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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

1856.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

ADDRESSED TO THE

Senate and Assembly,

JANUARY 11, 1856.

MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

M E S S A G E .

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and Assembly :

It is again obligatory upon me to comply with that provision of our Constitution which requires the Governor to communicate to the Legislature, the condition of the State and recommend for consideration, such measures as in his judgment are expedient. We have greater cause to congratulate ourselves at this time upon the happy and prosperous condition of our State and people, than at any other period of our history. The anticipations of the most sanguine as to our future increase in wealth, population and resources of every description, have been exceeded by the progress made therein during the past year. Wisconsin having within herself every element of greatness and power possessed by the other States of the Union, our experience of the past has rendered certain the assurance that the future must inevitably lead to their development with a rapidity only equaled by that of the progress already achieved, and to a degree which at no distant day will render her second to but few in our wide spread confederacy. We have the clearest evidence of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the wants and wishes of those who choose to forsake the older States and countries, in order to create for

themselves a western home. The experience and success of such as have, with slender means, but aided by economy and industry, attempted to change their condition for the better, is well calculated to encourage others to follow their example.

It is of importance, however, to the continuance of our prosperity that the predominance of sound principles, now obtaining throughout the State, should be maintained, and that fanaticism, aided as it has been by unscrupulous partizans and secret political organizations, should be together with them, kept in subjection. Guided by the policy indicated, and aided as we now are by every natural resource essential to our advancement, the past will be indeed but an index of our future prosperity, and results be attained which will outstrip the expectations of those even who anticipate the greatest changes.

As the representatives of the people, you have assembled for consultation and action upon matters of interest not only to your immediate constituents, but to the whole people and state. While your position is an honorable one, it is connected with arduous duties and great responsibilities. In your hands are placed most of the great interests of the State, and upon your action at the present session, much connected with our future destiny may depend. A proper regard for our common interests, it is to be hoped, will not be lost through your anxiety as individuals to serve your more immediate constituents. So much of this latter feeling not unfrequently finds its way into Legislative bodies as to exert a controlling influence, the results of which serve to retard general and beneficial measures demanded by the wants of the State.

Executive recommendations favorable to short sessions have become so common that but little regard is usually paid to them; the propriety however of reiterating such part of my former annual messages as relates to this subject is so apparent, that I feel it incumbent on me to again urge the matter referred to upon your attention. The people have but recently condemned in a manner not to be misapprehended, the policy of legislators indulging in

other than the legitimate objects of legislation, as thereby the length of the session is prolonged, and the burdens of taxation unnecessarily increased. The schemes of mere partizans are too frequently interwoven with legislative action at the expense of the people, and while there may be an occasional and perhaps legitimate demand for the exercise of such means, there can be no justification for the excess to which it is sometimes carried.

The transactions in the treasury, during the year ending on the 31st of December, appear from the reports of the Secretary of State and Treasurer to have been as follows :

Whole amount paid into the Treasury during said year was		\$506,973 90
Viz: On account of General fund,	\$259,420 84	
" " " Principal of School fund,	36,696 88	
On account of Principal University fund,	7,562 45	
" " " Income of School,	131,032 30	
" " " " " University "	12,261 43	
Balance in Treasury January 1, 1855, on account of the various funds,		22,267 09

From these reports it appears that the disbursements for the same period were as follows :

Viz: Account of General Fund,	\$234,102 36	
" " Principal of School fund (including loans,)	93,352 53	
Account of Principal of University, fund (including loans,)	2,750 55	
Account of Income of School fund, (apportionment,)	140,064 57	
Account of Income University, fund (paid State University,)	16,444 72	
Total disbursements,	<u>\$486,714 73</u>	
Balance in the Treasury on the first day of January, 1856, on account of all funds,		\$42,526 26

A statement in detail of the disbursements for the past year, will be found in the reports of the proper officers, as will, also, in the report of the Secretary of State, an estimate of the amount probably necessary to be drawn from the Treasury during the present year. The latter amount is stated at \$274,044 50, which it is proper here to add, includes the unpaid appropriations of the last session, amounting to \$94,003 12, the re-imbusement of the Treasury for over payments on account of General Fund \$13,646 38, and every other probable liability upon the Treasury for the term stated.

This also includes estimates for the completion of the main building of the Penitentiary and the probable additions to the buildings for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.

To meet which liabilities the resources are stated as follows, viz:

State tax levied and equalized under act of 1855.	\$350,000 00
Bank Tax, (estimated,)	30,000 00
Rail & Plank Road tax (estimated)	11,000 00
Miscellaneous resources, do	21,476 54
Total,	\$412,476 54
Deduct amount estimated to be drawn,	274,044 50
Estimated surplus in Treasury January 1, 1857,	\$138,432 04

Here it will be seen is a prospective surplus of \$138,432 04, of which amount \$100,000 00 will unquestionably reach the Treasury during the present year. For what purpose a state tax of over \$250,000 00 was levied by the last Legislature I have never been able to understand, unless it was with a view to create partizan clamor for political ends, which, to all conversant with the history of politics in this state during the past year must seem, at least, quite probable.

That the people should be required for such objects to pay an unnecessary amount, is wrong in the extreme, and in violation of the established principle "that all moneys not required for

the current expenses should remain in the hands of the people." The bill providing for this tax, it is true, received my approval: but it was under circumstances rendering it imperative, owing to its passage just upon the very close of the session, and too late to secure action upon another and more appropriate one, had I seen proper to return it without my sanction. Under the circumstances, I regarded it as far better that the bill should become a law than that no law of its character should be passed, to the neglect of that provision of our constitution which is as follows: "The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient, with its other resources, to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year."

