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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 125
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF FEBRUARY 12, 1825, WITH THE CREEK INDIANS

Journal of proceedings of the
Commissioners appointed to treat with

The Creek Indians

July 16th 1824

Journal of the Proceedings
of the

Commissioners

Appointed

To treat with the Creek Indians.

16. July.

1824.

[Signature]

2-12-25 ✓

LE.

Department of War
16th July 1824

Sir,

Major James Meriwether and yourself have been appointed by the President, Commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians, and I accordingly enclose herewith your Commission and instructions -

Major Meriwether is notified of the appointment and furnished with a copy of the instructions

I have the honor to be

Your obt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

Col. Duncan P. Campbell

Comd^g of Washington Georgia

Washington 27th July 1824

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun

Sir,

I have had the honor of receiving yours of the 16th inst. accompanied by a commission to Major Meriwether and myself to hold a treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians - The instructions under which our proceedings are to be conducted have also been received - I have

this day written to the Creek Agent, Col. Crowell, upon
the subject of the contemplated treaty and have an expecta-
tion of seeing the other Commissioners this week at Athens.

The President and Department will please accept my
acknowledgments for this additional mark of confidence, and
of the pledge of my best exertions to accomplish the business
of the appointment -

With great consideration & esteem

I am Sir yr. obt. Servt.
Duncan S. Campbell

Department of War 19th July 1824

Gentlemen,

Upon reflection it is thought proper to defer
transmitting the funds for the expenses of negotiating with the
Creeks, until you have apprised the Department of your
acceptance and of the time at which the funds will be
required. On the receipt of such information the funds
will be forwarded.

I have the honor to be
your most obt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

Col. Duncan S. Campbell
Chief James Meriwether
Comd. Co.

Washington 27th July 1824

Col. John Crowell

Dear Sir

By the last mail I received a com-
munication from the Secretary of War advising me of the
appointment of Commissioners to treat with the Creek Nation
of Indians for the acquisition of territory within the limits of
Georgia. Before this reaches you, you will no doubt
receive the same information - Being instructed to correspond
with you upon the subject of the proposed treaty, I am happy
that an acquaintance will authorize a free discussion of all
matters connected with the subject. Having so recently
heard of the appointment, I have not yet had an opportunity
of seeing my colleague Mess. Meriwether. We shall no doubt
have an interview next week at Athens, where we shall probably
digest some plan for our future operations. In the mean time
will you do me the favour to give me your views as to the
most convenient time and place of having the Convention.
Say also what number of Indians may be expected to attend
what length of time we shall probably be engaged in the
negotiation, and what will be the most advisable mode of supplying

rations at the least expense

I am Sir yr obt^l serv^t
Duncan Campbell

Washington 8th August 1824

Sir,

Since writing you on the 27th I have received yours of the 19th ult. relating to the transmission of the funds for negotiating with the Creeks. The Department will please consider us as having accepted the appointment of Commissioners. I have lately seen Messrs. Meriwether, but not having heard from the Agent Col. Crowell we were unable to fix definitely upon the time of holding the treaty. We spoke of the 1st Nov^r as well suited for the occasion and shall direct our arrangements to that period, unless the agent furnishes some satisfactory reason to the contrary - a young gentleman who resides at the Agency reached here yesterday and informs me that the agent received communications from the Department and myself at the same time, and at the moment of setting out for Savannah - that he will be here on the 15th on his return - I shall avail myself of the opportunity of the interview to acquire in detail all the information necessary to our future operations. The agent is intelligent and communicative and

I am certain will afford us all the facilities within his control

I have the honor to be respected yr^l obt^l serv^t

Duncan Campbell

Thos^r J^r Calhoun &c.

Department of War Sept. 13th 1824

To Col. Duncan Campbell,

Sir,

In drawing up your instructions as Commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians the subject of exchange of territory did not escape the attention of the Department, but there is at present no tract of land on the west of the Mississippi to which the Indian title is extinguished, that could be offered in exchange. Such being the fact it was believed that no arrangement could take place on the principle of exchange of territory that would be satisfactory to the Creeks. If however you should find there is any likelihood of making the exchange the government would prefer that to any other arrangement. That such an arrangement would have to be conditional upon the extinguishing the Indian title to the tract that may be designated west of the Mississippi. Should any such tract be conditionally designated west of our settlements the government would make immediate arrangements

for the extinguishment of the Indian title, in order to put
the Creeks in possession of it - The enclosed sketch will
show the present Indian boundaries in that quarter, which
will regulate you in your location west, should an ex-
change of territory be adopted as the basis of the pending
treaty with the Creeks.

I have the honor to be Sir, respectfully
obedient

J. C. Calhoun

Augusta 6th August 1824

Sir -

When on the eve of leaving home for Savannah
when I have to attend the District Court on business of the U. States,
I received information from the Department of War of yourself
and Major Meriwether being appointed to treat with the Creek
Indians for lands within the limits of Georgia, as well as
your letter on the same subject - As my presence at the
Court in Savannah is indispensably necessary, I cannot attend
you till my return which I think will be about the 15th
when I will do myself the honor to call on you at your
residence and make the necessary arrangements preparatory
to the meeting of the Indians. I hope the few days delay

6.
in consequence of my trip to Savannah will not be material
or interfere with your arrangements in relation to it.

I have the honor to be
Yours &c.

Col. Duncan Pleasants

Washington Ga.

Ans. Crowell

agt for G. A.

Washington 5th Sept. 1824

Col. John Crowell

Dear Sir,

Having received Major Meriwether's
views upon the subject of a contract for supplying rations for
Creek Indians as may attend the contemplated treaty, I now
forward the result. The Major seems to be of opinion that advertising
for proposals will be the most expedient plan which we can
adopt - I have given you on the other side an extract from his
letter to which I ask your attention - Situated as you are
with more means of information on the subject than we possess
and having also had the benefit of experience upon the matter
of contract we must necessarily place much reliance upon
your judgment and discretion. You will readily perceive
that it is object as well as duty to be cautious as well as
economical. Keeping these principles in view we will

request you to pursue such course as you may deem most expedient in procuring a favorable and efficient contract.

I shall attend Baldwin Court on the 4th Monday in this month when I shall be glad to be informed of any matter affecting our negotiations. We are greatly concerned for the result of our mission and must beg you to prepare the nation for the issue we desire.

I am &c. yr. obt. servt
Duncan Campbell

Puninton Creek Nation Sept. 20th 1824

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th inst. on the subject of a contract to be made for supplying rations for such Indians as may attend the contemplated treaty, I have to observe, that I did while at Washington give you the best information I possessed in relation to this subject. I will with pleasure close a contract for you or do any thing you may require me to do in relation to the contract, or any other matter touching the business of the treaty that I can consistently do. But it must be distinctly understood that it is to be done under your special instructions. Should you determine to advertise for proposals there is no time to spare, and if you wish me to close the contract

7.
you will direct the proposals to be made to me at the Creek Agency on a given day for rations to be issued to the Indians at Broken Arrow near Fort Mitchell to commence on the 25th Nov^r and to continue as long as the Commissioners may require. Should the proposals be directed to me it must be done on before the 1st Nov^r as I shall be absent from that date to the 20th Nov^r on business in Savannah. From the best information I have been able to collect I think we may reasonably calculate on about five thousand Indians attending the treaty.

I am the honor to be yr. obt. servt

Jno. Crowell
Agent for S. A.

Col. Duncan Campbell
Milledgeville

Puninton Creek Nation Sept. 27th 1824

Sir,

Since I wrote you last I have had an interview with a number of the head chiefs of the Creek Nation at this place. I stated to them that Commissioners had been appointed by the United States for the purpose of holding a treaty with them for the purchase of the lands within the limits of Georgia, and the commissioners and myself had

appointed the 25th of Nov^r for the meeting, and at this place
but in consequence of the indisposition of several of the
head chiefs, they were opposed to fixing upon that day.
I then urged them to as early a day as possible and we
finally agreed upon the 5th of Dec^r as the earliest day
they would consent to - You will therefore consider that
as the day of meeting instead of the 25th Nov^r as agreed
upon between us at Washington.

I have the H^{on}. to be of Oct 1st det

Wm. Crowell

agent for S. A.

Col. Duncan Campbell

Milledgeville Geo.

Watkinsville 15th Oct. 1836

Sir

I have declined answering yours of the 20th of Oct^r last,
knowing that I should have an interview with Maj^r Meriwether
at this place - Having had that interview I now communicate
the result - When we fixed the 25th Nov^r as the day of commencing
our negotiations with the Cherokees we felt that it was a more
distant period than was well suited to our convenience. It
is therefore with the more reluctance that we obtain an object
to a postponement of the time - The 5th of December is our

extension of the time which will result in such an in-
convenience with our engagements as to be highly objection-
able. We have therefore come to the conclusion of suggesting
the 1st of December as better suited to our views and which
we hope will in no wise be objectionable to the chiefs
or yourself - We are of opinion that a contract for sup-
plying rations can be most economically obtained by
advertising for proposals - Your intended absence as men-
tioned in yours of the 20th will occur at a time when the
proposals should be opened and a contract closed -

We have therefore advertised for proposals to be delivered
to our store at Milledgeville on the 8th Nov^r at which time
a contract will be reduced to form and a requisition
made. About that time you will probably pass Milledgeville
on your way to Savannah, should this be the case we
we shall be very happy to have the benefit of your
experience and judgment on the subject. We shall be
obliged to you to give a friendly invitation to the chiefs
to meet us at Broken arrow on the 1st Dec^r. It will be matter
of regret if the time is objected to, for we have seen no
substantial reason given by the Nation for the postponement

Col. John Crowell -

Sam^l H. P.
Duncan Campbell

On the 8th day of November the Commissioners met at Milledgeville for the purpose of receiving proposals for the supply of rations at the contemplated treaty, when the following contract was entered into.

