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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 243

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF OCTOBER 11, 1842, WITH THE SAUK AND FOX INDIANS

✓ 1094

O. J. A. Sac and J. J. J.
Governor of Iowa,
Burlington, Iowa Terr.
13 Oct. 1842.

Report under his
appointment & instructions
to treat with the Sac & Fox In-
dians, accompanied by
the treaty & minutes of a coun-
cil with the Chiefs, Braves
& headmen.

Neokuck requested
him of the custom of pre-
senting medals to the Chiefs
&c and promised to ask
for them.

Treaty referred to within
not found here with
L 1113

Recd. 21 Nov. 1842
ack. 30 Nov 42
W. B. S.

TREATY FILE 10-11-42

Burlington Iowa Territory
13th October 1842.

Sir

In pursuance of my appointment as Commissioner, to treat with the Confederated tribe of Sac and Fox Indians, I left this place on the 27th ult^o and proceeded to the Agency of the tribe with Genl. Arthur Bridgman and Alfred Hebard Esq. whom I had selected under the instructions from the Department, to aid me in ascertaining the debts due from these Indians, for the payment of which it was expected provision would have to be made by the State.

Previous measures having been taken to assemble the Indians at the Agency, on Monday the 3rd inst; some of them arrived on the preceding Saturday, but a full Council could not be obtained until Tuesday the fourth, when I proceeded to communicate to them, the object for which they had been assembled, and the terms I was instructed to offer them, and now have the honor to enclose you a very brief report, of what transpired in open Council, it being impossible for the Secretary to report fully, the various speeches made by the Indians or myself. enough however is preserved to give an outline, of the course of the negotiation, with them, as held in public. Much of the most important

and interesting portion of it, was conducted in private conversational intercourse, with the Chiefs and Braves, which from their great fondness for displaying their Oratory in open Council, I found the most effectual, and time saving, mode of communicating with them. You will also find, in the report of the Secretary, a brief sketch of those conversations, as far as it was practicable to preserve them.

At a very early period after their arrival at the Treaty ground, I learned from confidential communications, from the Sac Chiefs who were disposed to sell all their lands, that there would be difficulty, in bringing the Fox Chiefs and Braves into their views, and in the progress of my intercourse with them, I found that the difficulty had not been overrated. The result however has been quite as favourable as I expected, and I have now the honor to enclose you a Treaty concluded with them, and signed on the 11th inst., by which they cede all their lands, and all interest in the lands west of the Mississippi river, for the consideration of an annual interest of five per centum on eight hundred thousand dollars, and the payment of their debts, as contained in the Schedule annexed, to the Treaty, amounting to two hundred and fifty eight thousand, five hundred and sixty six dollars, and thirty four cents ($\$258,566.\frac{34}{100}$) This exceeds by the sum of fifty eight thousand, five hundred and sixty six dollars and thirty four cents, the amount proposed by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs: but the

offer of One million of dollars, and the payment of their debts, made them last fall, rendered it very difficult to reduce the terms below that offer. And if you have time to read the Secretary's report, of the proceedings in Council, you will notice the singular delicacy, and at the same time pertinacity, with which they reminded me, that I had "forgotten that little matter" of paying their debts, over and above the million of dollars. You will observe that the Treaty stipulates for their ultimate removal to the Missouri, or some of its waters. I found immediately by communicating with some of their advisers, and from confidential communications with the Chiefs, favourably disposed to a sale of their land, that the possibility of their removal to the North, would have to be guarded against, and that it would endanger the success of the object of the Government, even to leave their future location, an open question, further than it is so left by the Treaty. The hereditary and bitter hostility between them and the Sioux and their present inferiority in numbers, would have rendered it impossible to reconcile them to a possibility of being sent near to that tribe, and in fact such a location of them would inevitably have resulted in their extermination. Under these circumstances therefore I did not hesitate to stipulate for their final settlement upon the waters of the Missouri.

