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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 249

**DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF OCTOBER 13, 1846, WITH THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS**

Ordnery Book No 1781
Letter of Appointment
to

Messrs Parris
Abert &
Andrews,
Comms., to treat with
Winnebago Delegation.

Secretary of War,
Sept 28. 1846

A.

War Department
September 28th 1846

Gentlemen:

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

proper execution of the duty

To Messrs.

Albion K. Parris
Col. John Gilbert &
Mag. J. P. Andrews

Very Respectfully

Yr. Obedt. Servant

Wm. L. Callaway
Secretary of War

O.S.A. Turkey River P1781.

A. H. Davis }
J. J. Albert } Minnetago boat
J. P. Andrews }

Oct. 13. 1826
Washington D.C.

The treaty concluded with
the Minnetago delegation

Rec^d 14 Oct. 1826.
See letter to Secy War Jan 1/47.

Washington Oct. 13. 1846

Sir

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

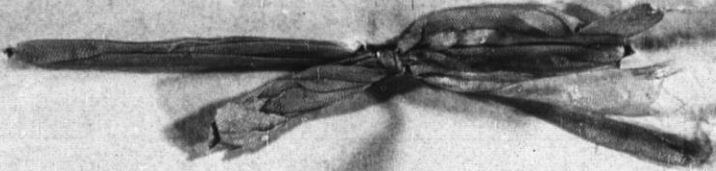
With great respects &c

Wm. H. P. 1525
John J. Abert

T. P. Andrews

Hon. W. Medill
Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

Winnibago Treaty
made
Oct 13th 1826



Articles of a Treaty made and concluded, at the City of Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, between the United States, of the one part, by their Commissioners Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians of the other part, by a full delegation of said tribe specially appointed by the chiefs, Head men and Warriors thereof.

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

Article 2^d. The said tribe of Indians, hereby agree to cede and sell, and do hereby cede and sell, to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim and privilege to all lands wherever situated, now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the states and Territories of the United States; and especially to the Country occupied now, inhabited or in any way used by them, called the "Neutral Ground"; which tract of Country was assigned to said Indians by the 2^d article of the Treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the 15th day of September, 1832, and ratified on the 13th day of February following.

Article 3^d. In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by, the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indian lands are held, a tract of Country north of the St. Peters and west of the Mississippi

Rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants and wishes; provided, such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

Article 4th. The United States agree to pay to said tribe of Indians, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the land; and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the 2^d article of this treaty; to be paid as follows: Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expense of exploring and selecting (by their own people or by an agent of their own appointment) their new home; Twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves; and

twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves, the first year after their removal: Ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; Ten thousand dollars to be set apart and applied under the direction of the President to the creation and carrying on of one or more Manual labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians, and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz: Eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain in trust, with the United States, and five percent interest thereon, to be paid annually, to said tribe, or applied for their benefit, as the President of the United States may, from time to time, direct, for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance, provided that no part of the said consideration monies shall

be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home, and appropriations shall have been made by Congress; and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home shall be paid to the Chiefs in open Council in such manner as they in said Council shall request.

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

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

would be thereby promoted) direct that any portion of the money not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum now paid in goods as provided for by the last clause of the fourth article of the treaty of the 8th of November 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions, ^{or} ~~and~~ to other purposes.

Commissioners } Mission J. Parris
 T. P. Andrews } Seal
 Seal
 Seal
 Seal

Shoong ho no kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
Sh chaw jo kaw kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
So no ha ta kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
Kaw hoo skaw kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
Shoong skaw kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
Kooy a ray kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
Waw maw noo kay kaw	Shis x mark	Seal
Sha naw hoong jee kaw	his x mark	Seal
Wo jee qua kaw	his x mark	Seal
Waw kon chaw shee shik kaw	his x mark	Seal
Chaw chun kaw	his x mark	Seal
Kaw hey kee kaw	Shis x mark	Seal

In testimony whereof the Commissioners,
Albin K. Parris, John J. Abert
and J. P. Andrews and the
undersigned Chiefs and head
men and delegates of the
Winnabago tribe of Indians, have
herunto subscribed ~~the same~~
and affixed their seal at
the City of Washington this thir-
teenth day of October, eighteen hundred
and forty six.

Albin K. Parris Seal
John J. Abert
J. P. Andrews Seal

Commissioners

Witnesses J. R. Mitchell Sub-Off
John C. Mullan,
Secy to Board of Commrs

N B Lowry
Peter Hanunany

Antoine Guignon
Simon ^{his} Le Cuni
mink

In testimony

J. L. Doubray

Rich. Lute

John Honey

Geo Lubin
James A. Maher

✓

TREATY

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND THE

WINNEBAGO TRIBE OF INDIANS.

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

JAMES K. POLK,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe of Indians, hereby agree to cede and sell, and do hereby cede and sell to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim and privilege to all lands, where ever situated, now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United States, and especially to the country now occupied, inhabited, or in any way used by them, called the "Neutral Ground," which tract of country was assigned to said Indians by the 2d article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the 15th day of September, 1832, and ratified on the 13th day of February, following.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to

the said indians, as their home, to be held as all Indian lands are held, a tract of country north of St. Peters and west of the Mississippi rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wishes: *Provided*, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land, and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges, on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the 2d article of this treaty; to be paid as follows: Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting (by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment,) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves, and twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal; ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; ten thousand dollars to be set apart & applied under the direction of the President to the creation and carrying on of one or more manual labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians; and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz: eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain *in trust* with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon, to be paid annually to said tribe or applied for their benefit, as the President

of the United States may, from time to time direct for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance: *Provided*, That no part of the said consideration moneys shall be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home, and appropriations shall have been made by Congress; and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home, shall be paid to the chiefs in open council, in such manner as they in said council shall request.

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

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

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

Comm's	}	ALBION K. PARRIS,	[L. s.]
		JOHN J. ABERT,	[L. s.]
		T. P. ANDREWS,	[L. s.]

Hoong-ho-no-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Is-jaw-go-bo-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Co-no-ha-ta-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Naw-hoo-skaw-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Shoong-skaw-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Kooz-a-ray-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Waw-ma-noo-ka-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Ha-naw-hoong-per-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Wo-gie-qua-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Waw-kon-chaw-she-shick-kaw,	his x mark.	[seal.]
Chas-chun-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Naw-hey-kee-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Ah-hoo-zheb-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Waw-wo-jaw-hee-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Babtist-Lasalica,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Waw-kon-chaw-per-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Kaw-how-ah-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Hakh-ee-nee-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Waw-kon-chaw-ho-no kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Maw-hee-koo-shay-naw-zhee-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Maw-nee ho-no-nic,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Maw-ho-kee-wee-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Sho-go-nee-kaw,	his x mark,	[seal.]
Watch-ha-ta-kaw,	}	[seal.]
By Henry M. Rice, his delgate,		

WITNESSES :

John C. Mullay, Secretary to Board of Commissioners.

J. E. Fletcher, Sub-agent.

S. B. Lowry,

Peter Mananaige,

Antoine Grignon,

his

Simeon x Lecure,

mark.

} Interpreters.

H. L. Dousman.

Richard Chute.

John Haney.

George Cahn.

James Maher.

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.



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

JAMES K. POLK.

BY THE PRESIDENT :

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Secretary of State.

1847

D.S.A. Turkey Riv. M 2360.

Wm C. Muller, Secy.
Washington
Oct. 14 '46

By direction of Winthrop
Cond. Francis, herewith
Journal of proceedings.

Rec^d 19 Oct. 46

File +

Washington, D.C.
October 14. 1846.

Sir,

By direction of the Commissioners, I have the honor to present to you, herewith, the Journal of the Proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Delegation of Wainetap Commissioners, commencing with the first meeting of said Board on the 29th ult. and ending on yesterday the 13th inst.

I have the honor to be,

Very Resp^{ly}

Yr. Obedt. Servant,

John L. Mulloy,

Secy. to Com^{rs}

Hon. W. Medill

Comm. Ind^l affs.

Washington, D.C.

Journal, 2^e M 2360.

Proceedings of the Board of Comm^{rs} ap-
pointed by letter of the Sec^y of War, dated
28th Sept^r 1846, to treat with the dele-
gation of Winnebago Indians present in
Washington.

Albin K. Parris Esq. }
Col. John F. Abert } Com^{rs}
Maj. J. P. Andrews. }
J. C. Mullan, Sec^y

Tuesday, 29 Sept^r 1846.