State of Georgia

Memorandum of a contract

this day entered into between James Meriwether & Duncan G. Campbell, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and John H. Brodnax of the other part Witnesses

The said Brodnax agrees to furnish said Commissioners with Supplies for each of the Creek Nations of Indians as may attend a Treaty to commence with said Nation on the first day of December next, at the Indian Town called Broken Arrow on the Chalabochie River - A requisition is by these presents now made on said Brodnax for twenty thousand rations, to be ready for delivery on the day & at the place aforesaid.

The rations to consist of Twenty ounces of beef, twenty ounces of Light Corn Meal and the army quantity of Salt - The beef part of the ration estimated at five cents, the Meal part at three and three fourth cents, and the Salt part at one fourth of a cent. In case of failure on the part of the said Brodnax to furnish the full supply of rations, having the component parts aforesaid, then he is to be liable

for the deficiency according to the above estimate.

It is further stipulated that the said Brodnax is to furnish any additional supply of rations, of the same component parts at the same price & at the same price, which the Commissioners may require, pending the negotiations with the said Nation, the said Brodnax being furnished with the earliest practicable notice of the requisite of further supplies, after the commencement of said negotiation on the day aforesaid - It is further stipulated that the said Brodnax is to give the necessary attention of himself, agents or laborers in taking care of and issuing the rations aforesaid from day to day as the same may be demanded for use - The Commissioners on their part agree to pay at the rate of nine cents per ration for each & every ration furnished by said Brodnax under the requisitions of said Commissioners. The sum of Eighteen Hundred dollars is now advanced to said Brodnax in consideration of the twenty thousand rations agreed to be furnished as aforesaid but to be refunded in proportion to any deficiency which may occur in furnishing the amount of said first requisition. Witness my hand and seal this 9th Nov^r 1824

Signed sealed and acknowledged } Jas. Meriwether
in presence of } D. G. Campbell
Saml. D. Echols } John H. Brodnax

State of Georgia

Know all men by these presents that we John H. Prodnor, Zachariah White, Majors Henderson and Laird W. Harris, are held and firmly bound to James Meriwether and Duncan G. Campbell Commissioners acting on the part of the United States, in the sum of Five thousand Dollars, for which payment well stry to be made, we bind ourselves our Ex^{ts} Adm^{rs} R. jointly and severally firmly by these presents - Witness our hands and seals this 9th Nov. 1824 -

The Condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas the above named John H. Prodnor hath this day entered into a contract with the said Commissioners acting on the part of the United States, to furnish a supply of rations in the Creek Nation, at the time, upon the terms and in the quantities specified in a contract bearing even date herewith - Now if the said Prodnor shall well faithfully abide, fulfil, keep & perform all and singular the covenants, undertakings & agreements in said writing specified, and shall not violate, neglect, refuse or fail to comply therewith, then the above obligation to be void, else to be remain in full force and virtue

John H. Prodnor (S)
Zachariah White (S)
M. Henderson (S)
Laird W. Harris (S)
Saml. D. Echols (S)

Princeton Near Broken Arrow Nov: 30 1824

The Commissioners arrived this day at this place & finding the Indians convening in considerable numbers, issued to the Agent and the Contractor the following instructions and orders.

Princeton Creek Nation 30th Nov. 1824

Sir,

Persuant to instructions, and also of a Circular from the Department of War, copies of which are herewith furnished, you are designated to ascertain the number & component parts of rations issued daily, pending the present treaty. The manner of issuing and cutting to conform as near as may be to the mode which prevails in issuing rations to Soldiers - At the close of the treaty the account will be presented to us for approval.

Yr Obedt Servt

Duncan G. Campbell
James Meriwether
U.S. Commiss^{rs}

Col. J. W. Crowell
Agent for Indian Affairs.

Princeton Creek Nation 30th Nov. 1824

Sir,

The issuing of rations to the Indians will commence on tomorrow morning - The agent of the Nation, Col. Crowell has been designated to ascertain the number and component parts of rations issued daily - Rations will be issued daily, in the morning, at the old Factory building in such numbers

as the agent may require -

Ap. St. L. S.

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Maj. John Brodman
Contractor U.S.

Duncan Campbell

James Meriwether

U.S. Commissioners

14th Dec. 1824

The Commissioners having been this day morning notified of the organization of the Council, attended with the Nations Agent at 12 o'clock and were introduced - The Council were informed that the Commissioners held their authority under the United States and had important business to transact which would be disclosed in a talk on Monday -

On this day an additional requisition was made upon the Contractor - as follows -

John N. Brodman Contractor

Yr.

From the increasing number of Indians now convening at this place an additional number of rations will be necessary - You are required forthwith to supply the further number of twenty thousand rations to be issued according to the terms of your contract, entered into with

D. G. Campbell

James Meriwether

U.S. Commissioners

Dec. 7th 1824

The inclemency of the weather prevented a meeting of the Chiefs on yesterday - On this day the following address was delivered to them in full Council -

Friends & Brothers of the Creek Nation,

We met you on Saturday last around your great Council fire and were received with the pipe & the right hand of friendship - We then informed you that we had the same feeling towards you, & that we were commanded by our Father the President of the United States - we also told you that on this day we would make known to you the object of our visit - We now tell you that upwards of twenty years ago a bargain was made between the United States and Georgia - The United States agreed to purchase for Georgia all the lands lying within certain limits - In this direction the line runs from Florida up the Chatahoochee to the first big bend above the mouth of Uchee Creek, and thence to Nichejack on the Tennessee river - Georgia has made several requests of the United States to have this agreement carried into effect - The United States feeling bound by her Contract, has appointed Commissioners, and they are now before you on this business - The President finds you entirely surrounded by white people - He sees that there are frequent interruptions by encroachments on both sides - A great many complaints are sent to him - He has

attended to all these things, as he wished to make them all
quiet. He has extensive tracts of Country under his dominion
beyond the Mississippi, which he is willing to give you in
exchange for the Country you now occupy. We make you
an offer not only for your territory within the limits of Georgia
but for your whole Country. The price which we are to give
can be more fully stipulated hereafter. This can consist in a
great measure of other lands, of such extent and value as may
be agreed on. But our Government would do something more
so as to make your removal easy, and your new settlement
secure & comfortable. In a matter of this weight we cannot
lay at once, all that we have to lay before you. We shall
expect you to listen to us as long as we have any thing to
say & we will do the same by you. We want you to take
time and consider & deliberate well, before you decide either
way. We know that our government has not directed us
to make an unjust or improper offer to you. We cannot
consent therefore that our propositions should be put aside
in a hasty manner. After going fully into the subject
on both sides we shall be able to lay our proceedings before
the President and let him decide upon what has been done.

Whenever you are ready to answer us we shall be re-
dy to meet you. In all our intercourse we desire good
understanding. Your friends & Brothers

Dec. 8th 1824

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The following reply was this day made, by the Chiefs, to
the address of yesterday.

Friends & Brothers,

On Saturday last
we received you as members of our Father's family. The
pipe as a token of peace was offered to you, and you received
it, the right hand of friendship was extended to you, and
you did not refuse it. Your talk was that you were sent
to us by our Father the President of the U. States, that you would
in two days repeat to us our Father's talk. You have in part
done so. You have told us that upwards of twenty years
ago a bargain was made between the United States & Georgia,
that the United States agreed to purchase for Georgia all
the lands lying within certain limits &c. The agreement
between our Father the President of the United States and
our Brothers of Georgia, we have never before this time
been acquainted with, nor are we now convinced that
any agreement between the United States & the State of
Georgia, will have the effect of alienating the affections
of a just Parent from a part of his Children, or aggrandising
the one, by the downfall & ruin of the other. That ruin is
the almost inevitable consequence of a removal beyond
the Mississippi, we are convinced. It is true, very true
that we are surrounded by white people, that these

are encroachments made - What assurances have we that similar ones will not be made on us, should we deem it proper to accept your offer and remove beyond the Mississippi, and how do we know that we would not be some thing encroaching on the people of other nations.

We will await your next communication, entertaining the hope that you will then acquaint us with the whole of your talk -

We have all confidence in our Father the President, and in yourselves as commissioned by him, and are convinced that you will deal justly by us -

As we have that friends we wish to continue to let the result of our Meeting be as it may.

Your Friends & Brothers

Wm Hambley P.S.

Chilly McIntosh Clerk
of the National Council

Little ^{his} Prince
_{mark}

O. Poitah ^{his} ^{mark} ^{mark}
Speaker of the upper council

M. McIntosh ^{his} ^{mark}
Speaker of the nation

Popay Hodge ^{his} ^{mark}

The following requisition was this day made on the Contractor - Majr John Moaduar
For

We perceive that an additional number of nations will be necessary you

will therefore have twenty thousand more in readiness immediately

James Meriwether
Duncan Campbell

9th Dec. 1824

The following address was this day made to the chiefs -
Friends & Brothers,

We attended your council yesterday & received your talk which we are glad to find made in a spirit of good feeling & liberality. This was expected of you on account of the kindness and protection which has always been extended to you by the U. States. You have requested that the whole of our talk be delayed at this time - We have no objection to go fully into the subject, and although the time allowed is very short, we believe we shall be able to comply with your request - Brothers, We now proceed to explain the nature of your connection with the general government, and although it may not be very pleasing, it is nevertheless true -

We ask you how did the allucoge nation come by this Country? you came from the west & took the country from another people who were in possession - after living here a great many years, the people from over the big waters came in large vessels & took some of the Country from you & set up their own government, and made laws, and made you obey them - Ninety two years ago the

British granted a Charter to all the land between Savannah
& Altamaha rivers, up to their heads, thence to the western
Ocean - Then afterwards sixty years ago the same British
Government, extended the limits of Georgia to St. Marys
river, thence along the Florida line to Mississippi river.

