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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 247
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF JUNE 5 AND 17, 1846, WITH THE CHIPPEWA,
OTTAWA, AND POTAWATOMI INDIANS

U.S.A Council Bluffs I. A.

(copy)

A 2043.

J.P. Adams }
J.H. Harvey } Commissioners
G.C. Matlock }

Olney Int Agency
18 June 1846

Report that they have negotiated
a treaty with the Chippewas
Ojibwas & Menomonees, a dup
of which is filed herewith
as also their Journals & that
of the Commission of 1845.

(J 668)

SPECIAL FILE.

No. 101

Recd. 8 July 1846.

File

Treaty file

June 5 & 17, 1846

2-3A

6/5, 17/1846

Treaty x x x

Copy.

Osage Sub Agency
June 18th 1846

Hon. W^m Medill

Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Sir

We have the honor to report that in compliance with your letter of instructions, of the 2^d, of last month, we have visited Council Bluffs West of Iowa; and the Osage River, West and South of the State of Missouri, and negotiated a Treaty with each and every band of the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potowatomie Indians.

We enclose you the articles of the Treaty referred to - which you will see is clearly within the authority vested in us.

In negotiating this treaty we have had reference alone to the interest of the Government & People of the United States, and the Indian parties to the treaty.

The new rules laid down by the Senate, which we were directed to carry out, as it was not yet generally known in this region, added, greatly, of course, to our difficulties in the negotiation: But the result will show that the policy and Justice of the Government has prevailed over all opposition.

We met with new and unexpected difficulties, not connected with the trade with the Indians.

They, as well as the ours anticipated, were met firmly with explanations, and argument alone, in open Council, and also entirely overcome.

The treaty, as it now stands, is signed by every Chief, of high and low degree, that could sign a treaty. Not a single Chief or Indian having at its conclusion refused to sanction it.

All the Indian Chiefs who opposed it, strenuously, at various stages, having, at its conclusion cheerfully signed it.

We understand that a Territorial Contest is going on between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. With the merits of that controversy, we do not presume to be acquainted. But should the latter sustain her claim to the Territory in dispute this treaty will have additional importance, as it would quiet the Indian title to the Territory in dispute not now acquired, if it is decided to be a part of the Territory of Iowa. That disputed Territory consists of several hundred square miles of rich land already well settled, by a valuable population.

We despatch the original by Mail, retaining a duplicate which will be handed to you by Commissioner G. C. Matlock with his Journal; he having discharged the duties of Secretary.

We have the honor to remain, with high respect
Your Obedt Servts.

J. P. Andrews
J. H. Harvey
G. C. Matlock } Commisrs

April 23rd
Pupuk

Exhibit

A

RECEIVED

Missouri, [18] June 19th 1846
Independence

Hon Wm. Medill
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Sir,

We have the honor to report that in compliance with your letter of instructions, of the 2^d of last month, we have visited Council Bluffs West of Iowa, & the Osage River West & South of the State of Missouri, & negotiated a Treaty with each & every Band or Mission of the Osage, Cheyenne, & Potawatomi Indians.

We enclose you the articles of the Treaty referred to, which you will see is clearly within the ~~power~~ authority vested in us. Give a ~~copy~~

^{had} In negotiating this Treaty we have ^{had} reference alone to the interests of the Government & People of the United States, & the Indians parties to the Treaty.

The new rule laid down by the Senate, which we were directed to carry out as it was not yet generally known in this region, added greatly, ^{of course,} to our difficulties in the negotiation. But the result will show that the policy & justice of the Government has prevailed over all opposition.

We met with new & unexpected difficulties, not connected with the trade with the Indians. They, as well as the ones anticipated, were met finally with explanation & argument, ^{done,} in open council, & ^{after} ~~entirely~~ ^{entirely} overcome.

The Treaty or it now stands is signed
by every Chief of high & Low degree that ~~could~~ could sign
a treaty. Not a single Chief or Indian having, at its
conclusion, refused to sanction it. All the Indian Chiefs
who opposed it, strenuously, at various stages, having, at
its conclusion, cheerfully signed it.

* We dispatch the original by mail,
retaining a duplicate, which will be handed to you
by Commissioner Matlock ~~at~~, with his journal,
— he having acted as Secretary.

We have the honor to remain

With high respect

Your Obedt. Mts

} Commr.

* We understand a Territorial contest
is going on between the State of Missouri, & the Territory
of Iowa, of the merits of that controversy we do not pre-
sume to be acquainted. But should the latter ~~not~~ maintain
her claim to the Territory in dispute, this Treaty will
have additional importance: as it would quiet the Indian
title to the territory in dispute, not now ~~at~~ acquired, if
it is decided to be a part of the Territory of Iowa. That
disputed Territory consists of many hundred square miles
of ~~valuable~~ ^{rich} land, already well settled by a valuable
population.

Treaty with Patawatomies
of June 5th & 17th 1846.

x

v



JAMES K. POLK.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

As ill and singular in whom laws process shall rear, Existing

... concluded at the Agency on the Missouri near Council Bluffs, on the 5th day of June, and at Pottawatomie creek, near the mouth and west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same month...

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE POTTOWAUTOMIE TRIBE OF INDIANS.

CONCLUDED JUNE 5TH, 1846. RATIFIED JULY 22D, 1846.

Articles of a Treaty concluded and signed at the Agency on the Missouri near Council Bluffs, on the 5th day of June, and at Pottawatomie creek, near the mouth and west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six... Thomas H. Hartey, and James M. Mathews, commissioners on the part of the United States, on the one part, and the representatives of the Pottawautomie Indians, on the other part, have agreed to the following articles...

Articles of a Treaty concluded and signed at the Agency on the Missouri near Council Bluffs, on the 5th day of June, and at Pottawatomie creek, near the mouth and west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six... The said Indians do hereby agree that the said lands shall hereafter be known as a nation, to be called the Pottawautomie Nation, and to the following...



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

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

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the Agency on the Missouri river, near Council Bluffs, on the fifth day of June, and at Pottawatomie creek, near the Osage river, south and west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey, and Gideon C. Matlock, commissioners on the part of the United States, on the one part, and the various bands of the Pottawatomie, Chippewas, and Ottawas Indians on the other part; which treaty is word for word as follows, to wit:

WHEREAS the various bands of the Pottowautomie Indians, known as the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowautomies, the Pottowautomies of the Prairie, the Pottowautomies of the Wabash, and the Pottowautomies of Indiana, have, subsequent to the year 1828, entered into separate and distinct treaties with the United States, by which they have been separated and located in different countries, and difficulties have arisen as to the proper distribution of the stipulations under various treaties, and being the same people by kindred, by feeling, and by language, and having, in former periods, lived on and owned their lands in common; and being desirous to unite in one common country, and again become one people, and receive their annuities and other benefits in common; and to abolish all minor distinctions of bands by which they have heretofore been divided, and are anxious to be known only as the POTTOWAUTOMIE NATION, thereby reinstating the national character; and whereas the United States are also anxious to restore and concentrate said tribes to a state so desirable and necessary for the happiness of their people, as well as to enable the government to arrange and manage its intercourse with them: now, therefore, the United States and the said Indians do hereby agree that the said people shall hereafter be known as a nation, to be called the POTTOWAUTOMIE NATION; and to the following:

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at the Agency on the Missouri river, near Council Bluffs, on the fifth day of June, and at Pottawatomie creek, near the Osage river, south and west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey, and Gideon C. Matlock, commissioners on the part of the United States, on the one part, and the various bands of the Pottowautomie, Chippewas, and Ottawas Indians on the other part:

ARTICLE 1. It is solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship which so happily exist between the people of the United States and the Pottowautomie Indians shall continue

forever. The said tribes of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the government and people of the United States; and the United States giving, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribes of Indians hereby agree to sell and cede, and do hereby sell and cede to the United States, all the lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever, and especially the tracts or parcels of lands ceded to them by the treaty of Chicago, and subsequent thereto, and now, in whole or in part, possessed by their people, lying and being north of the river Missouri, and embraced in the limits of the Territory of Iowa; and also all that tract of country

lying and being on or near the Osage river, and west of the State of Missouri: it being understood that these cessions are not to affect the title of said Indians to any grants or reservations made to them by former treaties.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cessions, or sales of land to the United States, it is agreed to pay to said tribes of Indians the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to the conditions, deductions, and liabilities provided for in the subsequent articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to grant to the said united tribes of Indians possession and title to a tract or parcel of land containing five hundred and seventy six thousand acres, being thirty miles square, and being the eastern part of the lands ceded to the United States by the Kansas tribe of Indians, by treaty concluded on the 14th day of January, and ratified on the fifteenth of April of the present year, lying adjoining the Shawnees on the south, and the Delawares and Shawnees on the east, on both sides of the Kansas river, and to guarantee the full and complete possession of the same to the Pottowautomie nation, parties to this treaty, as their land and home forever; for which they are to pay the United States the sum of eighty seven thousand dollars, to be deducted from the gross sum promised to them in the 3d article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to pay said nation of Indians, at the first annuity payment after the ratification of this treaty, and after an appropriation shall have been made by Congress, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of the aggregate sum granted in the third article of this treaty, to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs, and pay their just debts before leaving their present homes; to pay for their improvements; to purchase wagons, horses and other means of transportation, and pay individuals for the loss of property necessarily sacrificed in moving to their new homes; said sum to be paid, in open council, by the proper agents of the United States, and in such just proportions, to each band, as the President of the United States may direct.

ARTICLE 6. The said tribes of Indians agree to remove to their new homes on the Kansas river, within two years from the ratification of this treaty; and further agree to set apart the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the upper bands, (being ten dollars per head,) and ten thousand dollars to the lower

bands, (being five dollars per head,) to pay the actual expenses of removing; and the sum of forty thousand dollars for all the bands, as subsistence money, for the first twelve months after their arrival at their new homes; to be paid to them so soon as their arrival at their new homes is made known to the government, and convenient arrangements can be made to pay the same, between the parties to this treaty: the aforesaid sums to be also deducted from the aggregate sum granted by the United States to said tribes of Indians by the 3d article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. The balance of the said sum of eight hundred fifty thousand dollars, after deducting the cost of removal and subsistence, &c., it is agreed shall remain with the United States, *in trust* for said Indians, and an interest of five per cent annually paid thereon, commencing at the expiration of one year after the removal of said Indians, &c., continuing for thirty years, and until the nation shall be reduced below one thousand souls. If, after the expiration of thirty years, or any period thereafter, it shall be ascertained that the nation is reduced below that number, the said annuity shall thenceforth be paid *pro rata* so long as they shall exist as a separate and distinct nation, in proportion as the present number shall bear to the number then in existence.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed upon by the parties to this treaty that, after the removal of the Pottowautomie nation to the Kansas country, the annual interest of their "improvement fund" shall be paid out promptly and fully, for their benefit, at their new homes: If, however, at any time thereafter, the President of the United States shall be of opinion that it would be advantageous to the Pottowautomie nation, and they should request the same to be done, to pay them the interest of said money in lieu of the employment of persons or purchase of Machines or implements, he is hereby authorized to pay the same, or any part thereof, in money, as their annuities are paid at the time of the general payment of annuities. It is also agreed that, after the expiration of two years from the ratification of this treaty, the school fund of the Pottowautomies shall be expended, entirely in their own country, unless their people in council, should at any time express a desire to have any part of the same expended in a different manner.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed by the parties to this treaty that the buildings occupied as a missionary establishment, including twenty

acres of land now under fence, shall be reserved for the use of the government agency; also the houses used for blacksmith house and shop shall be reserved for the use of the Pottowautomie smith; but should the property cease to be used for the aforementioned purposes, then it shall revert to the use of the Pottowautomie nation.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that hereafter there shall be paid to the Pottowautomie nation, annually, the sum of three hundred dollars, in lieu of the two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated to be paid to the Pottowautomies under the third article of the treaty of September 20, 1828.

In testimony whereof, T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey, and Gideon C. Matlock, aforesaid commissioners, and the chiefs and principal men of the Pottowautomie, Ottawa, and Chippewas tribes of Indians, have set their hands at the time and place first mentioned.

T. P. ANDREWS, }
TH. H. HARVEY, } Commissioners.
G. C. MATLOCK, }

Mi-au-mise, (the Young Miami,) his x mark.
Op-te-gee-shuck, (or Half Day,) his x mark.
Wa-sow-o-ko-uck, (or the Lightning,) his x mark.
Kem-me-kas, (or Bead,) his x mark.
Mi-quess, (or the Wampum,) his x mark.
Wab-na-ne-me, (or White Pigeon,) his x mark.
Na-no-no-uit, (or Like the Wind,) his x mark.
Patt-co-shuck, junior, his x mark.
Catte-nab-nee, (the Close Observer,) his x mark.
Wap-que-shuck, (or White Cedar,) his x mark.
Puck- quon, (or the Rib,) his x mark.
Sena-tohe-wan, (or Swift Current,) his x mark.
Shaub-poi-tuck, (the Man goes Through,) his x mark.

Wab-sai, (or White Skin,) his x mark.
Shaum-num-teh, (or Medicine Man,) his x mark.
Nah-o-sah, (the Walker,) his x mark.
Keahl, his x mark.
Ne-ah-we-quot, (the Four Faces,) his x mark.
Wa-sash-kuck, (or the Grass Turner,) his x mark.
Ke-ton-ne-co, (or the Kidneys,) his x mark.
Sah-ken-na-ne-be, his x mark.
Etwa-gee-shuck, his x mark.
Saass-pucks-kum, (or Green Leaf,) his x mark.
Ke-wa-ko-to, (Black Cloud Turning,) his x mark.
Meek-sa-mack, (the Wampum,) his x mark.
Chau-cose, (Little Crane,) his x mark.
Co-shae wais, (Tree top,) his x mark.
Patt-qui, his x mark.
Me-shuk-to-no, his x mark.

Ween-co, his x mark.
Joseph Le Frambeau, interpreter, his x mark.
Pierre or Perish Le Clerk, his x mark.
M. B. Beaubien, interpreter, his x mark.
Pess-co-unk, (Distant Thunder,) his x mark.
Naut-wish-cum, his x mark.
Ob-nob, (or he Looks Back,) his x mark.
Pam-wa-mash-kuck, his x mark.
Pacq-qui-pa-chee, his x mark.
Ma-shaus, (the Cutter,) his x mark.
Ci-co, his x mark.
Francois Bourbonnai.
Chas. H. Beaubien.
Shau-on-nees.
Paskal Miller.
Joseph Glaudeau.
Joseph Laughton.
Ca-ta-we-num, (the Black Dog,) his x mark.
Sine-pe-num, his x mark.
Chatt-tee, (the Pelican,) his x mark.
Me-shik-ke-an, his x mark.
Teh-cah-co, (Spotted Fawn,) his x mark.
Ca-shah-kee, (the Craw Fish,) his x mark.
Shem-me-nah, his x mark.
Nah-kee-shuck, (In the Air,) his x mark.
Mich-e-wee-tah, (Bad Name,) his x mark.
Patte-co-to, his x mark.
Shau-bon-ni-agh, his x mark.
Kah-bon-cagh, his x mark.
Wock-quet, his x mark.

