gave us—and we greatly fear that his wrath will descend upon us if we move
again. This is all we have to say this morning about the land—but in regard to the disposition of our money, as spoken of by our Father today, we think it may all be true as he says—the white people depot our money, but not the white brothers who live among us. And we do not believe we get all the seriously money that was promised to us.

James Andrews,

Your people complained to Gov. Lodge that the traders got all your money, 1 some of you think applied to him to do something to prevent them from cheating you out of your seriously money at present.

The Governor said:

It may be so. You have asked us to think over the talk we have heard this morning. We will talk it over and consider about it, and will give you an answer when you meet again.

Council then adjourned to meet again a Monday, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Soon after the adjournment, the Secretary of the Board delivered in person a copy of Col. Abbott’s talk to The Gulf at Little Hills, in the presence of Mr. Jerry, a several of the Delegation.
Monday, 5 Oct. 1826.

The Council met according to arrangement, at capitol Hall, Washington City, and there were present:

R. E. Parris, Esq.

Col. J. B. Elliott

Capt. P. W. Commanche


Helladay, Sec'y, and the full delegation of Mandan, Chippewa, Dakota, the late Agent, Interpreter & Mr. T. B. Seery, Agent Assistant Interpreter.

R. E. Parris, opened the Council with the following brief talk:

"Brothers! We meet you again in Council this morning under the smile of the Great Spirit and we trust that our deliberations may meet with His approbation. Brothers! The Council was adjourned only on Saturday for the purpose of affording you an opportunity to consult among yourselves on the proposition made by us to you on behalf of your Great Father. We now meet you for the purpose of receiving your answer to the offers of your Great Father.

Little Hell then rose and spoke in substance, as follows:

"Father! On the day before yesterday, when you made the proposition you speak of, I was not present, but I have heard of your offers, and every thing
war told to me. The Chieftains of the Delegation have come to the conclusion that the proposition of our Great Father is not a good one. Our County is the best County in all the West, and our Great Father has not offered us enough for it. Father, here is another reason for disposing the proposition you have made to us. We left home with an understanding that a different kind of proposal would be made to us. The bearer of our great letter, Father, invited us to come asking us to come to Washington, told us that if we would come, a County South of the St. Peter, would be given to us—and we hear now, from our Great Father that we must go North of the St. Peter. As you made your proposition in writing, we have drawn up an answer on paper. This is all I have to say now. (Little Hill then handed to the Commissioner, the paper marked D, and upon being informed by whom? Parry, through the Interpreter, that the paper stated that the Delegation would now make a proposition, Little Hill again rose, and said on a second paper, marked E, and spoke, fellows: Brothers. The proposition which the
Chief, have to make it in that paper you can look over it at your leisure, I think about it. Brother, you made to us, your proposition in writing—we thought it best to make our proposition in writing—we got one of our friends to draw it up for us—and it's best to have every thing in paper, so that nothing may be forgotten, and that there shall be no mistake about the business. I ask you to put your answer in writing, and send it to us. I have another reason for asking you to write; I am so unwell, that I can hardly speak—and besides, by writing, the business may be expedited, as we can in this way, conduct the negotiations after the Council to day is over. (Little Will, who was evidently laboring under severe indisposition, his hand shaking, left the room, and re-entered.)

Henry Parvis then spoke as follows:

Brother, we have examined the first paper that was handed to us. We have read the first paper. What is said in that paper, I will make a short reply. We have not yet read your main proposition—in the second paper—we have not had time—and upon that, I will now say nothing. In the first paper you say, that if you must go with the St. Peter's, you wish to move out north as far as hospitable, in order
to get away from the white people. You know your history in this, and you will do well to separate yourselves altogether from the white settlements. We believe brothers, that it has been the white people away you that have caused all the troubles you have had. You do well to think that it is best for you to remove yourselves beyond their influence. You said to Gov. Dodge that the white people visit you & bring bad water with them, and you wished him to set you Great Father to prevent them from coming among you. You also said to Gov. Dodge: "We wish you to speak to our Great Father touching our present condition. Some of our traders ask us large prices for our goods. We wish you to intercede and reduce the price of their goods, because hungry and want provision, to return to our fields."

"Sir, brother! it is that you may be saved from these troubles, to see the purpose of avoiding difficulties of all kinds, that your Great Father desires you to remove from the central ground and he wishes to secure to you a home where you may build your fires & where they may live as long as your nation shall have an existence. Your residence on the central ground is not that county."
neither is the Blue Earth County free from these difficulties; objections—tis only about 50 miles away from where you now live—and the white people would surround upon you there as they do now. You well know the serious difficulties which have occurred in consequence of your present residence—the game is gone from there, and when you have returned to the Black River country to hunt collision have occurred between you people and the whites. You recollect the trouble most difficulty there was at the time when the military Wisconsin was called out to put down the disturbances among yourselves people. We have been disturbed and violence. Brother! Under all these unfortunate circumstances, your nation is fast diminishing. Six years ago your tribe numbered some 700—now it contains but about 200 souls, including women & children. You received year from the Government of the U. States a sum amounting at the Treaty to nearly $100,000—a sum altogether sufficient, if prudently managed, so you do not suffer yourselves the dispersed out of it, to make you whole tribe happy and comfortable. Now, it is for the pru-
June 28th, 1846.