All this was Georgia until 1802 - We will now tell you
how the country we have described happened to belong to the
U. States - About fifty years ago a war broke out between the
British & her own people who were here - The war lasted
seven years & the British were conquered - You took part
in that war & were conquered also - All the Country which
was conquered, belonged then to the Conquerors. The British
were all driven off & you would have shared the same
fate, but for the Humanity & goodness of the new government
which was established after the war - This new Government
was called the United States of America, and directly
after it was founded it held treaties with you & all other
Indian tribes - You are not the only tribe that fought
on the side of the British, very other tribe did this
& all were treated alike - all gave up & claimed
protection and were received into favour - The Delawares
made a treaty at Fort Pitt and gave up their power,
The Six nations did the like at Fort Stanwick, the
Cherokees at Hopewell and the Creek at New York -
Since the war of the Revolution when Gen. Washington

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fought, the Indian tribes have had no power in the United
States - It was not your fault that your forefathers fought
against their Country, yet you have to be the sufferers by
their rashness. Since this time some of you have shown
yourselves worthy of being the Presidents Children, by fighting
by the side of the Whight Man, against the foes of liberty.
The President will always stand by you & protect you against
want, and against your Enemies. He has not sent us here
to make offers or to propose Schemes for your injury or des-
truction - On the contrary the most earnest wish of his heart
is that you should be preserved - That you should live
and prosper - That you should advance in Civilization.
That you should have good laws to by them - That you
should have Schools & learn - That you should have Churches
and worship him who made you - But the question
is, how are we to attain these desirable ends? The President
in great goodness has pointed out the way - Fifteen years
ago he advised some of his red children to go beyond the
Mississippi - Five thousand went & are free from intrusion
and disturbance from the Whites - Their limits are ex-
tended & they are not surrounded & hemmed in on every side
If the young men wish to pursue the game it is thus
found in abundance - If they wish to become herdsmen
and Cultivators, the Soil is well suited for these purposes
But above all if you wish to quit the chase, to free

yourself from barbarism, and settle down into the calm
pursuits of Civilization & good morals, and to raise up a ge-
neration of Christians, you had better go. The aid & protection
of the government will go with you. The good wishes of the
best men alive will go with you, and the Missionaries
with their schools & meeting houses, and good examples of prayer
will be planted in the midst of you - Brothers the talk
which we now deliver to you is from the mouth of a
great & good man, our Father the President - In speaking to
his Cherokee Children he says these words "My impression
is strong that it would promote essentially the Unity and
happiness of the tribes within our limits if they could be
prevailed on to retire West & North of our States & Territories
on lands to be procured for them, by the U. States in exch-
ange for those on which they now reside. Surrounded
as they are & pressed as they will be on every side by the
white population, it will be difficult if not impossible, for
them with their kind of government to sustain order among
them. Their interior will be exposed to frequent disturbances
to remedy which the interposition of the U. States will be in-
dispensable, & thus their government will gradually lose its
authority until it is annihilated. In this process the moral
character of the tribes will also be lost & since the change
will be too rapid to admit of their improvement in
civilization, to enable them to institute & maintain & sustain

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a government founded on our principles, if such a change
were compatible either with the compact of Georgia, or
with our general System, or to become Members of a State,
should any State be willing to adopt them in such numbers
that all these evils may be avoided if these tribes will
remove beyond the limits of our present States & Territories?
Then are the words of the President used no longer ago than
last March. We will now give you the talk of the
Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, to the Cherokees last January.
He says "you must be sensible that it will be impossible
for you to remain for any length of time in your present
situation as a distinct Society or nation, within the limits
of Georgia or any other State. Such a community is in-
compatible with our System and must yield to it. This
truth is too striking & obvious, not to be seen by all of you
Surrounded as you are by the people of the several States,
you must either cease to be a distinct community, & become
at no distant period a part of the State within whose
limits you are, or remove beyond the limits of any State."
We have thus given you the talks of two of the highest
authorities of the U. States, the President & Secretary of War.
These talks, sure, were delivered to the Cherokees, but they apply
with equal force to you, for both are within the Georgia
limits, & the U. States are bound to extinguish your title.
Brothers, we might add the talks of the Members of

Congress from Georgia, to the President, and also the
talks of our Mad Man, the Governor of Georgia. We
have them by us & will explain them to you verbally.

They are too long to be included in this writing. We can
here say this much of them, that ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{set} forth very strongly
by the rights of Georgia, that the President has listened
to them & sent us here for the purpose of settling matters
which threaten to produce the greatest disturbances & serious
consequences - Brothers, before we came into your
country we read in the news papers, when some of you
had held two meetings, at Lucke-batche & Pole Cat Spring
and signed a talk to "follow the pattern of the Cherokees
and never sell another foot of land" - We fear you have
suffered yourselves to be misled. You have made a hasty
conclusion which you are unable to support - Whether
this was produced by the Cherokee talk that was sent to
you, or by the intermeddling officiousness of interested in-
dividuals, or by both, we are not exactly prepared to say
but we warn you against the advice of intruders and
false prophets - As lofty grounds as the Cherokees have
taken, we have no doubt of seeing the time when they
will come under the laws of the whites, or go to the
west, where they can be to themselves. These two meetings
which you have had are rash & premature. They
are not binding even upon those who signed them

16.
much less are they binding upon the Nation. This is the
place where laws are made, in full Council, not at
Lucke-batche or Pole Cat Springs, where a men handful
are gathered together, not perhaps so much by their
own consent, as by designing individuals. This nation
was once led into a dreadful war by advisers & false
prophets - Take care how you listen to talks which
come from such sources. No man, no Nation has
a right to interfere with the affairs of this Nation
We shall make our propositions open & fair to this
Council - If our talk is received, we doubt not but the
good of yourselves and of the U. States will be ad-
vanced - If it is rejected it will be to the injury of
both - There shall be no interference with us, & we
shall be inclined to try the extent of our powers, if
we detect any interference with you.

Brothers - We have heard you say that you love
the country you live in & that you are opposed to a
removal. This is not the first country which has been sold
by its proprietors - The U. States has lately bought Florida
of Spain & the Spaniards are gone, first to Cuba, and
others beyond the seas - The U. States some years ago
bought Louisiana from France and many of the
inhabitants removed thousands of miles from the place
of their birth & when their fathers were buried -

The U. States have lately made a treaty with the
Seminoles & have marked out a country for them
and told them to go to it. The United States have
exchanged lands with the Choctaws & that tribe have a
flourishing settlement, with which they are very much pleased
on Red River, including the Warm Springs. Other instances
might be given where countries have been sold & people
removed. We believe that by an exchange & removal this
nation would have a safe & permanent resting place
where they would be free from interruption & disturbance.

You would have some encouragement to clear fields &
build good houses. They would be yours, and yours
not for a short time, but for yourselves & generations
afterwards. You flourish best when at a distance from
the settlements. In going through your country, where do we
find the most improvements? On the lines of the States & even
on the public roads, we hardly ever see a field or a house.

You return within, in order to get clear of the intrusions
and encroachments of disorderly whites, who sometimes
gather upon our frontiers. But even in the interior the
state of your improvements are such as to show that there
is something wrong. That you do not consider yourselves
at home. You told the Commissioners at the Indian Springs
that your people had quit hunting & killed down to
the industrious use of the axe, hoe, plough & loom.

17.
The game is gone, but still we find you ranging in
parties in all directions. Some to Florida, some to the Chee-
rokee & Choctaw nations, and some have gone even beyond
the Mississippi. Brothers, We plainly see, and we
know it to be true from the talks of the President, the
Secretary of War, the Governor of Georgia, the Georgia
delegation in Congress & the Legislature of Georgia for
years past, that one of two things must be done. You
must come under the laws of the Whites, or you must
remove. Brothers these are not hard propositions. If
you intend to be industrious & go to work in earnest,
our laws will not be burdensome. But the difference
would be so quick & so great that at first it might
make you restless & uneasy. But let you go when you
will, a change in your condition will be the study of
Christians & the work of the government. Brothers
we now tell you what we in the name of your
Father the President, want you to do. We want the
country you now occupy. It is within the limits of
Georgia & Alabama. These States insist upon having
their lines cleared. The President will do this by
giving you a better country, and will aid you
in removing, protect you when you may go against
whites & all others, & give you a solemn guarantee
in the title & occupancy of the new country which

you may select - We now leave you to pause, to
examine & decide - This talk comes to you full of
friendship, yet it is of serious & important import.

By deciding for yourself it may prevent others from
deciding for you - We want an answer as soon as
it may be convenient to give it. The Congress of the
United States, and the Legislature of Georgia are both
in session & they will want to know what has been
done - We again assure the Nation of our friendly
feeling

Duncan Campbell
James Meriwether
U.S. Comrs.

10th Decr. 1824

The following requisition was this day made on the
contractor -

Major John M. Brodnax Jr.

for, furnish forth with twenty

thousand Rations which we perceive will be requisite

Duncan Campbell
James Meriwether
U.S. Comrs.