WITNESSES.

R. B. Mitchell, Indian sub-agent.
Richard Pearson, T. D. S. McDonnell,
A. G. Wilson, W. R. English,
S. W. Smith, S. E. Wicks,
Edward Pore, Lewis Kennedy,
John H. Whitehead, L. T. Tate,
John Copeland,

We, the undersigned, chiefs and head men, and representatives of the Wabash, St. Joseph, and Prairie bands of the Ottawa, Chippewas, and Pottowautomie Indians, do hereby accept, ratify, and confirm the foregoing articles of a treaty in all particulars. Done at Pottowautomie creek, near the Osage river, west and south of the State of Missouri, this seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1846.

To-pen-e-be, his x mark.
We-we-say, his x mark.
Gah-gah-amo, his x mark.
I-o-way, his x mark.
Mah-go-quick, his x mark.
Zhah-wee, his x mark.
Louison, his x mark.
Mash-kum-me, his x mark.
Crane, his x mark.
Esk-bug-ge, his x mark.
No-a-ah-kye, his x mark.

Abraham Burnet,	his x mark.	Ke-sis,	his x mark.
Ma-gis-gize,	his x mark.	Pame-ge-yah,	his x mark.
Nas-wah-gay,	his x mark.	Pcme-nuek,	his x mark.
Pok-to,	his x mark.	Be-to-quah,	his x mark.
Little Bird,	his x mark.	Mesha-de,	his x mark.
Shim-nah,	his x mark.	William Hendricks,	his x mark.
Ma-kda-wah,	his x mark.	Nma-quise,	his x mark.
Black Wolf,	his x mark.	Mas-co,	his x mark.
Root,	his x mark.	Peter Moose,	his x mark.
Niena-kto,	his x mark.	Kah-dot,	his x mark.
Ma-je-sah,	his x mark.	Za-k-ta,	his x mark.
Mah-suck,	his x mark.	Ab-bdah-sqa,	his x mark.
Bade-je-zha,	his x mark.	Wah-nuck-ke,	his x mark.
Kah-shqua,	his x mark.	Wah-be-enn-do,	his x mark.
Little American,	his x mark.	At-yah-she,	his x mark.
Match-kay,	his x mark.	Qua-qua-tah,	his x mark.
Wane-mage,	his x mark.	Nah-nim-muck-shuck,	his x mark.
Wah-wah-suck 2d,	his x mark.	Antoine,	his x mark.
Black Bird,	his x mark.	No-zha-kum,	his x mark.
Wah-wah-suck 1st,	his x mark.	Na-che-wa,	his x mark.
Wab-mack, (Henry Clay,)	his x mark.	Ahn-quot,	his x mark.
T-buck-ke,	his x mark.	Jos. N. Bourassa,	his x mark.
Zah-gna,	his x mark.	Kka-mage,	his x mark.
N. D. Grover,	his x mark.	Jude W. Bourassa,	his x mark.
Big Snake,	his x mark.	Bossman,	his x mark.
En-ne-byah,	his x mark.	Joel Barrow,	his x mark.
Jau-ge-mage,	his x mark.		
Sin-be-nim,	his x mark.		
No-clah-Koshig,	his x mark.		
Os-me-at,	his x mark.		
Wah-bah-koze,	his x mark.		
I-o-wa 2d,	his x mark.		
Wah-we-sueah,	his x mark.		
Mowa,	his x mark.		
Moses H. Scott,	his x mark.		
Kah-kee,	his x mark.		
Andrew Jackson,	his x mark.		

WITNESSES.

Joseph Bertrand, Jr., J. J. Lykins,
 R. W. Cummins, M. H. Scott,
 Indian Agent, Washn. Bossman,
 Leonidas A. Vaughan, John T. Jones,
 Robert Simerwell, James A. Poage,
 Thomas Hurlburt, Joseph Clymer, Jr.,
 J. W. Polk, W. W. Cleghorn.

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-second of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, the twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six; and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-first.

JAMES K. POLK.

By THE PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Secretary of State.



Whereas the various Bands of the Pottowatomie Indians known as the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowatomies of the Prairie, - the Pottowatomies of the Wabash and the Pottowatomies of Indiana, have, subsequent to the Year 1828, entered into separate and distinct Treaties with the United States, by which they have been separated and located in different Countries; and difficulties have arisen as to the proper distribution of the Stipulations under various Treaties; and being the same people by kindred, by feeling, and by language; and having, in former periods, lived on and owned their lands in Common; and being desirous to unite in one Common Country, and again become one people, and receive their annuities and other benefits in Common; and to abolish all minor distinctions of Bands by which they have heretofore been divided; and are anxious to be known only as the Pottowatomie Nation; - thereby reinstating the National Character; and whereas the United States are also anxious to restore and concentrate said tribes to a state so desirable and necessary for the happiness of their ^{people}, as well as to enable the Government to arrange and manage its intercourse with them; Now therefore the United States and the said Indians, do hereby agree, that said people shall hereafter be known, as a Nation, to be called the Pottowatomie Nation; and to the following;

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at the Agency on the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, on the fifth day of June, and at Pottawatomie Creek near the Osage River South and West of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, - between J. P. Andrews

Thomas W. Harvey, and Gideon C. Matlock, Commissioners on the part of the United States, on the one part, and the various Bands of the Pottowatomie, Chippewas & Ottawas Indians on the other part;

Article 1st. It is solemnly agreed, that the peace and friendship which so happily exist between the people of the United States and the Pottowatomie Indians, shall continue forever. The said tribes of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the Government and people of the United States; and the United States giving, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

Article 2^d. The said Tribes of Indians hereby agree to sell and cede, and do hereby sell and cede, to the United States, all the Lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever; and especially the tract or parcels of Lands ceded to them by the Treaty of Chicago, and subsequent thereto, and now, in whole or in part, possessed by their people, lying and being North of the River Missouri and embraced in the limits of the Territory of Iowa; and also all that tract of Country lying and being on or near the Osage River, and ~~embraced~~ West of the State of Missouri: it being understood that these Cessions are not to effect the title of said Indians, to any grants or reservations made to them by former Treaties.

Article 3^d. In consideration of the foregoing Cessions or sales of Land, to the United States, it is agreed to pay to said tribes of Indians the sum of Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to the conditions, deductions and liabilities provided for in the subsequent Articles of this Treaty.

Article 4th. The United States agree to grant to

the said United tribes of Indians possession and title to a tract or parcel of Land containing five hundred and seventy six thousand acres, being thirty miles square, and being the Eastern part of the Lands ceded to the United States, by the Kansas tribe of Indians, by Treaty concluded on the 14th day of January and ratified on the fifteenth of April of the present Year, lying adjoining the Shawnees, on the South, and the Delaware and Shawnees on the East, on both sides of the Kansas River, and to guarantee the full and complete possession of the same, to the Pottowatomie Nation, parties to this Treaty, as their Land and home forever; for which they are to pay the United States the sum of Eighty seven thousand dollars, to be deducted from the gross sum promised to them in the 3^d Article of this Treaty.

Article 5th. The United States agree to pay said Nations of Indians, at the first annuity payment after the ratification of this Treaty, and after an appropriation shall have been made by Congress, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of the aggregate sum granted in the third Article of this Treaty; to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs, and pay their just debts before leaving their present homes; - to pay for their improvements; to purchase wagons, horses, and other means of transportation, and pay individuals for the loss of property necessarily sacrificed in moving to their new homes: said sum to be paid, in open Council, by the proper agents of the United States, and in such just proportions, to each Band, as the President of the United States may direct.

Article 6th. The said tribes of Indians agree to remove to their new homes on the Kansas River, within two Years from the ratification of this Treaty; and further agree to set apart the sum of Twenty thousand dollars to the upper bands (being ten

dollars per head), and ten thousand dollars to the lower bands, (being five dollars per head), to pay the actual expenses of removing, and the sum of forty thousand dollars, for all the bands, as subsistence money, for the first twelve months after their arrival at their new homes; - to be paid to them so soon as their arrival at their new homes is made known to the Government and convenient arrangements can be made to pay the same; between the parties to this Treaty: - the aforesaid sums to be also deducted from the aggregate sum granted by the United States to said tribes of Indians by the 3^d Article of this Treaty.

Article 7th. The balance of the said sum of Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, after deducting the cost of removal and subsistence &c, it is agreed, shall remain with the United States, in Trust for said Indians, and an interest of five per cent annually paid thereon, commencing at the expiration of one Year after the removal of said Indians, & continuing for thirty Years; & until the Nation shall be reduced below one thousand souls. If, after the expiration of thirty Years, or any period thereafter, it shall be ascertained that the Nation is reduced below that number, the said annuity shall thereupon be paid pro-rata, so long as they shall exist as a separate and distinct Nation, in proportion as the present number shall bear to the numbers then in existence.

Article 8th. It is agreed upon by the parties to this Treaty, that, after the removal of the Pottowautomic Nation to the Kansas Country, the Annual interest of their improvement fund shall be paid out, promptly and fully, for their benefit, at their new homes; If however at any time thereafter, the President of the United States shall be of opinion that it would

be advantageous to the Pottowautomic Nation, and they should request the same to be done, to pay them the interest of said money, in lieu of the employment of persons, or purchase of Machines or implements he is hereby authorized to pay the same, or any part thereof, in money as their annuities are paid, at the time of the general payments of Annuities. It is also agreed that after the expiration of two Years from the ratification of this Treaty, the School fund of the Pottowautomic shall be expended, entirely in their own Country, unless their people in Council should at any time express a desire to have any part of the same expended in different manner.

Article 9th. It is agreed by the parties to this Treaty that the buildings occupied as a missionary establishment, including twenty acres of land now under fence, shall be reserved for the use of the Government Agency; also the Houses used for Blacksmith House & Shop shall be reserved for the use of the Pottowautomic Smith; but should the property cease to be used for the aforesaid purposes, then it shall revert to the use of the Pottowautomic Nation.

Article 10th. It is agreed that hereafter there shall be paid to the Pottowautomic Nation, annually, the sum of three ^{hundred} dollars in lieu of the two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel. It is stipulated to be paid to the Pottowautomic under the 3^d Article of the Treaty of September 20th 1828.

In testimony whereof
J. P. Anames. Thomas H. Murray and
Gideon C. Matlock aforesaid commis-
sioners, and the chiefs and principal
men of the Pottowautomic Ottawa and
Chippewas tribes of Indians, have set
their hands at the time and place

first mentioned.

(Duplicate)
J. P. Andrews
W. H. Harney
G. L. Matlock
Burmahers.

Mi-ak-wise (the young man) his X mark
 Ap-te-ga-shuck (or half day) his X mark
 wa-sau-ke-uk (or lightning) his X mark
 Kean-me-kas, (or Bear) his X mark
 Mi-guep (or the Wampum) his X mark
 Wak-na-me (or white Pidgeon) his X mark
 Na no no rat (or like the kind) his X mark
 Pat-co-shuck junior. his X mark
 Catta-mole-me (or the close observer) his X mark
 Wap-que-shuck (or white cedar) his X mark
 Puck-yeon (or the Rib) his X mark
 Jona-teh-wan (or swift current) his X mark
 Shant-poi-tuck (the man goes through) his X mark
 Wab-sai (or white skin) his X mark
 Shann-num-teh (or medicine man) his X mark
 Nat-o-sak (The Walker) his X mark
 Keakh his X mark
 Ne-ah-we-grot (The four faces) his X mark
 Na-sash-kuck (or the grass turner) his X mark
 Ke-ton-ne-co (or the kidneys) his X mark
 Sah-ken-na-ne-be his X mark
 Eton-gee-shuck his X mark
 Saup-puck-kunn (or Green leaf) his X mark
 Ke-wa-co-to (Black Cloud turning) his X mark
 Muck-sa-mack (The Wampum) his X mark
 Chan-cose (Little Crain) his X mark
 Co-shae-wais (Tree-Top) his X mark
 Patt-gui his X mark
 Me-shuck-to-no his X mark

Ween Co his X mark
 Joseph Le Franbeau (Interpreter) his X mark
 Pire or Perish Le Clerk his X mark
 M. B. Beaubien (Interpreter)
 Peps-co-unk (distant thunder) his X mark
 Nant-wish-cum his X mark
 Ob-Nob (or he looks back) his X mark
 Pam-wa-mash-kuck his X mark
 Paq-gui-pa-chee (The Squatter) his X mark
 Ma-shaus (the Cutter) his X mark
 Ci-Co his X mark
 Francois Bourbonnais his X mark
 Charles H. Beaubien
 Hanon nees
 Pas-kal Miler
 Joseph Glandean
 Joseph Loughton
 Ca-ta-we-num (The Black Dog) his X mark
 Jone-pe-num his X mark
 Chatt-tee (The Pelican) his X mark
 Me-shik-be-an his X mark
 Jek-cab-co (Spotted Plover) his X mark
 Co-shak-kee (The Crow fish) his X mark
 Shem-me-nah his X mark
 Nat-kee-shuck (In the air) his X mark
 Muck-e-we-tah (Bad name) his X mark
 Patte-co-to his X mark
 Shan-bon-mak his X mark
 Kagh-bon-cigh his X mark
 Wok-gret his X mark

Witnessed by the following persons
 R. B. Mitchell Ind. Sub Agent & D. S. Macdonell
 Richard Pearson & W. R. English
 A. F. Wilson & J. E. Weeks
 J. W. Smith & Lewis Kennedy
 Edward Power & L. J. Tate
 John H. Whitehead
 John C. L. Can.

We the undersigned, Chiefs & Head men - & Represen-
 -tatives of the Menominee, S. Joseph & Prairie Bands, of the Ottawa, Chipp-
 -ewas & Pottawatamie Indians; do hereby accept, ratify and
 confirm the foregoing Articles of a Treaty, in all particulars.
 Done at Pottawatamie Creek, near the Osage River West Mouth
 of the State of Michigan this seventeenth day of June A.D. 1846.