Yesterday, the Commissioner sent to the Delegation, by the hand of the Secretary, a written answer to their propositions of the Delegation. And after receiving a message from the Delegation, Commissioner Parrin directed the Secretary to inform the other members of the Board that a com-
al would meet to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Wednesday, 7 Oct. 1846.

After some unimportant preliminary business not con-

nected with the negotiations, the council was duly

opened, presided over by the Commissioner, delegation to

Governor Harris, Parris, and

Brothers! When we were last together in Council,
you handed us a paper which you wished us to answer
in writing. We took the contents of that paper into full
consideration, and gave you our written answer yester-
today. We were informed last evening this, your
Agent, that you wished to meet us in Council again
this morning. We now meet you, and are ready to hear
any thing you have to say to us.

Little Hill then rose, and spoke, in substance, as follow:

Brothers! We are happy to see you, and to see so
many of our brethren present, and we salute
you all. Our Great Father above, again smiles upon
our meeting; he has blessed us with a fine day, and
we hope to get through with a good deal of business before
we separate. We have done nothing hardly, as yet.

He sent up word to you, that we wished to see you
in Council to day, and now we have met, we hope
that we shall be able to get along rapidly with business.

Brother, you sent to us yesterday, your answer to our proposition—and you expect us to respond, and you will now hear what we have to say. Brother: It may be useful to repeat what all know: what has been said so often and heard from us before, that the Great Father alone made all the fine country which the Great Spirit gave to the Hurons. The Great Spirit gave not only to us a fine, beautiful country, rich in minerals, a good soil, so intended that we should always live there, but we suppose he gave us white brother, their country, and want them to live in it. Brother! Before we gave up any of our country, and when we owned what our forefathers were, our tribe was strong, and we were happy. Since that time, we first gave up our lands to our Great Father, and when our white brothers began to settle among us, and near to us, from that time, they came to us; we gave up our lands, we date our downfall. When you came to our country, and we sold you our fine lands, we began to do wrong—since we have given away our country to you, accepting your presents, and meeting you in Council; we have been miserable; our tribe has diminished in strength. We first gave to our Great Father the large, fine country. Gov. Dodge now rule over that country, and
very valuable— It is still rich in mines, the minerals are not all yet dug up— He got that rich and beautiful country of us. We at the time gave him that rich and beautiful country on the Rock river. You know all about the Treaty, Brother, which he made with us; then he gave us more for that land; he offered a better price than he now proposes, to give us, for our present country. Our Great Father asked us a third time for lands; we came to see him, and stayed 9 days— he talked to us, then in a different manner from what he talked now. We had always believed what we had heard of our Great Father, and from what we saw of him in 1837—that he was disposed to be liberal, to deal fairly and kindly with us, and to do all his red children justice. Brother, when we told our county to him in '37, he said he was pleased with us for having given him that fine country; and he promised that as long as a Chinook was alive, as long as one of our children was left, he would send us $3,000 every year, and that he would never ask us or trouble us, for any more land. He told us that he would consider the Great River, the Mississippi, the broad, deep river between his white and red children. It was not four years after we heard these kind words from our Great Father, before one of his brothers came to us
and told us, that we must move 20 miles further west.

Brother, we have now left our lodges, and our
women & children to come & see our Great Father
once more. We will stop talking about our old
 treaties, and our grievances, and proceed to answer
your paper of yesterday. We ask you, Brother,
if the fine country we now own is not worth more
than you have offered us, $150,000? It is the best
country in the West, and we think it is worth
much more than the one Great Father offered for it.
Brother, we know that we have already
appropriated the Great Spirit in making proposi-
tions to leave our present country, but our Great
Father has asked us so often for it, we have con-
cluded to let him have it. It is a good, rich
country—it is a good country for us, we think a
great deal of it. Brother, our Great Father must
remember the other proposition, that he made to us,
and which we refused—you recollect the first
offer he made was larger than we asked for.
He offered then to give us $200,000 dollars, and
a new country for us. In what way, our lands,
decreased in value since? We have thought always
believed that our Great Father was willing to do
justice and to deal fairly with us. When we talked
with him, he gave us good advice— he said he wished us to be happy, and he a great nation again. Brother, we are surprised, after hearing these good words from him, that he would now make us do small an offer, after leaving one proposed to give us $500,000.