The School and University funds under the charge of the Board of Commissioners, provided by the Constitution, have, as will be seen by the Commissioner's Report, been largely increased within the past year. The aggregate principal of the school fund on the 31st December was, \$1,897,269 30, and of the University fund \$181,876 10, showing an increase of the former in the year 1855 of \$227,010 53, and of the latter during the same period of \$20,729 49. This is evidence of the energy and fidelity with which the management of the educational funds of the State has been conducted.

It will be seen by the Secretary's Report, that the accumulated interest on account of the school fund since the last annual apportionment amounts to \$17,478 98. This added to the amount due and payable prior to the 10th day of March next, all of which, if collected, will be then subject to apportionment by the State Superintendent to the various common schools, makes a total of \$150,287 83.

Our claim to the five per centum of the nett proceeds arising from the sales of government lands and belonging to the school fund, is yet unadjusted, and the money withheld by the government.— Efforts have been made to procure an adjustment of this claim, while counter efforts, it is believed, have been put forth by some

representatives whose duty it was, and whose object it should have been, to assist the State in obtaining her just dues.

As to the importance of establishing upon a permanent basis a department devoted exclusively to the management of these funds, I have upon former occasions expressed myself freely, and I take this opportunity to repeat all on that subject I have before said, and to add, that I consider it your imperative duty at the present session, to make the provisions necessary for this purpose. Several clerks must necessarily be employed, and a suitable person should be placed in charge to oversee and direct the business under the control and general supervision of the board of commissioners. This will of course create expense, and while it does so, the importance and magnitude of these funds are clearly to my mind sufficient to justify the same; and amounting as they do to over two millions of dollars held by the State in trust for a sacred purpose, I cannot think there should be any hesitation whatever, on the part of the legislature, to adopt suitable measures for their protection and efficient management. The Commissioners from a sense of justice, and the duty attendant upon their position have ventured to assume such responsibilities in the premises, as the importance of their trust seemed to demand. A bill for this purpose did meet with the favorable action of one branch of the last legislature, but immediately upon its being reached by the other branch was indefinitely postponed, thereby showing a reckless disregard for funds of which we may and do justly feel proud, and which you, as the watchful guardians of the interest of the rising generation, should carefully protect. Notwithstanding this neglect it is gratifying to be able to state, that from all the official reports connected with these funds, no evidence exists that one dollar has ever been lost or squandered, whatever may have been the suspicions or charges to the contrary. The fear which may have been, to some degree, entertained in consequence of malicious representations, that the safety of these funds would be hazarded in consequence of their being loaned by the officers in charge to their partizan and personal friends, is idle, and

utterly unworthy the countenance of honorable men. Officers thus entrusted should, and no doubt do, feel an obligation resting upon them more sacred and binding than the accomplishment of mere personal or political objects. The bestowal of favors upon personal and political friends is a common consequence of the power to dispense the same, and whatever party or sect may succeed in obtaining this power, the same policy may with entire confidence, be expected to be pursued. It is, however, true, and will be so found upon examination, that not a few who are neither personal nor political friends of the officers who have had these funds in keeping, have received accommodations by loans made in conformity with law.

By reference to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction it will be perceived that the important educational interests of the State are progressing in a manner highly satisfactory to those who attach to them their true value. It is gratifying to know that the fund granted for the purpose of ensuring the lasting establishment of our common school system, is steadily working out the beneficial results intended, and promises to continue for all time the solid and invaluable basis of the educational system of our State. Every department connected with instruction has continued to increase in usefulness during the past year, and has added largely to the number of those in training for the duties and responsibilities of life.

I refer you to the report of the Superintendent as containing much of interest connected with the matters therein treated, and to which the limits of this communication forbid a more particular reference.

Information derived from the Bank Comptroller enables me to state the following facts connected with the Bank Department, viz: It appears that the whole number of Banks in operation on the first day of January was thirty two, with an aggregate capital of \$1,983,000. The number in process of closing was four. The securities deposited for the redemption of circulating notes are as follows, viz:

Stocks \$1,215,000 ; Specie \$28,898,75 ; making total amount of securities aside from individual bonds \$1,243,898,75. Total amount of circulating notes outstanding on January 1st. was \$1,153,534, of which \$477,063, was issued in the year 1855, and during which time the sum of \$261,121 was returned for cancellation. The amount of State tax due and collected from Banks during the same period was \$23,970,83. Those which have closed business, it is gratifying to state, have ample means deposited with the Comptroller to redeem their notes at par on presentation, clearly indicating that the law under which they were established, was well devised.

The Penitentiary is among the objects which will require your attention. About the usual appropriation for expenses will be necessary, and some amendments of the law regulating its management, I think it important, should be made. The main building which has been commenced and prosecuted to a considerable extent, mainly by convict labor, should, in my judgment, be completed during the present year, thus obviating the excessive inconvenience that now exists in the way of the proper management of the prison and ~~control of those~~ for whose safe keeping and discipline it was established.

The Commissioner estimates the amount necessary for this purpose at fifteen thousand dollars, over and above what can be derived from convict labor. His report, to which I refer you for more definite information concerning the condition and wants of the prison, will, I trust, receive the attention it merits.