J. pen-e-lee his X mark
 Tah-gah-doo his X mark
 Ma-gah-quok his X mark
 Tahah-ue his X mark
 Mash-kum-ue his X mark
 Esk-lug-ge his X mark
 Abraham Burnett his X mark
 Nas-wah-gay his X mark
 Black-wolfe his X mark
 Nua-kto his X mark
 Mah-sug his X mark
 Teah-shqua " X "
 Muteh-key his X mark
 Mah-wah-sug his X mark
 Wane-mage " X "
 Black-bird " X "
 Matt-unge, Henry Clay " X "
 Noah-gria " X "
 Big-snake " X "
 I-o-ua his X mark
 No-dah-koshig " X "
 Mah-lah-koni " X "
 Mah-ue-sueah " X "
 Mr. H. Scott " X "
 And. Jackson " X "
 Pame-je-yah " X "
 Be-to-quah-da " X "
 Mr. Hendricks " X "
 Mas. Co " X "
 Teah-dot " X "
 Ah-bodah-ega " X "
 Nah-nim-nuk-shuk " X "
 Ah-nig-quot " X "
 Be-ra-mage " X "
 Na-che-ua " X "
 Cos. R. Bourassa
 Lud. R. Bourassa
 Joseph Bertrand Jr.
 Rich. M. Munnies Ind. Agent
 Leonard A. Vaughan
 Robt. Simerwell
 Thomas Hurlbut
 J. S. Kins
 J. W. Polk
 M. H. Scott

We-ue-day his X mark
 I-o-ua his X mark
 Yeh-ah his X mark
 Louison his X mark
 Crane his X mark
 Nua-yah-ke his X mark
 Mgin-nise his X mark
 Pake-do his X mark
 Shim-nah his X mark
 Little-bird his X mark
 Ma-koda-wah his X mark
 Root his X mark
 Ma-je-sabel his X mark
 Bader-ge-sha his X mark
 Little-American his X mark
 Mah-wah-sug his X mark
 Teah-ke his X mark
 N. De Grover his X mark
 En-ne-byah " X "
 Sin-be-nim " X "
 Os-meat his X mark
 Lave-ge-mage " X "
 Mo-ua " X "
 Teah-ke his X mark
 Te-sis his X mark
 Pame-nuk-nuk " X "
 Woke-de " X "
 Mmarguise " X "
 Peter-moose " X "
 Ma-kto " X "
 Mah-nuk-ke " X "
 Ah-yah-she his X mark
 Mah-le-mns-do " X "
 No-sha-kum " X "
 Qua-qua-tah " X "
 Au-toimre " X "
 Pappan " X "
 Washington Bowserman
 Loed Barrow his X mark

John J. Lane
 Jas. H. Poase
 Joseph Clynner Jr
 W. W. Gledson

Witnessed

June 17, 1846

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Notes of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the letter of the Secretary of war of date 3^d November 1845. to meet with the delegation of Chippewas Ottawas & Pottawatamies Indians present in Washington. -

Genl. George Gibson } Commissioners
Maj. J. P. Andrews }

And *Robert* Sec^y of the Board

Monday November 3^d 1845

The Commissioners received their letter of appointment of which the following is a copy. viz.

War Department
November 3^d 1845

Gentlemen

"I have the honor to inform you that you have this day been appointed, with the assent of the President of the United States, Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating with a delegation of Chippewas Ottawas & Pottawatamies from the East of the Mississippi river and who are now in this city, for a cession of their lands and a settlement of all their relations with the Government of the United States, as well as any other business they may desire to transact."

"You will receive from the Department, duly authorized such instructions in relation to carrying on this negotiation as may be deemed necessary. The Indians will be advised of your appointment, and you are requested to proceed with

"with your duties as Commissioners without delay"
"Very Respectfully"
"Yr. Obedt. Servt."

(Signed) "W. L. Marcy."
Secretary of War."

"To
"Genl George Gibson &
"Major Timothy P. Andrews
"Washington City."

Tuesday, November 4th 1845.

The Commissioners met and Andrew Porter reported himself as the Secretary of the Board, presenting at the same time his letter of appointment to mt.

(Copy) "Washington 4 Nov^r 1845"

"A. Porter. Esq.

The Commissioners to treat with a delegation of Indians. Genl Gibson and Maj Andrews will need the services of a Secretary. You are for that purpose temporarily detached from the P. Bureau & will report yourself to the above named Commissioners

Yours Truly
(Signed) "W. L. Marcy"

Adjourned to wait instructions from the Department

Wednesday November 5th 1845

The Board met at 10 o'clock.

The letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated Nov^r 4th with accompanying documents (marked from A to C inclusive) addressed to the senior Commissioner presented to the Board, who went into their examination. After reading and mature deliberation on the documentary information the Board adjourned, with a view to consult the Sec^y of War and Commis^r of Indian Affairs, to obtain verbal information which they deemed essentially necessary preparatory to negotiations with the Indian Delegation. as well as the receiving general instructions and views of the Department. Previous however to their adjournment this day, the Indian Delegation was notified that the Commissioners would meet them in Council on Friday next the 7th instant at 12 o'clock at Genl Gibson's Office - [They were afterwards informed that the place of meeting to the house corner of Penn^a Avenue & 17th Street.]

Friday November 7th 1845.

The Commissioners & Indian Delegation met in Council agreeable to notification. were present

Genl George Gibson &

Maj. J. P. Andrews, } Commis^r on the part of the U.S.

and the following Chiefs and head men. viz.

Mu-ah-mis

Wah-bm-sch

Wab-me-me

Ke-ah

Te-quat-ken-ne

Na-nau-a-met

Sosh-min-me

Ob-te-ge-shick

M. B. Beaubien

P. Le Clare

Mr. Holladay

(After)

Friday November 7th

Continued

After salutations to the Commissioners opened the negotiation with the following talk -

Chief and Brothers

Your Great Father,

the President of the United States and his War Minister, ~~and his War Minister~~, and the Chief who manages all his Indian Affairs, have been pleased to appoint us to treat with you -

When we were first appointed to treat with you, our hearts were glad, because, we thought, that, in discharging our duty to your Great Father, we might do good to a good tribe of our red brethren.

We have taken some time to learn the state of your Affairs with your Great Father, before seeing you in Council.

Our hearts are now sorrowful: We find that efforts were made by Major Navoy a few moons since, when the grass was green, to make a treaty with your nation. Major Navoy is a good man, and is the friend of the Red man, but, he has told your Great Father that you would not make a treaty.

Your Great Father wishes to move you to the Country set apart for the Red men -

He wishes to place you where the bad white man and the bad red men, - particularly the Sioux, - can no longer trouble you or your wives and children.

The land your Great Father owns, and which he would give you forever, you do not like; and you have refused to take it.

The land you like, and ask him to give you, in exchange for yours, does not belong to him, It belongs to the Red men - the Kansas Indians. This it is (that has)

Continued

that has made our hearts feel sad. We see little hopes of a happy negotiation, that would please both parties.

Your Great Father had come to this conclusion; therefore, it was that he did not invite you to come to Washington. You have come of your own accord. You have come a great way, and, whether your affairs can now be settled or not, your Great Father and all his chiefs, will treat you with kindness. He has told us to treat you as his children.

We, his Commissioners, will treat you as Brothers. You are our Brothers. The good red man and the good white man have the same heart.

We are therefore ready to hear any thing you may have to say; to listen patiently to all your wants and complaints.

Perhaps you may have something to say that will do away the sadness and fears we now have for you. If so, we shall be rejoiced at the opportunity of doing you all the good in our power.

Take your own time to make known your views and wishes. Consult among yourselves in Council and make your talks whenever it is most agreeable to yourselves.

To this Half Day (Ob-to-gee-shick) replied: in substance, as follows:

My friends: You see here your friends and brothers, my chiefs and braves. We are all glad to see you; and we are pleased that our Great Father the President has given our business in charge to honorable men like you.

When we made our treaty at Chicago there were two young men present whom we do not see here. We would like to see them in this Council - [alluding to Saml. H. & Andrew Porter Esq.]

My friends, we have listened to your talk and will

(at a

Friday Nov 7. Continued

at a proper time make a full reply. But first we would like more fully to know the mind of our great father the President, in regard to our talk of last summer. We have never refused him anything. When Major Harvey came to ask our land we did not refuse. We told him it was the last piece we had to sell. take it. - this is our price. We gave him a paper - it is all written down. We want our great Father's answer to that paper -

We want him to give us our price. If he will not do that, we would like to know the reasons why he will not do it. We do not draw back from our proposal. he has it before him -

We have come all the way from our homes to Wash-ington to get his answer -

[Note - The foregoing is correct but does not contain one other leading idea of "Half-day" and repeated uttered by him. i.e. "that their hearts were now open to hear the wishes of their great father"]

Much by talk took place informally between the Commissioners and delegation. One main idea seemed to be the ^{request} ~~to~~ which their wishes ~~were directed~~ i.e. "they wanted an answer to their proposition. They complained of the want of a room adjacent to the Council room for the purpose of ^{consultation} among themselves. And the Commissioners to gratify them agreed to hold the next talk in the large rooms east of the house of Mr. Com-missioner Andrews

Council adjourned until Monday next at 10 clock A.M.

Monday November 10th 1845.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment both Com-mis-sioners present.

Of the Indian Delegation the following chiefs & headmen -

Mi-ah-mis (From the Prairies)

Wah-bon-neh (Sawn of Day)

Shab-eh-mey

Wab-me-mee (White Pigeon)

Ke-ah

Je-quah-ken-ne (Woodman)

Oh-te-ke-shuck (Half Day)

M. B. Beaubien

P. Le Clare

Wm. Holliday

After salutations Sr. Le Clare informed the Board that two of their number Waman-a-met and Toch-sine-ne were sick and unable to be present at the Council -

The business of the day was commenced with the following talk by the Commissioners

Friends & Brothers

- We

attentively to your talk of last Friday, and have given it to your great Father

Your Great Father was pleased to hear that your hearts were ^{now} open to him. He feared it was not so before you said it was. but he now believes you

You ask and urge his answer to your proposition of last summer. We will give it to you in this talk

But as you complained ^{much} of not having an answer before we must first speak of things that have passed

A council was held with you by Major Harvey last June. The St Joseph and the Wabash Bands all the Pottawattamis were represented in ^{that} Council.

But one large band is represented on this occasion - (In that.)

Monday November 10th Continued

In that Council your Great Father offered you fair terms for your land and a new and better home for your people:

You not only refused all his offers through Major Harry, but you said no matter how long you remained in Council your mind would not be changed. So Clay said, that your Great Father had only offered pay for one leg of the Pottawattomie horse.

The Council Adjourned

Ten days after Mah-bon-see your venerable head Chief handed Major Harry a written proposition to sell your lands.

He said he once before had a paper but a bad bird had scratched it:

He said, he had driven away the bad bird and would now talk like a man:

So Clay one of your Chiefs - and your Interpreter - said the bandage had been pulled off his eyes and he could now see better than in the Council.

Major Harry read your proposition and was much surprised.

But he promised to send them on to your Great Father and he did so. they are now before us.

In that proposition you ask for your land as follows viz:

One million of acres of Land which belongs to the Kansas Indians -
A Perpetual annuity of \$50,000. (50 boxes of silver) Equal to a Capital \$1,000,000 of dollars.

That the interest on the \$150,000 of improvement funds should be paid to you annually in money and not laid out by your Great Father

You asked \$120,000. (120 boxes of silver) to remove yourselves

Large sums of money to be given to certain individuals named in one schedule - some of them we suppose to be white people

Large sums contained in another schedule to be given for improvements

You wanted the treaty to embrace but one band of the Pottawattomies - The Caldwell Band

That \$55,000 should be paid to the chiefs and many other provisions some of which might have been good and some of which were like the larger ones - very un-reasonable.

When your Great Father received that talk from Major Harry he looked serious. He felt deeply for you.

He did not say that the Pottawattomies were a bad people, but he thought they were not yet a wise people. They talked mildly.

He said my red children the Sacs & Foxes - the Del. a nation - the Shawnees - the Kickapoos and the Miami - All lived north of the Missouri at one time:

They there found the corn would not grow - Their horses starved and died. And their women & children were chilled with cold.

All these tribes were then poor: they sold their lands and went south of the Missouri. They are now rich have plenty of annuity money and goods - Their corn grows good - Their horses are fat. and their women and children keep warm - They are happy because they had wise chiefs who sold their lands in the cold country.

If the Pottawattomie chiefs are wise they will make their people happy

Their lands are only held temporarily. This they know They were reminded of it by Major Davis & Dougherty in 1839. and by Mr. McCoy & Coquillard in 1840

We can't

We cant build their mills their Blacksmith shops or their School houses or other improvements If we did they would all be lost to them when they removed to a new country.

The whites are crowding on them. The State of Iowa is about extending her laws over them - The laws of the white man - They have petitioned Congress to move them.

At this very time their best hunting grounds - those that belonged to the Saes & Foxes - are filled by the white man. they can no longer hunt or make sugar on these grounds.

In nine years they will have but 19 boxes of silver not \$10 a head for their people. They will even then be poor.

The Sioux their neighbors - murder their people:

The fire water is now given to them.

They have no game on their own land, and have to hunt and make sugar on the old ground of the Saes & Foxes.

This is what your Great Father said. but he told his Secretary of War & his Chief of Indian Affairs sometime afterwards to give the Pottawattamies another chance.

He said. perhaps they have grown wiser and will listen to reason:

His Commissioner of Indian Affairs therefore sent another talk to Major Harvey for the Pottawattamies

That talk was never delivered to you.

He said it was no use to give it to your people then - that your ears were still shut. and that he thought there must be still some bad birds among you. He sent it back to your Great Father.

It is not necessary to say what that talk was, as nothing was done about it.

But

But it was necessary to remind you of these things before giving you your Great Father's answer to your proposition.

We, his Commissioners, will now give it to you. We hope you will open your ears and hear it - that you will reflect patiently on it. Counsel among yourselves well, and come to wise thoughts that will make your people happy forever.

The Answer.

Your Great Father will not make a treaty with any part of the Pottawattamie people

He will make a treaty with all the Pottawattamies The Pottawattamies of Council Bluffs or Caldwells Band: The Pottawattamies of the Osage River living on Sugar-Creek: The Pottawattamies of St. Joseph Band or Topanabee's Band: And Wah ban see's band who live near you

Your delegation are great Chiefs but it only represents one of two large bands of Pottawattamies

You cannot therefore make a treaty for all

But you can make a treaty now if you choose which will bind your band, and which will bind all the bands when it is approved by all:

Your Great Father wishes all to approve it

He wishes to unite you all again as one nation so as to have but one Grand Council fire for all the Pottawattamies.

This talk is therefore for all the Pottawattamies and the offer we now make you is for all.

Your Great Father has authorized us to say that he will give you -

One Million of acres lying on both sides of the Kansas River lying immediately west of the Shawnee line & land, and South of the Western part of the land of

Monday Nov. 10th Continued. Speech of the Council

of the Kansas Indians. In exchange for one million acres of your land that will give you 250 acres of land for each man, woman & child old and young, of all the Pottawattamie people.

We will also give you 350 thousand dollars (350 boxes of silver) for the balance of your land in an annuity of 5 per cent for ever in goods.

And he will pay the expenses of removal to your new homes. And subsist you all for one year thereafter.

And 20 boxes of silver to be given to the chiefs after the Treaty is ratified to pay their people for their improvements.