The Commissioners met in the office of the
Com^{dr} Indian Affairs, & after consultation &c, the
Comm^{rs} directed their Secretary to notify Gen.
Sletcher, Sub-Agent for the Winnebagoes, now
in attendance at Wash^g with the dele-
gation, that the Board would meet the
delegation to-morrow morning, the 30th inst.
at the house occupied by the Dr. Master
Gen^l corner of Pa. Avenue & 17th Street -
which duty, the Sec^y discharged.

Wednesday, 30th Sept^r 46

Letter of app^t reads, as follows:

(Here Copy) Letter to.

J. C. Mullan presented himself as Secretary of
the Board, submitting &c his letter of appoint.

ment as follows:

See letter marked B.

At half past 10 o'clock, the Delegation attended, accompanied by Sen. Fletcher, Sub Agent, &c and several white friends who came on with them to this city.

Gov. Parris announced to the Delegation that his two friends with him & himself had been appointed by their Great Father, the President of the U. States, to meet the Delegation of the Wenibagoes in Council, & to treat with them on the business which had brought them to this city - and that Commissioner Andrews would now make a talk to them:

Mr. Lowry was requested to act as Assistant Interpreter, & politely complied.

After salutations, &c Major Andrews opened the negotiation by the following talk:

My friends! We have been appointed Commissioners by your Great Father the President to meet you in Council: and I have been requested by the Board, as the Senior Commissioner, to address you this morning. I have therefore to say that we are

happy to meet you: And that we shall feel doubly so, if our council, shall result in doing anything to make you comfortable and happy.

My Friends! It is the anxious wish of your Great Father, the President, to provide a comfortable & permanent home for the Winnebago people.

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

Very lately, he requested Gov. Clark to renew ~~the~~ expression of his wishes to you. Gov. Clark could not see you himself, but he requested your Agent, Gen. Fletcher, to meet you in council. We understand that your Agent did meet you, & that he asked you to come on see your Great Father, provided you had made up your minds to move to a permanent home & not otherwise.

As you have now come on, we take it for granted that you have made up your minds

to have a permanent resting place, & home, where the whites cannot encroach on you.

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

Are you willing to move to a permanent and good home? — one from which you will not be again asked to remove? We should like to know your mind, & feelings fully and frankly on that point.

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

If you are not prepared to give us your views frankly & fully to-day, we will meet you again in Council to-morrow, & listen to you with patience & the kindest feelings. At the same time, we wish you not to consume time, unnecessarily — while we are willing to give you all the time that is really necessary for consultation and Council. —

To this, Sho-go-nik-Kaw, or Little Hill replied, in substance, as follows:

5
Fathers! We are glad to meet with you
in Council, and to hear from you the
words of our Great Father; we wish to
hear all our Great Father has to say to
us. Brothers! when the words of our Great
Father reached our ears at our homes, we
believed he intended to do us good - and
we thought that when we should get to
see him, we would hear something that
would benefit our tribe. We have met
our Great Father, & were glad to take
him by the hand. The Great Spirit has
smiled upon our meeting.

Fathers! we have listened closely to
your talk - we will recollect all that
you have said, and we wish a little
time to talk over among ourselves about
it. We wish equally with yourselves to
get through with this business, & return soon
to our families, many of whom ^{when} we left home
were sick. We only desire a little time to
talk among ourselves. The Chiefs & Braves
of the Winnebagoes now around you, remem-
ber all your words - we will think ~~them~~ over
them carefully to-day & to-night; and to

tomorrow we will be glad to meet you again, and then we will give you our answer.

Council. Parris, after brief consultation with Messrs. Andrews & Abert, then announced that the Council would now ~~break~~ adjourn, to meet again tomorrow at the same hour of this morning's meeting, viz. ten o'clock. After again shaking hands with the Comminipines, the Delegation then withdrew.

Thursday, Oct. 1st. 1846.

The Comminipines, & Indian Delegation, met in Council according to adjournment. Present, as on yesterday, Messrs. Parris, Abert & Andrews, Comminipines, with their Secretary, J. C. Mullaney, & the following delegates. (Names not given in yesterday's journal, but who were all present; viz:

^{Chiefs:} Mo-ga-nik, or Little Hill.

Ma-w-lee-Kov-sha-naw-ye, or Little De Korri.

Chaw-chau-Kaw, or Big Wave.

Ah-hoo-sheet-Kaw, or Short Wing.

Kaw-har-aw-Kaw, or The Gull

Ma-w-hey-kee-Kaw, or Capt.

Baptiste

Co-no-ha-ta-Kaw.

Waw-Kou-chaw-she-shit-Kaw, or Bad Thunder, or The Prophet.

Kooz-ay-ray-Kaw, or Counsellor.

Sons of Chiefs:

Shoong-ho-us-Kaw, or Little Chief

Ho-ee-nee-Kaw, or Swan.

Wah-Kou-chaw-ho-no-Kaw, or Little Thunder.

Waw-roo-jaw-hee-Kaw, or Son of Whirling Thunder.

Waw-Kan-chaw-see-Kan, or Good Thunder

Maw-hee-o-kee-see-Kan, or A man whirling in the clouds.

Braves:

Wah-maw-uos-Kaw-Kan, or The Rogue.

Is-chaw-jo-ban-Kaw or Four Eyes.

Shoong-skaw-Kan, or White Dog.

Hay-naw-hoong-see, or Good Chief

Naw-hoo-skaw-Kan.

Wo-jee-gua-Kaw, National Preacher.

Maw-nee-ho-no-nik-Kan, or Little Walker.

Gen. Fletcher, Sub-Agent for Winne-
bagoes. Interpreter.

After salutations, &c. Little Will spoke, in
substance, as follows:

Fathers! Your red children are all here again this
morning, and their friends are with them. We wish
to hear the wishes of our Great Father, before we ~~can~~

make any reply. 'Fathers! In leaving home to come to this town, we complied with the request of our Great Father, as it was made known to us through his Agent. We ~~want~~ ^{must} to hear his proposition, before we have can say any thing. Before we left home, our people gathered together, and appointed us to come & hear what our Great Father had to say, but they did not give us any thing to say to him, but told us to listen to his ~~words~~ talk. We are now waiting for his words, and will listen attentively.

To this, Council Parris said:

Brothers! Your Great Father had hoped, from information received from Gov. Clark & your Agent, Gen. Fletcher, that you would have made a proposition in regard to your removal from the neutral grounds. As you prefer to receive one from your Great Father, we will now propose, in consideration of your removal, to give you a good country of sufficient extent for your accommodation, south-west of the Mississippi, well wooded & watered, and abounding with game, where you will have a permanent home free from all intrusion by the whites. And we further propose, in addition to this, to make you a suitable consideration for all your interest in the lands on the neutral grounds in Iowa.

Little Hill rejoined:

'Fathers! we have listened to your proposition, and you will now hear what the Chiefs & Braves

of the Winnebago Nation have to say in answer to it. We happen to be very well acquainted with the country to which our Great Father proposes to send us. Many of our young men have travelled over it, & we know all about it — and from our acquaintance with that Missouri Country it, we think it would be difficult for our Great Father to find such a country as you now describe. Many of the Indians, who have been accustomed to that country from their infancy, perish there, & all get along badly. There is a great difference between the climate there and where we now live. That country does not suit people who have been raised in such a country as ours. 'Father,' The Great Spirit has placed us in the best country given to any of his red children. It is our misfortune to be placed in so good a country. We have been very unfortunate — we have had to give up our country strip by strip, until we have now but a small country left to us. We like the lands where we now are, & do not want to give ^{them} up. But we are wasting time, 'Father,' to talk about the country south west of the Missouri — we don't wish to talk about it, as our people have ^{all} made up their minds not to go there. —

Father! We ^{should} ~~will~~ think it strange if this is the only talk our Great Father has to give us. We think it is not. These are the same words we have heard long ago—if we would have gone to that country, we could have gone long ago. We have had four chances to go there before, & we have all ways refused. If you have any thing else to say, we will listen to it, & think about it.

Count Parris:

Brothers! We are apprehensive that you did not understand our proposition.

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

Little Hill, in substance, said in reply.

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

country, and they gave the same answer we now give. These old Chiefs have sent us, here, & we are sorry to have to listen to this same talk again. 'Brothers!' The Great Spirit placed the Winnetagoes in a large fine country - we much fear we have offended ^{our} Great Spirit in giving up as much of this good country he gave us, as we have already given to our Great Father - and now, we do not wish to any farther away. We have parted with the largest & most valuable portion of our country, and we do not wish to part with any more.