In all negotiations with these Indians the greatest difficulty is found to result from the influence possessed over them by the Traders, and

and persons, to whom they are indebted, whom they generally consider their friends, because they have supplied their wants, or pandered to their vices. The white men who have intermarried among them, and their half breeds also, possess great influence over them, and generally exert it for or against a sale of their lands, as they may see a prospect of obtaining money, or reservations of land, or otherwise. In this instance this class of people were among them, in great numbers, and succeeded as usual in exciting the sympathy of their red brethren, and connections, as you will see by their earnest appeals to me, to permit them to provide for them by the Treaty. Such provisions have rarely if ever eventuated otherwise, than in the waste of what has been given, and great annoyance to the Government, and its officers. (Witness the half breed reservation made by this tribe in the south western corner of this Territory,) and the people provided for, with very few exceptions an unworthy and neither love or respect their benefactors, or even treat them with attention, except when a Treaty is to be made. In this instance the Chief very soon came into my views, and played off a singular piece of diplomacy, in their last appeal to me to allow a provision for two of their women, who were married to white men, by sending me a private message, that they were going to make such speeches "for effect" but did not wish me to yield the point. This message came

(TREATY FILE 10-11-42)

through Le Clair my Interpreter who is himself a half bred, and expected to be provided for, but very magnanimously yielded the point and told them I was right in opposing such donations.

Pending the negotiation with them, Redoubt the principal Chief (who is one of the finest specimens of the Indian race I have ever met with) confidentially gave me to understand that he was in danger of being overruled by the Fox chiefs, and the Braves of both bands, without something could be done in the way of presents, as an inducement to them to unite in a sale of their land. He said they had already wasted the money paid them last month and were really in want of winter goods, and I was compelled finally to agree that they might obtain goods on their own credit to the amount of ten thousand dollars from their favorite trader Messrs P Choteau & Co, and that I would pass their account for that amount in addition to their existing debts with them. I examined the goods, and found them of an excellent quality and obtained the promise of two of the partners that they should be charged at the lowest cash prices, and the bills submitted to me for approval.

I wish it distinctly understood that in the event of a rejection of this Treaty, this transaction involves no responsibility on the part of the Government, but remains a matter to be settled between Messrs Choteau & Co and the Indians.

as any other debt, this being the express understanding at the time the arrangement was made. I however reserved the right to have the delivery of the goods superintended by Capt Beach the Agent of the Indians, and requested him to attend to it.

With regard to the details of this Treaty I have to regret that I could not induce the Indians to make any provision for the education of their children or for agricultural purposes. The provision for a national fund I consider a great point gained, that fund will do more to keep them from suffering than all that portion of their annuities which is subject to distribution: and the salary to their Chiefs is also an important point gained: for want of some such provision they were sinking into insignificance, and would soon have lost all influence with their people: their power over the national fund too, will aid in sustaining their authority and influence without which the tribe would very soon have been without government of any kind.

The demands against the Indians were very numerous, and some of them without any evidence to sustain them, others resting upon notes executed by some of the Chiefs, others by the Braves and some by their young men, I instructed the gentlemen engaged in the examination to make a list of the claims as presented, and with their

assistance presented and explained them to the
Chiefs and principal men. It occupied the greater
part of two days to make them understand them
but in almost every instance they gave very sat-
isfactory evidence of their disposition to act justly;
and gave also some singular illustrations of their
perfect knowledge of the frauds and extortions that
had been practised upon them. In the larger
claims of the traders, the Chiefs admitted the
purchase of large amounts of goods and horses
but said they did not know what the extent
of their demands, were, or ought to be, and must
therefore depend upon me, or the gentlemen who
had them in hand to see that no injustice was
done. I instructed Capt Bridgman and Mr
Hebbard not to consider notes or written obli-
gations signed by the Indians as evidence of any
just claim, but in all such cases to require
proof of the nature of the transaction, and the
fairness of the demand. I attended the
investigation at every moment I could spare
for that purpose, but was compelled to rely
upon the report of these gentlemen, in a great
measure. They were indefatigable in their appli-
cation to their duties. One of them is an expe-
rienced and well informed merchant and the
other a gentleman of education, general infor-
mation and business habits, and I have
great confidence in the correctness of their
decisions

My instructions to close the investigation of the claims against the Indians before the Indtz should be signed by them, gave them ^{gentlemen} less time to make minute examinations in regard to the items of some of the accounts than I could have wished; but I am entirely satisfied that they have not erred to the injury of individuals and that if there is cause of complaint anywhere, it is in the too liberal allowances of profit to the licensed traders on their business; and yet it is probable complaints of injustice will be made by some whose enormous profits have been curtailed.