And - an annuity of two hundred (\$200) dollars a year for your Great Chief Mah-bon-see during his life and the same for his son Ma-ke-shuck.

We have now given you your Great Father's Answer and his last answer to your proposition. We have given you all. If you agree to it, he will then pay the other Pottawattamies for their improvements, get their approval of the Treaty and then it will be a Treaty not before -

You would then be again united as one people having but one Council fire - live in a good Country and be happy.

You will have plenty of money forever to buy Blankets & Clothing & goods - to make your people rich.

Your Corn will grow well. Your horses will keep fat, and your women and children will be comfortable.

Your Great Father can then build the Mills, the Farm Houses, the Indian Houses, the Black-Smith Shops - make the agricultural improvements purchase the agricultural implements & stock -

And

Monday Nov. 10th Continued. Speech of Ob. to. q. Shick

And make arrangements for the employment for the employment of the Physicians, the Millers, Farmers, Blacksmiths and other mechanics & make all the other arrangements to promote your happiness which were so nicely and humanely provided for in the Treaty of Chicago and the former Treaties -

The fund provided for those purposes has now grown large. It is a big fund and is enough of itself to make you all comfortable without the additional money now offered to you.

But, it cannot be applied to your uses until you are settled at your permanent homes.

Will you be wise and help your Great Father to make your people happy? or will you still listen to bad birds and keep your people unsettled and miserable?"

The Delegation after retiring for a few minutes returned and replied through their Speaker Ob. to. q. Shick, as follows:

"My friends,

Our hearts are pleased with the way our Great Father has spoken to his Children. We are pleased with what he has said, and have listened with open hearts to it -

We perfectly understand the words of our Great Father as you have spoken them, there is no misunderstanding -

We know well what we are, and how we are situated. Since we have been at Council Bluffs we have ^{been} poor and down hearted -

Three years ago our Great Father sent to us a friend, he is before us - he has been among us and knows our griefs - and we have told him to

My

"why we are down hearted. We will leave to him to explain all to you. He will do it in writing and any thing he says you may consider as coming directly from us (out of us)." [The speaker here alludes to Mr. Richard S. Elliott, who was formerly an Indian sub agent at Council Bluffs] "He will be present when he delivers what he has to state."

We wish our friends the two Messrs. Porters, to be present at that time. They are our friends -

As soon as we can get ready we will let you hear from us - Perhaps by tomorrow or the next day, we will be prepared to meet you again in Council."

In reply the Commissioners told them to take their own time. They would fix Wednesday next at 11 o'clock to meet them, if their delegation was not then prepared - they would adjourn again to any time that would suit them.

The Council then adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 12th Inst. at the same place.

Wednesday November 12th 1845.

Board out at 11 o'clock -

The same Indians re. present as on Monday -

Mia-mee said as follows -

Our veins have been put on paper and will be presented by Mr Elliott. We have taken time to consider what our great Father has said as you told us to do, and what Mr Elliott will read to you in our reply - The other half breeds who are with us, saw it written down - and when you hear it you will consider that it comes directly from us - we have all heard it read. -

Mr

Wah-bun-see made them a few remarks to the same purpose. adding that he hoped the promises of his Great Father made at Chicago would not be forgotten. He recollected them well & that the land you are to go to is to be your home. you ~~Ob. to-gu-shick~~ can make up your fire sticks &c."

We see nothing now of what our great Father promised we feel lost. We never understood he was to put us across the river. we believe he never said so. -

Ob. to-gu-shick said -

Friend & Brothers:

You have heard what our chiefs and braves have said - I want you to take the things out of your eyes that you may see clear and open your hearts and ears. The answer he (Elliott) is going to give you for us comes from our hearts - the half breeds will listen to what he says

Friends & Brothers: When he explains to you you will understand what our great Father said to

said to us before: Our friend will give you our answer to the proposition:—

Mr. R. S. Elliott then read on behalf of Indian Delegation the following proposition—

Gentlemen

We have considered your talk made to us two days ago. We told you we were pleased to hear it as we are always pleased to hear from our Great Father the President. He told us when we saw him that he will do us justice.

And we must explain ourselves to him through you.

We were surprised by many ^{parts} of your talk. Our Great Father does not understand us. We wish to place ourselves in a right position before him and we wish you to consider patiently our views.

We will now reply to your talk in a straight forward manner.

It is true that all the Pottawattamies were represented by their delegates at Council Bluffs last summer, but Major Harvey held his talk with our people.

Our brethren from the Osage River were only spectators in the open Council. They sat on one side, but they heard what we said.

They came up there on the invitation of Major Harvey but they did not take part in his business with us.

You say that "but one large band is represented on this occasion" To this we reply, that the people who made the treaty of Chicago, are at Council Bluffs. The bones of our great ^{chief} Mr. Goldwell, are there. Our people at home know, and we know, that no other people have a right to sell the lands east of the Mississippi.

The chiefs, and braves, & young men, here before you,

represent

represent the people at Council Bluffs. The people who made the treaty of Chicago.

When we made that treaty, To-pe-ne-bee was invited to go to Council Bluffs with us. He promised to do so, and we agreed that he and his band should have that little annuity of two thousand dollars a year for twenty years. But he has never built a fire among us. Our Great Father sent his two thousand dollars to us several times; but when To-pe-ne-bee asked us for it, through Major Harvey, two summers ago we gave it to him. We went further and agreed to pay him back all that we had received. We knew that he had not fulfilled his part of the bargain, by coming to Council Bluffs; but we acted the part of honorable men. He knows this, and would tell you so, if he were here.

You say that in the Council last summer our Great Father offered us "fair terms for our land and a new and better home for our people". We do not look upon it as you do.

The offer made by Major Harvey was so small, that he seemed to be ashamed to make it. We talked several days before he told us the mind of our Great Father. If the terms were "fair" why did he write to our Great Father to give us more? Major Harvey knew our condition, and he knew that his terms could not suit us.

The home which he offered us is west of the County now occupied by the Southern Pottawattamies. We know it to be unsuited to our wants. We cannot live there.

The County is a desert of prairie. It has no timber, no sugar, no fish, no game. And in many parts no water. We could not get meat, nor skins, nor furs, nor fruit in that County.

It has been called by the white man the "Prairie Wilderness"

Our

Our brethren now on the Osage River know, that the County offered us last summer, is not fit for us. They told us so, when Maj. Harvey held his Council with us. We know they did not lie to us.

They also know, that the County they now occupy is not a good County, and they wish to leave it. They told us this last summer.

We will never go to the County occupied by our brethren on the Osage; nor to the County offered us by Maj. Harvey.

You are mistaken when you say that the County offered by Maj. Harvey, would be a better home than where we now are. It is not better in any one feature and in many it is much worse. We could not become an agricultural people there. We could not make farms because there is no timber for fences. We could not find poles to build a wigwag, nor bark to cover it. We could not kill a deer, a turkey, a racoon, a mink or any thing else. We could not find even muskrats there.

The County is distant from the buffalo; and we could not depend on that resource for our meat.

Our Women and Children cannot live on grass or air. They require food and clothing as well as our Great Father's White people. These we cannot get, when Maj. Harvey asked us to go; and, therefore, we declined his offer.

The offer which we made was made on the third day after Maj. Harvey first closed his Council. It was well understood by all our people before it was made. We want it to stand.

If our Great Father looked serious when he received that talk, and "felt deeply" for us, why did he delay his answer? Why did he not

send

send Major Harvey back to us, when he sent our annuities? He requested him to come straight back to us; but he did not see him. We thought our Great Father had forgotten us.

Instead of seeing him, we saw another hole in one of our money boxes. We heard of some other things which did not please us; and then, we determined to come here, because we knew of no other way to settle our troubles.

Our Agent said he was told to stop us; but we had our minds made up, and we called him to come along with us.

You say, Our Great Father does not think we are a bad people; he only thinks we are not wise and talk mildly. We have not talked to him at all, until he talked to us. We wished to act up to our treaties; but it seems he has changed his mind, since the last great treaty was made. Now he wants us to remove; and because we will not go to a County where we cannot live; because we will not give him our last tract of land for six cents an acre; he will not make ourselves still poorer than we now are. You say, he thinks we are not wise!

We cannot understand this. A white man is called wise who endeavors to get himself a good home, and to make his family comfortable. This is all we wish to do.

If our Great Father had said we were not wise, when we sold all our fine County on the lakes, and lost forever our good hunting grounds, he would not have surprised us. We gave him all that County for so little that our Women and Children reproach us for what we did.

Just

Just look at the old hunting grounds of the Pottawatomis. We cannot tell how many millions of acres we have given you. We hear that our Great Father is selling that County every day for one dollar and a quarter per acre. It is swarming with his white people.

Perhaps our Great Father will not look at these things as we do: but we know that he is wise and we trust he is good. We look on the path behind us, as well as the one before us. We trust he will do the same.

At our old home we had every thing that we needed. We had more meat than we could make use of. The lakes and rivers were full of fish. The forests and prairies were full of game. We had good range for our horses. We had good fields of corn. We had so many Sugar Camps that we made more than we wanted and sold it.

The skins and furs which we made in that County were worth to our people from one to two hundred thousand dollars per year. With these we bought all the blankets and other goods which our people wanted. We had plenty. Our women and children were not cold nor hungry.

We were then happy. It is not our fault that we are not there now. We never wished to sell or part with that County.

But our Great Father wanted it for his white children, and would never let us alone. We gave it to him.

We cannot speak for the other tribes who you say lived once "north of the Mipouri". We only speak for ourselves. We know what our condition

was

was: - we know what it is.

We have never been in any County "north of the Mipouri". Where the corn would not grow, and the horses starved and died. The corn grows well at Council Bluffs, and our horses are always fat.

We have never before heard that the corn of the white man does not grow "north of the Mipouri". Does it not grow in our old hunting grounds? Yes, it grows on the graves of our people.

You scold us when you say that among the tribes south of the Mipouri "the corn grows good". We heard last winter that our Great Father had to send corn to nearly all those tribes, to keep them from starving. He sent some corn to the Pottawatomis in the Osage river Country. If that County, and the County west of it, are so "good", why did our Great Father send corn there? He did not send any to Council Bluffs: we did not need, nor ask it.

Our brethren on the Osage River say, that our County at the Bluffs is better than theirs, and they would rather live with us there, than stay where they are.

If the other tribes were "poor" before they moved to the south of the Mipouri, their condition was different from ours, while we were in the lake County. If they are rich and prosperous now, they have never told us so.

You say that the Chiefs of those tribes were wise, and that, "if the Pottawatomie chiefs are wise they will make their people happy".

This is what we want to do: but we think our Great Father does not show us a good way.

You say

You say our "lands are only held temporarily": that we "knew this": and have "been reminded of it," by our Great Father Commissioners in 1839, and 1840. This is a new and strange talk to us. It was not so talked or written at the treaty of Chicago. When that treaty was made, we were told that we should own our Country forever.

Our Great Father then said that the Country which he gave us on the East side of the Mississippi, was as good as the Country we then had, and that we should remain upon it unmolested, forever: that his strong arm would be around us, and protect us; and that all our annuities and other monies, secured as well by that as by former treaties should be paid to us there, forever. These are the words spoken by our Great Father when that treaty was made.

Why were we told six years afterwards, that our lands at Council Bluffs were only a camping ground? We never so understood our Treaty: we never agreed that it should be so understood, and we do not now. We could not believe our Great Father had sent us such a word by those men six years ago. It astonished us then and does so now.

There were two contracting parties to that treaty. The United States and ourselves, and it was not a treaty until both parties agreed to it. We were told that it could not be altered without the consent of both. We have never agreed to alter it.

This is one of the troubles that have brought us here.

You now say that our Great Father cannot give us money to build our farm houses, and shops, were we now are. But the treaty calls for these things, and he said when we saw him, that all the stipulations of the treaty should be fulfilled.

(We have)

We have asked for schools in our ~~own~~ Country, as we were promised at Chicago: but they have been denied. Our children have been taken away, and when we desired them to be sent home, our Great Father's ears were closed. He did not hear us. Our hearts were sorrowful then. We desired to see our children and we desired to have our school monies expended in our own country. We did not know that the education of the boys in Kentucky was to be paid for out of our monies, or we we would not have said yes, when our Father at St. Louis asked for them.

You say, the whites are crowding on us. This is not our fault. We suppose our Great Father has power to make his white children respect his promises: and he has already assured us that we shall not be forced to remove from our lands. Why then should we fear our white neighbors?

You say "the State of Iowa is about extending her laws" over us. We are not alarmed at this. We are told there is no such State, and cannot be, unless our Great Father creates it. Surely he would never do this, to break his word with his red children. We went to that country under his care and government. We are satisfied to remain so. We want no other Government than that of our Great Father. If any other government be created over us, it will be a violation of our treaty. We protest against this. We want to hold our lands as they were guaranteed to us.

We know that you tell us true, when you say that we can no longer hunt or make sugar on the Sac & Fox lands, and that our Indian neighbors to the east are removing. But we must act for ourselves. We cannot be guided by what the

the fact & Foxes have done. Let them go. We will do without sugar, if we cannot buy it. We find that many things which we had in the Lake County, we cannot have now: but most of our sugar is brought round from Mackinac to us.

In nine years, you say, we will have but nineteen boxes a year. We know this; but our Great Father will understand us before nine years and offer us plenty. We think our lands will grow, in nine years, from three hundred boxes to two millions of dollars. But we would rather be on our present lands with nineteen boxes, than in the County offered us by Major Starry with forty boxes.

You say the Sioux are our neighbors, and murder our people. Did not our Great Father promise, at Chicag, to protect us against the Sioux? Did he not send Maj. Cummins to our Country, four years ago, to renew the promise? Did he not send Dragoons for two years? Why, then, cannot he protect us? He has done it once; why cannot he do it again? Or why did he withdraw that protection, if not to force us from our lands?

But we are not afraid of the Sioux. Our Great Father told us not to fight with them, and we did as he told us. But if the Sioux murder our people, we will tell our young men to dig up the hatchet. We will make the grass red with their blood. We have told our Great Father this before.

We will send to our friends the Pawnees, and others, to join us. They all hate the Sioux, and would be glad to join the Pottawatamies, in a war party.

All the tribes who have emigrated are friends to each other, and would all unite against this

(Common)

Common Enemy.

The full water, as you say, is given to us on the line: but we do not drink much of it. If it has followed us to where we now are, we fear that we shall never get out of its way. Our Great Father owns the land where the whiskey shops are built. Why does he permit them to be on his land?

You tell us we have no game on our land. Has our Great Father discovered that game is not plenty? He told us at Chicag, that we would find it in abundance. If you had his talks you would see it.

But what game is there in the County you offer us? There is none where Major Starry wished us to go. There is none where you wish us to go. The wolves can hardly live there.

We now say, that we refuse to go to the County occupied by our brethren on the Osage. We refuse to go to the County offered us by Maj. Starry.