11th Decr. 1824

The following reply was this day received from the Chiefs
in answer to the address delivered them on the 9th Inst.

The catch ea 11th Decr 1824 18.

Friends Brothers.

You have given us a very long talk
which we will now answer the most prominent parts of.

You tell us of things which we have never heard be-
fore - You tell us that the Muscogees are not the ori-
ginal proprietors of this Soil, that they came from the
West & obtained it by conquest, this we do not know.
From all the traditions which has been handed down
to us from our forefathers we have been impressed with
the belief that we are the original & sole proprietors of
the Soil - Brothers - The first white people that ever
landed here found us here - The first red people that
were known to visit the whites, were from the Coweta
Town. We are therefore under the conviction that our
people are the original proprietors of the Soil, as an
inheritance left to us by our forefathers. As proof of
this every Sale of lands which has been made to the
whites, has been made by the Muscogees - But
admit that we now hold our lands by right of oc-
cupancy only, admit the claim of Georgia to have
been a good one to that part of our country ceded
to the U. States by the treaty of cession of 1802 - a
stipulation in that agreement declares, that the U.
States will extinguish for Georgia, the Indian

title to the lands within the ceded limits, so soon
only as it can be done on peaceable & reasonable terms.
This certainly admits the claim of the Muscogees to the
right of an occupancy, until they are willing to dis-
pose of that occupancy. It is true that in the war
between G. Britain and her Colonies, that many of our
people were deluded by the British & persuaded to take
the side against the Colonies; but after the conclusion
of that war which terminated in favour of the Colonies
a New, free & independent government was formed and
acknowledged by all or many of the European powers.

After the establishment of the U. States government they
made treaties with the different tribes, and the first
Treaty entered into ^{between} the Muscogee nation & the United
States, at New York in August 1790, the 5th Article of which
here follows, viz. "the United States solemnly guarantees
to the Creek Nation all their lands within the limits of
the United States to the Westward & Southward of the
boundary line described by the preceding articles" -
expressly guarantees to this nation all the lands within
certain limits & not ceded by that treaty, a part of
which lands, are the lands which Georgia now claims.

The 2^d article of the treaty of Fort Jackson done in August
1814 speaks this language "the United States will guar-
antee to the Creek nation the integrity of all their

territory Eastwardly & Northwardly of the said line to be ¹⁹
run & described as mentioned in the first article" - at the
Treaty of the Indian Spring in January 1821, in reply to a
request made by the Chiefs of the Nation to the Commissioners
for a guarantee to the remainder of their lands the Com-
missioners said verbally "that we already had a suf-
ficient guaranty in two former treaties", alluding un-
doubtedly, to the Treaty of New York in 1790, and Fort
Jackson 1814 - Taking into view words of the Treaty of
Cession with Georgia & the several guarantees in treaty
negotiations between this Nation & the United States,
as well as the letter of the Hon^{ble} George Graham acting
Secretary of War to the Creek Deputation dated 17th of
March 1817 an extract of which here follows viz. "the
land which was guaranteed to you by the treaty
signed by Genl. Jackson & your Chiefs & head Men
on the 9th of August 1814, is your land, and your Father
the President, who holds you & your Nation fast by the
hand will take care that no part of it is ever taken
from you excepting by the free consent of the Chiefs
and head Men given in Council and for a valuable
consideration" - It seems to have been distinctly under-
stood by the Contracting parties, and acknowledged
by the Government of the U. States, that no coercive
measures were to be apprehended by us, nor can

We believe that our Father the President will act otherwise than in good faith in the strict & faithful performance of treaty stipulations - Brothers - We have already parted with various tracts of our land, until we find our limits quite circumscribed, we have barely a sufficiency left us. The proposal to remove beyond the Mississippi we cannot for a moment listen to.

Brothers - We have among us aged & infirm Men and Women, and Helpless Children who cannot bear the fatigue of even a single days journey - Shall we, can we leave them behind us? Shall we desert in their old age the parents that fostered us? the answer is in your own Hearts, No! - Again we feel an affection for the land in which we were born, we wish our bones to rest by the side of our Fathers - Considering then our now circumscribed limits, the attachments we have to our native soil, and the assurances that which we have that our homes will never be forced from us, so long as the government of the U States shall exist, we must positively decline the proposal of a removal beyond the Mississippi, or the sale of any more of our territory - Brothers, we feel gratified by the friendly disposition manifested towards us by you and as we met friendly so we hope to part -

Your friends & Brothers
(Signed as before)

15th Dec. 1824

20.

In a conversation with Col. Crowell, the Agent the Commissioners were informed that the two publications dated at Tuskebatchee & Pole Cat Springs signed by a number of the upper town Chiefs, were written by the Sub-Agent Capt. Walker, that the first was brought to this place in June last, no signatures were obtained, but the Agent understood it to be consented to generally - It was then in the hand writing of Capt. Walker - the last meeting where the Pole Cat proceedings occurred was at Walkers house - No communication was made to the government of either of these proceedings -

The following communication was received from His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

Executive Department, Milledgeville 9th Dec. 1824

Gentlemen,

The Legislature will probably adjourn about the 18th Inst. and as much anxiety is manifested to know whether you have any prospects of concluding a Treaty, I have sent an express that this letter may be safely delivered into your own hands - If there are no prospects of bringing your Mission to a favourable termination, be so good as to apprise me of the obstacles you have had to encounter - if you found yourselves anticipated & forestalled by the Indian Council held in the Spring, of which

we received the first notice recently through an Alabama
print - Inform me if you please by what authority that
Council was held? Whether with the knowledge, countenance
or encouragement of the Agent? Was the Agent present at
that Council & what part did he take - Who drew up
their state paper - Were the proceedings of that Council
made known by the Agent to his Government, without
delay, and was it with a knowledge of these proceedings
that you were appointed? Were any allusions made to
them in your instructions - You will pardon the
trouble I give you - There is no absolute right on my part
to propound these questions - no obligation on yours to an-
swer them - Nevertheless you are citizens of Georgia & if
your negotiations fail you will see how necessary it
will be for me to receive true & correct answers to these
questions from such authority as will enable me to use
them in vindication of our rights to the best advantage

You will not infer from any of them that hasty
inferences have been indulged to the prejudice of the
Government of the U.S. - Hope is still entertained that
all will be right & in no way will any thing be done
to inculpate the Government of the U.S. but strict
matter of fact - With great consideration & respect
G. M. Thrupp.

To which the following reply was returned

Princeton (near Broken arrow) Dec. 14th 1824

21.

Your express arrived here on Sunday & found us
absent on a small excursion up the river on business most
importantly connected with our mission. We did not re-
turn till yesterday, & then in excessive rain, which has
greatly retarded our operations - We are not without
our difficulties in determining what shall be our answer
to the several enquiries which you have propounded. There
do not arise however from any reluctance to make to you
a full disclosure of our proceedings, & the obstacles which we
have had to encounter, but from an apprehension that by
such communication, we might for the present, weaken the
means of which we hope successfully to avail ourselves.

As agents of the general government & as citizens of Georgia,
we cannot regard your efforts upon this subject, in other
than the most favourable light, and at a time more sea-
sonable, in case of our failure, we shall be prepared most
heartily to cooperate in your views, & upon the very
points of your enquiries. - We commenced our
negotiations in writing, as far as it has progressed
in this way, we send you a copy - This method has
been abandoned as too formal & liable to too many
interruptions. Our discussions will be conducted orally
for the future, & in this way we shall enjoy advantages

which will probably lead to success. The proceedings which you have seen published as occurring at Tuskegetee and Pole Cat Springs, were evidently intended to forestall us. They have in a great measure had the effect by spreading alarm throughout the nation, by the miserable feigns of threats which they contain. For some time past the Cherokees have exerted a steady & officious interference in the affairs of this tribe. That this has derived additional impulse, and that we are now encountering a daily interference, most active & insidious, we have no doubt.

We decline a specification, in the hope that we may succeed without it, & thereby avoid the irritating consequences. — Deeply sensible that a persevering zeal is indispensable in the furtherance of the policy of the government, & in vindicating the rights of Georgia, we will communicate again, by express, to reach you in the forenoon of Saturday, if such steps should appear to us to promise any advantage.

With sentiments of great consideration & respect we are yr. Obedt. Servts.

His Excellency
Geo. M. Lewis
Milledgeville

Duncan G. Campbell
James Meriwether

On the day of the 11th, the commissioners attended the council of the nation, & were engaged in the earnest discussion of the subject of the treaty. — Eight or ten chiefs delivered their opinions at considerable length and some with great earnestness & vehemence. After they had closed, the commissioners were invited in, and having previously arranged with the Council to conduct the negotiation verbally, delivered to them a talk, which insisted in strong terms, upon the acquisition of the whole country by exchange, or of a part by exchange or purchase. — The wishes of the general government were urged. Efforts were used to convince the Council that such arrangement was indispensable, whether considered in relation to the U. States, or themselves. That for the safety, & better means of defence of the U. States, & to enable her to comply with the compact with Georgia, it was necessary that the States should by together in a compact form. — That for the protection and improvement of the nation, it was necessary they should go out of the limits of the States. They were warned against the talks of any body, except the general government, that they had been misled by the Cherokees (and others whose duty it was to have instructed them better.