I have directed the gentlemen who conducted the examination to make as ample report to me of their proceedings than could be made, or was necessary at the Indtz ground, and if complaints should be carried to your Department on this subject I have only to request that they may be communicated to me, with permission to exhibit the true state of fact. For the present I deem it necessary only to say, that there were some instances exhibited of very gross attempts at extortion, and that this is giving them the least offensive designation they deserve.

When about to take leave of the Indians Ke Kusk reminded me that it was formerly customary on such occasions for the G. Father the President to present each of the

Chiefs with a medal of the largest size, and each of the Braves with a smaller one, and as this was probably their last Treaty, he hoped he would send them the medals. I promised to ask the President for them, and told him I did not doubt his granting the request.

Then an perhaps eight or ten of those who signed the Treaty, that in receiving presents of that kind would be considered Chiefs the Braves and the other signers.

Three copies of the Treaty were signed one left with the Indians, and I retain one. I beg you, sir, to lay the enclosed Treaty before the President, it will be gratifying to me to know that it meets his approbation.

I am sir, very respectfully
Your obt servant,

John Chambers

Hon J. C. Spencer
Secretary of War
Washington City

Minutes of a Council held by Governor Chambers
with the Chiefs, Braves, and head men of the Sac
and Fox Nation, commencing on the 4th of October 1842, at
the Sac and Fox Agency, Ill. for a sale of their lands in
said Territory.

Tuesday morning, 10 O'clock, Council opened.

Governor Chambers rose and said,

My Friends, I am glad to meet you once more in council,
when I was here last year at the fall of the leaf, we
made you an offer for the sale of your land in this
Territory, to which you were not willing to accede, I
then told you that no further attempt to treat with
you would be made, until you asked for it. Corcoran
the close of the last winter, your Agent told me
you wished to go to Washington for that purpose, I
wrote to your Great Father there, telling him of your
wishes, but the Great Council of the whites was then
in session, and he had too much business to permit
him to meet you there. But he has now sent me
here to talk to you again about it, and he has told
me he does not wish to hold frequent councils
with you, and make frequent purchases of you, he
wishes now to settle you in a permanent home.

At the time we were here last fall, we
had bought a part of the Sioux country, on the St.
Peter's river, and you remember we wanted you to go
there, but the G. Council have rejected that treaty.

and put it away, and we now have no land there, we could not therefore offer you a home there, if we wished to, and you were willing to go to it, but you were not willing to go there then.

Your Great Father has told me to say to you now that he still wishes to buy the whole of your country, and find you another home, where you will not be troubled by the white people, as you are here. You see that he has been compelled to keep part of his army here to protect you, and he now wants to give you a home, where they can no longer molest you. If he buys the whole of your country, he will want you to move further West, until he can find another home, which he will do as soon as he can.

I will now tell you what he offers. He will give you \$1,000,000 (1,000 boxes of money). Out of that he expects you to pay all the debts you now owe, he will put a part of it in such a situation that it will never be used, and give you so much a year, through all time, that is, he will give 5 per cent a year or fifty Dollars on each box. He directs me to urge upon you to apply some portion of it to educating your children, to learn them to read and write, and to keep accounts, so that they may not be cheated by bad men; he wishes you to make yourselves farms and build comfortable homes, he thinks it is very important to you, to make yourselves comfortable homes, and to educate your children. You will be

better and happier, and it will prevent white men from imposing upon you. He has instructed me to urge this upon you, because he has seen that your old brethren of the South who have done so have good cattle, hogs, and horses, and good homes, and are increasing in numbers, and are happy. He is your friend, and he knows that this is for your good, he wants you, all your Old men and boys, and your young men to consider this deeply. Your money is not wasted like water, your young men are dissipated, and you all have a great deal of trouble. If you will adopt his advice, your money will last longer, your young men will be kept from the evil of intemperance, your condition will be bettered, and you will all be happier.

I will now repeat to you briefly, that if you sell your land, your Great Father will give you 1,000 boxes of money, out of that he will pay all the debts. I may be satisfied, ought justly to be paid, as to the gentlemen I have here with me, have investigated them to prevent your being cheated, and he will take pleasure in disposing of any amount of your money you may wish him to for the purpose of educating your children and making them wiser and better, he does not wish to force you to do so, but he knows that it is for your good, and he hopes you will see it, and adopt it, and it will give him great pleasure to hear that you have done so.