Brother! you made your red brother, the Winnebago chiefs feel very bad yesterday, when you professed in the last part of your paper, you spoke of graduating the annuities, as our people should die away. Our Great Father knows that our tribe has dwindled in consequence of our removal—and now when he talk of making arrangements about our annuities upon calculating as to the time our tribe will last, we think it is a small business. Brother! we have understood that one brother on my right (Rev. Andrew) had helped to make a treaty with the Potawatomies, which contained a provision like that new proposed, graduating their annuities—one brother knows the Potawatome are dying away, and that it must soon cease to exist—will such an arrangement about their annuities. It might suit that tribe, but it don't suit us. And, if one Great Father takes it for granted that we will die away, and that one tribe will soon be all gone, if he had any pity for us, it would be a good reason
Brothers! You see our white-headed chief in the delegation—we are all young men—we can speak like an old chief—but you have made us feel very bad by your allusions to our tribe going away. For fear that any thing might be said that I should say, I have had my speech to-day put into writing. I would like to hear it read. We are anxious to get things with the business, and get away. We should like to know something definite at once, for we desire to start home even to-day if we could.

When Little Hill sat down, Commissioner A.-B. spoke as follows:

Brothers! We have doubt whether any of us would come. I would come. But I cannot come from talking about old treaties, old promises, old wrongs. We should not end, once we begin to talk in this way, and never come to any correct conclusion. We therefore should keep all this by, and go to business.

We will correct one error: Our stipulation about the duration of annuities referred only to annuities under any new treaty we should make. Annuities under old treaties are the law of the land and we cannot meddle with them.

The proposition you now make is the to which we have no power to assent—we will consult your Great Father, and let you know what he says about it. Henceforth, our meetings will be between ourselves, in the hope of doing some business.

Little Hill again rose and said:

Brothers! We are corrected in our misuderstanding.
I must mean you words in the paper sent to me yesterday—but my remarks on the subject will still apply, for objection to what you propose about the new annuity. Brother! We are many, but one mind, one tongue. You heard our resolution the other day—we now repeat it to you. We would like to hear your answer to do—we desire to finish this business and to go home. Brother! we have something to say, too, about the goods we got for part of our annuity. We do not get what we think is the worth of the money we are charged for them. We do not wish to be paid with goods any longer—we wish them changed into money. But, brother! you say we need not talk about old debts. Yet, we hope if our Great Father has done us any wrong in other treaties, that he is not afraid to amend to correct the wrong. Our brother, Geo. Chambers, told us that he was authorized to make the change of the goods annuity into money, if we would make a treaty with him. He said when our Great Father sent for us that it was not in the purpose of getting away from us our little bit of land, only, but that he would might correct whatever was done away before, and we will indulge the hope that he will do us justice.
Brothers! We had hoped when we left home that when we should be able to see our Great Father, that we would soon get there, all our business with him, and be there; that we had received a commission from him to give us a different country from that now offered to us for our future home, and that we expected better offers from him. It seems but right to us to make up our mind about our proposition; and we hope he will let us finish our business here. We think it strange that our Council should be so far off from our Great Father—if we could have not heard to him, we should be able to know his mind without delay. We always got along with business in other Councils better than at this. Brother! We have talked to you our minds—what we have thought we have told you—all we now want is your answer. We are fond of talking, we hardly talked too much. We have tried to use as few words as possible, but we wished to get through this business one way or another. I suppose we have said too much.

Commissioneer Parris then said: Brothers! My words shall be very few. I will repeat to you what we before said to you—that when we heard you were coming, we also heard distinctly at the same time that you would come prepared, with your minds made up, to sell your lands. The head
this from your Father at Warren. In relation to all you have said about the lands you have bought from the Government, we again say to you that your Great Father has given you for these lands a full fair equivalent. And he has always treated you kindly. As I related to you the other day, you receive from the Reservation of the U.S. every year nearly $50,000, and which at 5 per cent. is the interest upon $1,000,000! Your Great Father wants you to make a good use of this large amount of money he desires to place you where you can use it to advantage and not to the advantage of the white people who now hold your money from you. You know that where you now are the whisky dealers will come among you—you won't keep them away, and your Great Father can't keep them away. By strong laws or, can be made, he has had hoped, to keep them away out of your country—he gives every day to all his agents, all in authority, to enforce these laws—but you do not aid your Great Father to carry out these laws—you encourage the whisky dealing to come among you—and you know the result. Drunkenness, and fighting, and murder are the result. We have heard all about these unfair and consequences of you using the bad waters—we have accounts of these troubles in these papers, (the pipe is known) table) too.
Harvey, you talked at St. Louis when you had been among you, how witnessed these scenes, I told us all about them. And the result is that whereas, six years ago, the Winnebago Nation numbered about 3000 and it was nearly only a little the size of 3000 men, women and children—say little more than 2000 in all. Your Chief (Little Mill) has said that your Great Father told you that he wished to see you again a great nation, I am fairly pleased and happy—and so he does. But you can't come to where you are—it is out of the question. In addition to what I have said, you game is gone—you live in an open prairie country and you have no good hunting grounds. The great war you say the Great Father told you should divide you from his white children—the Iowispi-psi—your people, you go across the boundary and hunt in the forests of the Black River, and there you become involved with the white, you quarrel among yourselves, the military has to be called out, it trouble comes heavily upon you. You know all about these difficulties. Your Great Father proposes to put an end to all these troubles—he desires that you should remove to a country where you can become a great people again, if, under Providence, you Nation can ever become great—and be placed you in a country which you yourselves may select. This County he
proposes to send you to, arounds in game and fish, as you know, where there is an abundance of wild rice—and good soil—and if your Great Father can't purchase and procure the country for you, he don't wish to remove you at all. Now, brother, to bring the matter to an end—let us leave no further hazards, unless you choose—we propose to purchase the country I have described for you. say 800,000 acres—you may select it in your lot—you can invite your own people, with a committee, you, Great Father will appoint, and they shall select it—and to give you the land for nothing, if we can purchase it—and to give you $25,000 dollars, for your present possessions. We will charter you to your new country—and this will give you more acres, to each man, woman or child in your tribe, if you wish to divide it among you, and you will have a fine hunting country, where game is plenty—and where fish is abundant in the river, there is the same price what your Great Father gave the Snake & Sioux, for the land they sold them, adjoining your present country, lands of about the same value—a part, the soil, of the same county that was purchased for you, now occupied by the Winnebagoes. As to any modification you wish of the provisions of former treaties, we have no objection to make—
So far as these changes would promote your interest, we shall not object to them. Your Great Father had an idea that you the annuities in cash as in goods, provided you would make good use of the money—
but he is unwilling to give you cash to be picked away from you by the whiskey dealers.