Many other topics were also urged & documents read showing the rights of the U. States & Georgia and the opinions & wishes of the general government.

at the close of the commissioners remarks on the

above subject, they proposed that the balance of the negotia-
tion should be conducted by a number of chiefs, to be
selected by the council, & that the Messrs who were standing
round & occasioning great expense in rations, should be dis-
charged. They also proposed that the place of negotiation
should be changed to some room that which should be
more comfortable & convenient, & that the commissioners
would pay the expense of such room. To the whole of
these last propositions, a flat denial was received. It was
answered that they would discharge none of their people -
that they would meet no where but in the square, & that
proceedings should be in the presence of all who were
attending. Two chiefs then gave their answer to the main
subject of the Commissioners talk. These were short, but
pointed, consisting of but little more than the "emphatic
NO!" - The council were then informed that the Com-
missioners could not take such answer as conclusive -
that they should continue the negotiation as long as they
thought proper & would expect to meet the council
again on tomorrow.

The following letter was addressed to the Agent.

Sir,

Having been instructed by the War Department
to call on you for any information or assistance which
we might need, pending the present treaty, we have

to request that you cause to be produced to us, certain
documents, transmitted by the Cherokee nation, or some in-
dividual thereof to this nation - also a letter purporting to
have been written by one Charles Casheda, of Tennessee, to
the Big Warrior - We deem an inspection of the above
documents, material to us in furthering the just views & policy
of the general government - If they are in the custody
power or control of yourself or sub-agent, we shall be
thankful if you will cause them furnished as soon as
practicable - We are Sir yr obt. Servt.

Duncan G. Campbell

Col. J. Crowell, Agent &c.

James Meriwether

To which the following reply was received

Gentlemen,

In reply to your note of this date in re-
lation to certain documents said to have been trans-
mitted to the nation by the Cherokees, I have to remark
that no such documents, or documents of any description
from the Cherokees, are in my possession; but on application
to the sub-agent, he has delivered to me the enclosed pa-
pers, & states that they are all that are in his possession - He
states that the letter of Casheda of Tennessee to the Big
Warrior, he believes to be in the possession of the Warrior.

Mr. Peck, who acted as Secretary to the Creek Council
informs me that he has in his possession the correspondence

between the Cherokee & the U. States Commissioners at the time
but that he does not feel himself authorized to give them
up without the consent of the Chiefs from whom he received
them -

I have the honor to be, Sir, your
obedient servant
Jno. Crowell, agent for S. A.
Meriwether, U. S. Com^r

Note

The Papers furnished were a letter from Cherokee delegation
to the President, letter from D. Humphreys to Secy of War,
dated 28th Nov. 1820. Report of Secy of War to the Pres^t.

Secy of War to Cherokee delegation

The Delegation to Secy of War. Proceedings

Message to Congress - The above papers
were in manuscript & are in the handwriting
of John Ross

16th Dec. 1824

The Commissioners met the council again on this day
and gave them a talk - Reference was had to the Treaties
of Augusta, Galphinton & Shoulderbone for the purpose of
showing that even before the Revolution the lands which the
Nation occupied, were not held by title, but reserved to them
simply for hunting grounds - Subsequent treaties were also
referred to & many arguments urged in favour of an

entire or partial ^{cession} of lands. A distinct proposition
was then submitted, that the U. States would give lands
in exchange for the entire possessions of the Creek Nation
acre for acre, and to indemnify the Nation for their im-
provements & the expenses of removal, would pay the sum of
Five Hundred Thousand Dollars - Or would make an exchange
for the lands within the limits of Georgia, giving as odds,
the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. To these
arguments & propositions the little Prince replied, that he
had directed his warriors several times to tell the Commis-
sioners that he had no land for sale, but that we would
not believe them, therefore he would answer himself.
He said he should listen to no old treaties - That at
New York the Nation gave up land, & that Genl. Washington
gave them the balance & told them it was theirs, & that they
never intended to spare another foot - The Commis-
sioners then laid before them sundry documents con-
taining evidence of a claim in favour of Blackburn
& Houston of Tennessee, against the Nation, forwarded
by the War Department, and then retired.

Dec 18th

The Commissioners met the Council, and asked whether they persisted in the determination which they had expressed of ceding lands as a term. The Big Warrior deputy answered that he would not take a house full of money for his interest in the land, and that we might take this for a final answer.

As regards to the claim from Tennessee the Council insisted on delay - stating that papers were in the hands of the Big Warrior which were material - They said further that the arrest of the claimants, and the capture of their goods were under the order of the Agent, Col. Hawkins, & that this order could not then be produced & that they could not consider the claim any further at this time.

The Commissioners then took their leave of the Council & returned.

On the evening of this day the Commissioners consulted as to the course best to be pursued. Believing that they had been defeated by Combination and persecution, they resolved to pursue the subject by every means of which they could avail themselves. It appeared that the most active, industrious and insidious means had been resorted to for months, for the purpose of inspiring confidence, determination, prejudice and obstinacy in one part of the Nation (Upper Towns) and of

spreading fear and alarm in the other, by threats and menaces - These were frequently repeated in the course of the negotiation - The Commissioners found themselves overreached in the detection of the plan. The Combination had every opportunity of granting its desire, if the Commissioners had but given facilities of construction. Mr. Folsom answered that a treaty could be obtained from the Chiefs within the limits of Georgia, & to the extent of the Georgia claim. The basis of such treaty would have been, a cession of territory, and would have affected the removal of one half of the Nation, 10,000. The Commissioners, entertaining some doubts of the validity of treaty signed by a divided Council, and fearing to expose such part of the Chiefs to the resentment of the Combination, resolved upon a temporary adjournment, for the purpose of obtaining the further instructions of the Government.

The following communication was then addressed to the Secretary of War. But the Commissioners considering that the business of negotiations requires to be prosecuted and that the least delay would endanger success - And considering further, that the subject admits of little explanation and greater detail by a personal interview with the Executive of the Union, determined that a member of the board should, with the least possible delay, proceed to Washington City, and that proceedings should not until his return. D. G. Humphreys being selected to make the visit to Washington, the

The board adjourned and resolved to set out for Georgia the next day.

01

City of Washington 8th Jan'y. 1825.

Duncan G. Campbell,

Comr. &c. &c.

Reports ~~relative to~~ the
meeting of the Commissioners
with the Creek Indians, for
the purpose of obtaining further
copies of lands for them -
accompanied by a journal of
their proceedings - Their efforts
upon have not been attended
with success -

No enclosure

Mar 24 - 1911

City of Washington

8th January 1825.

Sir -

The Commissioners appointed by the General Government to hold a treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians for the acquisition of territory, met at the Broken Arrow, an Indian town on the Chatahochee, on the 29th Nov. last. The negotiations were commenced on the 1st Dec. with the chiefs of the Nation, in number about two hundred. There were in attendance however, from six to ten thousand of the inhabitants of the Country. Our proceedings were unusually protracted, on account of an exposed situation, at an inclement season, and the obstacles which we had to encounter. Having continued in session from the 1st to the 18th of Dec., we resolved upon a temporary adjournment, that we might be enabled to communicate with the Government upon points materially affecting our future operations. For this purpose, I have visited this place, & now do myself the honor of submitting to the Department, as well the proceedings which have already accrued, as also the prospective arrangements which we hope to effect.

From the discussions which have been had, great is number and variety upon the subject of our relations with

the Indian tribes within the limits of States, we are very certain that we do not err in concluding, that it is the wish, as well as the policy of the Government, that the land claim of such tribes should be extinguished and their removal effected. To produce such a result, the Commissioners have exerted every means which it was in their power to controul. Had the authorities and people of the Nation been left to the free and unrestrained exercise of their own inclinations and judgment, we believe that our success would have been commensurate with our wishes and propositions. From the outset, it was impossible not to perceive a very striking difference between the sentiments and deportment of the chiefs of the Upper & Lower Creeks. This local distinction applies itself to the settlers upon the Tallapoosa, and those upon the Chatahoochee. The former are principally under the controul of the Big Warrior, and the latter of General McIntosh. The former were stubborn and unyielding, while the ^{latter} considered our propositions as reasonable, and were disposed to its acceptance. A treaty could have been obtained, signed by a large majority of the chiefs within the Georgia limits, ceding the territory which they occupy, and we doubt not, but that there would have been a striking unanimity on the part of the population, but for the threats and intimidating language which had been industriously circulated. These are contained in the written proceedings of two meetings held by a portion of the chiefs at Tuckabatchee in May & at Pole Cat Springs in November last. The first of these meetings seems to have

been produced in some measure by a communication made by
John Ross, a Cherokee Chief, to the Big Warrior immediately
after his return from this place, in the spring of the last
year. This communication was accompanied by manuscript copies
of the whole proceedings which occurred; shortly, previous, with that
tribe. With the special tenor of Ross's letter, we could not inform
ourselves, but understood that it proposed a covert faction
between the two tribes - that it earnestly advised a resistance of the
policy of the Government, and that its further aim was to deprive
Mr. Intosh, and to destroy his standing and influence. The course
prescribed, seems to have been scrupulously pursued, for at the meeting
at the Tucabatchee, the resolution was, to "follow the pattern of the
Cherokees, and on no account, whatever, to consent to sell an foot
of land, neither by exchange or otherwise." This meeting was attended
exclusively by chiefs within the Alabama limits, with the exception
of the Abasco Chief of Georgia. The proceedings of this meeting were
in the presence of, and reduced to writing by Capt. Walker, the Sub-
Agent, and carried, shortly after, in June, to the Broken Arrow
by the Big Warrior and submitted for sanction. No objection was made
except by Mr. Intosh, neither do we understand that any direct sanc-
tion was obtained. The time which transpired between the period
of this meeting and the subsequent meeting at the Pole Cat Springs
in Nov., seems to have been industriously employed in conforming
the decisions of the Upper Town Chiefs, and in exciting and
crushing the fears and alarms of Mr. Intosh & his adherents.
The second meeting at Pole Cat Springs was at the house of the Sub-

Agent, and on the previous occasion, he was the writer of the State pa-
per, and immediately afterwards caused both to be published in the
News Papers of Alabama. A paper containing these publications, accom-
panies this statement. Of the existence of these proceedings, by which the
question was prejudged, and the Commission foretold, we had no
knowledge until we obtained it, casually on our way to the
Treaty. Under these disadvantages the negotiation was commenced, and the
Journal of our proceedings, herewith furnished, will seem to show, to some
extent, the manner in which it was pursued. The Commissioners were
dependent solely upon their own exertions. They derived no aid from the
Principal Agent, and encountered the profane opposition of his
Assistant. I may not, Sir, have a proper apprehension of the duties
and obligations of the Agents Department, but according to my
convictions, a furtherance of the views and policy of the Government,
should form its paramount consideration. The Agent however entertains
a different sentiment, and professes to pursue the cause of strict
neutrality. As against the Agent, we make ^{no} charge of interference. But
that Captain Walker has prostituted the duties of his office, and
wantonly intermeddled we have no hesitation in avowing. If this people
are capable, they are not inclined to draw the distinction, and therefore
give to the conduct of Capt. Walker of the sanction of the
Agents Department.