If you accept the proposition

now made he will want you for the presents to go
West of a line running north and south from
the mouth of Racoon river. He only wishes you
to go there to get out of the way of the white men
who are continually rushing in upon you in great
numbers and giving him trouble to send them back
into the other settlements, and he will select a
permanent home for you as soon as he can do so
so that you will not have to remain there long.

You will now take this matter
into consideration, and answer me tomorrow, and if
you conclude to sell your land, we will then enter
into the details, as to what you are to move and
what disposition you will have made of your
money.

Man-haw-ke, Fox-brave, then rose and said,
The advice of our Father is good, and I hope we may
all meet and talk it all over friendly and amica-
bly, when several other braves from the different
bands having repeated the same in substance,
the Council adjourned.

Thursday morning, October 9. The Council having
reconvened, Man-haw-ke a Fox-brave said, (addressing
the Indians) "Chick and Braves of the Pact and Fox.
As we will leave, the answer to the matter now un-
der consideration to him whom the Great Spirit has
given us to be the representative of our people, and we,
Braves and Warriors will listen."

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Tomahawk, the chief. "You have heard what my Brave has
said, we govern by the appointment of the Great Spirit
and by the will of the nation. This land was given to
us to do with as we please. After the Great Spirit
made this vast island, he placed the chiefs upon it,
he gave us the sun and moon, and stars, and all the
great lights; he gave us the beasts of the fields, and
the birds that fly, for our meat, and for our dresses;
he made the trees, and gave names to them for our ben-
efit, and he not only gave us these, but he gave us the
great medicine bag, and every thing you see to make us
a great people."

You was sent by our Great Father to make
a proposition to us for a sale of our land. We have ad-
vanced, and talked over several propositions among our-
selves, and you will now hear the fourth one to which
we have all agreed.

Governor Chambers, Commissioner, then said. "My
Friends, I am glad you have determined to leave your
chiefs to speak for you. I will consider it the answer
of all of you, and if I do not accept it, you can then
see what other conclusion you can come to."

Kish-ke-kosh, Fox-brave. I suppose our Father did
not understand precisely what my chief meant. I will
explain. He said that the answer about the given
would be by the chiefs whom the Great Spirit approved.

as the rulers of our people. This is the first time. The Foxes have ever spoken first in council, heretofore it has been always our friends the Sacs. But my chief is the one to whom the Great Spirit first gave this land and you have heard him speak. We have been two days trying to make all of one mind, to reconcile all to the answer about to be given, and you was perhaps impatient. We first proposed among ourselves to sell all our land South of the Des Moines, but all would not agree. We then spoke of selling from Wisbecomaquis to Porsheuks. This was rejected, we was likewise a proposal to determine upon a locus near White Breast.

This land is full of some precious thing, it is in four different places, near us and to the North. You have before bought land of us containing this Lead, from which you have grown rich, it is in many places in our country, we wish more money on this account, and this was the cause of our disagreement. The Sacs have not yet spoken, after you have heard them, we will hear you, and then you will hear us again. I am pleased that you approved of our determination that the chiefs should deliver the voice of the nation.

Wisbecomaquis. You have heard what my friends the Foxes have said. I was pleased to hear you advise us to think deeply of this matter, and I think we have done so. Now the 4th proposition upon which we have all agreed is, to sell all the lands east of a line commencing where the Northern boundary of Missouri is met by the Eastern boundary of our empire of 18. For Indians pur-

poses) thence N. E. to a point on the Des Moines called painted rocks, (about 8 miles from White Breast) and onward to the mouth of Deer river on the Iowa. (not laid down on map, supposed about 20 miles from the present boundary of the Neutral Ground).

This is a serious matter with us, the country we now have left upon which to support our women and children is very small. But we have agreed among ourselves to this offer. We talked a great deal before concluding upon it, weighing and examining the matter well before we made up our minds. And we are now willing to sell you this portion of our lands, because we want to pay our traders, and to please our friends and relations by giving something to them. Tashépa ho. I am pleased that you gave us time and advised us to consult among ourselves, it is an important matter and we wished the consent of all our people before we answered you, which is the reason we were so long in consultation. Last fall our Great Father sent Simon Pinors to buy our lands, but we could not agree, and you have now made us the same proposition, but which you have heard the answer of our chiefs, and which I think is the answer of all. Loha ke mart, or Ora pu ke shik the Prophet. I am not ashamed to come before you like a man, and express my pleasure at the understanding to which we have come among ourselves. I hope that when you make this treaty you will blot out all our debts, and I have thrown off my blanket to show you that I am

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willing to give all I have to pay an old debt we owe
for having robbed a trader, Mer Geo Hunt, a long
time ago.