'Father!' It in this thing of going to the Missouri Country, we could have gratified our Great Father, we would have done so long ago. But we cannot consent to go to this new country. The Indian who lives in a country like ours east of the Mississippi, cannot live in the Missouri prairie - the climate is not like ours; & we would displease the Great Spirit should we talk of moving to that country. 'Father!' If the paper on which our words to the other Commissioners, was torn up, we hope he will now hear our mind, and that you will tell him what we now say. We have heard often that our Great Father lived in the bow of the Great

Spirit, & we are sure he would offend the Great Spirit if he would do any thing to make his red children unhappy. If our Great Father, would be kind to his red children, and not disturb their women & children, he would let us alone on this Missouri subject. We want you to tell him our words! and, Brothers, we hope you are our friends, & will believe us sincere.

Father! If you have any thing else to say, we will listen to it, and we will think about it. This Missouri land which our Great Father says he has purchased, he can, perhaps, find some of his other red children willing to go & live upon it. We will wait to hear any thing else you have to say.

Leonw. Parris:

Brothers! Your Great Father is disposed to do all that shall be for the best good of his red children. He, as well as you, fears to offend the Great Spirit! We have offered you the country south west of the Missouri, because it is the only country to which you can remove where you will be secure of a permanent home, & free from intrusion by the white man. Brothers! As you have expressed so strong

a disinclination to that country, we will say nothing further about it; but will consult your Great Father, and ascertain if he has any other country, which he can offer you which will be more acceptable. We wish to impress on your minds what we ~~have~~ said yesterday - that by the Treaties heretofore made with you, it was understood that your present residence on the neutral ground was to be temporary. Circumstances have occurred that render it necessary for your own comfort to remove.

Brothers! We shall be glad to ^{hear from} ~~know~~ of you if you know of any unoccupied country to which you would like to go, and we will report your wishes to your Great Father.

Little Hill again spoke:

Father! You have referred to treaty of 1837 - we have not forgotten the provisions of that treaty - we remember every one of them. Some of the Chiefs & Braves now around you were at that treaty, and our people did not understand it as you do. We will tell you now how we understood it: The only thing our Great Father asked of us then, we gave him. He wanted our land. We told him how much of our country we would give up, & where we would

go. We did not cede away the country where we now live—it was ours—we did not give up our title, or sell to our Great Father any right to it.

Father! You ask us if we are acquainted with any country in which we would like to live—all we have to say to that question at present is, that we have now a good country which we would like better than any we know of, and we don't believe any other country is as good as ours. But you are going to talk to our Great Father, & we will wait for his words, & shall listen to what he has to say.

Commodore Parris:

Brothers! We will repeat your wishes to your Great Father—and we will have another talk with you on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at this place.

Here, Gen. Fletcher, Agent, &c rose, & desired to correct some misapprehension as to the nature of his reports to the Dept. in relation to the disposition of the Indians to remove, & the object of the visit of the Delegation.—Commodore Andrews explained to the Delegation, through the Interpreter, what he had said in his talk on yesterday, &c.

Council was then adjourned to meet again on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

Friday, Oct. 2nd, 1846.

At 10 o'clock, a. m. the Commissioners, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary of War & the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, ~~with~~ attended by the Secretary to the Comm^y - waited upon the President of the U. States - and after a conference upon the subject of the pending negotiations with the Winnebago delegation, received the President's directions upon the subject of said negotiations, verbally, and then withdrew.

Saturday, Oct. 3rd.

Present: A. K. Paris, Esq. &
 Genl. Abert & } Comm^y
 Maj. Andrews. }

and J. C. Millay, Sec^y.

and the Delegation of Winnebago Chiefs & Braves, named in Thursday's proceedings.

~~Comm^y Paris~~ After salutation, the Commissioner ~~Abert~~ stated to the Delegation that on yesterday, the Commissioners had a conference with the President U. States; and that the result of their interview with him would soon be made known to the Delegation.

Comm^y Abert then delivered the following Talk:

Sept. 3, 1846. (T. J. A.)

Brothers! Today you were to hear a proposition from us; we now make it to you.

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

2^d Any treaty therefore made with ^{you now} must be on the condition to remove as soon as your new home is provided for you. There is a necessity ^{with the laws of the State of Iowa can now be entered} that you should remove before long.

3^d we offer to you the Country between the Crow-wing, (Maguire's war) River and the Mississippi - This is a large tract where, in all probability you will remain undisturbed, as long as your people last.

4. or we offer ^{a part of} to you the country north of the St. Peter's River, within the great bend of that River, beginning at the mouth of Mankato or Blue earth river, thence down the St. Peter's or Minn-istota to the mouth of Withatanke River, up the Withatanke to Washley Lake, from Washley Lake due west to Chapak River; down Chapak River to the St. Peter's or Minn-istota River; then down the Minn-istota to mouth of the Blue earth or Mankato River. But we cannot promise you ^{can} that you ^{can} remain long on this tract, as in about 20 years it will probably be included within the limits of

a new State

5. you can take choice of either of these tracts - or you can select some other. But one thing understand distinctly, on no account will you be allowed to select any tract south of the ~~St. Peter~~ St. Peter or Minnesota river.

6 we will give you 150,000 dollars for all your lands & improvements within the States ^{of Virginia of the U. States} ~~of Virginia~~, beyond this amount we will not go.

7 No part of this money to be paid until after you have removed to your new homes; then 10 dollars a head (not exceeding in all 20,000 \$) will be paid to you for removing yourselves. And then \$10 a head, not exceeding in all 20,000 dollars will be paid to you to enable you to submit yourselves the first year.

8. This will leave 110 thousand dollars due on account of the purchase money for your land in ~~Virginia~~ ^{Virginia}. Of this sum 30,000 dollars will be paid to the Chiefs of the Nations, ^{in full, & to pay for removing,} to enable them to settle the debts of the Nation, and the interest on the balance at 5 percent, that is ^{40,000} ~~50,000~~ dollars the year, will be paid annually by the ^{U. S.} for the ^{of} ~~the~~ school & improvement fund of your people.

9. The removal to take place within one year after your new home has been procured and after you have received notice to remove.

But we are as though to secure you for 20 years, as long though as we shall not be required for 5th

To this, the Gull replied, in substance, as follows:-

Fathers! We shake hands with you this morning and salute all our brothers & sisters who are here. The Chiefs present have heard the proposition of our Great Father, & we are asked to give an answer. In reply, then we must say, first, that we have been disappointed - we expected a different talk from our Great Father this morning. The invitation of our Great Father delivered to us by the Father at Newington induced us to think that our Great Father would do more for his Wampanoag children than he has now offered. His letter said that he knew we were poor, & unhappy, and that we needed a great many things, and he was willing to give us everything that we needed. Fathers! As you ask us to consider the proposition you have made, the Chiefs who are present promise you that they will do so, and that they will think about it carefully. We have always been ready & willing to listen to our Great Father, & to do almost every thing he has asked us - we have already given up three large tracts of country at his request. The first time we gave up lands to our Great Father, it was with the understanding that we were not to be disturbed again; our Great Father said he had special reasons for wanting that land, as it was a mineral country, and that it would be of great value to him, and was not good for us. Then again

our Great Father asked us for more land, and we gave it to him, and we have given up country to him a third time. 'Father!' You told us, at the opening of Council, that you were glad to see us, & wished to hear from us, and that you were anxious to get through with this business. We are anxious, too, to get our business disposed of, & to go home - but we think our Great Father is delaying the business by the proposition he has made to us this morning. 'Father!' When we gave up the land to our Great Father which we owned between the Wisconsin & the Mississippi, it was upon express condition that we were not to be asked again to move further away. - But we will say no more now - we ask one day to think of this proposition you have now made us.