Brothers! We have no more to say, except to repeat what has been offered to you. You have our proposition—it is, to purchase for you a country which you may select to give it to you for nothing—and to give you $150,000 for the country you now occupy. If you agree to accept this offer, we are ready to make such a treaty with you now. If not, we will submit your proposition to your Great Father and we will let you know what he says about it.

So the, little Hill replied:

Brothers! We are on both sides, repeating the proposition, that was made at the start. We have no one to appeal to—but we must be governed by our own judgment. We have but one mind—you have heard what we have to say. We talk together as friends—we are speaking in the presence of the Great Spirit, and we appeal to Him as the witness of our sincerity. Brothers! we hope you are our friends, and are willing to do us justice. If the Chiefs and Brans
had no one to think about but themselves, we might not be so long in studying about the business which brought us here—let us have our brothers, our wives & children at home, whose interests & happiness we must keep in our minds. The Great Spirit has placed our wives & children under our care, & we have them to think about. Brothers! In the name of our Lord, you refer me to what was paid to the Jews by India and in answer, we again refer you to what was formerly offered to us. We ask $500,000 with the other $100,000, our Great Father can purchase a country for us—our proposition is for $600,000 in all. This is less than we were first offered before. This in all I will say now.

Hon. Parris said,

Brothers! Agreeably to your wish, we will submit your proposition to our Great Father. As we are now instructed, we are limited to the $500,000—and we have no reason to believe that our limit will be speeded.

The Council was then adjourned, until further notice from the Commissioners.
Thursday, 8th Oct. 1826.

This morning the Commissioner directed their Secretary to inform the Delegation that the Board would meet them in Council at 7 past 11 o'clock today, which duty was attended to, so the Delegation only notified through Little Hill, the principal chief, at 7 past 11 o'clock. a.m.

Council met. Present, the Commissioner, Delegation of Wampanoag, Agent, Interpreter.

After salutation & business: Parri, said:
Brothers: We are happy to meet you again under the smile of the Great Spirit. Since the close of our Council of yesterday, we have had an interview with your Great Father, and have been fully informed of his views in relation to your proposition. Our brother Commissioner (Mr. Andrews) will now make a talk to you, and make known to you these views of your Great Father in regard to these negotiations.

Conway Andrews then rose, and spoke, as follows:

My friends! We have placed your last proposition before your Great Father, and have received his final instructions. Before making them known to you, however, I have been directed to make some general remarks to you.

little Hill yesterday gave us, the ladies, who were
present, an eloquent speech. He made a very able and eloquent talk— and that speech convinced us that the Red Man has as good a mind as the white man. But it did not convince us upon any one of the points on which he spoke. It made us regret that your nation has neglected to improve the minds of your people, by teaching your children as the white children are taught. Your great Father has placed it in your power to do so; but, so far, you have neglected to avail yourselves of all the advantage he has offered. Your circumstances have been, for some time, abundantly sufficient to have educated all your people, as the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Creek, and Choctaw have done. But, instead of doing this, you have given away your money, every year, to the traders. My friends! In preparing to treat with you on this occasion, it is our wish to induce you to like the Red Men I have named; and we still hope you will be wise, and avail yourself of the opportunity. Little skill devolves upon the value of your present land, the strip in your camp; and asked as if it was worth more than $150,000. My friends! we have many letters and reports from all the whites that have visited your country. They all describe it as a miserable Indian country; though it might answer very well...
white man's country. There is no game in it. But if it were, in all respects, a good country, which it is not, you ought to be sensible that you cannot be at peace or in comfort in it.

My friends! This very month the State of Iowa goes into operation; and before the winter is over, its laws will be extended over you. Can the Red man live under the white man's laws?

As to the value of your land, we offer you a greater price for it than your great Father gave for the same lands to the tribe of Foxes, or Prairie Indians. They had then a better title to it than you have now.