And we will not think of the County offered us by our Great Father, in your talk two days ago.

It is not as good a County as Maj. Starry offered us. It is most of the lands we have already refused. We could not live on it.

At Council Grove, the Santa Fe traders make their last fire. Beyond that spot, all is prairie, nothing else. How would we look there? What would we do? Could we take our women and children to such a County?

If it is so good a County, that you offer, why does not our Great Father send his white children there? If corn will not grow north of the Mupouri, why do his white children stay? Let them go to Council Grove, and beyond it. We will stay where we are.

You say you will send all the Pottawatamies

(to the)

to the Country you offer us, if we will agree to
them. But how would we all live? After nine
years, we would have but about forty boxes for
all, counting in the seventeen and a half boxes
that you offer us. There would be four thousand
people to divide this among. It would only be
ten dollars to each. How could we live on that?
How could we pay for what we need?

How could we buy provisions, and clothing,
and horses and guns, and every thing that we
need with so small a sum of money? Think
of it. You will see that we do not "talk ~~so~~ mildly"
You will see that we are "wise" in declining your
offer.

Yet you have told us we would have plenty of
money, forever, to buy blankets, and clothing and
goods. And to make our people rich! - How would
our Great Father like to make his white children
rich in that way?

What you say about our corn growing, and our
horses keeping fat, is a pleasant little breeze, sighing
through the forest. It is nothing. - Our corn grows
well and our horses keep fat at our present home.

You say, that if we go to that Country, our
Great Father can build the mills, and so on, that
we have been promised. He must carry his timber
with him to do it. We are afraid that he would
not be able to get timber to put up the buildings.

If our money for these purposes, and for
schools, has grown large, we are glad to hear it;
for our Great Father can then give us what we want
of it, in our own Country.

As to the annuity you offer us, if we would
take that, we might as well dig our graves here.

We could never look at our people, after giving
away

away our Country for that sum. We have not asked
our Great Father too much. We have always given
our lands at his price: now we want to consider
what they are worth to us.

We will not agree (if we make a treaty) to
be removed by our Great Father. We have tried
that, and been abused. We want to remove ourselves,
when he gives us what we ask: and we want him to
pay us the money for removing, one half before we
start, and the other as soon as we get in our new
Country, so that there can be no mistake. Some of us
removed ourselves to Council Bluffs under the promises
of our Great Father's agents, and have never been paid yet.

We want all the lands that have been promised to in-
dividuals of our nation to be given to them, so that they may
sell them, or do as they please with them before the white
people take them from us for nothing, and sell them for
taxes.

We will never agree to receive annuities in goods from
our Great Father. We cannot divide them, nor get them
to suit us. If we have the money, we divide it and then
we have no trouble. Each one buys what he wants.

You say that the land which we ask for does not
belong to our Great Father. Let him buy it. We hear that
the Kansas Indians want to sell it. If our Great Father cannot
buy one million of acres, how can he buy five millions?

We want one million of acres on the east end of the
Kansas Lands. There we can live. We will be near the
Shawnees and Delawares. Where we want to hunt the
Buffalo. We can go out on the path of the Delawares.

If we would go where you tell us, our brethren would
never join us. They would regard us as lost. They know
that ~~even~~ the white man cannot go even to Council Grove
without carrying his provisions along with him.

You say that our Great Father wishes to unite all
the Pottawatamies. It used to be that we had but one fire.
(but)

but he disturbed us. He put out that fire and scattered the ashes. He cannot collect them; but if he will make a treaty, as we have said, he will see how many fires will burn. He will go to the land we ask and make a fire. This is all we say.

If we agreed to your offer, our brethren and all the other tribes would say, we were not wise.

Now, we have spoken. It is the voice of our whole people. We have not come here with false words on our tongue. We have not come here because we wanted to sell our Country; but we have met you because our Great Father has been asking us for it for years.

We have named our price, and we have no other price. If our Great Father is pleased it is well; if not, our women and children will feel glad, and, therefore, will be happy. They do not want to remove.

Our Great Father has been knocking at the door of our wigwag for six years. We have opened the door. If he does not come in we will close it, and we do not want him to knock again.

But if our Great Father does not want to make a treaty, on our terms, we hope he will see that all our old business is arranged.

As we came along the way, on our journey to this place, the white crowded round us. They asked us where we were going. And when we told them, they said they wanted the Government to do what is right towards us. This pleased us much.

When we got here, we saw our Great Father. He looked kindly on us. He spoke kindly to us. After we saw him, we had some hope. Our hearts, which had been chilled began to feel warm again. He said to our ^{Interpreter}, "Tell the Chiefs and Braves, that I am glad to see them. and I will listen to all they have to say with the greatest pleasure."

("I am")

"I am the friend of the red man, and all within our territory, shall have full and entire justice done to them so far as I have the power to do so. Tell the Pottawatamie Chiefs that they must banish all fears of being forced from the lands they now occupy; these lands were made theirs by treaty, and they shall be protected in their peaceable possession. Tell them, also, that every promise made to them by my predecessors shall be scrupulously carried in to effect. When the treaty of Chicago was concluded, I was not here; but whatever promise was then made to them by their Great Father, shall be, with good faith, and great pleasure, redeemed by me now. It is my determination to carry out, in letter and spirit, every treaty stipulation made between our Government and the Indians within our borders. Justice shall be done to them, and I trust to secure the confidence and affection of all our red brethren in such effectual manner as shall forever keep the tomahawk buried between them and our people. Tell them again, that we never had any intention of driving them from the lands they now occupy. If they desire to exchange them for other lands better adapted to their habits and wants, we will gratify them, if we can agree upon the terms. But they must be perfectly satisfied with the change; they shall never be forced to it."

(The Commissioners-)

The Commissioners made a few verbal remarks to the Delegation in reply. After the preceding written paper was handed to them - to the following purport

Friends

We wish you to bear in mind that you were not invited on to Washington on this occasion.

Your Great Father thought from the last efforts made to have a treaty with you, that you were so unreasonable in your demands that it would be useless for some time to come to make further efforts

You will recollect that in our first short talk we said, our hearts were sad because we saw but little hopes of making a treaty on this occasion with you, or of our having ^{it} in our power to serve you

We are now satisfied from the paper which has just been read that there is no hope ^{of} making a treaty.

You appear to have lost sight of the important fact that your S. Father has once bought you out & paid you large sums of money in various ways for removing

The terms you require for moving again are entirely beyond any power granted to us to offer you and most of the subjects treated of in your paper belong not to us. As our duties are special and particular - but to the Indian Department

We will of course submit your paper to your Great Father & the Secretary of War & Com. of Indian Affairs as a matter of duty and will give you your Great Father's answer as soon as possible so as not to keep you from your homes and families. All these functionaries are much

Engaged

Engaged at this time & we may not be able to consult with them to day. As to meet you again to morrow. But we will give you the earliest possible answer. We presume it will be a general answer to say, that he has no further talk for you, at this time in relation to an exchange of lands &c.

The Board - after the understanding to meet the Indian, as expressed above - adjourned

12 m. Monday November 17. 1845.

The Board met the Delegation - it having been duly notified for that purpose.

In reply to the proposition of the Delegation made at the last Council, the Commissioners said:

Friends:

We submitted the paper, which was handed to us at our last meeting, to your Great Father, as soon as his engagements at this busy season, would permit.

He directs us to give you this answer:

He views your talk as the talk of a very young Chief, and not the talk of old and wise Chiefs of his Red people:

Your Great Father says that all Treaty stipulations made with his red children shall be sacredly observed:

The Great Spirit has ordained that your Great Father & Congress should be to the Red men, as Guardians and Fathers:

The Red man acknowledges himself as a child in their hands: and the President loves them as his children: and will treat them as children

He must therefore exercise a sound judgment, and unceasing parental care, in managing their Affairs:

He must be the judge, as to the time and manner of carrying out all engagements with his red children, when discretion is left him:

This is not the time for fulfilling some of your Treaty stipulations: Those which relate to Mills School systems &c, are of a permanent character,

And

and cannot be carried out at present:

As soon as you shall be at a permanent home, from which there will be no danger of your moving again, you will receive their full benefit: Your Great Father's Officers all much engaged at this time, and cannot therefore continue a Council that will compel them to listen to papers, showing so much temper; and as in accurate in their statements, as the one last read to the Council

If they did, no good results could be expected:

Nor can they even take the time that would be necessary to show in detail, the many errors contained in that paper: A few of its inaccuracies only we will point out:

It stated that the land now occupied by the Pottawatamies was intended as a permanent Location! The Treaty says in these exact words that the Land was "to be held as other Indian Lands are held which have lately been assigned to emigrating Indians":

It represents their present Lands as in every respect suitable to the wants and habits of their people. The acknowledgments and complaints of the Chiefs, in the Council of June last, at Council Bluffs, represented their Country as unsuitable:

Major Harry, whose statements, we believe, are worthy of full credit, also so represents it:

And we know, what even that paper admits, that, their best, and almost only hunting and sugar country, does not belong to them: but is on the lands lately ceded by the Sac & Foxes:

The paper stated that the school fund was intended to be expended only in their own Country; whereas the words of the Treaty are as follows: "To be applied in such manner as the President of the United States

States

"State may direct":

By the Treaty of Chicago, we gave you upwards of 1,000,000 dollars, and we have now offered you $\frac{1}{2}$ a million

Any sum paid you for moving again [if one million acres of land is given to you], will be in addition to that million for 4,000,000 acres of land:

What has been given and what we offered you amounted to a million & a half of dollars:

When we take into consideration the quantity of prairie lands which are unsalable, the water courses; the lands which from other causes are unfit for cultivation; the expenses of surveys & sale, together with the interest on the money: it is believed that the sums named are more than your Great Father can get back by the sale of the lands to his white people:

Were your Great Father to pay into your hands the large sums of money which you ask, for removing your people, your boxes would go, when your annuity boxes go (almost as soon as they are received), into the hands of the white man:

You would thus be left on the road, without corn or rations, and without protection.

If he gave you land in fee simple - to hold as the white man holds land; it would soon be in possession of the white man - like your reservations; and you be left without a home. Your Great Father would then be called on to give you new homes.

One of the most sacred obligations of your Great Father towards his red children, is to protect them from the bad white men:

Your Great Father thinks that the Treaty you want might be a good Treaty for some of the white people:

But.

But he thinks such a Treaty would ruin his Red children: and he will not make it.

Your Great Father has therefore told us to break up this Council; should you continue to insist on the terms of your last talk.

When the bandage has been removed from your eyes, and you have driven away the bad advisers you still have among you, he will talk to you again; - and not before.

He cannot doubt that, when time has enabled you to reflect, sufficiently, on your affairs; your demands will be just and reasonable.

You will then find that your Great Father is your true and your best friend; and that he wishes to make you comfortable and happy. -

Otoqueshick on the part of the delegation said,

My friends,

We have

all listened to you with attention.

We have always understood our Great Father to say that we should keep the lands we are now on and should not be forced from them.

You think, you say, there is something in the way of a Treaty - that we have bad advisers - we say, we have no bad advisers, & what has been said to you by our friend (Mr. Elliott) was what all our Chiefs say.

I have heard you say "bad-bird" so often that I would like to know who you mean by the bad-bird.

Commissioner Andrews, replied -

We do not use the word "bad-bird" to day - we mentioned it in a previous talk as a term made use of first, by your own Chief Mah-bon-se.

in

in his talk to Maj. Navy in June last —

The Delegation after having retired for consultation for a short time returned and Obtoqueshick said —

We have all listened attentively to you —

We have employed a young man to come with us [Elliott] and from him you shall hear our views

We keep our friends here to speak for us. What he says to you to day you may consider as coming from us —

Mr. Elliott then said — aimed much quite irrelevant to the subject — That they did not expect to be understood. That the Commissioners would not understand them. That they asked only what was right and reasonable. That land they now living on was clearly given to them by the treaty of Chicago as a home for ever —

They did not mean by asking in their proposition for a fee simple title to the land they now proposed to remove to, that the Govt. should give it to them to dispose of as they (the Indians) pleased without permission of Govt. but they wished it secured to them as a permanent home for ever.

They wished to remove themselves. They were but a short distance from the Kansas river and they all knew the way. When they were removed before under the prov^s of the Treaty of Chicago. tyrannical abuses were practised by the soldiers

That they would not change their proposition they considered it but fair and reasonable

They expected the Govt. to carry out all the provisions of their former treaties —

Mr. Elliott then commented upon the injustice of the Govt. in admitting Iowa as a state and of
organizing

organizing the territory of Nebraska as a violation of all the Indian treaties

That the views of the Board of Commissioners were not sustained heretofore by the Senate — the Sec^y of War or the Commis^s of Ind. affairs —

The Commissioners asked if they had any other proposition to make.

Mr. Elliott ^{said} they had none. They adhered to the one they had already made and would not change it —

Whereupon the Board dissolved the Council —

Obtoqueshick said

My Friends: As long as you say the Council is broken up we wish to withdraw our proposition —

The 13th replied that they might consider it as withdrawn. but the Govt. did not give up papers which had been presented to them and acted on.

Obtoqueshick then said

My Friends: we all met together to settle a matter of business. if we cannot agree we should still be friends. and we will part as friends —

Geo. Porter
Sec^y of the 13th of Commis^s

Tuesday November 25. 1845.

12 m.

Pursuant to instructions from the President of the U.S., The Commissioners met the delegation in Council.

and addressed them? as follows.

Friends:

When we parted with you last in Council, we had offered you the terms of a Treaty. to the full extent of the powers, we then had as Commissioners

You have since that day had a talk-face to face - with your Great Father.

You complained to him, that you did not fully comprehend our propositions to you;

And that you thought the door had been closed on you too soon.

Your Great Father told you that the door was still open to you: and that he would direct further negotiations:

He has directed us, to meet you, again in Council.

He has done more: he has given us greater power or authority, than we had before your talk with him:

He has told us to take no further notice of the paper handed into us in Council: He says let all that be forgotten.

To hold our talks in Council directly with the ^{Indian} Chiefs themselves, through their Interpreter:

Because, he wants to have the true views of his red children, the Pottawattamies, directly from themselves

To listen, patiently, to all the Chief have to say: and to give them all necessary explanations of

of our talks: so that his red children may understand him, distinctly through us his Commissioners:

He says, ~~the~~ he supposes the Pottawattamie chiefs, wish to get home to their people, to their wives, and children:

And that he, and his Chief, the Secretary of War, and Commissioners of Indian Affairs, & ourselves, have other duties to perform, at this busy season:

"Give the Pottawattamie delegation, therefore," he said, "a straight talk, a full talk, and tell them - at once - how far I can go." & that he would go no farther:

And let them have all the time we can, to decide, whether they will take this, his last offer:

We now give you his offer, and the last one he has to make to you.