The Geological survey of the State has been continued by and under the direction of Mr. Percival during the past year. His report, which will be laid before you at an early day, is of great value, not only from the accurate details given, but from the great amount of information contained in it, interesting to the Geologist as well as to the practical miner. There is much credit due to Professor Percival for the untiring industry with which he has

prosecuted the survey, and the very thorough manner in which it has, considering the time and great extent of country to be examined, been conducted. The benefits already received, and which will hereafter accrue to the State, from examinations of this kind, conducted by scientific men, whose attainments and character are a guarantee as to the correctness of their conclusions, will bear, not even the most distant proportion to the amount expended yearly in order to secure them. We have reason to believe that the mineral resources of our State will continue to be as they now are, one of the most important elements of our prosperity, and the accurate and intelligent examination now progressing will, in all probability, lead to ascertaining the fact that our mineral wealth is more generally diffused, greater in quantity, and much more varied as to the qualities of the metals, than has heretofore been supposed.

In my last annual message I stated that it was intended to prosecute the survey North of the Wisconsin river to the copper mines of Lake Superior. Owing to the length of time, however, necessarily employed by the Geologist in the more settled portions of the State, he found himself unable to carry out his intention in this respect, and was obliged to forego the visit to the Superior country until another season, when that region will be examined by him. An attentive perusal of his report will exhibit to you much of the valuable information which his experience and examination has enabled him to gather since submitting his former communication upon the same subject.

In my first annual message I took occasion to urge upon the Legislature, not only the propriety but the absolute necessity then existing for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum. During the session which had then commenced, an act was passed for that purpose, under which the site was procured, and a contract was entered into for the necessary buildings, in accordance with the plans adopted by the commissioners in charge. In my succeeding message the subject was again brought to the notice of the

Legislature, and while it was urged that suitable provision be made for forwarding the work, the way to provide the means therefor, was, as I judge, clearly pointed out. That Legislature seemed to utterly disregard the importance of such an institution, and the urgent necessity for its erection, and instead of endeavoring to adopt the means proper for its advancement, appeared to seek only those at command which might retard its progress; and in a very hasty manner proceeded to repeal the law under which the work had been commenced, making at the same time no adequate provision for discharging the liabilities of the State already incurred. The plans adopted for the buildings to be erected were then and are still considered to be more nearly perfect than any other yet proposed for an institution of that character, being the same which several of the States have adopted for such purposes, and which have been approved by the experience of the most eminent persons who have made the proper treatment of the insane their special study.

A far greater necessity exists now than did then for the prosecution of this important work. The census returns of June, 1855, show that there was at that time in the State the number of two hundred and forty of that unfortunate class which the Institution was designed to relieve. The number of those thus entitled to our sympathy and assistance is constantly increasing, and the condition of each one so afflicted daily becoming more hopeless, and their claims upon the Legislature consequently more urgent. It must be borne in mind, also, that the number of this class has probably been underrated, as the means necessary to obtain full statistics with regard to this, and all other matters of interest, were not contained in the census bill passed at the last session. It was totally inadequate to accomplish any of the ends proper to be attained through the medium of a census, and we have therefore good reason to believe that a greater number than that mentioned are at this time suffering from the want of proper treatment.

In my message upon the return of the first bill of the last session, which provided for an unconditional repeal of the law under which the work had been commenced, I did, as will be seen by a reference to the Assembly Journals, object to the hasty and unqualified action of the Legislature.

My views as to the propriety of making provision for the erection of an Asylum for the insane, have been too frequently expressed to require from me here any extended remarks. Those which I have had occasion to put forth heretofore are unchanged and reiterated. The State still holds the lands purchased for the site, as well as a considerable amount of materials necessary to be used in the erection of such a building, and it is to be hoped that at the present session you will provide by law for the immediate re-commencement of the work, upon the grounds and plans provided, and that no mere partizan feeling, such as evidently controlled the action of the majority of the last Legislature, will be countenanced by you in your deliberations.

Means which may be made applicable for this purpose are at your command, without resorting to direct taxation—means, too, which are being daily lessened in consequence of there existing no adequate provision of law for their protection. I refer to the swamp and overflowed lands—provision for the disposal of which was recommended by me in my last annual message, together with the disposition of the proceeds of the sale thereof for this purpose, or such part of the same as might be necessary to effect the object desired. I respectfully invite your attention to that portion of the instrument referred to, as expressing the opinions I still entertain, not only with regard to the necessity existing for the erection of such an Institution, but also as to the means which may properly be employed for that purpose. Notwithstanding the law of the last session was intended to protect these lands against trespass and waste, there have been extensive depredations committed and great quantities of timber, which constitutes the chief value of a great portion of the same, carried away. I consider that I have

reason for believing the people to have expressed themselves, by their vote at the recent election, as not unfavorable to the immediate construction of the work, and that they will approve of your action, should you now proceed to authorize its further prosecution, under such restrictions as you may deem advisable.

In this connection I am reminded of a provision incorporated into the act intended for the protection of the swamp and overflowed lands, being that portion of the law which authorizes the pre-emption of the same. I recommend the immediate repeal of so much of the law as extends the right of pre-emption, and guarantees to any party making a certain amount of improvement upon the land, the right to purchase the same at \$1 25 per acre, whenever the land shall be brought into market. Of course such repeal cannot and ought not to affect any rights already acquired under the law. That class of lands valuable for the timber upon them, are being pre-empted and the timber taken off, while at the same time the State holds no security that the lands will ever be paid for, as the pre-emptors are not bound to purchase: there being simply an obligation on the part of the State to sell, without any corresponding one on the part of the pre-emptor to receive the same at any price. The State realizes nothing under the operation of this law, as there is no existing provision for their sale, and it amounts in effect simply to a license to the pre-emptor to commit such waste upon the land as he may see fit.