You have not, as your great Father thought, offended the Great Spirit by leaving your lands. But we fear you offend Him by not making a good use of the large means you received in payment for it. Letter Hill stated yesterday, that Gen. Atiy had offered you 300,000$ for your land. Why, my friends, is a great mistake of yours and I am prepared to make appear: I have seen your Gen. Atiy's letter written immediately after visiting you. In this letter, he states, that he made you an offer. I will read you several extracts from the Governor's letter. It is dated, "Madison, Wisconsin, Nov. 18, 1846," and addressed to your Father, the Secretary of War (J. C. Monroe).
He says he, "instructing did not authorize a single "commissioner to negotiate a treaty, but I was desired "by Mr. Crawford & Gov. Schuylkill, to make the propo- "sition to the Winnebagoes to treat, upon the term, speci- "fied in the instructions."

"I waited until the 1st. of this month, and, as there "chiefs did not arrive, I held an informal council "with these chiefs who were present; but they refused in "so peremptory a manner to enter into a treaty upon any "terms even if all of the chiefs were assembled that I did "not deem it advisable to make a direct proposition "to them as they would give a positive refusal, and this "might seriously affect the interest of the Government in "the course hereafter to be pursued. I obtained their "opinion individually, I believe there are several who "would be willing to accede to the wishes of Government, "but others would do so if they were not afraid of the Mis- "sippi chiefs. But the terms of the instruction are "so positive, I did not feel at liberty to deviate from "them in any respect."

For duty goes as to say (continue lower down):"

"I informed these Chiefs (I requested the Agent to commu- "nicate the same views to such as should arrive after my "departure, that the country was not given to the Winneba-"
"goes as a permanent home; that it was well understood by the \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* that they were only to occupy it until the Govr. acquired a country which it could grant to them forever. That, with this view, they had made permission in the 4th section of the 6th art. of their treaty of 1837, for the expenses of an exploring party.

"South west of the Mississippi river; that Government had provided an agent for two years to attend the party;

"but that the Nation had positively refused to remove it to the South west of the Mississippi, as an account of the character of the country to the Indian, who would be in their neighborhood, that the President had, in consequence of these objections, for other reasons, i.e., owned a country for them where they would have their ancient friends, the Dakota, for their neighbors, of the same climate, equally good soil with that now occupied by them, and where the President would give them adequate military protection against all hostile tribes, against the incursions of the Whites."

Again, he says: "I have prepared a treaty which is here with presented, which received the approbation of the princes of the nation with whom I have conferred, to which it is proper the agent of the chiefs may be obdained, if they are invited to meet the Secretary at Washington."
"It is neither for the interest of the Government or of these "Indians that they should be permitted to remain where "they are, and in my opinion they ought to be required "to remove within the next year." They are now a vast "remnant of a nation, & being much divided, are unable "to act collectively. If the President should think proper "to allot to them a tract of land on the Minnesota river, "I direct the Agency to be removed to the tract, many "individuals & families would soon follow and in two "years of two years the whole nation would be quietly "voluntarily settled on the tract and without further "opposition to the Government."

My friends! There are all extracts from Gov. Doty's own words, or here is the Treaty (holding up a paper) which he drew up in his own hand writing. You can now examine them, with your white friends, & satisfy yourselves that the letter & treaty are both in "his own hands. (Handed the paper to little chief) He "may, other remarks in the letter about you reserved, "he never mention any thing like what little chief said, "but the sum named in the Treaty is p150,000. In his "letter, he says that perhaps, 50,000$ in addition might "be given you for relinquishing your right to hunt on "the 20 mile strip" in the country between the Red Cedar & 1 Iowa rivers. I'm thus have seen, my friends, how "greatly you have been imposed upon. I'm sure that "Gov. Doty did not consider you had a right to stay
in your present lands one day longer after your great father could provide you with a permanent home.

At this point of Col. Andrews' talk, Little Hill rose to his feet impatiently and in a loud, vehement tone, interrupting Maj. Andrews, said, in substance, that he had been reprimanded for talking about old treaties by the commissioners yesterday, frequently stated that he thought the commissioners ought not to talk about these old matters either. He wanted them to answer their proposition, or tell them what they meant. Great Father had said to it—he didn't want the old matter talked about any more; it was time to talk about the new business.