Council Andrews then requested W. Leary, the Acting Interpreter to tell the chiefs that the Commissioners had no further business talk to ^{give} them to-day; but that he desired to make a few general remarks to them. He then spoke, in substance, as follows:

Brothers! I will first say, in reply to the remarks of the Brother who has just spoken about delay, that I consider ~~that~~ we have acted with great promptness; and I have no knowledge of any Indian Council where the main points were so soon arrived at, as in this

Council. In reply to the speaker's complaints, about having to give up your lands, it is right to tell you that your Great Father, & all his people, think that you have been well paid for these lands. It is strange that you should complain of being poor, when we know that the Winnebagoes, ought to be the richest tribe on the continent! Your annuities, alone, amount to some \$92,000! — while the number of the tribe is, comparatively, very small. These annuities alone ~~to~~ ought to make them rich, & provide them with every comfort. That the tribe is poor, must be owing to the cause, of which ^{you} they complained to Gen. Dodge — your people make bad use of their money, & they let bad white men get it all away from them. Brothers! When you were invited, recently, by your Great Father to come to Washington, you must remember that the Agent, Gen. S. D. Ditcher, told you that he was instructed to say ^{to} you not to come on unless you had made up your minds, to remove from your present country. We took it for granted, as you had been so informed, upon seeing you here, that that was a point settled; and that you came here for the express purpose ^{and} with a view to the exchange of lands. Your Great Father thinks you ought to be sensible of an absolute necessity for your removal from your present home. Your lands are not only within the limits of a State, and ~~the~~ which is about to extend

its laws over you — and your Great Father will not have
 it in his power to protect you. ~~But~~ You already have had
 difficulties with the white people among you, and a-
 mong yourselves. Your Great Father does not censure
 you on this account, he knows how impossible it is
 to get along under such circumstances, without these
 troubles and collisions — but he commiserates your con-
 dition, and would put an end to this disorder be-
 tween your people & the whites, and among yourselves.
 We think the Chief who has spoken to-day, & those of
 you he has spoken with, misapprehend the present
 liberal offer of your Great Father. There is no ma-
 -terial difference between the country we now offer
 you and what we know, by account, we have had
 from Gov. Clark & your other white brothers, who have
 talked to you about removal, to be your own prefer-
 -ence, upon the subject of a future home. Your Great
 Father distinctly understands that you have expressed
 a desire to live in the St. Peter's country, — and that
 you have indicated a preference for the country on
 the south side of that river. — He offers you a home
 on the north side — beginning only a mile from the bound-
 -ary of the country for which you have signified a pre-
 -ference; where the climate & soil is precisely like those
 on the south side, — and this will give you a good line
 to divide & separate you from the white people. We

hope the Chiefs will think seriously about the present
 offer, and act upon them wisely. We will give you
 a copy of these propositions by our Secretary to-day, and
 you can take the matter over & think about it among
 yourselves. We propose to give you a good county—
 for one just like that for which you have shown a
 preference, and besides, we offer you \$50,000 more
 than we ever offered to you before. ~~At the same~~
~~time the same~~ ~~At the same time~~ We are not
 authorized to depart from any important features of
 our present propositions, but at the same time, we
 have no objection to change the unimportant details
 to suit your wishes, if possible: but we cannot go
 beyond the sum we have stated, 150,000 \$, nor agree
 to pay more than 30,000 \$ in hand. Your Great Father
 wishes to save you money for you, and desires to
 invest them for you in school & improvement funds.
 The points in the negotiation from which we must be
 immovable, are—that you must go north of the St.
 Peter's—and the amount to be given you must not
 exceed the 150,000 \$. We will give you time to re-
 flect upon these propositions, and when we next meet
 you ~~in Council~~ we hope to have a more comfort-
 able house in which to hold our Council. We have
 thought of procuring Apple Hall, near your lodging
 house—where the Chiefs & Braves of the Delegation will

be more comfortable than we can make them here. This room is too small, and you people are accommodated here, and the friends who come with you & those who come to see you are not comfortable here.

The Gull then said:

Brothers! I have one word more to say in conclusion to day. It has been suggested to me by one of the Chiefs. All this land we have been talking about was made by the Great Spirit. The Great Spirit made some of it for his white children and some for his red children. He knows to whom he allotted all this land. He gave the Indians a country, & he meant that his red children should live upon it, where he had placed them. He bestowed upon the red children their portion of the land & he gave to the his white children, their part. We think the Great Spirit is displeased when we alter his arrangements, — and that he is angry at his red children for giving up the lands he has placed them upon. We fear that our Great Mother does not live in fear of the Great Spirit, or he would not ask us to move again from our lands. We have already given our Great Father large & valuable portions of the lands the Great Spirit gave us, — and we greatly fear that his wrath will descend upon us if we move

again. This is all we have to say this morning about the lands— but in regard to the disposition of our money, as spoken of by our Father to-day, we think it may all be true as he says— the white people do get our money, but not the white brother, who live among us. And we do not believe we get all the annuity money that was promised to us.

Leonard Anderson:

Your people complained to Gov. ~~Doay~~^{Doay} that the traders got all your money, & some of your chiefs applied to him to do something to prevent them from cheating you out of your annuity money & property.

The Gull said:

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

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

Soon after the adjournment, the Secretary of the Board delivered in person a copy of Gen. Albert's talk to The Gull & Little Hill, in the presence of Mr. Lorry, & several of the Delegation.

Monday, 5th Oct: 1846.

The Council met according to adjournment, at Apollo Hall, Washington City, and there was present:

A. K. Parris, Esq.

Col. J. J. Abert & } Counsellors, &

Major T. P. Andrews. }

H. Murray, Secy. and the full delegation of Warmago Chief Braves, the Sub. Agent, Interpreter & W. S. B. Leary, Assistant Interpreter.

Comm. Parris opened the Council with the following brief talk:

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

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

Father! On the day before yesterday, when you made the propositions you speak of, I was not present—but I have heard of your offers, and every thing

was, told to me. The Chiefs & Braves of the Delegation
 have come to the conclusion that the proposition of
 our Great Father is not a good one. Our Country
 is the best country in all the West, and our Great
 Father has not offered us enough for it. "Brothers!"
 We have another reason for disliking the proposi-
 tion you have made to us: We left home with an
 understanding that a different kind of proposal
 would be made to us. The bearer of our Great
 Father's ^{letter} invitation to us, ~~to come~~ asking us to come
 to Washington, told us that if we would come, a
 Country South of the St. Peter, would be given to us,
 — and we hear now from our Great Father that
 we must go North of the St. Peter. As you made
 your proposition, in writing, we have drawn up
 our answer on paper. This is all I have to say
 now. Little Hill then handed ~~to~~ the Commissioner,
 the paper marked D. and upon being informed
 by Leonard Parris, through the Interpreter, that the paper
 stated that the Delegation would "now make a
 proposition, Little Hill again rose, and hand-
 ed a second paper, marked E. and spoke as
 follows: "Brothers! The proposition which the

Chiefs have to make is in that paper— you can look over it at your leisure, & think about it. Brothers! You made to us your proposition in writing— we thought it best to make our proposition in writing— we got one of our friends to draw it up for us— and it's best to have every thing on paper so that nothing may be forgotten, and that there shall be no mistake about our business. We ask you to put your answer in writing, and send it to us. I have another reason for asking you to write; I am so unwell, that I can hardly speak— and besides, by writing, the business may be expedited, as we can in this way conduct the negotiation after the Council to day is over. (Little Hill, who was evidently laboring under some indisposition, has shook hands with the Commissioners, & withdrawn.)

Comm: Parris then spoke as follows:

Brothers! We have examined the first paper that was handed to us— to what is said in that paper, I will make a short reply. We have not yet read your main proposition— in the second paper we have not had time— and upon that, I will now say nothing. In the first paper, you say, that if you must go north of the St. Peter's, you wish to move out north as far as possible, in order

to get away from the white people. You show your wisdom in this—and you will do well to separate yourselves altogether from the white settlements. We believe, 'brothers,' that it has been the white people among you that have caused all the troubles you have had. You do well to think that it is best for you to remove yourselves beyond their intrusion & influence. You said to Gov. Dodge that the white people visit you & bring bad water with them, and you wished him to get your Great Father to prevent them from coming among you. You also said to Gov. Dodge: "We wish you to speak to our Great Father touching our present condition. Some of our Traders ask us large prices for our goods. We wish you to interpose and reduce the prices of their goods. We are hungry and want provision, to return to our fields—
~~this is all~~

Now, 'brothers,' it is that you may be saved from these troubles, & for the purpose of avoiding difficulties of all kinds, that your Great Father desires you to remove from the Neutral Ground—and he wishes to secure to you a home where you may build your fires & where they may burn as long as your nation shall have an existence. Your residence on the Neutral Ground is not that country.

neither is the Blue Earth Country free from these difficulties & objections—it is only about 80 miles away from where you now live—and the white people would encroach upon you there as they do now. You well know the serious difficulties ^{which} have ~~to~~ occurred in consequence of your present residence—the game is gone from there, and when you have resorted to the Black River country to hunt, collisions have occurred between you people & the whites. You recollect the trouble & difficulty there was at the time when the militia of Wisconsin was called out to ~~put down the disturbances among yourselves~~ ~~people~~ ~~disturbances~~ & violence. Brothers! Under all these ^{unfortunate} ~~unhappy~~ circumstances, your nation is fast diminishing—six years ago your tribe numbered some 5000—now it contains but about 2000 souls, including women & children. You receive every year from the Government of the U. States, a sum amounting at the Treasury to nearly \$100,000!—a sum altogether sufficient, if prudently managed, & you do not suffer yourselves to be defrauded out of it, to make your whole tribe happy and comfortable. Now, it is for the pur-

pure of enabling you to use this money to the best
 advantage, that we desire you to remove - your
 Great Father wishes to place you where bad white
 men could not intrude upon you & interrupt
 you. The other paper your Speaker handed to
 us containing your main proposition, we will
 examine carefully; and as far as it is in our
 power, under our authority from your Great Father,
 we will try to accommodate you, and to respect
 your wishes; and we will give you a full
 reply. When we are ready to give you our
 answer, we will inform you through the Agent,
 Gen. Fletcher, so that you will know when to
 meet us again in Council.