The Institutions established for the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb, are in their usual prosperous condition and deserving the continuance of Legislative favor. For more definite information concerning their condition and wants, I invite an examination of the reports of the respective Boards of Trustees, and in addition thereto, I recommend that committees of the Legislature be created for the purpose of visiting and reporting at the present session in reference more particularly to the propriety and necessity of extending the buildings during the present year. Large appropriations for this purpose are asked by the Trustees, and in order that

you may act understandingly, it seems to me highly proper that an examination by a committee of your own body should be made. The census returns show that there was within this State on the first day of June last, of Deaf and Dumb persons two hundred, and of Blind one hundred and twenty-five, clearly demonstrating that the number of those who do at present and will hereafter require the benefits of each of the Institutions mentioned, is sufficient to demand the erection of buildings far more extensive than are at present provided.

The means for this purpose can, in my judgment, be readily and properly derived from the same source, which I have on the present and former occasions recommended to be appropriated for the erection of an Asylum for the Insane. That some general system for the building of charitable institutions should be adopted, there can be no doubt, and I seriously commend the subject to your attention.

The Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, although not required by any law to submit an annual report, have seen proper, in view of their operations, to furnish information which appears to be of sufficient importance to the State to justify me in laying it before you. Since the company took possession of this valuable improvement it appears that they have expended nearly \$600,000 in forwarding the work, providing boats and fixtures, and paying the debts resting against the same when they took possession of it. They have been fortunate in associating men of capital and high standing with them in this enterprise, by which means the early completion of this improvement is rendered certain.

From Green Bay to Lake Winnebago it may indeed be said that the work is about completed. This section was very properly regarded, at the commencement, as the great burthen of the whole undertaking. Surveys of the Upper Fox river, and of the Wisconsin below the Portage Canal, have been made and preparations perfected for opening the successful navigation of the whole Improvement from Green Bay to the Mississippi river, during the present

year, upon a plan far more extensive than the original one adopted by the authorities of the State. The liabilities growing out of and connected with this work, which at one time threatened to become a burthen upon the State, have been mainly cancelled. Thus the State has been relieved from such liability and the consequent annoyance in managing a public work of great magnitude, and secures the advantages of one among its most important internal improvements with its vast natural tributaries, while at the same time those whose capital and enterprise have secured its completion, must certainly reap a rich reward.

The fostering care of the Legislature should be extended in every constitutional and proper manner towards those enterprizes which are calculated to benefit the whole State, by the opening of communications between different points within it, and as a consequence, in various ways, adding to its wealth and resources. Experience has shown the wonderful advantages intimately connected with our railroad system, although still in its infancy; and it is incumbent upon the Legislature to keep alive a sense of security, so far as its own action may tend to do so, in those who control them here, or such abroad, as may be interested in their permanence as a secure means of investment. All Legislation which, by interfering with chartered rights, or by whatever means a sense of insecurity is induced, is unwise, as having a direct tendency to deter capitalists from commencing those very necessary improvements, without which we would be comparatively isolated; and is unjust because it interferes with rights already guaranteed by the State, and by which action individuals may become sufferers. I regret that I have not more extensive statistical data at command, by which the rate of increase in the business of the roads now in operation in our State, could be accurately exhibited. From such as I have been able to obtain I am satisfied that, during the past year, it has been nearly fifty per cent. in the amount of legitimate business yielding receipts. Those now in operation in our State, although their cost of construction is but moderate compared with most

eastern roads yield, as has been ascertained, far greater nett earnings in proportion to their extent.

This is gratifying, and not only furnishes strong assurance of the safety of such investments in our State, but affords ample grounds for the opinion that every legitimate enterprise of the character referred to, will, in consequence, be ultimately carried forward to completion. That this will be the result I am confident, provided the Legislature does not throw unnecessary obstacles in the way, or engender a feeling of insecurity in capitalists by reckless Legislation or direct interference with chartered rights.

I deemed it my duty, as I have on all occasions like the present, to urge upon the last Legislature the propriety of memorializing Congress in relation to the improvement of our rivers and harbors, by appropriations for that purpose by the General Government. That body, however, neglected to act in accordance with my recommendation, and no step was taken in relation to it. I trust that you will not omit to forward a respectful memorial upon this subject, setting forth our views and wishes relative to the same, and urging Congress either to grant us the means necessary to the attainment of the end sought, or remove those disabilities under which we now labor and which are effectual in preventing our remedying the evils ourselves. There seems to me to be a peculiar impropriety in the course thus far pursued by the General Government towards the North Western States of the Union in this respect. While our commerce is suffering from the dangers inseparable to exposed navigation and the vast interests of the whole Lake trade jeopardized to an unnecessary degree, thereby, Congress has, while continuing to make appropriations to assist the sea board, neglected to furnish means in any degree adequate to answer the demands which the West have felt justified in urging upon it. The injustice of such a denial would be less apparent if Congress would place those States, more immediately interested, in an attitude which would enable them to carry forward the necessary improvements themselves. But

such a course of policy has been pursued by the General Government thus far, that while we, in common with the entire West, have paid our proportion of the amount adequate to prosecute to completion those works of improvement deemed necessary for the seaboard, we have not only been denied the same privilege of calling upon the National Treasury for our immediate benefit, but have been and are resting under disabilities which only Congress have it in their power to remove, and which interpose an effectual barrier to the completion of improvements required for the safety and convenience of our own commercial interests.