I have thus Sir, enumerated some of the causes, which
operated, what our adversaries are pleased to regard, as entire defeat.
We are far however from considering that we have failed in laying
the ground work of the most pleasing & satisfactory success.

The letter which I had the honor to address to the Department from Augusta in Nov: 1820 in which allusion is made to the sentiments of Genl. McIntosh, has been used as an instrument in the hands of his enemies for the purpose of lessening his influence of bringing him into contempt amongst his own people. Satisfied as I am that nothing which I then said, or which I shall now say ought, rightfully, to have such tendency, I shall proceed to detail some further proceedings ^{with} which that individual is particularly connected. So long as the negotiation was conducted with the Council generally no answer was received, other than a prompt rejection of every proposition which was submitted. We were aware that individuals sitting in Council acquiesced in such refusal who were heartily disposed to a refusal, but were held in restraint by the intimidating language of the adverse party. We made requests to a number of chiefs of this description, and received from them, a full disclosure of their feelings, wishes & difficulties. A treaty could have been obtained, signed by a full representation of chiefs from all the towns within the limits of Georgia. The population contained within these limits is represented by the Agent to be about ten thousand, and also to be the own half of the whole nation. Such treaty would have extinguished the Indian claim to all lands within the limits of Georgia, & would have effected the removal of that number of Indians beyond the Mississippi. To the conclusion of such a treaty, at the time & under the circumstances, two difficulties presented themselves. We

had commenced our negotiation with the entire nation represented by
a national Council. After doing this, we were not fully satisfied
that a treaty obtained from a divided Council, sitting at a different
place, would have met the sanction of the Government. Its
rejection would have reduced its signers to the grade of common
Indians & perhaps have exposed their persons to the severest vengeance
of the opposing party. It was therefore thought most expedient to
come to a temporary adjustment and consult the Government in relation
to the exigency. The authority of the Executive is asked, to convene
the chiefs within the limits of Georgia - to negotiate with them
exclusively if we think proper, or inclusion of a deputation of
chiefs from the upper towns, if such deputation should
present themselves and evince a disposition to negotiate to further
extent. The success of any future operation depends solely upon the
decision to be made upon this proposition. The grant of such
authority, with positive certainty will result as I have stated.
If it be considered as inconsistent or impolitic, then any further
prospect of acquiring lands of the Creeks by the process of negotiation
may be considered as closed. Much conversation was had with
General McIntosh concerning the details and consequences of such
an arrangement. He is the only Indian with whom I have ever
conversed who seemed to comprehend rightly the connection between
the Indian tribes and the Government of the United States. If others
have the like legal view of their Condition, they have never had
the candor or magnanimity to express it. He seems to appreciate very

judging the manner in which the tribe has been chosen, & the
very humane and advantageous policy suggested by the President
and the Department of Concentrating all the tribes in Compact
settlements beyond the Mississippi. In effecting this design he will
have it in his power to be eminently useful. Himself this fall
-ers, ten thousand in number would, would form the largest
tribe in the West, and by example and invitation would induce
others to join them. It is dangerously believed that even at this point
if such an arrangement were about to occur, that the Nations would
not permit itself to be divided, but that the whole would
come in & that the removal would be general & entire. But
if this desirable end could not be produced at once, the emigra-
-tion ^{party} would very speedily drain from our limits those who might
remain. For Consecration like this, I view it as matter of great
moment to maintain McIntosh in his authority and influence, and
in his estimation of himself. I beg to be pardoned for suggesting that
I consider this much his due from the important military services
which he has rendered the United States. He stands very differently
in point of merit from his principal opposer, the Big M arrow,
and the like difference would be found in a comparison of the
followers of the one, with those of the other. He has been to the
West himself and has the judgment to discover and
the candour to acknowledge the superior advantages of a
location in that quarter. It would have preferred the territory
selected by the Choctaws, but has no objection to a settlement

still farther West. The emigrating party are desirous that as little time should be lost as possible. They will send out an exploring Committee & wish to avail themselves of the Spring & summer of this year for that purpose. They are desirous also that the period of their removal should not be beyond the next fall. Such promptness and expedition cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the Government - It will be particularly so to the States which are interested. It is proposed by the emigrants themselves to relieve the government from the entire expense and detail of transportation. A particular sum, not unreasonable or excessive in amount will be stipulated to be given, which they will receive and disburse themselves, considering it as a full indemnity for the improvements which they abandon, the expenses which they may incur, either in transportation, or the purchase of necessaries to sustain them in their new settlement.

Upon the subject of the government of the tribes we could ^{not} acquire information of a definite and satisfactory character. Their Council is composed of a great number of chiefs of various grades of authority. The Big Warrior is head chief of the Upper Towns and McIntosh of the Lower. He is also Speaker of the Nation. The Little Prince is highest in authority, being head chief of the Nation & they have uniformly the friend and adherent of McIntosh. In the present negotiation he considered himself bound by the sanction which he had given to the proceedings at Tuckatohw & Pole Cat Springs. His attendance at those meetings we consider to have been insidiously procured.

The attendance of the head Chief of the Coactaw Town was procured in like manner at the last meeting at Pole Cat Springs. The name of this Chief as signed to the proceedings is Tamma, Tustunnugga. I received the statement from himself that he had been talked in and imposed upon, and that he should not hold himself bound by the supposed pledge. This Coactaw Town is the most extensive & numerous in the Nation & claims to be the original town of the whole tribe and that all others are its branches. In proof of this priority of standing, they leave to refer you to an Journal which contains a communication from the Council of the 11th Dec. in which they say that "the first Red People that ever visited the whites were from the Coactaw town." The like proof was contained in an observation of the Little Prince during the negotiation. In argument, an old treaty was referred to, which had been concluded between the Creek and the State of Georgia. Its authenticity was denied, on the ground that "no Coactaw Chief had signed it." Coactaw is on both sides of the Chatahoochee, contains M. Intosh, the Little Prince, Tamma Tustunnugga & extends from Broken Arrow to the Cherokee boundary. It is worthy of remark that the treaty of 1821 concluded at the Indian Springs is signed by but two chiefs on the Alabama side of the Nation. The fact is that McIntosh maintains the right of the Coactaw Town alone, to dispose of the whole Country. It would seem that the Upper Towns conceded this authority and deeded its exercise, for the utmost consternation was discernable whenever it was known that

Commissioner and the Carstow Chiefs had had an interview.

They Sir, have I hastily detailed to you the obstacles which we had to encounter, - the foundations which we laid, - the prospective advantages which are held out to us - the manner of their attainment, and a very imperfect history of the relations now in the Creek Country. I shall be gratified if the latter shall be found to contain the information required. If it does not, its defects may probably be supplied by reference to myself, and hope that such reference may be made, without reserve, or after or sundry -

I would add, very respectfully, that an early decision is desirable. It is in contemplation to return to the Creek Country, reassemble the Chiefs by the 5th of February and transmit the treaty, in time for the adjudication of the present Senate.

With great consideration and esteem,

I have the honor to be

Sir, your obt. Serv^t

Duncan G Campbell

The Honorable

J. C. Calhoun

Secy of War &c

Washington City

Copy of Duncan G. Campbell's
Report relative to the Meeting
of the Commissioners with
the Creek Indians for
the purpose of obtaining
further Cessions of lands
from them &c. &c.
Dated 8th Jan^y 1825. -

City of Washington
8th Jan^y. 1825.

Sir,
The Commissioners appointed by the General Government to hold a treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians for the acquisition of territory, met at the Broken Arrow, an Indian town on the Chatahoochee, on the 29th Nov^r. last. The negotiation was commenced on the 1st. December with the Chiefs of the Nation, in number about two hundred. There were in attendance however, from six to ten thousand of the inhabitants of the Country. Our proceedings were necessarily protracted, on account of our exposed situation, at an inclement season, and the obstacles which we had to encounter. Having continued in session from the 1st. to the 18th. of December, we resolved upon a temporary adjournment, that we might be enabled to communicate with the Government upon points materially affecting our future operations. For this purpose, I have visited this place, and now do myself the honor of submitting to the Department, as well the proceedings which have already occurred, as the prospective arrangements which we hope to effect.