The offer is for the whole Pottawattamie people:

Just as much so, as if all the Bands were as fully represented in this Council, as your Band:

And to be subject to the approval of the other Bands if you should accept it.

We will give you eight hundred & fifty thousand dollars (850 Boxes of silver) for the whole of your present Land or residences -

Out of that sum, he will purchase as much of the Kansas Land and of the kind you want, if it can be purchased, on reasonable terms:

That sum is nearly twice as large as the sum he gave you, to the Sacs & Foxe, for their claim to their Lands:

Out of that sum will have to be deducted as follows:

Whatever the Kansas Land may cost,
Also, whatever it may cost to move the Pottawattamie people

people - all the bands - and subsist them for one year:

The bands to move themselves within two years:

The money to be expended by an agent - a civil agent, if you prefer one, to an office of the Army:

The Agent to be appointed by your Great Father and to be responsible to him for his good conduct, and for his kind treatment of your people.

Also to be deducted whatever is proper to pay the Chiefs and others, of all the Bands, for their improvements to be paid after the treaty is approved by all the bands, and ratified by the Senate:

The balance to be vested & paid, in the usual annuities, and to continue thirty years.

If you accept this proposition, your Great Father will have your improvement fund expended for you, from time to time: as soon as you have removed:

He will also, at the expiration of two years (if you shall have all removed) have your School fund expended at your new home, and among your own people - And forever thereafter.

Your Great Father cannot assume any debts you owe to the Merchants & Traders:

Nor, can he agree to give ^{you} fee-simple titles to the reserves under former treaties.

Because his Council - the Senate - have said, he must not assume such debts, and have refused to sanction such reserves in the Treaty of Chicago:

You can arrange to pay the Merchants & Traders yourselves; and he hopes you will do so:

And any persons you sell your rights to reserves to, may petition Congress - the two great Councils of the Nation - who have already sanctioned such sales, in some cases.

As to the Grants of Land to Individual Chiefs & Indians, he will approve of their sale when -
- ever,

ever he is applied to and satisfied that the sale is a good one for his Red Chief's Children.

We have now given you, your Great Father talk and offer.

We have not looked back at anything that has taken place, at the Councils at Council Bluffs: or at this place:

We have only looked forward:

We have looked only to our duty to your Great Father, and to the comfort and happiness of his Red Children.

Obto-gu-shick for the Delegation replies

That they came to Washington for a better understanding of their former treaties, and wished the Commissioners to help them. They were anxious to have the stipulations ^(of former treaties) carried out and the promises given to them at Chicago made good.

They could then better talk of a new treaty.

They had for a long time been asking to have their affairs settled, and had got their agent to write to Washington to that effect - but had received no reply.

That there seemed to be a cloud between the Commissioners and themselves which they wanted to have cleared away - something kept back by both -

That they ^{people} were troubled by the Sioux - Government had promised to protect them from them - but had not done so - he is

Mi-am-see spoke to about the same purport - adding that they wished to know the amount Government owed them -

That they owed traders money and wished to pay them. That they compelled these traders to give them credit and promised to pay them the Gov^t owed them (the Indians) money. They wanted to pay the Traders

Obto-gushick
Drab with that money -

That Le Clare who had been their Interpreter for many years & was of their own blood would give them ^{complaint} their views & wishes

Le Clare spoke for sometime repeating what had been said by Mi-am-see & Ob-to-gushick - of the promises made to their tribe at Chicago &c. "That their money should be paid to them most of the Missouri"; That the Osage Band was not entitled to any of their annuity money they sold their lands separately and made their own bargains. -

That they wanted to spend their own school fund in their own country. They did not want any of it spent at the Choctaw Academy

That they wanted their boys back from there that they learned nothing there - "They always until lately, thought, that the U.S. Govt. paid the expenses of their education they did not know that it was taken out of their own funds

They wanted to know whether the Govt. wd. pay their expenses here &c. &c. -

The Commissioners made a few remarks in reply referring them to their former talks for explanation &c. &c. and gave them their talk of today to take home with them. &c.

The Council adjourned to meet whenever the Delegation would be ready with their reply -

11 A.M. Saturday - November 29th
1845

The Commissioners met the Delegation in Council and addressed them as follows: viz.

Friends & Brothers

We are glad to meet you. We hope you have considered our talk well.

We hope you like our paper & propositions. If you do not like all the details of our talk, we will hear patiently all your objections.

We wish you to speak your minds - freely - on every point in our paper.

Do not act hastily: Let us reason together, as friends and brothers.

Your Great Father wants to make this treaty with you - as you are the most important Band of the Pottawattomies.

We hope you will act as men & wise chiefs: After you make a treaty your Great Father will inform the other Bands what you have done.

Then the ashes of all the old fires can be collected:

You can collect them, and you can make a new fire: and have but one fire.

You know that all the Pottawattomies are Brothers:

But you are the Band & chiefs to go ahead:

You do go ahead in all Councils, and the others follow you.

You have your friends from your own country with

with you.
They can tell you whether the offer is a
good offer.
They can help you in arranging the details.
He did not fix the details, because, we wanted
first to know, how you would like to have them fixed.
Speak freely to us as Brothers: but be wise
and do not talk foolish.

Do not be too quick or rash.
Your Great Father has gone so far that you
must now act.

He cannot stretch his Blanket any larger
to cover you.

Your G. Father's Country is you know very
large. And his people of all the States are very
numerous.

But his big Country is made up of many States;
and different people.

He has some very ^{large} States, New York -
Pennsylvania, Ohio & others.

Some other of his States, as Kentucky,
Michigan, Indiana & Illinois tolerably large.

The States of Rhode Island, Delaware, and
others are small.

But all these States, and all the others,
large and small, are fairly represented in your
Great Father's Grand Council - Congress.

Your Band is like his large States:

The Potawatomi have smaller Bands like
his small States:

But all ought to be consulted in
treating with your Great Father.

You should act first, being the great Chief
of the large Band: and the other Bands follow
after you.

(Saturday November 29. - Continued)

Abotege-shick said.

They were glad to hear what had
had been said this morning.

They came to Washington to see their money - which
they knew to be now a large amount - and to settle
old business. They wanted when they got home to
be able to tell their people all about it -

They did not like to make a new bargain until
their old ones had been settled.

They came here to make but one proposition
and they had made it.

If they were to accept the one the Commis-
had offered here, they dared not return to their
people.

Mi-a-mese then spoke to about the same purport
except that he made no allusion to the last propⁿ
of the Commis^s. merely complaining that they could
not see the money due them which they had understood
was so large a sum.

Commissioner Andrews replied.

That the paper given
to them was a straight talk from their G. Father and
meant to remedy all their complaints. If they were
not ready to talk about it then they sh^d come when
they were ready.

Le Belave said, that all the talk of their Great
Father was considered by them as good, for all
he said was truth. That they understood it all.

That if the Commis^s said a perpetual annuity
instead of one for 30 years, they might consider it.
They thought of their children who were to come
after them, and who would have but \$10. apiece
after

this 30 years expired - They came here authorized to make but one proposition - If they accepted one of a life amount - as the one offered to them by the Commis^{rs} they might as well dig their graves here they would be killed if they returned with it to their people -

That this was the reason the Chief did not talk about the proposition -

That they would take the propⁿ home to their people - and would after that tell their Great Father whether they would or would not accept it.

They wished to leave for home in three days (on Tuesday next) and would like to know whether their Gr. Father would not give them some money out of their (own) school fund to pay their expenses in coming here &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners made a few remarks in reply to the talks of Ob-to-ya-shick Ma-a-nese & Le Clave, to the following effect, viz.

Friends,

You have to day and on several occasions before, alluded to your proposition sent on through Maj. Harvey

We have told you on former occasions and we ^{see} it is necessary now, to repeat, that your Great Father did not think you were serious in making that offer. He considered it a mild one & does not suppose, nor do we his Commissioners, that you ever expected it would be accepted. We now tell you it never can be accepted.

Your Great Father made you a proposition. It is a liberal one. If you consider it well you will find it to be so. It will cure all

the evils of which you complain, and cure them forever.

Among the other evils, one you have referred to will be cured. I mean the Platte River Controversy. Should you make a Treaty, that Land will be left behind you & be forgotten.

You have frequently expressed a wish to have your expenses to this place & back & whilst here, advanced to you by the Government.

We have no express or positive authority to say any thing binding on that subject. But we have heard your Great Father and the Sec^y of War & the Commissioner of Indian Affairs talk on the subject, & will now tell you what they said about it.

If you make a Treaty here your expenses will be advanced. Because it will then appear that you came here really to do business.

But if you make no Treaty, he will not be disposed to take your people's money to pay your expenses on what will seem to be a foolish or idle visit.

Should you go home without making a Treaty what will your people say to you, will you not feel foolish at meeting your people and telling them you have come a long journey & done no business?

Your Great Father cannot see you on Monday or Tuesday or Wednesday - perhaps - not next week. For his Great Councils meet him on Monday and he has much business to do with them, and will be too much engaged to see you.

You urge that the Amenity offered you, should be perpetual -

Your Great Father sees a great way into futurity, both for his white & red children

Ne

He does not think it would be wise or for the good of your people to make your annuities perpetual. If he did so, your children and their children might not apply themselves to obtain an education or become an agricultural people, but would look to the little sums they would receive from the annuity.

If they know the annuities are to expire as they grow up, they will apply themselves and become like white people. And no longer look forward to the little shares of the annuities.

Your Great Father's Grand Councils (which you may see next week) are the Representations of his white people. When they make Treaties or Laws, they are binding on all his white people.

If you represent the whole of your people or Band, your acts ought to be binding on all. Then why not act for all and make a Treaty that will make all happy.

Le Clave then said. - The Chiefs think that what has been said is truth. Their hearts are right. They wish to take the paper you gave them home to talk it over with their people there. We want time to it.

When we all make up our minds we can tell our Father [the Genl. Agt.] who is with us and through him you shall know what we think of it.

All wish to understand it well.

The Board of Commrs. then adjourned the Council until Monday at 11 o'clock (A.M.)

Monday Dec. 1st 1845.

The Delegation not being quite ready to meet the B^d in Council, asked a postponement until tomorrow at 10 A.M. which was granted.

10. A.M. Tuesday December 2nd 1845.

The Commissioners met the Delegation in Council and addressed them as follows. viz.

Chiefs and Friends:

Since we last met you in Council we have talked with some of your white friends.

They told us, that they thought your Great Father's offer to you, was a liberal and good one, but that they wished us to arrange the annuity offer, a little differently.

And that if we did, you said you would be entirely satisfied, and go home happy.

We have seen your Great Father and urged him to give us permission to do so.

He told us to say to you, to day, that he would not add one dollar to his main offer: that he had almost gone too far already.

But that he did not wish to leave you any excuse for refusing to do good to all your people.

He said to us, arrange the annuity as you say: and then we will see if these Chiefs are in earnest, when they say, they wish to do all that is right and reasonable.

If they are, they will exchange words and faith with you. They will say, that they will hold fast to their words.

If they are afraid that harm may come to them for signing a Treaty here, don't ask them to sign one at this time.

For, I will not permit one of our red children to be injured by bad men, for trying to do good for,

* meaning all things left done.

for his people.

But let them exchange faith with you, in open Council, in the presence of their white friends.

Ask each individual Chief to do so.

We will then see whether there is any chief among them, that will take back his word, or, speak with a forked tongue.

Ask Mi-a-mise, Nah-bon-see, ask all - one at a time - and let them say, yes, or no, -

We now, his Commissioners, ^{tell you that} Great Father will give you the annuity for thirty years certain.

And for as long time after, as you shall continue to be a nation, of a thousand souls.

If the Great Spirit should reduce your nation after the thirty years, below one thousand souls, then, each person remaining, old and young, shall receive as much annuity money, as he would in the first year after the Treaty.

To this we pledge you our faith, and that of your Great Father.

Do you understand the proposals of your Great Father?

If you do, we wish you to speak out, and pledge your words. Each of you, that you will do all in your power to induce your people to sign a Treaty next spring, when your Great Father sends out his Commissioners.

Will you, Mi-a-mise pledge your faith to do this?

Mi-a-mise replied

My Friends: You heard what I said before. I am not prepared to give a decided answer here. - I told you I would take this proposition home to my people and whatever they

they may say, I will do

I said before I could not accept it, and I will not now.

Commissioner Andrews rejoined -

They did not want them to make a treaty here. They only wished him to show they were not trifling.

That they must either, go home, as they came, and forget this proposition; or, they must now give a pledge to what they could to induce their people to make a Treaty on the terms proposed.

They did not wish him to sign any paper.

If they did not show that they were satisfied here, there would be no use of sending Commissioners to make a Treaty with them. It would be better to try another band, and let them go ahead. -

After some time spent by the Delegation in ^{private} Consultation Commissioner Andrews, asked, whether Mi-a-mise was prepared to give the pledge asked for? That they - the Commissioners - pledged the faith of the Government for the same terms:

Mi-a-mise replied: There was a little misunderstanding before, Man & wife sometimes had such -

Yesterday we told this man (Mr. Sire) at our quarters, that the offer was good and we say so to day. - I will take the paper home.

I will tell my people that the offer is good and that they should take it. -

Nah-bon-see on being asked by the Commis^s (whether)

whether he would promise the same, said
My friends

We have listened to your
talk and we understand it.

In the paper we sent you from Council Bluffs
we said if our Father would give us so
much we would accept it here

The offer you make us now is good. I
think it reasonable. We all think it good.
We will take it home, and show it to our
braves, our young men, our women and
children - We will take it to them and if

they say it is good, we will take it -
I will tell them it is good and that they should
accept it.

Shah benay, said. He was of the same opinion
as Mah-bon-see and Mi-a-mise

Wab-me-one (The White Pigeon) said: He was of
the same opinion as his older chiefs, and would
do as they promised to do -

Ke-ah. said the same

Ze-quah-kenne: ^(the Woodman) promised the same

Na-non-o-wet (Big foot) said: he came with the
chiefs and would stand by any thing they would do.

Sosh-min-ne. said: was of the same opinion as with the
rest.

Ob-to-ge-shick (Half Day) said. I am of the same
opinion with the rest I think the offer
a good one

P. de Clare said: It suits my idea well. I came
with my chiefs and will do as they do.
If I had thought the proposition was
not a good one I would have told my chiefs not
to listen to it.

I will take this paper and interpret it to the
people at home and they will understand it well
I will then let the Agent know the result. He will
hear it from us in Council and will write to
this place what he hears.

M. B. Beaubien. said: he agreed with the rest etc.

Wm. Holliday said He was in favor of the
proposition and would do what
he could to have it accepted. etc.

It being understood that each had pledged himself
"to do all in his power to induce their people to sign
a Treaty next Spring" on the terms proposed by the
Commissioners -

Commissioner Andrews for the B^o.

said:

We have pledged ourselves in Council
together. We have signed no paper: You have
done as we wanted you to do.