The commerce of the great Lakes has long since attained a national consequence, and the interests of the East and the whole country are interwoven by its relations to a degree that must necessarily be affected by every disaster to it. Thus far we have had but little to thank the General Government for, save those benefits resulting from Democratic institutions, and of which we are all the common recipients. Saving those embraced in donations for special purposes, we have paid into the United States Treasury the fixed value of every acre of land now or heretofore owned by the State or its citizens, and of this amount thus promptly advanced the whole country has received the benefit. These reflections are rendered yet more galling by the fact that while other States have been admitted upon a much more liberal footing, with regard to the public lands, we have been denied not only the necessary appropriations we consider our due, but also those monies belonging to the state by the plainest principles of equity, have been withheld for reasons entirely insufficient and unsatisfactory.

The general government still owns nearly or quite one third of the domain, embraced within the boundaries of the State, while it does not afford any assistance to our treasury, or lighten, in the smallest degree, the burdens of our taxation. I trust these facts will be by you fully expressed in a memorial to Congress

upon this subject, and that you will urge our representatives there to more prompt and efficient action than heretofore has been aroused, with but few exceptions, in our behalf.

In this connection I will also recommend your memorializing Congress upon another subject, which in my judgment may be in the future of vast importance, not only to our own State, but to the entire country. I refer to the projected Rail Road to the shores of the Pacific. I know of no enterprise so well calculated to add to the resources of the whole country, nor any which can approximate to it in the rapidity with which it would develop the same. It would become literally a "Highway of Nations," and the treasures of either hemisphere would seek a passage across it, to find their mart in the other. The increase of material wealth in the country by the opening up of the almost boundless regions of the West, will set calculation at defiance, and while this will add to our power as a people it will also furnish another link in the chain which binds us together as a common whole. As this is a matter in which the entire Union is concerned, it might not be thought proper to indicate in the memorial any particular locality for either the terminus or route to be pursued by the same. I have, however, given the subject some attention, and have arrived at the conclusion that the most favorable route, taking every subject into consideration, must start from some point on the Lakes, or at the head waters of our Western rivers, and connecting with the Lakes. It is from thence that the products of the Eastern countries; crossing our Continent, as well as those the growth of our own soil and labor, can radiate to every point of consequence in the Union more readily, by means of the extensive water communications there afforded, and the chain of rail roads also brought in connection, than from any other point which can be designated upon the map of the Western country.

I would call your attention to the fact that for a long time past attempts have been made by lawless individuals to destroy lives

and property by placing obstructions upon the tracks of railroads, and in some instances a serious destruction of property has been caused by such means, though fortunately no lives have been sacrificed. This is a matter which demands your attention at once, and by the imposition of heavy fines and the confinement of the offenders for a long term in the state or county prisons, you may possibly do much towards checking the spirit of wholesale destruction and murder which has thus exhibited itself.

Numerous Military Companies are being formed throughout the State, and the applications for arms and equipments have exceeded the supply furnished by the General Government. The spirit thus evinced it would be well to foster, and by a code of laws applicable more particularly to the uniformed military, render it still more useful if called upon to act. The arms furnished by the United States Government, consisting of ordnance stores adapted to their wants, are of a superior quality, and enough has already been supplied us to furnish a very respectable force with the various munitions of war. In order to render the Military Companies entitled to the use of these arms, of essential service in time of need, it is highly necessary that some system applicable to them be devised and adopted by the Legislature. I do not recommend the passage of a law which would involve any considerable consumption of time or money by those composing the different companies, but I have no doubt that a simple code free from such objections, and binding upon those enrolling themselves, could be framed, which would add greatly to the efficiency of the military in every respect, should an emergency arise calling for their intervention. The power of the various military and civil officers of the State to control the force of the former, under our present imperfect system, is liable to be brought in question, and serious evils may possibly arise therefrom. Where the officer is made fully to understand the limit of his power, and the soldier the certain extent of his duty, we may readily count upon effectual service from both.

I trust that any further legislation upon the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law will be discountenanced by you. The experience of other States has clearly demonstrated the inutility and vicious tendency of such laws, wherever there has been an endeavor to enforce them, and the highest judicial tribunals therein have, upon the fullest examination, decided the very principle of prohibition, as well as the concomitant provisions necessary to its enforcement, to be in violation of some of the most cherished rights of the people. I do not believe that any law which would prove efficacious as a preventive to the use of wines and liquors, can be so framed as not to interfere materially with those privileges or natural rights which the citizen retains to himself under our Constitution; and I am further of opinion, that if it were possible to avoid these objections,—judging from the experience of other States,—the evils sought to be cured would not be remedied in any material degree by such enactments. On the other hand, I am firmly convinced that they would only tend to increase the very evils they attempt to prevent, by substituting legislation in place of the power which public opinion and innate moral sense should exert, and which can alone ever prove sufficiently powerful to attain the end sought by such laws. No attempts at compulsory measures have proved successful in inducing men to abstain from the full gratification of their appetites. If the sense of responsibility to himself, to those dependent upon him, and to society, cannot prevent a man from yielding to the influence of such desires, legislation, however stringent, will be exerted in vain. The moral influence which every man in his own proper sphere may exert, by a course of conduct consistent with just principles in relation to such matters, will produce a wider, more permanent, and beneficial effect than any legislation.