The Council was then adjourned, to be
 convened again upon notice to the Dele-
 gation.

~~Monday~~ Tuesday, 6th Oct 1846.

To-day, the Commissioner, sent to the Del-
 egation, by the hands of the Secretary, a written
 answer to their proposition ^{presented yesterday} of the Delegation. And
 after receiving a message from the Delegation, Com-
 missioner Parris directed the Secretary to inform
 the ~~the~~ other members of the Board that a Com-

cil would meet To-morrow, at 10 o'clock. a.m.

Wednesday, 7th Oct^r. 1846.

After some unimportant preliminary business not connected with the negotiation, the Council was duly opened, present, the Commissioners, delegation, &c.

Council Parris said:

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

Little Hill then rose, & spoke, in substance, as follows:

Brothers! We are happy to see you, and to see so many of our brothers & sisters present; and we salute you all. Our Great Father above, again smiles upon our meeting - he has blessed us with a fine day, & we hope to get through with a good deal of business before we separate. We have done nothing hardly as yet. We sent up word to you that we wanted to see you in Council to-day; and now we have met, we hope

that we shall be able to get along rapidly with business.
 Brothers! You sent to us yesterday, your answer to our
 proposition—and you expect us to respond; and you will
 now hear what we have to say. Brothers! It may be
 useless to repeat what all know—what has been said so
 often & heard from us before, that the Great Father above
 made all the fine country which ~~He~~ gave to the Win-
 nebago. The Great Spirit gave not only to us a
 fine, beautiful country—rich in mineral, & good soil,—
 & intended that we should always live there ~~and~~ ^{but}
 we suppose he gave our white brother, their country and
 meant them to live in it. Brothers! Before we gave
 up ~~any~~ of our country, and when we owned what we
 have since given away, the Winnebago was many—our
 tribe was strong, and we were happy. From this
 time we first gave up our lands to our Great Father,
~~and~~ when our white brothers began to settle among us, ~~and~~
 near to us, from ~~that~~ ^{that} time they came & we give up our
 lands, we date our downfall. When you came to our
 country, and we sold you our fine lands, we began to
 do wrong—since we have given away our country to
 you, accepting your presents, & meeting you in Councils, we
 have been miserable & our tribe has diminished in
 strength. We first gave to our Great Father the large,
 fine country Gov. Dodge now rules over—that country is still

very valuable - it is still rich in mines, - the minerals
 are not all yet dug up - he got that rich & beau-
 tiful country of us. Next we gave him that rich
 & beautiful country on the Rock river. You hear all
 about the Treaty, Brothers, which he made with us then
 - he gave us more for that land, & offered a better
 price ^{than} he now proposes, to give us for our present
 country. Our Great Father asked us a third time
 for land - we came to see him, and stayed ^{only} 9 days -
 he talked to us, then in a different manner ~~from what~~
 from what he talks now. We had always believed what
 we had heard of our Great Father, and saw what we
 saw of him in 1837 - that he was disposed to be liberal,
 to deal fairly & kindly with us, and to do all his red
 children justice. Brothers! When we sold our country
 to him in '37, he said he was pleased with us for
 having given him that fine country; and he promised
 that as long as a Winkap was alive - as long as one
 of our children was left, he would send us \$55,000
 every year; and that he would never ask us or trou-
 ble us for any more land. He told us that he
 would consider ^{our} the Great River, the Mississippi - the
 boundary forever between his white & red children.
 It was not four years after we heard these words from
 our Great Father, before one of his Brothers came to us

and told us that we must move 20 miles further west.

Brothers! we have now left our lodges, & our women & children to come & see our Great Father once more. We will stop talking about our old treaties, and our grievances, and proceed to answer your paper of yesterday. We ask you, Brothers, if the fine country we now own is not worth more than you have offered us, \$150,000? It is the best country in the West—and we think it is worth much ~~more~~ more than our Great Father offers us for it. Brothers! we know that we have already displeased the Great Spirit in making propositions to leave our present country, but our Great Father has asked us so often for it, we had concluded to let him have it. It is a good, rich country—it is a good country for us, & we think a great deal of it. Brothers! our Great Father must remember the other proposition that he made to us and which we refused—you recollect the first offer he made was larger than we ask now. He offered then to give us 500,000 dollars and a new country for us. In what has our lands decreased in value since? he had thought—always believed—that our Great Father was willing to do us justice and to deal fairly with us. When we talked

with him, he gave us good advice - he said he wished us to be happy and be a great nation again. Brothers, we are surprised, after hearing these good words from him, that he would now make us so small an offer, after leaving ~~me~~ proposed to give us \$500,000.

Brothers! You made you red brothers, the Winnebago Chiefs feel very bad yesterday, when you proposed in the last part of your paper, you spoke of graduating the annuities as our people should die away. Our Great Father knows that our tribe has dwindled in consequence of our removals - and now when he talks of making arrangements about our annuities upon calculations as to the time our tribe will last, we think it is a small business. Brothers! We have understood that our brother on my right (May. Andrews) had helped to make a treaty with the Pottawatomes which contained a provision like that now proposed, graduating their annuities - our brother knows the Pott. are dying away, and that it must soon cease to exist with such an arrangement about their annuities. It might suit that tribe, but it don't suit us. And if our Great Father takes it for granted that we will die away, and that our tribe will soon be all gone, if he had any pity for us, it would be a good reason

why he should be kinder to us, & take better care of us. As he sees that we are wretched & miserable, he should give us more annuities, instead of taking ^{any part of the} ~~them~~ away from us, as we shall die ~~away~~ off.

Brothers! You see no white-headed Chiefs in this Delegation—we are all young men—can't speak like our old Chiefs—but you have made us feel very bad by your allusions to our tribe dying away. For fear that any thing might be forgotten that I should say, I have had my speech to-day put into writing. We would like to hear it read. We are anxious to get through with this business, and get away. We should like to ~~hear~~ ^{hear} something definite at once—for we desire to start home even to-day if we could.

When Little Hill sat down, Commissioner Abert spoke as follows:

Brothers! We have doubt, whether any advantage ^{would come} could be derived from talking about old treaties, old promises, & old wrongs.—We should never end, were we to talk in this way, and never come to any correct conclusion.—We therefore should pass all this by, and go to business.

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

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

Little Hill again rose & said:

Brothers! We are corrected in our misunderstanding

as to the meaning of your words in the paper sent
 to us yesterday—but my remarks on the subject
 will still apply, ~~to~~ objections to what you propose
 about the new annuities. 'Brothers!' The real man
 has but one mind & one tongue. You heard our pro-
 position the other day—we now repeat it to you. We
 would like to hear your answer to-day—we desire to
 finish this business and to go home. — 'Brothers!' we
 have something to say, too, about the goods we get
 for part of our annuities. We do not get what we
 think is the worth of the money we are charged for
 them. We do not wish to be paid with goods any
 longer—we wish them changed into money. 'But,
 brothers!' you say we need not talk about old treaties.
 Yet, we hope if our Great Father has done us any wrong
 in other treaties, that he is not afraid or unwilling
 to correct the wrong. Our brother, Gass. Chamber, told us
 that he was authorized to make the change of the
 goods, annuity, into money, if we would make a treat-
 y with him. He supposed when our Great Father sent
 for us that it was not for the purpose of getting away
 from us our little bit of land, only, but that he ~~would~~
 might correct whatever was done wrong before—and
 we still indulge the hope that he will do us justice.

Brothers! we had hoped when we left home that when we should be able to see our Great Father, that we would soon get thro' all our business with him. And he knows that we had received a proposition from him to give us a different country from that now offered to us for our future home, and that we expected better offer from him. It surely can't take him long to make up his mind about our proposition; and we hope he will let us finish our business here. We think it strange that our Councils should be so far off from our Great Father - if we could have met nearer to him, we should be able to know his mind without delay. We always got along with business in other Councils better than at this. Brothers! we have talked to you our minds - what we have thought we have told you - all we now want is your answer. We are fond of talking, & probably talked too much - we have tried to use as few words as possible - but we wished to get through this business one way or another, & perhaps we have said too much.