Col. Andrews, requested the Interpreter to stop. Little Hill a way to him that the commissioners would not be interrupted; that Little Hill should have an opportunity of replying when he (Maj. A.) was done, that he should be listened to cheerfully and patiently—but he was instructed to make known to the Delegation the views of the Government in relation to their petition; and that he was not to be turned aside from this or any other duty. It might be the last time the Delegation would have to listen to and it probably would be, unless they were disposed to come to terms and act kindly. He hoped he would not be interrupted again. Maj. Andrews then proceeded.
My friend! You have heard also, in this letter I send to you, that your brother's debt even suggested to your Great Father to remove you to a new home, without any expense to your Great Father! But your Great Father did not choose to do so: nor will be, unless you are obstinate, and are led away by bad advice. You complained, my friend, though your Creator, of the gradual diminution of the Amenhies under the treaty as offered. And you referred to one of the Brant (myself) as having so arranged the new annuity of the Pottawatomi. So did the Pottawatomi complain, when it was first proposed to them. But, after they had reflected on the matter, they & their white friends, said it was all right & proper. If your friends will examine that provision in the Pott treaty, they will find that they have it in their own power to make this annuity perpetual. It would your people have it in their own power. The Pott. have already commenced to make their annuity perpetual. They have formed a company, on the Dera, to stolen in the heart of the whiskey barrels, and to catch all the whiskey sellers. They have already began to be a sober & industrious people. The provision you speak of was intended to wake them up, to make them a good people. I have had letters from that country, since my return, which state that they had waked up already. They will become a good people. They will
this increase in number, instead of diminishing, and
the, their annuity must become perpetual. I trust
that a similar provision would have the same
effect on thefuture people.

My dear! You Great Father has the kindest
feelings for the Red man. He wishes to do all he
can, to make them comfortable and happy. He
wants to help him to help himself, and we obey the feelings of our own heart; at the same
time. He destined the Red man in being subject to
move from place to place, if a hard one. You Great
Father, and ourselves, three of his Chiefs are dispelled to
do every thing in our power to make it as light as
possible. But we must not forget that neither the
White people nor the Red people of this country are
on the same ground upon which the Great Spirit
originally placed their forefathers. And the Great
Spirit appears to have ordained these changes, and
we must all submit to what appears to be will and
arrangements. Let us all, White and Red, make the
best use we can of the land and mean, He gives us,
and not look behind us.

I will now, my friends, give you the substance of your
Great Father's last talk, and his views as regard the prepar-
ations in a treaty. He had a long interview with him
this morning. He has directed us to say that he will
not alter our proposition as to the price of the land. He does not think you have any strong title or right to the country. But he told us to say, that he would pay the $20,000 for your removal, and the other $20,000 for the first year's subsistence of your people in their new homes. That he would pay this sum $40,000 for removal and subsistence, out of Government funds, without charging you with it in the price of the land. But that we must not alter our offer in any other respect whatever. He said we must not listen to any further talk about turning the goods, annuity, into annuity money. That he conceives, all such alterations would be for the benefit of the traders, and to the injury of his red children. And that the balance of the sum we offer you, which will be $120,000, after taking off from the $150,000 dollars the $30,000 to be paid to the Chiefs, to enable them to pay all the debts, must all go to school fund (including provision for a manual labor school) and improvement funds. He, because he wishes to give his red children the same opportunities for acquiring knowledge that the white children enjoy. Now, they will increase in number, and be comfortable and happy.

You have now, my friends, brothers, your Great Father's words. The treaty he authorized to be made, is a good thing for the Winnebagoes. But we admit it may not be a
me for the trader. Your Great Mother has done nothin' for the trader, or at their direction. Take this offer, my friend; the last we have to make you, and it will be your own fault if you are not happy.
You have now large annuities—all that you want is to know how to take care of them. This treaty will give you the chance of obtaining that knowledge. It provides for schools, for mills, blacksmith shops, and for workmen to make you ploughs, your axes, hoes, and even your traps, for hunting. When you have your traps made, make them strong, with big teeth. You wish I hope, frequently catch in them the sneaking whisky seller, who steals into your country at night. They are small animals, but mischievous ones. I liken them to the rats which undermine the earth on which we tread, and make a fall into pits. If you should occasionally catch in your traps, a large trader, I hope it may be those you complained of to Gov. Dodge, who charged you too much for your goods, and took all your money. I liken those to the great white bear—an animal that keeps no embrace, the Indian, close, but, when he releases the poor red man, there is no money left in his pouch, nor is there a single bone in his body left unbroken.
You have our heart, my friend; all we have to say at present are the Indian dies!

Commissioner Parry then remarked to the chief,
that they now heard the reply of their Great Father to their proposition. If you wish to consult together, to talk the matter over among yourselves, I will with your white friends, who are with you, we will withdraw, and you can use this room for your private talk. He would like to know now, however, before we go out, whether you will probably meet as in a short time, to day, or, prefer to meet at another time—this evening or to-morrow. The Commissioners will suit your convenience, if you will let us know you wish to meet up.

The Brant was then informed that the Delegation only desired to be alone a few minutes, and they would notify the Commissioners when they were ready to call them into the Council Room, and thereupon the Commissioners and their Secretary withdrew to another room in the first story of the building.