The question involved herein, after having been submitted to the people of this State, and acted upon in various forms by the legislature, was again placed in issue during the recent canvass, and

the majority have, in the most unmistakeable manner, signified their condemnation of the principle sought to be enforced. This, in my opinion, should be deemed conclusive upon your body, and any action relative to the subject referred to, prevented by all proper means.

Section 3, Article 4, of the Constitution required the Legislature to provide by law for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year 1855. The law passed in pursuance thereof evidently failed to accomplish the full object intended, judging from the total census returns, which show the aggregate population on the first of June to have been 552,451. Although this result exhibits an increase in population, that is, at least, very flattering, being a gain of nearly 250,000 since 1850; yet it is probable the number of inhabitants in the State on the first day of June was at least 50,000 more than was returned. At the time it was a source of regret with me, as it has ever since been, that the law did not make more efficient provision for the enumeration of the inhabitants, together with some provision for the collecting of statistics concerning our manufactures, products and general resources, as these would have furnished proof of our increasing prosperity, and formed valuable data upon which to base many useful calculations.

By the same section of the Constitution, it was made your duty at the present session to apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants shown by the census. The Constitution fixes the maximum of the Assembly at one hundred members, and of the Senate at not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the number of the Assembly. In my judgment, the present number in each house is sufficiently large for our present necessities, and ample for all our wants until the expiration of five years, at which time, the Constitution provides for again re-districting the State. That even a smaller number than at present is allowed would quite as well subserve the interests of the people, I am firmly convinced,

as the tendency would be to lessen the length of the sessions and more definitely fix the responsibility upon individual members—thereby ensuring a greater regard for the consequences of their acts, and more careful deliberation in framing them.

Our State Agricultural Society during the past year has given gratifying evidence of its utility. The practical ability connected with the more recent management of its affairs has given encouragement to those engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits—thus stimulating that desire to excel, which not only is necessary for the well being of those immediately engaged therein, but tends greatly to the benefit of the State at large. All reasonable encouragement should be extended by you for the advancement of its objects.

The State Historical Society is another instance where a mere trifle of Legislative aid has yielded ample reward. It will be seen by the report of the Committee that the library of this Society now contains 2116 volumes, being an increase of over one hundred per cent. during the past year. In addition to this, very numerous and valuable collections other than books have been added. Should the Legislature see proper to aid this society in putting forth, in improved style, their annual publication, it would tend greatly to facilitate the objects for which the Society was established.

I feel it incumbent upon me to once more urge upon the Legislature the propriety of instituting investigations as to the conduct of the different officers, having in charge the interests of the State. The plainest principles of justice dictate that when men in their positions are accused of doing a wrong, and of violating the laws, as they are liable to be, without good cause, some mode should be provided whereby these alledged infractions of right might be disproved, if improperly made, and in such a manner as would be satisfactory to all. It is also due to the people that such matters as cannot properly be embraced within the limits of an official report, should be examined by those whose busi-

ness it is, as their representatives, to take care of their interests. While I shall always discountenance and oppose mere partizan action, and disapprove of all bills gotten up and passed for similar ends, I will lend my aid whenever called upon to forward such inquiries, properly instituted, as the people have a right to demand of their representatives, and the latter the right to ask of the officers, who are supposed to be able to furnish the information desired. I therefore recommend that a law be passed rendering it obligatory upon the presiding officers of the two houses to appoint a joint standing committee at the commencement of each session whose duty it shall be to investigate the affairs of every department of the Government, and report the result of their labors during the session then convened.

I must renew the recommendation contained in my last annual message relating to the time of the meeting of the Legislature: I also refer you to that document as containing views in my opinion pertinent to the subjects of excessive legislation and the great necessity of a revision of our laws. My former recommendation in relation to county standard weights and measures, is also one of sufficient moment, in my judgment, to merit your attention.

As one of the number of confederate states composing the Union, we not only feel a deep interest in every thing connected with our welfare as a nation, but we have a voice in the decision of whatever may occur affecting us nearly or remotely, and one that is entitled to respect, as that of a part of the common whole, equally concerned with the others in the condition of the entire country. As such, the people of Wisconsin have long looked anxiously at the threatening aspect of public affairs, and have sympathised deeply with those whose fears for the continuance of our beloved Union, have caused them to battle energetically for the maintainance of those principles contained in the Constitution, which the founders of our government deemed of such vital importance. As patriots and sincere lovers of these institutions,

upon the permanence of which rests the hope and trust of mankind for free government, they have deplored the action of blind fanatics and intolerant bigots, aided by unscrupulous politicians, who have combined to overthrow them, reckless of everything save the ends they wish to attain. Many were led to join them from motives of mistaken philanthropy, and the enthusiasm of the hour added to their numbers, and to the consequent danger which threatened the Union.

Those comprising the Democratic party arrayed themselves at once in opposition to such as were contending for the prevalence of a principle which, if adopted, would have shut out from a voice in public affairs all those whose residence among us was not determined by the accident of birth, and as readily presented an undaunted front to those who, under the cover of specious pretexts, would have sacrificed the union of the States to accomplish ends which must have resulted disastrously to the cause of humanity and of free government. Happily for all of the most cherished interests of mankind, the struggle promises to terminate in favor of those whose desire it is to continue the blessings of civil and religious liberty to our race forever.