Commissioner Parris then said:

Brothers! My words shall be very few. I will repeat to you what we before said to you - that when we heard you was coming, we also heard distinctly at the same time that you would come prepared, with your minds made up, to sell your lands. We heard

this from your Father at Warlington. In relation to
 all you have said about the lands you have heretofore
 sold to the Government, we again say to you that your
 Great Father has given you for these lands a full &
 fair equivalent. And he has, always, treated you kindly.
 As I stated to you the other day, you receive from the
 Treasury of the U.S. ~~every~~ year nearly 100,000 dollars, and
 which at 5 per cent. is the interest upon \$2,000,000.
 Your Great Father wishes you to make a good use of
 this large amount of money—he desires to place you
 where you can use it to advantage, and not to the
 advantage of the white people who now filch your
 money from you. You know that where you now are,
 the whiskey dealers will come among you—you won't
 keep them away, and your Great Father can't keep
 them away. As strong laws as can be made, he has
 had passed, to keep them ~~away~~ out of your country—
 he gives orders to all his agents & all in authority to
 enforce these laws—but you do not aid your Great Father
 or to carry out these laws—you encourage the whiskey
 dealers to come among you—and you know the results.
 Drunkenness, and fighting, and murder, are the result.
 We have heard all about these unfortunate consequences
 of your using the bad water—we have accounts of these
 troubles in these papers, (the file or learn? table.) See?

Norway, your Father at St. Louis, when he has been among
 you, has witnessed these scenes, & told us all about
 them. And the result is, ^{this} that whereas, six years ago,
 the Weinebago Nation numbered about 5000, and it now
 numbers only a little the rise of 2000, men, women &
 children—very little more than 2000 in all. Your
 Chief (Little Hill) has said that Your Great Father told
 you that he wished to see you again a great nation,
 & comfortably fixed and happy—and so he does. But
 you can't become so where you are,—it is out of the
 question. In addition to what I have said, your
 game is gone—you live in an open prairie country—and
 you have no good hunting grounds. The great wall
 you say ^{your} the Great Father told you should divide you
 from his white children—the Mississippi—you pass over
 you go across this boundary and hunt in the forests of
 the Black River, and then you become involved with
 the whites & quarrel among yourselves, & the militia has
 to be called out, & trouble comes heavily upon you. You
 know all about these difficulties. Your Great Father
 proposes to put an end to all these troubles— he de-
 sires that you should remove to a country where you can
 become a great people again, if, under Providence, your
 Nation can ever become great—and to place you in a
 country which you yourselves may select. The country he

proposes to send you to, abounds in game and fish, as
 you know, where there is an abundance of wild rice -
 and good soil - and if your Great Father can't
 purchase and procure this country for you, he don't wish
 to remove you at all. Now, brothers! to bring the mat-
 ter to an end - let us have no further parley, unless
 you choose - we propose to purchase the country I have
 described for you - say 800,000 acres - you may select it
 for yourselves - you can send out ^{some of} your own people, with
 a commission your Great Father will appoint, and they
 shall select it - and to give you this land for nothing, if
 we can purchase it - and to give you besides 150,000
 dollars for your present possessions. We will charge you
 nothing for your new country - and this will give you
 400 acres to each man, woman & child in your tribe,
 if you wish to divide it among you, and you will have
 a fine hunting country, where game is plenty - and where fish
 is abundant in the rivers. ^{We offer you} This is the same price which
 your Great Father gave the Sacs & Foxes for the lands they
 sold ^{to} him, adjoining your present country - lands of about
 the same value - a part, I believe, of the same country that
 was purchased for you & now occupied by the Winemba-
 goes. As to any modifications you wish of the provis-
 ions of former treaties, we have no objection to make -

So far as these changes would promote your interest, we shall not object to them. Your Great Father had as lief pay you the annuities in cash as in goods, provided you would make good use of the money—but he is unwilling to give you cash to be filched away from you by the whiskey dealers.

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

To this, Little Hill replied:

Brothers! We are, on both sides, repeating the propositions that were made at the start. We have no one to appeal to—but we must be governed by our own judgment. We have but one mind—you have heard what we have to say. We talk together as friends—we are speaking in the presence of the Great Spirit, and we appeal to Him as the witness of our sincerity. Brothers! we hope you are our friends, and are willing to do us justice. If the Chiefs & Braves

had no one to think about but themselves, we might not be so long in studying about the business which brought us, here - but we have our brothers, our wives & children at home, whose interests & happiness we must keep in our minds. The Great Spirit has placed our wives & children under our care, & we have them to think about. Brothers! In the value of our land, you refer us to what was paid to the Sacs & Foxes, and in answer, we again refer you to what was formerly offered to us. We ask \$300,000 - with the other \$100,000, our Great Father can purchase a country for us, - ~~our~~ proposition is for \$400,000 in all. This is less than we were first offered before. This is all I will say now.

Council Parris said:

Brothers! Agreeably to your wish, we will submit your proposition to your Great Father. - As we are now instructed, we are limited to the \$150,000 - and we have no reason to believe that our limit will be exceeded.

The Council was then adjourned, until further notice from the Commissioners.

Thursday, 8th Oct. 1846.

This morning the Commissioners directed their Secretary to inform the Delegation that the Road would meet them in Council at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock to-day - which duty was attended to, & the Delegation duly notified through Little Hill, the principal Chief.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 o'clock, a. m.

Council met. Present, the Commissioners, Delegation of Wamewages, Agent, Interpreter, &c.

After salutation Sr. Commr. Parris said:

Brothers! We are happy to meet you again, under the smile of the Great Spirit. Since the close of our council of yesterday, we have had an interview with your Great Father, and have been fully informed of his views in relation to your proposition. Our brother Commissioner (May. Andrews) will now make a talk to you; and make known to you ~~these~~ ^{the} views of your Great Father in regard to these negotiations.

Commr. Andrews then rose, & spoke, as follows:

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

Little Hill, yesterday, gave us, & the ladies who were

present, an eloquent speech. He made ~~to~~, as he always does, an able & eloquent talk - and that speech convinced us, that the Red Man has as good a mind as the white man - But it did not convince us, upon any one of the points on which he spoke. It made us regret that your Nation has neglected to improve the minds of your people, by teaching your children as the white children are taught. Your great Father has placed it in your power to do so; but, so far, you have neglected to avail yourselves of all the advantages he has offered. Your annuities have been, for some time, abundantly sufficient to have educated all your people, as the Cherokee, Chickasaws & Choctaws have done - But, instead of doing this, you have given away your money, every year, to the Traders. My friends! In preparing to treat with you on this occasion, it is our wish & intention, to make you like the Red Men I have named; and we still hope you will be wise, and avail yourself of the opportunity.

Little Hill dwelt upon the value of your present lands, ~~the~~ fitness for your comfort; and asked us, if ~~they were~~ ^{were} not worth more than \$150,000? My friends! we have many letters & reports from all the Whites that have visited your Country. They all describe it as a miserable Indian Country, ^{because there is no game in it} though it might answer very well ~~as~~

white man's country. ~~There is no game in it.~~ But if it were, in all respects, a good country, which it is not, you ought to be sensible that you cannot be at peace & in comfort in it.

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

As to the value of your lands, we offer you a greater price for it than your Great Father gave for the very same lands to the Sioux & Foxes & Pawnee Indians. They had then a better title to it than you have now.

You have not, as your Great Father thinks, offended the Great Spirit by leaving your lands. But, we fear, you offend Him by not making a good use of the large means you received in payment for it. — Little Hill stated yesterday, that Gov. Doty had offered you ~~1~~ 500,000 for your land. This, my friends, is a great mistake of ~~opinion~~ a, I am prepared to make appear. I have seen your Gov. Doty's letter — written immediately after visiting you. In this letter, he states that he made you no offer. I will read you several extracts from the Governor's letter. It is dated, "Madison, Wisconsin, Nov. 13. 1841," and ~~is~~ addressed to your Father, the Secretary of War. (J. C. Spencer.)

He says his "instructions did not authorize a single
 "commissioner to negotiate a treaty, but I was desired
 "by Mr. Crawford & Gov. Chambers, to make the propo-
 "sition to the Winnebagoes to treat, upon the terms speci-
 "fied in the instructions."

"I waited until the 5th of this month, and, as these
 "Chiefs did not arrive, I held an informal council
 "with those Chiefs who were present; but they refused in
 "so peremptory a manner to enter into a treaty upon any
 "terms — even if all of the Chiefs were assembled that I did
 "not deem it advisable to make a direct proposition
 "to them, as they would give a positive refusal, and this
 "might seriously affect the interests of the Government in
 "the course hereafter to be pursued. I obtained their
 "opinions individually, & believe there are several who
 "would be willing to accede to the wishes of Government,
 "& others would do so if they were not afraid of the Mis-
 "sissippi Chiefs. But the terms of the instructions are
 "so positive, I did not feel at liberty to deviate from
 "them in any respect."