You Great Father agrees to advance the money
to pay your expenses
If you make a treaty, it is to come out of
the Treaty money:

If you do not, it is to be taken out of your next
annuity money:

Should you make a Treaty, all your Complaints
will be cured.

You will have your improvement, and school
funds expended at your new homes.

(You?)

You will have good Lands to make Corn, and a good Climate to live in.

Your horses, and Cattle, and hogs, will be numerous and fat.

Your Children, and their Children, will learn like the white Children.

You will have good Mills - good Doctors, and Mechanics.

In short all your Treaty stipulations will be fulfilled.

You may keep up your numbers: indeed increase in number.

If you do your amittis will continue.

You can make them perpetual by improving the condition of your people, and increasing in number.

All the Pottawattamie people will again be Brothers.

Then, when you are united, & living harmonious together - trying to improve your children - the Great Spirit will look down upon you we hope, and say: these are my good children I will smile on them and make them happy.

After the foregoing talk was delivered to the Delegation they were informed: that when the Commissioners visited their people in the Spring to sign a Treaty on the basis agreed upon no alterations or addition upon the terms to which both parties had thus pledged themselves, would be listened to or agreed to.

Mah-bon-see

All our Chiefs before you say. Your paper is very good. You heard what each of them pledged himself to do in regard to it, when we return to our people.

We are very anxious to get home. and would like this to be our last day here

My friends: You have spoken to us so mildly and well. that we all feel glad

You have treated us so kindly we would like very much to see you again. We would like you to come to us next Spring. in case our people agree to make a treaty. You understand all our business now. If others were to come to us, they would not know so much about it: they might make a mistake, and not understand what had been done here. If you can both come we would like you to do so.

Whereupon, the Board adjourned the Council *sine die.*

This 2nd day of December A.D. 1845

The foregoing Journal is correct.

Dec^r, 11th 1845. ³/₃

AND POTTER

Sec^y of the B^d of Commis^{rs}

Verified.

410 910702

I. P. Andrews

Comm^{rs} of Comm^{rs}
Sec^y

Journal
(and

Notes of the proceedings of the board of Commissioners appointed by the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the assent of the Secretary of War of date the 2^d of May 1846 to treat with the Chippewa? Ottawa? and Pottawatamie Indians at Council Bluffs? Sub Agency North East of Missouri Commissioner Meyer L.P. Andrew and G.L. Matlock left Washington City the 4th of May and arrived the 12th of said month at Saint Louis where they joined Meyer the H. Harvey their associate Commissioner who proceeded in company with them to the seat of action Council Bluffs? Commissioning left St Louis the evening of the 13th and arrived at Council Bluffs on the 23^d of May at which place they found Meyer R.B. Mitchell Sub Agent for said Tribes of Indians who placed in the hands of Commissioner a letter addressed to Meyer F.H. Harvey Superintendent of Indian Affairs officially by S^r Mitchell written by the instance of the principal Chiefs and Braves of said Tribes of Indians a true copy of which is here presented.

Council Bluffs-Sub Agency
May 27th 1846

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the United Nations of Chippewas? Ottawas? and Pottawatamies of the Council Bluffs Sub Agency met in Council on the instant and unanimously requested me to inform the Department that they were satisfied with the propositions made by the President and wish to conclude the Treaty or agree upon at Washington at the earliest convenience of the Department

Signed R.B. Mitchell Sub Agent

Commissioners immediately dispatched a messenger to notify the chiefs of their arrival in the Country owing to high water heavy rain &c - the messenger did not return in any time and two others were dispatched all of whom returned. The chiefs and braves of the several bands with their young men & women were in attendance and on the ground the 1st and 2^d of June and notified the Commissioners that they would meet them in Council on the next day Wednesday the 3^d that they arrived Tuesday evening to Council among themselves -

Major J.P. Ananias USA
 Major L.H. Harvey & Commissioners
 & G.C. Matlock

Wednesday June the 3^d 1846

The Commissioners met in Council agreeable to notification - Present Commissioners and the chiefs and braves as well the young men of the several bands of Indians -

When the Council was opened negotiation was opened by Major J.P. Ananias who delivered the following talk

My Friends

We have come a long way to see you. It has been at great inconvenience to ourselves that we came so far to see you.

But I promised your chiefs at Washington to come & see you, about this time, if I was not sick, and I am now here among you. I have complied

with my promise

I have come to see if Micame & the other chiefs that ~~were~~^{were} with him at Washington are ready to comply with their promise - Ma-bou-de Micame and the other chiefs that ~~were~~^{were} at Washington agreed with me & the other Commissioners as to a Treaty.

They did not sign a treaty at Washington but brought the proposition home with them in writing.

They all said it was a good proposition - & that they approved of it, & would recommend it to their People & advise them to sign it; and please ~~to~~^{to} the terms agreed upon at Washington

I presume you have been as good as your word, ^{that you have} kept your promise, and talked to your People with a single tongue. - This I am sure you have done because they requested Major Mitchell their agent to write to the Department, ^{that} they were ready to treat upon the terms agreed upon at Washington.

My Friends I did not wish to talk much even if you had met us in Council the day we arrived here:

Because we talked so much, and so long a time at Washington as to have a full understanding:

Now I feel less disposed to talk much since we have ~~been~~^{lost} so much time in waiting for Micame & his People: Micame & his People have been a long time coming in. The rain & high water ~~were~~^{were} a good excuse for 3 or 4 days, but not for holding back so long a time:

I fear some had

had bid has been among his People:
Perhaps the Whiskey Sellers ^{have} been
among them, with those persons poisoning
his People; & keeping them back putting bad
notions in their heads.

or perhaps those Crazy
People calla Morman, who have been whipped
out of Canada, Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois,
have been trying to make ^{his} Mic Mac People
as Crazy & foolish as themselves:-

My Friend

It is important that
we should now act, and not talk much.
Every day is important for your interest,
as the Senate (your & Father's Council) will
not remain in session long.

Your & Father's not only offend
your Chiefs at Washington a fair treaty
but a Liberal one

In an offer was ~~made~~ ^{the} most liberal
one in my opinion ever made to Indians:

It is a treaty that will make
you all rich & happy:

It will remove you from a
Country where you are surrounded by the
Sioux, on one side; - by the People of Iowa
on the other, (who are encroaching on
you like the waves of the great sea):

And where the fire water is
hissing at you, (like a devouring serpent),
on the other side, & which is the worst of
all all evils; for it brings about all other
evils:

I speak of the Sioux as if I thought
you ought to be a friend of them:

I do not doubt

Yours

Courage. The Pottawatomies People are as
brave as the Sioux, the Delaware, the Shawan,
or the white; - but the Sioux are a little
like the white, in one respect, they are
very numerous; and could afford to loose
one hundred of their men when you
could ~~not~~ afford to loose one of
yours:

This treaty will remove you to
a new home: one of your own choice &
selection, the same ^{land} selected for you by
your Chiefs while at Washington.

You will, when there, be between your
Friends, the Delaware & Shawan; near fort Linn
- north where your & Father could protect you
with a strong arm from all bad men
whether red or white:

Your great Father, immediately
after your Chiefs left Washington, sent Major Henry
and Cumings to purchase the land you desired:

You are now offered that Coun-
- try, and a very large sum of money in
different ways:-

Your Chiefs were told
at Wash^{ton} that your Great Father would
not permit any alterations of the terms
agreed upon by either Party:

You must therefore take
it or refuse to take it:

If you take it your People
will be made comfortable and happy forever

You will thus have your school fund
land out in your own Country forever; after
the two first years:-

Your improvement of land, under
the Treaty of Chicago, will be properly and
judiciously expended for your benefit

Your annuity money will be very large; and all your Complaints will be healed and cured by this Treaty. Should you refuse to take it neither this or any other offer will ever be made to you again, ~~and~~ will you ever again have another chance to get the same Land as these ^{and} other Indians, ^{who} want the Land which was assigned for you:

What then be your Situation on a condition-

You will have to pay back to the United States the \$6,000 your chiefs spent in going to Washington, ~~to do nothing;~~

You will have to begin to pay back a very large sum of annuity money which was improperly paid to you ^{and} of might belonged to the St. Joseph band.

You will in fact have very little annuity money left, for your People. You will be very poor:

The bad Sioux, the many of population from Iowa; and the fiery water will, like a serpent, destroy your People:

In a few years you will implore your great Father to remove you:

You will then be willing ^{to remove} (the few that remain among you) without either money or annuity:

For such will be your distress that you will be satisfied with a remnant on any condition: & like the poor unfortunate ~~people~~ ^{people} you will be bound on

Your knees asking for a mouthful of something to eat for yourself & children:

Like wise & good men you should avoid all this by providing for yourself your women & children, when you have an opportunity of doing so:

Your G. Father is a good man & will do his part to make you comfortable & happy. ~~and~~

If you avail yourself of this great opportunity of providing for the comfort & happiness of your People, you ought to & should lose your Character as Chief, & braves; & become ^{as} timid women.

We ^{are} very anxious to get home. There is a little war going on (a small affair) with the Mexicans.

I belong to the Army and I wish to join the Army as my services are required: & Major Harvey was engaged in raising volunteers as I passed St. Louis and desire to return: & the Junior Comd is a young man and wishes to join the Army:

If we are unnecessarily detained here, & do not soon return we fear the war will be over:

Your G. Father's People know how to fight & will not be long in whipping the Spaniards:

When your G. Father whips the Mexicans he will have to take a great deal of their land - ^{land} to what they already owe us; & for the expenses of conducting the war:

That is the way your G. Father serves the white People who go to war with him

Your G. Father might have taken your land & driven you from the County

Country: but he did not chuse to do so: he took you under his protection and treated you like his own Chilam. He gave you both Land & money and he & children you:

And instead of driving you across the great waters, & heating you he gave you money & treated with you for your Land =

We are now ready to ~~bring~~ to read ~~to you~~ the treaty in writing, to ~~you~~ lay it before you se-

And ^{we} now ask are you ready to see & hear the treaty read:

We wish to see if you are men of your words, men of honour. If you & your People are ready to make yourselves permanently happy.

We will now see

The Chiefs then replied that they would like to hear the treaty read

When Com^d Quincy saw and read ~~the treaty~~ the treaty as prepared by the Commissioners

My-Han-y then went into a full explanation of and the condition of the annuity fund as it now stands under former treaties and what would be the financial condition of the whole Nation united under a new treaty - &c - with other appropriate remarks touching the interest and condition of the Pottawatonic Indians. The advantages to be derived from the new treaty &c &c -

To all of which Nian-ne replied as follows

My Friends

There is an article in the treaty we do not understand there was several of our People at Washington who understand & talk your language but we do not understand you now as we did when at Washington.

We went to Washington saw our G^o Father & he enquired of his Commissioners if the Indians on the Osage had any Land of their own they told us they had none - & that the \$80,000 was for our own Land -

Now we do not wish to sell the Land of our friends on the Osage After which

Quinn & Harry and Nancy explained in detail

Half Day

Then said My Friends we have heard your talk it is good and true we did agree to the proposition at Washington there is only a little misunderstanding - se -

Nian-ne

My friend

I told our Father at Washington I did not come there to treat & sign a treaty but I thought his offer a good one & would take it home with us & explain it to our People and advise them to accept it & if they did we would let our G^o Father hear from us =

We all met at Musketas and talked over the matter and wrote to our Great

Gr. Father to send us Commissioners -
 And while they were coming we would
 Consider of the matter. There was a great
 deal of confusion & dissatisfaction
 with us there seems to be a misunderstanding
 among us our Father (Mitchel) and not show
 us the letter he addressed to Am G^r Father
 asking for Com^{rs}.

I cannot explain the thing
 as you did this morning from the papers
 You have explained every thing
 and my Chief, braves & young men have all
 heard your talk and it came from
 your hearts.

We all heard you when you
 told us the offer of Am G^r Father was a good
 one & we ought to take it that he would
 do what he promised.

Must we ever be sent to Wash^{ton}
 by our Chiefs we told you when we had a
 debt to pay we always settled it you told
 us Am G^r Father don't do so.

10 here But our Great Father has not done
 so - he owes us but has not paid us -

We have had many Fathers
 among us in this country & when ever we asked
 them where our money was - they would tell us
 it was a big pile but we could never see
 it we told you at Washington that
 we wanted to see the money for our own
 satisfaction &c

I told my People when I arrived at
 home I could make no settlement and Great
 Father put the papers out of the way &c

My Friends -
 There came to us yesterday
 a little bad bird who whispered something
 in

in my year which made great confusion
 he was very poor so poor that the feathers
 dropped out of him and left us in a great hurry
 you seem to be in a great hurry my friends
 you ought to take time and deliberate well
 we would like to see the land we are
 to move to before we treat we would like
 to treat for the land of the Delaware we
 have been told the land assigned for us
 is not good - we would like to take one
 human hairs of our land & give it for the
 land of the Delaware -

Now we complain much of the
 United State not complying with these
 promises alluding to the improvement
 fund - &c -

My Friends

When you told us there was
 a war my heart was struck - For who would not like
war - I expect you are anxious to go home
 you wish no doubt to join the Army
 you had so -

The Comm^{rs} replied at length Major
 Harvey went into detail & showing the advantages
 of the treaty explaining why they had not expected
 their improvement fund &c that their Father
 had always guarded the interest of his
 children & don't all he promised to do - and
 showed that there was no difference between
 them & their former Com^{rs} when at
 Washington -

Half Day &c

My Friends we have all
 heard your talk it is good and you speak
 the truth to us -

There was then a good deal of
 talk & the Commissioners retired at 3 o'clock
 to give

The Indians an opportunity to Consult
Among themselves

The Council convened again
at 4 o'clock

When My Quary stated that
they the Com^{rs} was ready to hear any
thing their friends had to say - we are
ready to arrange the details now are
you ready

My friends

Said My Friends we
wish to deliberate among ourselves again
we want to retire until morning

Therefore the Council was
adjourned until tomorrow morning
nine o'clock -

Thursday June the 4th 1846

The Council met agreeable to adjourn-
ment present Commissioners chiefs
braves & young men as on the previous
day -

Com^r Quary said

My Friends

We are now assembled &
ready to proceed to business we are now willing
to hear any thing you may have to say -

When My friends Replied

My Friends

We all listened

to you yesterday our chiefs braves and young men
& we understood you to say for us to go to our
friends & consult among ourselves as to what
we should do & that we might not understand

You know we had a hard talk about our
money yesterday as to what we should do with
it so we have considered the thing

We have considered every thing and
now wish to know if things will be as you
have promised should we accept the treaty
we concluded they would & hope our Father
would not forget this children

We have great feeling for our people we
wish to see our braves when they are old promote
for & our women & children as well the half breeds
attended to we want all to fare alike to money
to be equally divided all to fare alike chiefs
& all - no distinction to be made

We have all listened to you and find
your talk that of former Com^r & probably after
we arrive at our new home we will be treated
as heretofore our business neglected and not
attended to but we hope better things -

Our friends seem to be in a hurry
you should take time & deliberate you said
on yesterday that this would be the last
talk

You will think I have sense after
you hear me explain & will believe me
after you hear from my chief & braves

The money you said us must be
distributed equally among our people

You tell us the home is to be a permane-
-nt one we hope this will be so - our women &
children hear this & it made their heart to glad
to think they will have a home forever

We have listened to the Com^r and
have heard what they have said and have
have heard the various propositions and we
have concluded they are good and as our
Great Father desires to

to treat with us will accept of the proposition
& make the treaty but we must have three
years in stead of two to move in

My Friends You must make us
a strong paper & a good paper with the name
of our great Father to it & give us one
of them that we may keep it and say
Mr. M.