Governor Chambers - My friends I told you to consider
well of this matter among yourselves. It is the
wish of your Great Father that you should all unite
in whatever you do, and although he would
not regard the voice of a few turbulent ones, he
would be pleased to have you all of one mind. I told
you the day before yesterday, and now tell you again, it
is his wish to buy all your land, and provide you
a better home. He knows as well as you do, that your
game is nearly all gone from your lands here, and that
if you go north to hunt you meet with your old
enemies the Sioux, who will fight and kill you, and
he wants to put you where your hunting grounds will
be better.

He knows that if he buys only a part of
your land, now you will soon have to sell more, the
white men follow you as Buzzards do a carcass, to
get your money and every thing of value you have,
and they will follow you again. You know this, and
you know that it will be the case as long as you
have any lands to sell. If you sell all the lands you
now own, and get the money for them, you will be out
of their reach, and be able to live easier and better,
and have better hunting grounds than you now
have.

One of said you wanted money to pay your

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traders; well, if you pay them now, how long will it be
before you will again be in debt to them, and have to
pay them again, and when you sell it all, how will
you then pay them? You see, then you will be compelled
to continue selling until you will be shooed off your
lands entirely, and will then have nothing left to pay
with, or live upon.

The President looks upon you as a part of
his great family, it is his duty to take care of you, and
protect you, and see that you are not imposed upon.
He does not want your land for present use, he has
enough in Illinois and Missouri and in the South.
You attach great value to your lead mines, but all you
have sold him have only been a trouble to him, some
of his people make money by it, but others wear out
their lives in digging without any success. He does not
consider lead mines of any advantage to him, though he
has give him more trouble than profit. Day before
yesterday I made you the prospect the President di-
rected me to make to you, and you have rejected it,
and made one of your own. You have offered me less
than one half of your land, and if I were to accept
your offer, I could only pay you for it in the propor-
tion it bears to the whole sum I have offered you for
all, and all I could give for it would be a little more
than pay your debts. Your land then would be gone,

and your money would be gone to the traders and
whiskey sellers, who would be ready next year, for
as much more. I can not therefore accept your pro-
position. The President would be displeas'd if I
were to do so, because you would be ruined by it.
I wish you therefore to go into council again, think
well of what I have said to you, think of the effect
of selling a small part of your lands, and then I
will meet you in council again.

Ke-kuk thus said - "This is the second time we have
heard you on this subject. I think my friends have
made a mistake in saying that all of our people
have been in council, they cannot have been" - and
leaving the Council, the Thompsons dispersed.

Saturday, October 3rd. The Council having assembled,
Nea-wah-wah a Fox said - "We told you the day before
yesterday that we had determined to permit those
men whom the Great Spirit had placed over us, to
speak for us in this matter, and they will now give
our final answer."

Dow-shick - "I believe we are now all present. This
is an important occasion to us, and as is usual with
us in such cases, we have taken much time to con-
sider it, and we are all willing now to accept the
proposition you made us last fall."

Chash-ke-kosh - "You told us day before yesterday to go
back to our tents and reconsider this subject, we
have done so, and after much difficulty have recon-

sidered all to the answer just given. We were certain
you had forgotten something on this occasion,
which you proposed to us last fall, that you
was willing to give us \$1,000,000 and pay all our
debts in addition, and as you appear to have for-
gotten it we now remind you of it, and submit it
at the wish of all our people. In our treaties her-
etofore, our friends the Sacs have had the entire
management, but what my chief has said, is the
wish of all both Sacs and Foxes. We are one people.
In our own home we hope you will not let us be
imposed upon by the red men we may live near,
and we want you to prepare the Agents of those
people for our coming."