From the discussions which have been had, great in number and variety upon the subject of our relations with the Indian Tribes within the limits of States, we are very certain that we do not err in concluding, that it is the wish

wish, as well as the policy of the Government, that the land claim of such tribes should be extinguished and this removal effected. To produce such desired end, the Commissioners have exerted every means which it was in their power to control. Had the authorities and people of the Nation been left to the free and unrestrained exercise of their own inclinations and judgment, we believe that our success would have been commensurate with our wishes and propositions. From the outset, it was impossible not to perceive a very striking difference between the sentiments and deportment of the Chiefs of the Upper and Lower Towns. This local distinction applies itself to the Settlers upon the Tallapoosa, and those upon the Chatahoochee. The former are principally under the control of the Big Warrior, and the latter of General McIntosh. The former were stubborn and unyielding, while the latter considered our proposition as reasonable, and were disposed to its acceptance. A treaty could have been obtained, signed by a large majority of the Chiefs within the Georgia limits, ceding the territory which they occupy, and we doubt not, but that there would have been a striking unanimity on the part of the population, but for the threats and intimidating language which had been industriously circulated. These are contained in the written proceedings of two meetings held by a

a portion of the Chiefs at Tuckabatchee in May and at Pole Cat Springs in November last. The first of these meetings seems to have been produced in some measure by a communication made by John Ross, a Cherokee Chief, to the Big Warrior immediately after his return from this place, in the Spring of the last year. His communication was accompanied by manuscript copies of the whole proceedings which occurred, shortly previous, with that tribe. With the precise tenor of Ross's letter, we could not inform ourselves, but understood that it proposed a concert of action between the two tribes - that it earnestly advised a resistance of the policy of the Government, and that its further aim was to depreciate McIntosh, and to destroy his standing and influence. The course prescribed, seems to have been scrupulously pursued, for at the meeting at Tuckabatchee, the Resolution was, to "follow the pattern of the Cherokees, and on no account whatever, to consent to sell one foot of land, neither by exchange or otherwise". This meeting was attended exclusively by Chiefs within the Alabama limits. The proceedings of this meeting were in the presence of, and reduced to writing by Captain Walker, the sub-agent, and carried, shortly after, in June, to the Broken Arrow by the Big Warrior and submitted for sanction. No objection was made except by McIntosh, neither do we understand that

that any direct sanction was obtained. The time which transpired between the period of this meeting and the subsequent meeting at the Pole Cat Springs in Nov^r, seems to have been industriously employed in confirming the decision of the Upper Town Chiefs, and in exciting and cherishing the fears and alarms of M. Intosh, and his adherents. The second meeting at Pole Cat Springs was at the house of the Sub-agent, and as on the previous occasion, he was the writer of the State paper, and immediately afterwards caused both to be published in the News Papers of Alabama. A paper containing these publications accompanies this statement of the existence of these proceedings, by which the question was prejudged, and the Commissioner forestalled, we had no knowledge until we obtained it casually on our way to the treaty. Under these disadvantages the negotiation was commenced, and the Journal of our proceedings, herewith furnished, will serve to shew, to some extent, the manner in which it was pursued. The Commissioners were dependent solely upon their own exertions. They derived no aid from the principal Agent, and encountered the perfidious opposition of his assistant. I may not say, have a proper apprehension of the duties and obligations of the Agents department; but according to my convictions, a furtherance of the views and policy of the Government, should

should form its paramount consideration. The agent however entertains a different sentiment, and professes to pursue the course of strict neutrality. As against the agent, we make no charge of interference. But that Capt Walker has prostituted the duties of his office, and wantonly intermeddled we have no hesitation in alleging. If these people are capable, they are not inclined to draw the distinction, and therefore give to the conduct of Captain Walker the sanction of the agents department.

I have thus sir, enumerated some of the causes, which operated, what our adversaries are pleased to regard, an entire defeat. We are far however, from considering that we have failed in laying the ground work of the most pleasing and satisfactory success.

The letter which I had the honor to address to the Department from Augusta in Novr. 1823, in which allusion is made to the sentiments of Genl. McIntosh, has been used as an instrument in the hands of his enemies for the purpose of lessening his influence and of bringing him into contempt amongst his own people. Satisfied as I am that nothing which I then said, or which I shall now say, ought rightfully, to have such tendency, I shall proceed to detail some further proceedings with which that individual is particularly connected.

So long as the negotiation was conducted with the Council generally no answer was received, other than a prompt rejection of every proposition which was submitted. We were aware that individuals sitting in Council acquiesced in such refusal who were heartily disposed to a cession, but were held in restraint by the intimidating language of the adverse party. We made access to a number of Chiefs of this description, and received from them, a full disclosure of their feelings, wishes and difficulties. A treaty could have been obtained, signed by a full representation of Chiefs from all the towns within the limits of Georgia. The population contained within these limits is represented by the agent to be about ten thousand, and also to be the one-half of the whole Nation. Such treaty would have extinguished the Indian claim to all lands within the limits of Georgia, and would have effected the removal of that number of Indians beyond the Mississippi - To the conclusion of such a treaty, at the time and under the circumstances, two difficulties presented themselves. We had commenced our negotiation with the entire Nation represented by a National Council. After doing this, we were not fully satisfied that a treaty obt.

obtained from a divided Council, sitting at a different place, would have met the sanction of the Government. Its rejection would have reduced its signers to the grade of common Indians and perhaps have exposed their persons to the severest vengeance of the opposing party. It was therefore thought most expedient to come to a temporary adjournment and consult the Government in relation to the exigency. The authority of the Executive is asked, to convene the Chiefs within the limits of Georgia, to negotiate with them exclusively if we think proper, or inclusion of a deputation of Chiefs from the upper towns, if such deputation should present themselves and evince a disposition to negotiate to further extent. The success of any future operation depends solely upon the decision to be made upon this proposition. The grant of such authority, with positive certainty will result as I have stated. If it be considered as inconsistent or impolitic, then any further prospect of acquiring lands of the Creeks, by the process of negotiation may be considered as closed. Much conversation was had with General M. McIntosh concerning the details and consequences of such an arrangement. He is the only Indian with whom I have ever
con-

conversed who seemed to comprehend rightly the connection between the Indian tribes and the Government of the United States. If others have the like legal view of their condition, they have never had the candour or magnanimity to express it. We seem to appreciate very feelingly the manner in which the tribe has been cherished, and the very humane and advantageous policy suggested by the President and the Department of concentrating all the tribes, in compact settlements beyond the Mississippi. In effecting this design he will have it in his power to be eminently useful. Himself and his followers, ten thousand in number would, form the largest tribe in the West, and by example and invitation would induce others to join them. It is sanguinely believed that even at the outset, if such arrangement were about to occur, that the Nation would not permit itself to be divided, but that the whole would come in and that the removal would be general and entire. But if this desirable end could not be produced at once, the emigrating party would very speedily drain from our limits those who might remain. For considerations like these, I view it as matter of great moment to maintain McIntosh in
his

his authority and influence, and in his estimation of himself. I beg to be pardoned for suggesting that I consider this much his due from the important military services which he has rendered the United States. He stands very differently in point of merit from his principal opposer, the Big Warrior, and the like difference would be found in a comparison of the followers of the one, with those of the other. He has been to the West himself and has the judgment to discover and the candour to acknowledge the superior advantages of a location in that quarter. He would have preferred the territory selected by the Choctaws, but has no objection to a settlement still farther west. The emigrating party are desirous that as little time should be lost as possible. They will send out an exploring Committee and wish to avail themselves of the Spring and Summer of this year for that purpose. They are desirous also that the period of their removal should not be beyond the next fall. Such promptness and expedition cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the Government. It will be particularly so to the States which are interested. It is propo-

proposed by the emigrants themselves to relieve the government from the entire expense and detail of transportation. A particular sum, not unreasonable or excessive in amount will be stipulated to be given, which they will receive and disburse themselves, considering it as a full indemnity for the improvements which they abandon, the expenses which they may incur, either in transportation, or the purchase of necessaries to sustain them in their new settlement.

Upon the subject of the government of the Creeks we could not acquire information of a definite and satisfactory character. Their Council is composed of a great number of Chiefs of various grades of authority. The Big Warrior is head Chief of the Upper Town, and M. McIntosh of the Lower. He is also Speaker of the Nation. The Little Prince is highest in authority, being head Chief of the Nation and has been uniformly the friend and adherent of M. McIntosh. In the present negotiation he considered himself bound by the sanction which he had given to the proceedings at Tuckabatchee and Pole Cat Springs. His attendance at those meet-

meetings we consider to have been insidiously procured. The attendance of the head Chief of the Cowetaw Town was procured in like manner at the last meeting at Pole Cat Springs. The name of this Chief as signed to the proceedings is Tomma Justennugga. I received the statement from himself that he had been taken in and imposed upon and that he should not hold himself bound by the supposed pledge. This Cowetaw Town is the most extensive and numerous in the nation and claims to be the original town of the whole tribe and that all others are its branches. In proof of this priority of standing, I beg leave to refer you to our journal which contains a communication from the Council of the 11th December, in which they say that "the first Red People that ever visited the Whites were from the Cowetaw Town."

The like proof was contained in an observation of the Little Prince during the negotiation. In argument, an old Treaty was refer'd to, which had been concluded between the Creeks and the State of Georgia. Its authenticity was denied, on the ground that "no Cowetaw Chief had signed it." Cowetaw is on both sides of the Chatahoochee, contains M^o. Intosh, the Little Prince, Tomma Justennugga and extends from Broken Arrow to The

the Cherokee boundary. It is worthy of remark that the treaty of 1821 concluded at the Indian Springs is signed by but two Chiefs on the Alabama side of the Nation. The fact is that McIntosh maintains the right of the Cowetau Town alone, to dispose of the whole Country. It would seem that the Upper Towns conceded this authority and dreaded its exercise, for the utmost consternation was discoverable whenever it was known that the Commissioners and the Cowetau Chiefs had had an interview.