Gov. Doty goes on to say (continued from Andrew:)

"I informed these Chiefs (& requested the Agent to commu-
 "nicate the same views to such as should arrive after my
 "departure), that this country was not given to the Winneba-

"goes as a permanent home; that it was well under-
 "stood by them & the Gov^t. that they were only to occupy
 "it until the Gov^t. acquired a country which it could
 "grant to them forever; that with this view they had made
 "permission in the 8th art. section of the 6th art. of their
 "treaty of 1837, for the expenses of an exploring party
 "south west of the Missouri river; that Government had
 "provided an Agent for two years to attend the party;
 "but that the Nation had positively refused to remove
 "to the South West of the Missouri, on account of the cli-
 "mate, the character of the Country & of the Indians who
 "would be in their neighborhood; that the President had,
 "in consequence of these objections, & for other reasons, pro-
 "vided a Country for them where they would have their
 "ancient friends, the Dakotas, for their neighbors, of the same
 "climate & equally good soil with that now occupied by
 "them, and where the President would give them adequate
 "military protection against all hostile tribes, & against
 "the encroachments of the Whites."

Again, he says: "I have prepared a treaty which
 "is here with presented, which received the approbation of
 "the princes of this Nation with whom I have conferred, &
 "to which it is possible the assent of the Chiefs may be ob-
 "tained, if they are invited to meet the Secretary at Washington."

"It is neither for the interest of the Government or of these
 "Indians, that they should be permitted to remain where
 "they ^{now} are, and in my opinion they ought to be required
 "to remove within the next year." They are now a weak
 "remnant of a nation, & being much divided, are unable
 "to act collectively. If the President should think proper
 "to allot to them a tract of land on the Minnesota river,
 " & direct the Agency to be removed to the tract, many in-
 "dividuals & families would soon follow—and in the
 "course of two years the whole nation would be quietly
 " & voluntarily settled on the tract and without further
 "expense to the Government."

My friends! These are all ~~extracts from~~ Gov. Doty's
 own words, & here is the Treaty (holding up a paper)
 which he drew up in his own handwriting. You
 can now examine them, with your white friends, &
 satisfy yourselves that the letter & treaty are both in
 his own hands. (Handed the papers to Little Chief.) He
 makes other remarks in the letter about your removal,
 &c. He never mentions any thing like what Little Hill said,
 but the sum named in the Treaty is \$150,000.— In his
 letter, he says that perhaps, 50,000\$ in addition might
 be given you for relinquishing your right to hunt on
 the "20 mile strip" & in the country between the Red Cedar
 & Menominee rivers. You thus have seen, my friends, how
 greatly you have been imposed upon. You see that
 Gov. Doty did not consider you had a right to stay

on your present lands one day longer after your Great Father could provide you with a permanent home.

[At this part of Commr. Andrews' talk, Little Hill rose to his feet impatiently & in a loud, vehement tone, interrupting Maj. Andrews, said, in substance, that he had been reprimanded for talking about old treaties by the Commissioners yesterday & frequently & that that he thought the Commissioners ought not to talk about these old matters either. He wanted them to answer their proposition, & tell them what their Great Father had said to it - he didn't want the old matters talked about any more; it was time to talk about the new business &c.

Commr. Andrews, requested the Interpreter to stop Little Hill & say to him that the Commissioners would not be interrupted: - that Little Hill should have an opportunity of replying when he (Maj. A.) was done, & that he should be listened to cheerfully & patiently - but he was instructed to make known to the Delegation the views of the Government in relation to their situation &c. and that he was not to be turned aside from this or any other duty. It might be the last talk ~~the~~ Delegation would have to listen to - and it probably would be, unless they were disposed to come to terms and act wisely. He hoped he would not be interrupted again. Maj. Andrews then proceeded:

My friends! You have heard also, in this letter I read to you, that your brother doted even suggested to your Great Father to remove you to a new home, without any expense to your Great Father! But your Great Father did not choose to do so: nor will he, unless you are obstinate, and are led away by bad advisers.

You complained, my friends, through your Orator, of the graduation of the Amnicities under the treaty we offered. And you referred to one of this Board (myself) as having so arranged the new amnicity of the Potte-watomies. So did the Potte-watomies complain, when it was first proposed to them. But, after they had reflected on the matter, they & their white friends said it was all right & proper. If your friends will examine that provision in the Pott. treaty, they will find that ^{they} ~~you~~ have it in ^{their} ~~your~~ own power to make this amnicity perpetual. — Or would your people have it in their ~~own~~ power. The Pott. have already commenced to make their amnicity perpetual. They have formed a company, on the Osage, to stave in the heads of the whiskey-barnellers and to catch all the whiskey-sellers. They have already began to be a sober & industrious people. The provision you speak of, was intended to wake them up, to make them a good people. I have had letters from ^{that} ~~the~~ country, since my return, which state that they had waked up, already. They will become a good people. They will

thus increase in number, instead of diminishing, and thus their annuity must become perpetual. I trust that a similar provision would have the same effect on the Winnebago people.

My ~~friends~~! Your Great Father has the kindest feelings for the Red man. He wishes to do all in his power to make them comfortable & happy. We ~~but~~ obey his orders in trying him to help him to do this, and we obey the feelings of our own hearts at the same time. The destiny of the Red man in being obliged to move from place ~~to place~~ ^{to place} is a hard one. Your Great Father, and ourselves, three of his Chiefs, are disposed to do every thing in our power to make ^{that destiny} ~~it~~ as light as possible. But we must not forget that neither the white people or the Red people of this country are on the same ground upon which the Great Spirit originally placed their forefathers. And the Great Spirit appears to have ordained these changes, and we must all submit to what appears ^{to be} His will and arrangements. Let us, all, white and red, make the best use we can of the land and means He gives us, and not look behind us.

I will now, my friends, give you the substance of your Great Father's last talk, and his views as regards the propositions for a treaty. We had a long interview with him this morning. He has directed us to say that he will

not alter our propositions as to the price of the land. He does not think you have any strong title or right to that country. But he told us to say, that he would pay the 20,000\$ for your removal, and the other 20,000\$ for the first year's subsistence of your people in their new homes. That he would pay this sum \$40,000, for removal & subsistence, out of ~~his own pockets~~ ^{the government funds}, without charging you with it in the price of the land. But that we must not alter our offer in any other respect whatever. He said we must not listen to any further talks about turning the goods annuity into annuity money. That he considers all such alterations would be for the benefit of the trader, and to the injury of his red children. And that the balance of the sum we offer you, which will be \$120,000, after taking off from the 150,000 dollars, the 30,000\$ to be paid to the Chiefs to enable them to pay all the debts, &c. must all go to school funds, (including provision for a manual labor school) and improvement funds, because, he wishes to give his red children the same opportunities for acquiring knowledge that the white children enjoy. Then, they will increase in number, and be comfortable and happy.

You have now, my friends & brothers, your Great Father's own words. The treaty he authorizes to be made, is a good treaty for the Winnebagoes. But we admit it may not be a

one for the Traders. Your Great Father has done making
 "Treaties for the Traders, or at their dictation. Take
 this offer, my friends, — the last we have to make you; —
 and it will be your own fault if you are not happy.
 You have now ^{very} large annuities ^{for your numbers} — all that you want
 is to know how to take care of them. This treaty will
 give you the chance of obtaining that knowledge. —
 It provides for schools for Mills — Blacksmith shops,
 and for workmen to make you ploughs, your axes, hoes,
 and even your traps for hunting. When you have your
 traps made, make them strong, with big teeth. You
 will, I hope, frequently catch in them the sneaking
 whiskey-seller, who steals into your country, at night.
 They are small animals, but mischievous ones. I liken
 them to the ^{much} rats which undermine the earth on which
 we tread, and make us fall into pits. If you should,
 occasionally, catch in your traps, a large trader, I hope
 it may be those you complained of to Gov. Dodge, who
 charged you too much for your goods, and took all your
 money. I liken these to the great White Bear — an ani-
 mal that hugs & embraces the Indian, close; but, when he
 releases the poor red man, there is no money left in his
 pouch, nor is there a single bone in his body left unbroken.
 You have now heard, my friends, all we have to say at
 present, and the Indian dies!

Commissioner Parris then remarked to the chiefs

that they ^{had} now heard the reply of their Great Father to their proposition. "If you wish to consult together & talk the matter over among yourselves, & with your white friends who are with you, we will withdraw, and you can use this room for your private talk. We would like to know now, however, before we go out, whether you will probably meet us in a short time, to-day, - or, prefer to meet us at another time - this evening or to-morrow. - The Commissioners will suit your convenience, if you will let us know your wishes about meeting.