Wah-co-ma-gun - "I am pleased to hear the opinion
of our friends the Sacs. I also was of opinion that
you had forgotten a part of the offer made last
fall, and was listening to hear it, we wish you to
adhere to that proposition, our people have not
forgotten it, and have agreed to accept it."
Tah-e-pa-ho - "You have heard what has just been
said. It is good, though you forgot to mention that
you would pay our debts in addition to giving us
\$1,000,000. You can do so now, and we know you will.
It is also good that you inform the Agents of our
brethren on the Mississippi, to tell their people that
we are coming among them, some of them are bad
men, for I know them myself, and you know us well
enough to tell them that if they do not meddle

to talk about, many poor friends and relations to think of, and also to provide for the future as well as the present and past. We would like to have our white friends Mr Lachouane son in law Mr Sandford, and our Interpreter Mr Leclair to be with us. They know us, and can advise us.

Governor Chambeaux "My friends, I am glad that you have come to an agreement among yourselves as one people. I can only know and consider you as such in my intercourse with you. You are all brothers, you have intermarried, you hunt together, and live together and you can only be considered as one nation. You have now agreed to sell your lands, and ask the protection of your Great Father in your new homes. This you shall have, my long intercourse with you has made me your friend, and if I thought you could not live peaceably and happy where he places you, I would not ask you to sell and remove. I will tell your red brethren wherever you go, that you are coming to live near them, and that they must be your friends. Your Great Father has soldiers every where, who can and will protect you, if these people attempt to molest you. But I hope we will be able to place you among your friends whom you know, and with whom you have hunted. I am now ready to prepare

the papers, and will meet your chiefs this evening for the purpose of talking over the details that are to be written down. - You can bring any of your white friends you wish with you, and we will talk it all over.

On meeting the chiefs and braves in the afternoon, in a familiar conversation, they again urged that the Governor should confirm the offer made last fall, of paying their debts, in addition to the one million of dollars, to which he replied that he had told them very candidly what their Great Father had allowed him to offer them, and that he could not consent to extend the offer, they however insisted upon it, and after some consultation among themselves they enquired how much he thought their debts would amount to, to which the Gov^t replied that he had not yet been able to ascertain the amount, but that from the examinations that had been made, he thought it would not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, they then said they would agree to pay two hundred thousand dollars of the debts out of the millions, but their great father must pay the balance, which the Governor finally agreed to, but said it must be understood that no debts should be allowed by them but such as he ^{should} consider just, to which they agreed.

The chiefs then said that having agreed to sell their lands, they must have a home upon it west of the line running north and south from the mouth of the White Breast at the Ice Mines, to divide the neutral ground on the north, and the line of the State of Missouri on the south, for three years. To this the Governor answered that it ^{was} very important to them to remove as early as the President could point out the place to which they could go, and he would much prefer that they should remove as soon as that was done. The chiefs said it was probable they would wish to do so, but still they desired to have three years to remove in. The Governor then told them that if they would agree to let the line run north and south from the painted rock on White Breast, understood to be six or eight miles from the junction of that stream with the Ice Mines, and would remove west of that line by the first of May next, he would agree that they should remain there three years, if they insisted upon it, but advised them earnestly against doing so longer than the President should give them as place to go to. This being agreed to they entered into a variety of arguments to prove that they ought to make provision for their poor friends (meaning the half breeds and white people who had intermarried

among them - The Governor advised them against such a disposition of their money, and their friend Maj Sandford told them they ought to divide the halfpound with the Gov and let him provide for one half of them as they were the children of white people as well as of the red skins, but that it was wrong to give them anything, it was too much like having the white men to take their women for wives, they however adhered to their wish, and left the matter open for further consultation -

The Chiefs by Keokuk then told the Governor that they wanted to give one mile square of land around the Agency house to the family of their old friend Gen^l Street, their late Agent. The Gov asked them why they wished to make such a gift and told them he did not wish them to begin to make presents of land, there would be no end to it - Keokuk answered that Gen^l Street had been a good friend to them when alive, that his body was buried in the garden, and a stone put over his grave, that they had buried their distinguished chief Wappeller alongside of Gen^l Street, and had given their Agent a hundred dollars to erect such a stone over his grave as was over Gen Street, that their tribe was now going away, and they would not consent to let these graves go into the possession of

strangers, they want the family of Gen^l Street to take care of them - The Governor told them that the government had been at the expense of building the Agency house, and he was not authorized to give it away, but that if they would agree to pay what it should be now valued at by gentlemen who were judges of its value, he would agree to their request, and to this proposition the Chiefs assented - There was much additional conversation which did not result in any specific arrangements, and the council adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning -

Sunday morning, October 9th

At the meeting of the Council this morning, Governor Chambers told the Chiefs and head men, that if anything further had occurred to them which they wished to suggest before the Treaty was drawn up, he wished to hear it, and then told them that he would again recommend to them, very earnestly, the adoption of the wishes of their Great Father the President that they should apply some portion of their money to agricultural purposes, and to the education of their children, and reminded them of what had been recommended to them last year upon those subjects - He then told them it was his advice to them to make some provision

for their chiefs, who were compelled to attend to the affairs of the tribe, and were expected to entertain and feed strangers and friends who visited them, and had not time to hunt, and attend to their own interests, and he recommended that they should give the principal chiefs five hundred dollars each, per year, to be applied with the advice of their Agent. He recommended to them to make provision for a national fund, to be expended by their chiefs with the consent of their Agent, for the support of their poor, and the help of the tribe, and for such other benevolent purposes as might present themselves, and to purchase provisions when their hunts failed and their necessities required.

Neokuk answered that as to expending their money for agricultural purposes or schools, or building houses, they had consulted among themselves, and determined as they did last year, they could not consent to it.

A number of the braves then spoke, and all concurred in the suggestion of giving their chiefs five hundred dollars a year and creating a national fund, as recommended by the Governor. They said they believed he was their friend and had a good heart, and they wished him to fix the amount to be obtained every year as a national fund. Finally the chiefs and braves were unanimous in assenting to the adoption of those suggestions. Several of their

chiefs then spoke with much earnestness of their wish to provide for two women of their tribe who were married to white men, said they had given up the idea of providing for any others upon the advice of the Governor, but they hoped he would consent to their giving one box of money to each of these women, because the Indians very often eat at their houses, and were always kindly treated by them. The Governor told them he liked the manly liberality which they always manifested, and especially when it was directed towards their women, but that if they opened the door he knew there were forty or fifty more ready to rush in, and that they could not withstand them. These people always gathered about them when they made a treaty, or received a payment, and cared nothing about them at any other time; that these white men's wives deserved nothing more from them than any other of their women. & they were only offering a premium to white men to marry their prettiest young women, and deprive their young men of a choice, he entirely disapproved it, and wished they would give it up. Which upon further consideration they agreed to do. They then requested that provision should be made for marking the line from the painted or red rock on White Breast west of which they were to remove, they wanted it marked that the white people could see it and wished that they should be allowed to follow the survey.

one over it.

The Indians finally requested that the papers might be drawn up and prepared for signing, and the Governor desired them to meet him early tomorrow morning, to look into the debts that were brought in against them, and tell him which of them were just and which of them were not so. Whereupon the Council adjourned.

The Council, having reassembled at 10 O'clock on Monday the 10th of October, Governor Chambers proceeded to read the Articles of the Treaty to the Indians presents, and to have every part of it carefully interpreted to them, requesting them repeatedly to ask explanations, if there was any thing they did not perfectly understand. They all expressed their entire satisfaction with the terms of the Treaty as read to them, but there was a blank left for the insertion of the aggregate amount of their debts, which the Governor told them could not be filled until he held a Council with them on that subject, of the claims which had been presented against them. There was also a blank for the amount of the national fund which they proposed to retain each year out of their annuities. That he had considered their request to him to fix the sum, but felt at a loss about it, and would be glad to have

their views on the subject, he said he thought this fund had better be a large one, if they did not use it in any one year there would be no loss of the money, it would still be in the hands of their Agent for their use another year. He said he had thought of twenty thousand dollars as the least sum they ought to reserve, and would be pleased to enlarge it if they were willing. They then consulted together and finally requested that the sum might be set down at thirty thousand dollars. Heokuk then said there was one thing he wished to mention to their Father. They were now making their last treaty with their white friends for the sale of their lands, and it had been customary on such occasions for their Great Father to send their chiefs each a large medal, and each of the principal braves a smaller one, and they hoped he would do so now. The Governor told them he would make the request of their Great Father, and had no doubt he would take pleasure in complying with it.

Heokuk then said there was another thing he wished to say, he understood that the great Council at Washington sometimes altered Treaties made with the red men after they were signed, that he and his people did not want this Treaty changed after they had signed it.