Thus Sir, have I hastily detailed to you the obstacles which we had to encounter, - the foundation which we laid, - the prospective advantages which are held out to us - the manner of their attainment, and a very imperfect history of the relative powers of the Creek Towns. I shall be gratified if the sketch shall be found to contain the information required. If it does not, its defects may probably be supplied by reference to myself, and I hope that such reference may be made, without reserve, as often as necessary. -

I would add, very respectfully,
that

that an early decision is desirable. It is in
contemplation to return to the Creek country,
reassemble the Chiefs by the 5th of February
and transmit the treaty in time for the ad-
-judication of the present Senate.

With great consideration
and esteem, I have the
honor to be, Sir,
Yr Obedt. Servt.

(Signed)

Duncan G. Campbell

The War^{re}

J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of War

Washington City.

Indian Springs

13. Feb 1825-

Duncan G. Campbell

&
James Stewart -

Transmitting a treaty
concluded with the
Cheek Indians -

enclosure

(copy)

In dear Springs

13th Feby 1825

Sir -

We have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the President and Senate of the United States a Treaty, which was concluded yesterday with the Creek Nation.

The original Treaty, our Journal, and a further communication will be forwarded by our Secretary without delay.

A few individuals of the Nation are insisting upon a grant of Reservations. It is possible that we may consent to indulge the applicants. If we do, the number will be small and provided for in a supplement which will be forwarded by next mail.

We have the honor to be

Sir
yours at. S. W.

Duncan G. Campbell

John M. W. Wether

The Honorable

J. C. Calhoun
Secy of War

Articles of a Convention entered into
and concluded at the Indian Springs, between Duncan
G. Campbell and James Meriwether Commissioners on
the part of the United States of America, duly authorized
and the Chiefs of the Creek Nation in Council assembled.

Whereas the said Commissioners on the
part of the United States have represented to the said
Creek Nation that it is the policy and earnest wish of
of the General Government that the several Indian tribes
within the limits of any of the States of the Union, should
remove to Territory to be designated on the west side
of the Mississippi river, as well for the better protection
and security of said tribes and their improvement in
civilization, as for the purpose of enabling the United
States in this instance to comply with the Compact
entered into with the State of Georgia on the twenty
fourth day of April in the year one thousand eight
hundred and two. And the said Commissioners having
laid the late Message of the President of the United
States upon this subject before a general Council of said
Creek Nation, to the end that their removal might be
effected upon terms advantageous to both parties.

And Whereas the Chiefs of the Creek towns
have assented to the reasonableness of said proposition

and expressed a willingness to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, those of *Pokaubatchee* excepted.

These presents therefore witness, that the Contracting parties have this day entered into the following Convention.

Article 1st The Creek Nation cede to the United States all the lands lying within the boundaries of the State of Georgia as defined by the Compact herein before cited now occupied by said Nation and to which said Nation have title or claim, and also all other lands which they now occupy or to which they have title or claim lying North and West of a line to ^{be} run from the first principle falls upon the Chatahochee river above Cowetan Town; to Okfuskee old Town upon the Tallapoosa, thence to the falls of Coosaw river at or near a place called the Wickory Ground.

Article 2^d It is further agreed between the Contracting parties that the United States will give in exchange for the lands hereby acquired the like quantity, acre for acre, Westward of the Mississippi on the Arkansas river, commencing at the mouth of the Canadian fork thereof and running Westward between said rivers, Arkansas and Canadian fork for quantity. But whereas said Creek

Nation have considerable improvements within the limits of the territory hereby ceded, and will moreover have to incur expenses in their removal, it is further stipulated that for the purpose of rendering a fair equivalent for the losses and inconveniences which said Nation will sustain by removal, and to enable them to obtain supplies in their new settlements, the United States agree to pay to the Nation emigrating from the lands herein ceded, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, of which amount there shall be paid to the said party of the second part, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars - and as soon as the ^{said} party of the second part shall notify the government of the United States of their readiness to commence their removal there shall be paid the further sum of One Hundred thousand dollars. And the first year after said emigrating party shall have settled in their new country, they shall receive of the amount first above named the further sum of Twenty five thousand dollars, and the second year the sum of Twenty five thousand dollars, and annually thereafter the sum of Five thousand dollars until the whole is paid.

Article 3^d And Whereas the Creek Nation are now entitled to an annuity of Thirty thousand Dollars each in consideration of Cessions of Territory heretofore made, it is further stipulated that said last mentioned annuities are to be hereafter divided in a just proportion between the party emigrating and those that may remain.

Article 4th It is further stipulated that a deputation of the said parties of the second part, may be sent out to explore the territory herein offered them in exchange and if the same be not ~~be~~ acceptable to them, then they may select any other territory west of the Mississippi, on Red, Canadian, Arkansas or Missouri rivers, the territories occupied by the Cherokees and Choctaws excepted, and if the territory so to be selected shall be in the occupancy of other Indian tribes, then the United States will extinguish the title of such occupants for the benefit of said emigrants.

Article 5th It is further stipulated at the particular request of the said parties of the second part, that the payment and disbursement of the first sum herein provided for shall be made by the present Commissioners negotiating this treaty.

Article 6th It is further stipulated that the payments appointed to be made, the first and second

years after settlement in the west, shall be either in money, merchandise or provisions, at the option of the emigrating party.

Article 7th The United States agree to provide and support a Black Smith and Wheelright for the said party of the second part, and give them instruction in agriculture as long and in such manner as the President may think proper.

Article 8th Whereas the said emigrating party cannot prepare for immediate removal, the United States stipulate for their protection against the encroachments, hostilities and impositions of the whites and of all others, but the period of removal shall not extend beyond the first day of September in the year Eighteen Hundred and twenty six.

Article 9th This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent ~~and advice~~ of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof the Commissioners aforesaid and the Chiefs and Head Men of the Creek Nation have hereunto set their hands and seals this Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and

twenty five

Duncan G. Campbell L.S.

Gen. Meriwether L.S.

Commissioners on the part of the United States

William M. Nutt L.S.

Head Chief of Cowetans

The Mark of x Etomue Tustunnugge of Cowetan L.S.

x Nolaktaw or Col. Blue " L.S.

x Cowetan Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Artus Mico or Polly de Nutt " L.S.

Chilly de Nutt " L.S.

Joseph Marshall " L.S.

x Athtan Wajo " L.S.

x Tuskedahak " L.S.

Benjamin Marshall " L.S.

x Corcus Wajo " L.S.

x Foshatchu Mico " L.S.

x Oeth lamata Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Tallepu Wajo " L.S.

x Tuskige Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Foshajo Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Eman Chucolocana " L.S.

x Abico Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Eucha Wajo " L.S.

The Mark of x Skijo Wajo " L.S.

x Thla tho Wajo " L.S.

x Tomue Kolueto " L.S.

x Yah, Le, Ka, Wajo " L.S.

x No, co, ku Emantha " L.S.

x Col. William Miller of Hleatchea " L.S.

x Abico Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Kothle poya Tustunnugge " L.S.

x Esrocoku Emantha " L.S.

x Tomuel Miller " L.S.

x Tomoe Mico " L.S.

x Charles Miller " L.S.

x Tallepu Wajo or John Can " L.S.

x Otutge Emantha " L.S.

x Athaloca Yoholu of Cusputan " L.S.

x Mallico Wajo of New Yauco " L.S.

x Cokansu Emantha " L.S.

x Ninoman Tochu " L.S.

x Kaxope Emantha of Sand Town " L.S.

x Chowacalu Mico " " L.S.

x Hoctaluste Emantha " " L.S.

x Josiah Gray - Witehete " L.S.

x William Kennard " " L.S.

x Acha Thluco Wakte " " L.S.

x Natathla Sineo - Mig Shoal Town " L.S.

The Mark of x Alexander Lasley Talledaga ————— (L)

x Espokoke Majo " " ————— (L)

x Emanetta Majo " " ————— (L)

x Kinomatohu " " ————— (L)

x Chuhah Majo " " ————— (L)

x Epe Ematta " " ————— (L)

x Antose Hopoie " " ————— (L)

x James Pipe " " ————— (L)

Executed on the day as above written
in presence of

Wm. Crowell
agent for L.A.

Wm. J. May Secy

William Meriwether

Wm. Hambley
U. States Interpreter

(D. G. Campbell -)
Cook & Secy of the
12th February 1825 -
Thammitas by Colonel
Campbell the comdr. etc.

copy 1825

Proclamation &c.
by his Excellency
M^o L'Adams

John Quincy Adams

President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America & the Creek nation of Indians, was made & concluded on the twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, at the Indian Springs, by commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of said nation on the part & in behalf of said nation, which Treaty is in the words

following, to wit: —

(here follows the articles of the Treaty)

Now therefore be it known

That I John Quincy Adams, President of

of the United States of America having
seen and considered the said Treaty together
with the separate Articles, do in pursuance
of the advice & consent of the Senate
as expressed by their resolution of the
said instant accept, ratify, & confirm
the same, every clause & article

thereof - In testimony whereof, I
have caused the seal of the United
States to be hereunto affixed, having

(L) signed the same with my hand.
Done at the City of Washington
this seventh day of March
in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred & twenty
five, & of the Independence
of the U States the forty ninth.
By the President
John Quincy Adams.