Then made a good many
by remarks - as to the details of the treaty the
treaty &c & finally concluded by saying
My friends I am now now you will now
shake hands with me and listen to what
some of my young men & braves have to say

After which a couple of the young
men & braves addressed the Com^d at some
length taking sides with their Chief &
Cooperating with him in opinion as to
the propriety of making the treaty &c -

Sam^d Anarees Reply

Mr. M. has said he
would converse us he had sense & I now
say that he has conversed us that he has
strong sense & good judgment in accepting
the terms of the treaty as proposed by his
great Father but stated that the Com^d
do not have the paper to extend the time
for remembering beyond two years -

Ray A. Shaged himself to the faith
of the Gov^t to make a strong paper - and that
the same should be faithfully kept & re-
-ted on the part of the United States -

Ray A.

Then addressed himself at
length to the young men & braves of the
nation touching their interest and

government that he was glad to hear them
speak out for themselves they had spoken boldly
& with good sense &c
then Henry

Then followed the 8th Com^d
and gave a full explanation in regard to the
advantages of the treaty the faith of the gover-
-ment and dwelt in detail upon the domestic
affairs of the Potawatomi Indians their Coun-
-cil resources &c -

After Com^d Henry concluded the
Indians were told the Council would again
untill to morrow morning by which
time the papers - would again meet & that
they must all come up like men and
sign the treaty after asking the chiefs
if they had any thing further to say - the
Council was then adjourned - untill to
morning next at eleven

Friday June 5th 1846

Council met this day pursuant to adjournment
& Com^d informed the Indians that they were ready
to hear any thing further they might have
to say that the papers the articles of treaty
were all made out & ready for their signatures
Op^r X^r Ze Shuck (half day)

Then replied & went over the
same ground ^{which} was taken by Mr. M. - but
went in to details in regard to the payment
of their debts &c the conduct of agents &c
& said many things that in relation to their
domestic affairs - which was not a matter
of consideration for the Commissioners -
Commissioners Anarees and Henry

then

Then replied to Half Day in explanation the principle portions of their remarks were confirmed in reply to the remarks of Half Day touching their domestic affairs - and the remarks of the Commissioners here touching the treaty were but a repetition of what had been already said in Council & reported in this Journal. Commissionery replied with much force & good sense to that portion of Half Day's remarks which applied to the payment of the debts of the Indians under treaty stipulations - all of which met the views not only of the Indians but of the traders & creditors on the ground -

After the Comd concluded one of the traders Mr. Jackson requested the privilege of saying a few things which was granted he then spoke to the Indians in regard to their liability to himself & others. Cooperated with the Commissionery in opinion & gave his opinion as to the treaty it's advantages &c - concluded by advising the Indians to make the treaty that they could never do so well after this & stated that the Govt would every thing it promised to do -

Other traders were present & the same privilege was offered but none of whom availed themselves of the opportunity being satisfied with what was said by Mr. Jackson

N. A. M. said

- My Friends we advise to pay our debts we intend to pay them and we will pay them but it is not proper that one man should pay the debts of another you should pay the money to the Indians & then those who owe money can & will pay the Comd are right about these things

Comd then informed the Indians that they were ready for their signatures that they had said all they had to say the papers were all prepared but they were still willing to hear any thing more they might have to say

When the Chiefs replied we have nothing further to say we are done & are now prepared to sign the treaty you will first sign & then we will do the same

Commissionery then signed the treaty the same as agreed upon by the parties and then proceeded to take the signatures of the principle Chiefs - many and many of the young men all of which was done in the presence of many witnesses whose names will be found appended to the articles of Treaty - and nothing further being before the Council the same was adjourned sine die at Council Bluffs to meet the Sugar Creek Indians on Sand Creek near their Agency so soon as suitable arrangement can be made - Commissionery left the same evening for the Agency & Sugar Creek County May June the 5th 1846

Journal Continued on next Page

Continuation of the Journal
and proceedings of the Negotiation with
the Potawatome Chippeway and Ottawa
Indians

Commissioners left Council Bluffs
Sub Agency Friday the 5th June for the Blage
River & Potawatome Creek near the Blage
Sub Agency to conclude the negotiatory Com-
- mence at the former place Com^{rs} arrived
at the latter place the 14th June and met the
Indians of the Blage Sub Agency in Council
this day the

June the 16th 1846

Gov^r Ananias opened the Council with
the following talk

My Friends

You have no doubt heard
that we were at the Bluffs to make a treaty with
that part of your nation, & we are now here to
explain all about it to you

We have arranged the articles of a
treaty with the Potawatome of the Bluffs, and have
the articles with us, for your Concurrence

The treaty is not only a good & fair
one, but a liberal one; & indeed many persons
think it an elegant offer

Before laying it before you it is
proper to give you a short history of its origin
&c., which I will now give you.

Last fall a large delegation of your
People from the Bluffs headed by Man, bon, Se
& Mi. Am Mid visited Washington. They did
not visit Washington to make a treaty, but
to make complaints to your great Father
They made complaints about their

improvement

land, & the school fund, provided by the treaty
of Chicago

They complained that the memorial you
sent on last summer was not correct or true

Indeed they complained that your G^r Father had
not complied with several of his treaty stipulations

Your G^r Father told them he had never violated
his treaty stipulations with them, or any other
tribe of Indians, & that he never would violate
his treaty stipulations, or deceive his Indian children

He was too busy at that time with
Congress, (which has just met), to explain ^{all} to
them himself, but would appoint Commissioners
to confer with them, & explain things to them.

I was one of the Commissioners. The other was
an aged Chief, two old to come this far to see
you. Your G^r Father has ^{therefore} appointed your Father from
St. Louis & his ^{own} friends from Tennessee, with myself,
to come & be you.

We that aged gentlemen & myself met
the delegation, & had long councils with
them. We explained the difficulties of the
Potawatome, & showed them ^{all arise} they ~~separated~~ from
their separation from each other

We showed them the treaty of Chica-
-go, & that the large improvement fund &
School fund was left ^{at} with the discretion
of your G^r Father, & we told them, what you
know must be true, that so long as your
People lived apart, that the fund could not
be wisely ^{or fairly} laid out to your advantage.

We urged them to unite with your People
to come near you, & live ^{as Brothers} they refused to
do, for a long time; they said they did not
like your country. We offered them land
near you & a large amount of money on
condition that you all approved of the
Country

We refused to make a treaty with them, unless your people were present to be parties to the treaty.

After a long time in Council their eyes were opened, & they spoke of some bad things having been among them & agreed to unite with you as brothers, & have but one Council fire for all the Patowatomee people.

But they asked your Great Father to purchase the best part of the Kansas land for them; & to pay them a very large sum of money. Your G. F. thought they required him to do ~~too~~ much.

But as he wished to make his red children comfortable and happy, he told his Council to give you the sum of \$850,000 = for all the People; & thus make you a happy People forever.

But when he said I will give them that large sum iff they will then say that they are satisfied; & to tell them, if they do not take this offer, that I will never again make them another offer.

That he would take good care of the improvement fund, & increase it, and would pay no more of it out, until they all came to gather as one people, & resumed or regained their reason.

They were finally satisfied with the proposition, & pledged themselves to take it home, & advise their People to accept it.

They asked for Council this spring, and your G. F. promised to send them.

His Council are now before you, we went to the upper bands first, because they were further off; besides they commenced the negotiations

and because some of them were not as reasonable as your G. F. had always found & understood your bands were.

We did not call you all together, because your Great Father ^{My Harry} informed us you were badly treated, last June, in Council by the upper bands. — For these reasons we went up there. We have agreed with them & for me a clean, strong, fair & liberal treaty; — treating you all alike as one people.

Some of his white children may not like it; as it is made for his red children.

You will now understand that there can be no alteration ^{in it}, whatever. It must therefore be adopted by you as it now stands; as you must refuse to take it. This your G. F. last & final proposition. which will never be offered you.

We will now read you the treaty, & give you any explanation you may desire from us, that you may understand every thing. After which you will hear My Harry — in regard to the ^{part of the} treaty &c. — Harry Harry said

My Harry — we will now hear from you what you have to say on your part.

The Indians replied that they prepared to listen for the present.

Harry then explained in detail the condition of the various bands of Patowatomee Indians in a pecuniary point of view under former treaties, and what would be their condition should they adopt the present treaty. Harry then dwelt at length upon the great prospect before the various

Bands

to make themselves comfortable and happy
by an adoption of the new treaty and
their future conduct as a people should
they refuse to make this treaty as it was
the last and only opportunity they would
have to make themselves well to do
After which

The Chief replied and said
that this was a matter of very great impor-
-tance which required deliberation and that
they would ask the Council to adjourn
until to morrow that it would require
some time to deliberate & determine that the
Commissioners must give time & not be
in a hurry to leave

Cong A. replied that he supposed
the Chiefs would come up in the morning
prepared to act decisively & not delay
as it was important to the Indians to have
the treaty before the present session of Cong^y
for ratification &c.

The Council thus adjourned
over until morning.

Same day 5 o'clock in the Evening

Commissioners were notified by the Indians
- as that they wished to meet them in
Council immediately

Commissioners then repaired
to the Council ground where they found
the Indians in attendance.

Cong took their seats when four of
the Chiefs came forward and shook
hands with Cong & informed them that
that was one of their Orators
would

talk for their People the names being
when he arose shook hands with the
Cong & made the following talk

My Friends

I will now communicate to
you the thoughts of my Chief braves and
some of the women.

It is the unanimous voice
that I speak in regard to the treaty

It is the unanimous determination
of our People to reject the treaty and not
to sign it we are determined on this
we do not like the treaty and will
never change our minds we are determined
on this & the Council need not trouble us to
sign it we will never do so and we are
going home this evening

Cong A. replied

Have you know reason
to give for not signing the treaty, it is not
treating your Father respectfully to thus cut
short all negotiation with giving your reasons
for it, after all the trouble & pain he has
taken to gratify his mad Children

You should give your reasons
for this, that we could take them home
with us, to show your Father

then you ask your Father for any
thing, and he refuses, he always gives his
reason &c.

Saml. Harvey explained and said
My Friends I hope you will not thus
absolutely cut off all further negotiation
this is a very important affair with you
all - your kind Father the President
has sent his Chiefs among you at your
own

Request to make this treaty he has been expen-
-ed & trouble to please you & desire to make
you a happy people to do good for you all
and he has purchased you a good home on
the Kansas River the new Country that you
wanted. The offer is a liberal one and
well as you selling your women & children
good & you ought to think of them.

But Harney then spoke of the many advan-
-tages to be reaped from the new treaty and
poke of what would be their
distressed situation in a few years should
they refuse the present offer of doing good
for themselves. Concluded by referring to
Major Cumming to give them a description of
the Country assigned for them
Baseman (a half Breed)

Baseman we would like for the Com^{rs}
to show them what part of the Kansas land
were good - he had traversed the Country all
over & found it a poor Country - the timber
scarce & not good. I have told by people
that this was not a good Country

After Baseman concluded Major
Cumming took the map & explained to Mr
Baseman that he was mistaken in the Country
and not unacquainted where the Country
was (which was mainly the case)

Major Cumming then gave the Indians
a full description of the Kansas Country
Cumming was one of the Com^{rs} who purchased
of the Kansas land & knew it well

After this explanation by Major
Cumming - Com^{rs} Harney again advanced
the Indians & hoped that they would
take time & reflect about this matter

that they had come to their conclusion too
hastily - that could take their own time and
deliberate and that he had no doubt
they would reconsider their determination
to sign the treaty

After a great deal of by talk
between the Com^{rs} & Indians in regard
to the details of the treaty & the Kansas
land the Indians agreed to reconsider
their determination for the present &
would meet the Com^{rs} in Council again
to morrow morning. They were in a
good humor & returned much better pleased
than when they came into Council -

The Council thus again met
to morrow morning

Thuesday Morning June 14th 1846

Council met pursuant to a previous
-ent - (Previous to the meeting of the Gen^l Council
the Com^{rs} met in their room Talia & several other
chiefs & young ^{men} when they had a long interview
& talk in regard to the details of the treaty - Com^{rs}
explaining the various features & articles of the treaty
a rehearsal of what has been heretofore said
by them - they met the objections made by the
party & succeeded in satisfying them in every
respect - &c -)

The Council was opened by
Com^{rs} Harney who informed the Indians
that Com^{rs} were ready to hear any
thing they had to say that the papers
the details of Treaty was all ready
for them to sign & you should
now come up like men & act
for yourselves when you have the

Opportunity of making you all
rich & happy

You now have an opportunity
of doing good for yourself your
women & children & should you
decline the present opportunity your
Great Father will never give you a
mother etc.

McGauquack - Thus said
My Friends

Your two children
have listened to you & heard all you
said you have said kind words & spoke
the truth - you asked us to give you
the money we had for not signing
the treaty - the only difficulty was

that - we were all of us ~~some~~ honestly
deceived & mistaken among ourselves
as to how & when the land lay your
intended for us - as we now have
an eye we do not understand the
details of the treaty we now understand
every thing and now ready to sign
the treaty

Samuel Anancy thus made
some remarks in explanation
of the details of the treaty

When Chief
I was replied at length telling
me that the same which was said
by the Chief who preceded him &
concluding by saying that his people
were all willing & anxious to sign
the treaty

After which a good deal of
talk was had when the Indians informed
the Council that they were ready to
sign

the treaty and they might as well commence
waiting the same - 27

Then came the principal
Chief - Gray - He & young men and
signed the treaty there being no one who
refused to sign the treaty but all were
seen to be well pleased with the treaty
& the terms -

After which the Council
again said See - See

After the adjournment of the
Council the Commissioners left the next
morning for Independence at which
place they enveloped the treaty accompanied
by their report to the Honorable J. M.
Madell Com. of Indian Affairs
retaining in their possession a duplicate
of the treaty & the report of the said
& such duplicates are here returned
to the departments marked Exhibit
A and B

The foregoing Journal is true
and correct

G. E. Mattack
Commissioner and
acting Secretary
to the Board

July 18th 1846