After ten or twenty minutes, the Interpreter (Mr. Lowry) notified the Commissioners that the Indians were ready to meet them again, and requested their presence in Council. After the Commissioners had again taken their seats, Little Nile spoke, as follows (in substance):

Brothers! The short conference we have had together, I have ascertained that the Delegation had not changed
their minds in regard to the proposition they had made. Our brethren (the Commissary) told us, they cannot vary the proposition they made. You told us, so yesterday, and up to the time you had seen our great Father until the morning after your talk with him, we had not expected any new offer or any change of proposition. Now, our great Father has seen, and read our proposition, and fully considered it, and we now hear nothing else but what you had told us before. You are repeating the same offer. Brother, he supposes our great Father considered and examined our proposition with full recollection of what had been proposed to us at other times, and that he will do nothing more for us than you have told us. He will have his own mind and do what he pleases. You have heard what we would do, and we have not changed our minds. We will go to our houses now, and think over his offer to-day, and let you know if we conclude to accept the Great Father's offer or if we have any view other than the proposition. If that should be the case, we will send you word, and ask you to meet us in council again. If not, our Brother (the Commissary) will not see us again—we will probably start from our homes right away. We are anxious to get away, and if we have no new propo-
situation to make, or conclude not to change our mind about the Great Father's proposition, we will leave the liberty to worship in company with our brother, the Whole Bear.

According, when Little Hill sat down spoke as follows:

Brother! We will correct an error which the Great Chief has made in his last speech. You Chief Little Hill, who always speaks well, says that you, Great Father, after reading your proposition, offer you nothing more than we had offered you before. This is a mistake. You Great Father is now willing to pay the expenses of the removal of your people, 20,000 $, and the expenses of a year's subsistence, 20,000 $ more, without deducting it from the 150,000 $ for your lands. This, we have been directed to say, is all the change he will make in our proposition.

My friends! There is no objection to increasing your school fund, a manual labor school fund, by the amount of the goods annually being added to these funds; but he will authorize no change that will increase the cash annuities.

If we quit without making a treaty, we hope to treat as friends, and that nounkind feeling...
will be indulged on either side. We can do no more for you than we have already proposed. We arc under the orders of your Great Father, whose direction to us have been made known to you. We are your friends.

Sitting still coming forward, and shaking hands with the commissioners, said: Brothers, we shake hands again to say to you that we may not see you again. If we can't make up our minds to accept your proposition, or to change our, we shall start for our homes very soon, and we will now take a kind leave of you, lest we should not see you again. If we want another council, we will send you word.

The Delegation then shook hands with the commissioners, and left the hall; the Board adjourned until further notice.

Tuesday, the 13th Oct. 1846.

The negotiations, since the last council, were continued by personal interviews with Mr. Price (delegated by the Chief of Waikiki) and by written communications, during which the terms and stipulations of a Treaty, were fully considered, examined, and discussed, and agreed upon by the commissioners, & the Delegation.
By consent of all parties, the Commissioners (Mrps. Parris & Andrews, Col. About having been unanimously about) with their Secretary, met the Delegation this day at 3 o'clock p.m. at Mr. Maker's Globe Hotel, in council when the following proceedings were had:

Commissioner Parris said:

Brothers! We now meet you again in council for the purpose of bringing to a close the arrangement which we have considered & discussed in our other Councils. Our brother who has been with us at all our other Councils, is not present with us to day, as we could have wished—but we understand he has gone to the country—and he may be with us before we get through with the business before the Council. At all events, he will sign the Treaty as soon as he arrives. Brothers! Mr. Lowry informs us that he has read and explained, article by article, the Treaty which we have now met to sign, & that you were made to understand fully each provision of said Treaty. Do it so? And are you now ready to sign said Treaty with us.

The Delegation have indicated an unanimous affirmative to those questions.

The Commissioners then signed the Treaty in due private and after some private conversation among the Indians.
White Dog spoke, in substance as follows:

"Brothers, we came here to transact this business upon the invitation of our Great Father. He asked that the Chiefs should be sent to him to attend to the sale of their lands, and the Chiefs of the Winnebagos, in Council appointed us to discharge this solemn duty. Our Chief went with us to our Great Father, the token of peace and friendship we have heard on Great Father's words, and we will recollect what he said, and will take them back with us to our people. Our Great Father above made both the red man and the white man, and allotted to each his duties in life; he gave to us, Winnebagos, who are here, the charge of such business as they are now transacting, and which we are about to consummate to-day. My brother who is present will not sign; simply because his Great Father signed with him, but he will sign the Treaty because the scenes of the land who are in the delegation think it best. It is an important business we are now doing, and we hope that our Great Father above will not be displeased, but will approve of what we are doing.

Little Hill spoke, in substance:

"Brothers! We are just now going to transact a very serious business. We do it in the presence of
the Great Spirit, to whom we appeal a, witness of our sincerity. Brother! We hope you too will do the same.

Leem. Parrie. Brother! May you all be happy and contented in your new country, and may continual sunshine beams upon your homes and bless you, and may the Great Spirit continue to smile upon you, so make you happy forever.

White Dog again spoke.

Brother! When we made a Treaty before, our Great Father was much pleased, and made as many presents. We hope he will not now send us away empty handed.

Your Eyes then coming forward to sign the Treaty, said: Brother! We sign the Treaty here because our Great Father wishes us to do so. We hope the Great Spirit approves of what we do, and that our Great Father will not make us ashamed of what we do.

The Rogue said: Brother! We do not sign the Treaty because we want to leave our country—but because our Great Father thinks it best for us to go to another home, and to please him, we do it. We hope now that he will let us alone for a little while.