It is apparent that this country owes much more than is generally conceded to foreign emigration, and the results following therefrom. To its patient labor, and to the operation of the master minds of those, who at the commencement of our history, sought this country as a refuge from tyranny, we are indebted for most of the blessings which we now enjoy. A little reflection will convince any candid mind of this, and to-day the existence of a powerful party, entertaining such principles as tend to result in disfranchising foreigners, is a stronger argument than has heretofore been employed against the capacity of man for self government. If a people can be so blinded to their own interests, and so inconsistent in action, with reference to the first principles of this government, it betrays an evident want of judgment which should result in their vassalage. When, however, the excitement of the

moment has passed, and time is taken for reflection, the people seldom or never are mistaken in their conclusions.

We have seen an exemplification of this in the result everywhere of those elections by which the people were enabled to express their sentiments upon the exciting topics of the day, and a healthy tone of the public mind was thereby manifested, which was highly encouraging to the patriot and the lover of Constitutional liberty. The broad principle which underlies our whole system of Government, that man is capable of self-control and guidance in matters of civil polity, has gained ground and been strengthened by every contest it has had with the advocates of the opposite doctrine, and I sincerely trust and believe that the day is not far distant when the servile theory of those who combat it, will be surrendered, as not being in accordance with this prominent principle of our Constitution.

We have much reason, when looking back upon the few years which have intervened between the formation of our Territorial government and the present moment, to congratulate ourselves upon the progress made during that period. The time is within the memory of many who are yet taking part in the active duties of life in our midst, when the Indian encamped upon the site of our capitol; and those among us who witnessed that period were then pioneers, in the full vigor of manhood. To-day, after experiencing all the reverses incident to the formation of a new State, we can look around us and behold a ripe civilization, with all its appliances, on every hand. Populous cities and cultivated districts at present cover the sites of Indian villages, and adorn regions where the evidences of man's industry were then widely separated and limited in extent. In the brief period which has passed away since the white man commenced his improvements, we have had opportunity to observe changes greater and more rapid than any which have taken place throughout even the growing West. We have now the substantial results attendant upon labor, enterprise, and capital, and have

also all the elements of future greatness, in the extent of our territory, in its agricultural, mineral, and other resources, to a degree which promises more for the future than we at this day can well estimate. The advantages of our climate, soil, and commercial position have been so well improved, that we may fairly claim to rank, even now, as a power of consequence among our sister States. While we thus congratulate ourselves upon the benefits of which we have been the recipients, we should remember that all the blessings we hope for, are dependent upon the will of Him who commands the seed time and harvest, and upon whom we must rely for everything connected with our existence in the future, as individuals and as a people.

In conclusion, I tender to you my hearty co-operation in all matters calculated to promote the objects for which you are convened.

WM. A. BARSTOW.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, January 11, 1856.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Jan. 5th, 1856.

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin,

Sir:—Herewith I have the honor to transmit, for communication to the Legislature, the Eighth Annual Report from this office.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER T. GRAY,

Secretary of State.

REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MADISON, December 31st, 1855.

To the Senate and Assembly:

The law defining the duties of the Secretary of State, (Chapter 9, Revised Statutes,) provides as follows:

“SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, as auditor:

“1. To superintend the fiscal concerns of the State, and to manage the same in the manner required by law.

“2. To keep fair, clear, distinct, and separate accounts of all the revenues, funds, and incomes of the State, and also of all expenditures, disbursements, and investments thereof, showing the particulars of every expenditure, disbursement and investment.

“3. To exhibit to the legislature, at its annual meeting, a complete statement of the funds of the State, of its revenues, and of the public expenditures during the preceding year, with a de-

tailed estimate of expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing year, specifying therein each object of expenditure, and distinguishing between such as are provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations and such as are required to be provided for by law, and showing the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed."

THE FUNDS.

The several funds of the State, separate and distinct accounts of which are kept by the Secretary of State, as auditor, are seven, to wit:

- I—*The General Fund.*
- II—*The Judiciary Fund.*
- III—*The School Fund.*
- IV—*The School Fund Income.*
- V—*The University Fund.*
- VI—*The University Fund Income.*
- VII—*The Improvement Fund.*

They are formed and explained as follows, to wit:

I. THE GENERAL FUND.

This fund embraces all of the revenues of the State, the avails of which are applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and is derived from the following sources, to wit:

- Arrearages due to the late Territory;
- The annual taxes levied in each county for State purposes;
- The semi-annual tax charged against banks, being three-fourths of one per cent on the capital stock thereof;
- The duties received from hawkers and pedlars, for license;
- And from the Judiciary fund.

The expenditures from this fund are authorized by permanent or temporary appropriations of the legislature, and by the several acts requiring the Secretary of State to audit certain accounts.

The following are the transactions in this fund for the fiscal year ending this day:

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS.

RECEIPTS.

Adams County State Tax	665 00
Brown do	3,741 14
Buffalo do	122 50
Bad Ax do	1,019 04
Calumet do	2,102 36
Crawford do	824 91
Columbia do	9,032 89
Clark do	297 67
Dane do	16,642 92
Dodge do	13,343 18
Fond du Lac do	10,694 36
Grant do	9,123 12
Green do	7,319 53
Iowa do	6,405 64
Jefferson do	8,934 50
Jackson do	315 73
Kenosha do	7,676 23
La Crosse do	2,147 09
La Fayette do	5,000
Milwaukee do	23,113 11
Marathon do	482 63
Manitowoc do	3,655 59
Marquette do	5,217 42
Monroe do	227 50
Ozaukee do	3,445 53
Outagamie do	1,919 09
Oconto do	805 62
Pierce do	70 56
Portage do	434
Racine do	9,800
Richland do	1,365
Rock do	15,761 27