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

After ten or twenty minutes, the Interpreter, (Mr. Loring) notified the Commissioners that the Indians were ready to meet them again, and requested their presence in Council. After the Commrs. had again taken their seats,

Little Hill spoke, as follows (in substance)

Brothers! "The short conference we have had together, I have ascertained that the Delegation had not changed

their minds in regards to the proposition they had
 made. Our brother, (the Cominip?) tell us, they cannot
 vary the proposition they made. You told us so yes-
 terday, and up to the time you had seen our Great
 Father - until this morning, after your talk with
 him, we had not expected any new offer or any
 change of proposition. Now, your Great Father
 has seen, and read our proposition, and fully
 considered it, and we now hear nothing else but
 what you had told us before. You are repeating
 the same offer. Brother, we suppose our Great
 Father considered & examined our proposition with
 full recollection of what had been proposed to us
 at other times, and that he will do nothing more for
 us than you have told us. The red man has, but
 one mind and one tongue. You have heard what
 we would do, & we have not changed our minds.
 We will go to our house now, and think over his
 offer to-day, and let you know if we ^{conclude to} conclude to
 accept ~~the~~ Great Father's offer, or if we ^{conclude to} have any
~~new~~ make another proposition. If that should
 be the case, we will send you word, and ask you
 to meet us in council again. If not, our Brother
 (the Cominip?) will not see us again - we will pro-
 bably start for our homes right away. We are anx-
 ious to get away, and if we have no new propo-

sition to make, or conclude not to change our mind about the Great Father's proposition, we will leave the city to-morrow in company with our brothers, the white bears.

Leonard Abert, when Little Hill sat down, spoke as follows:

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

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

If we part without making a treaty, we hope to part as friends, and that no unkind feeling

will be indulged on either side. We can do no more for you than we have to-day proposed. We are under the orders of your Great Father, whose directions to us, have been make known to you. We are your friends.

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

The Delegation then shook hands with the Commissioners, and left the Hall, & the Board adjourned until further notice.

Tuesday, the 13th Octo. 1846.

The negotiations, since the last Council, were continued by personal interviews with Mr. Rice, (delegated by the Chiefs & Warriors of the Delors) ~~and by written communications,~~ during which the terms and stipulations of a Treaty, were fully considered, examined and discussed, and agreed upon by the Commissioners, & the Delegation.

By consent of all parties, the Commissioners (Messrs. Parris & Andrews, Col. Abert having been unavoidably absent) with their Secretary, met the Delegation this day at 3 o'clock p.m. at Mr. Mahan's Globe Hotel, in council, when the following proceedings were had:

Commissioner Parris said:

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

The Delegation here indicated an unanimous affirmative to these questions.

The Commissioners then signed the Treaty, in duplicate - and after some private conversation among the Indians,

White Dog rose, & spoke, in substance as follows:

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

Little Hill spoke, in substance:

Brothers! We are just now going to transact a very serious business. We do it in the presence of

the Great Spirit, to whom we appeal as witness
of our sincerity. Brothers! We hope you too will
do the same.

Comm. Parris. Brothers! May you all be happy
& contented in your new country, and may con-
tinual sunshine beam upon your homes and
bless you—and may the Great Spirit continue
to smile upon you, & make you happy forever.

White Dog again spoke.

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

Tom-Eyes then coming forward to sign the
Treaty said. Brothers! We sign this Treaty to-
day because our Great Father wishes us to do
so. We hope the Great Spirit approves of what
we do, and that our Great Father will not
make us ashamed of what we do.

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

Here, Commissioner Andrews, said: Brothers!
The Commissioners are glad that the Commis-

Simon of Indian Affairs is present; and they have requested this Father of the Red man, the Great Father's right hand man, to be present to-day, in order that he might hear all that the Delegation had to say. Their Father, the Commissioner, was the best friend the Red man had, & they might rely that their business in his hands would be faithfully attended to.

The Prophet then said:

Brothers! We are glad that our business is now nearly finished, for we have been kept here a long time, & we are very much tired. We came here at the request of our Great Father; and we are now very anxious to get back to our wives & children, & brethren. We are glad to see our Father, the Indian Commissioner here, as we wish to know of him whether the \$8000 of surplus will be paid at the same time with our annuity this fall?

Col. Medell, Commr. Indian Affrs., has requested Mr. Loney, the Interpreter, to say to the Delegation for him, that so soon as the Chiefs would leave for their home, an examination would be made in relation to this matter of surplus money, and that whatever was found to be due to the Winnebagoes, would be sent to them at the earliest day possible.

The Gull then coming up to sign, said:
 Brothers! We hope that our Father, the Commissioner, will attend to this business that the Prophet spoke about. Our young men are poor, and need a great many things to make their wives & children comfortable, and they need all that is coming to the Tribe. We hope our Father will keep this in mind.

Little De Korri, upon signing the Treaty, said: Brothers! We hope this paper which we now sign, will not be ~~broken~~ changed like the last one was. We want this one to be kept good on both sides.

Little Hill then rose, & said, in substance:
 Brothers! I had not intended to talk any to-day—but the Chief & Braves have asked ^{me} ~~him~~ to make a speech, and I must say something for them—but talking is a thing I have got tired of. We have been kept here a long time making this Treaty, and we are glad that we have got through at last. Brothers! We are glad that our Father, the Commissioner! and we also trust that the Great Spirit is here too! Brothers! The last time we met in Council, I told you that you would not see me again, unless the Chief & Braves should change their minds, and conclude to accept of our Great Father's offer.

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And as I told you, then, we have concluded it was best to make a Treaty, and this is the reason you see me again. We hope that we now meet you as Brothers & true friends. — Brothers! When the treaty of '37 was made, many of our old men came on — some of them are now dead — and they got many presents from our Great Father. We gave him then a good country of fine land, & he said he was much pleased with us. When we left him, he made us rich — he paid all our expenses coming & going — and gave us all fine presents. We hope our Great Father will now treat us in the same way. We look upon our Great Father, and the Commissioners, & our Brothers who made this Treaty with us as our friends, and we hope they will do all they can for us. Brothers! Our wives & families are now expecting our return — and when we get back to them, we want to have a good tale to tell them of our Great Father. When we went home in '37, we had not much to say about our visit. The Agent that ^{was} with us, was a bad man — got drunk, and he stole our presents. We have nothing of that kind to complain of now — and we hope our Great Father will make us well pleased with our visit to him. After being kept a long time, we have at length got through our business, except our visit to bid our Great Father good bye.

And we have several other matters to talk about, but we can talk about these matters hereafter. One thing we wish to speak of now - that is, about the selection of a country for our future home. We have here (handing a paper) written down what we have all agreed upon about this paper, and we want to sign it in the presence of the Council? Brothers! We want our friend (W. Rice) who has helped us to make this treaty to go along and act for us when the country for our home is selected.

^{Council} ^{May} Andrews then asked: Brothers, Is the Delegation unanimous in this request for W. Rice's appointment as your agent to assist in selecting a country for your home? A point being given, the paper was then signed by the Delegation, and afterwards witnessed by the Council's Secy.

Council Andrews ~~and~~ then said:

Brothers: Your Great Mother, we have been advised by your Father, the Council-finner, will see you to-morrow, at 12 o'clock - and your Great Mother will be present. Your Great Mother is also the friend of the Red man, and desires to see all the Indians happy & prosperous. She was sick when you called to see your Great Father soon after your arrival, but she

will be glad to see you all to-morrow. Brothers! We are now ready to shake hands with you. The business upon which we met, is now concluded, and we take you by the hands to wish you all happiness and prosperity, and to ask the smiles of the Great Spirit on your Nation in the new home to which you are to go. The treaty now made is a fair, good treaty for the Indians & the Government. We would not have signed any Treaty which would do you injustice, my Brothers — and my Brother here, (Leander Parris,) who is an older & more experienced man than myself, I know, never would have put his hand to any paper which would not be fair towards the red man — nor would I. We hope ^{what} we have done this day will secure your happiness and make your tribe always comfortable and prosperous. We will see you again to-morrow, at your Great Father's House, but we will now shake hands with you all in token of our friendship & good wishes for your safe return to your families, & for your present & future happiness.

The Delegation then came forward, and shook hands with the Commissioners, Commis-

tioner of Indian Affairs, & Secretary to Commissioners; and the Council was then adjourned sine die.

The Treaty concluded this day, was then placed in the hands of Genl. Parris, to be him reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I certify that the foregoing journal, commencing at page 1, and ending on this page 68, of the proceedings of the Council appointed to treat with the Winnebago Delegation, is correct & true.

John C. Mallap.
Secy to Commissioner, &c.

Washington, D.C.

Oct. 14. 1846.