Here, Commissioner Andrews said: Brother! The Commissioner are glad that the Commis-
...power of Indian Affairs is present, and they have requested the Father of the Red Man, the Great Father, right hand man, to be present to-day, in order that he might hear all that the Delegation had to say. Their Father, the Corn Interpreter, was the best friend the Red Man had, they might rely that their business in his hand would be faithfully attended to.

The Prophet then said:

"Brothers, we are glad that our business is now nearly finished, for we have been kept here a long time and we are very much tired. We came here at the request of our Great Father, and we are very much anxious to get back to our wives and children, brethren. We are glad to see our father, the Indian Interpreter here, as we wish to know of him whether the promise of our pay will be paid at the same time with our annuity this fall?

Col. Meddell, Comr. Indian Affairs, here requested Mr. Strong, the Interpreter, to say to the Delegation for him, that as soon as the Chiefs would leave their home, an examination would be made in relation to this matter of annuities, money, and that whatever was found to be due to the Winnebagos, would be sent to them at the earliest day possible."
The Salt then coming up to sign, said:

Brother! We hope that our Father, the Commanding Officer, will attend to this business, that the Prophet spoke about. Our young men are poor, and need a great many things to make their wives and children comfortable, and they need all that is coming to the tribe. We hope our Father will keep this in mind.

Little Deer, upon signing the treaty, said: Brothers! We hope the paper which we must sign, will not be changed like the last one was. We want this one to be kept good on both sides.

Little Hill then rose, and said, in substance: Brothers! I had not intended to talk any to-day, but the Chief of Bravos have asked me to make a speech, and I must say something for them, but talking is a thing I have got tired of. We have been kept here a long time making this treaty, and we are glad that we have got through at last. Brothers! We are glad that our Father, the Commanding Officer! and we also trust that the Great Spirit is here too! Brothers! The last time we met in council, I told you that you would not see me again unless the Chief of Bravos should change their minds, and conclude to accept of our Great Father's offer.
And as I told you, there, we have concluded it was best to make a treaty, and this is the reason you see me again. We hope that we now meet you as brothers, true friends. Brothers! When the treaty of 37 was made, many of our old men came, some of them the new women and they got many presents from our Great Father. We gave him then a good country of fine land, and he said he was much pleased with us. When we left him, he made us rich—he paid all our expenses coming and going—and gave us all fine presents. We hope our Great Father will now treat us in the same way. We look upon our Great Father, and the companions of our brothers who made the treaty with us, as our friends, and we hope they will do all they can for us. Brothers! Our wives and families are now expecting our return and when we get back to them, we want to have a good tale to tell them of our Great Father. When we went home in 37, we had not much to say about our visit. The agent that went with us was a bad man, got drunk, and he stole our presents. We have nothing of that kind to complain of now—and we hope our Great Father will make us well pleased with our visit to him. After being kept a long time, we have at length got through our business, except our visit to bid our Great Father good-bye.
And we have several other matters to talk about, but we come back about these matters hereafter. One thing we wish to speak of now, that is, about the selection of a county for our future home. We have here (handing a paper) written down what we have all agreed upon about this paper, and we want to sign it in the presence of the Commissioners. Brother, he want our friend (W. Rice) who has helped us to make this treaty to go along and act for us, when the county for our home is selected.

Drum: Andrews then asked: Brother, is the Delegation unanimous in this request for Mr. Rice's appointment as your agent to assist in selecting a county for your home? Agent being given, the paper was then signed by the Delegation, and afterwards witnessed by the Commissioners.

Drum: Andrews adds then said:

Brother: Your Great Father, we have been advised by your Father, the Governor, will see you to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and your Great Father will be present. Your Great Father is also the friend of the Red man, and desires to see all the Indians happy and prosperous. She was sick when you called to see you. Great Father soon after your arrival, but she
will be glad to see you all to-morrow.
Brother! we are now ready to shake hands with you. The treaty upon which we met, is now concluded, and we take you by the hand to wish you all happiness and prosperity, and to ask the smiles of the Great Spirit on your Nation in the new home to which you are to go. The treaty now made is a fair, good treaty for the Indians and the Government. We would not have signed any treaty which would do you injustice, my brother—and my brother here, (Com. Parris) who is an older man experienced more than myself, I know, never would have put his hand to any paper which would not be fair towards the red man—nor would I. We hope we have done this day will secure your happiness and make you tribe always comfortsable and prosperous. We will see you again to-morrow, at your Great Father’s house, but we will now shake hands with you all in token of our friendship & good wishes for your safe return to your families, & for your present & future happiness.

The Delegation then came forward, and shook hands with the Commissioners, Commiss-
...iner of Indian Affairs, Secretary to the Committee, and the Council was then adjourned.

The Treaty concluded that day was then placed in the hands of Hon. Parrot, to be

...mitted that the foregoing journal, commencing at page 1, and ending on this page 69, of the proceedings of the Committee, is correct as true.

John C. Wallaga
Deputy Commissioner.

Washington, D.C.
Oct. 14, 1826.