Sheboygan	do	6,300
Sauk	do	5,099 62
Shawanaw	do	50
St. Croix	do	287 38
Trempeleau	do	122 50
Wa k esh a	do	11,007 22
Waushara	do	902 80
Washington	do	6,247 50
Walworth	do	11,029 54
Waupacca	do	100
Winnebago	do	5,253 95
Banks	State Tax	15,943 25
Hawkers and Pedlars	do	350
Telegraphs	do	32 50
Railroads	do	4,695 03
Plank Roads	do	691 82
Clerks of Circuit Courts	do	92 00
Total,		<u>\$239,910 24</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

John Q Adams, per diem, Senator,		\$207 50
E B Bowen,	do do	122 50
Coles Bashford,	do do	160
Amasa Cobb,	do do	122 50
Charles Clement,	do do	207 50
Nelson Dewey,	do do	207 50
Charles Dunn,	do do	207 50
Charles A Eldredge,	do do	207 50
Wm. J Gibson,	do do	207 50
H H Giles,	do do	160
B G Gill,	do do	197 50
Jackson Hadley,	do do	207 50
Daniel Howell,	do do	207 50
L P Harvey,	do do	207 50

E B Kelsey, per diem, Senator			207 50
Joseph F. Loy, do do			207 50
Edward McGarry, do do			207 50
F Paddock, do do			160
James Rolfe, do do			207 50
J D Reymert, do do			75
James Sutherland, do do			160
David Taylor, do do			167 50
D Worthington, do do			160
E Wakeley, do do			315
F H West do do			197 50
James T Lewis, per diem, Lt. Governor,			415
Sam G Bagh, salary, Chief Clerk,			1,500
George Allen, per diem. Member of Assembly,			172 50
Wm. H Gleeson, Sergeant-at-Arms,			281
Charles T Wakeley, Assistant do.			137 50
S G Abbott, per diem, Member of Assembly,			207 50
E Adams, do do			160
John Boyd, do do			162 50
H Blazier, do do			207 50
J Bond, do do			150
J Bennett, do do			207 50
C P Barnes, do do			207 50
W Cole, do do			212 50
S G Colley, do do			160
S H Carey, do do			207 50
J B Cross, do do			207 50
Reuben Chase, do do			145
D L Downs, do do			207 50
Edwin De Wolf, do do			145
M L Delaney, do do			207 50
R H Davis, do do			162 50
W H Elbetts, do do			207 50
J H Earnest, do do			207 50
James Fisher, do do			120
Thomas Falvy, do do			207 50
W W Field, do do			185

A Filer, per diem, Member of Assembly,			160
S R Gunn,	do	do	160
J Gibb,	do	do	207 50
Joseph Goodrich,	do	do	175
W Grant,	do	do	160
H Grant,	do	do	52 50
I E Goodall,	do	do	162 50
B F Goss,	do	do	207 50
George Gary,	do	do	147 50
John D Griffin,	do	do	207 50
William Hull,	do	do	207 50
B R Harrington,	do	do	160
N B Howard,	do	do	160
David Hooper,	do	do	160
S P Hollenbeck	do	do	207 50
William Isham,	do	do	157 50
N M Juneau,	do	do	207 50
Philander Judson,	do	do	160
A D Kirkpatrick,	do	do	160
John Love,	do	do	147 50
Levi Lee,	do	do	137 50
P Lavis,	do	do	207 50
J Mosher,	do	do	160
W-D McIndoe,	do	do	207 50
M L Martin,	do	do	142 50
J G Merriam,	do	do	157 50
A Merrill,	do	do	160
— Moscowitz,	do	do	207 50
Edward O'Niel,	do	do	207 50
George W Parker,	do	do	145
Samuel Pratt,	do	do	160
S R Rood,	do	do	207 50
W H Ramsey,	do	do	160
J B Ribble,	do	do	160
A W Randall,	do	do	162 50
Patrick Rogan,	do	do	207 50
S L Rose,	do	do	207 50

John Ruan, per diem, Member of Assembly,		207 50
C C Sholes,	do Speaker of Assembly,	320
J M Sherman,	do Member of Assembly,	157 50
B Smith,	do do	207 50
F Schwefel,	do do	207 50
P H Smith,	do do	207 50
C A Stevens	do do	207 50
Joseph Schragge,	do do	207 50
George P. Thompson,	do do	160
A Topliff,	do do	160
Allen Taylor,	do do	160
A A Townsend,	do do	160
W R Taylor,	do do	160
A H Van Norstrand,	do do	157 50
L B Vilas,	do do	172 50
Jasper Vliet,	do do	207 50
N H Virgin,	do do	160
S Wakeley,	do do	160
E S Welch,	do do	152 50
Joseph White,	do do	160
G H Williston,	do do	160
Stephen Warren,	do do	160
W I Whirry,	do do	207 50
David Atwood, Salary as Chief Clerk of Assembly,		1,500
William Blake, Salary as Sergeant-at-Arms of Assembly,		192
George W Pugh, Salary as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of Assembly,		162 50
Milliage of Members of Senate and Assembly,		1,950 60
Michael Ames, Services to Legislature,		207 50
Charles Brown,	do	100
Jonathan Bond,	do	100
N K Bowen,	do	96
E H Cosgrove,	do	60
H W Cowell,	do	96
A Ten Eyck,	do	126
J M Flower,	do	3
W H Gleason,	do	281
P J Hannah,	do	120

Nicholas Ingle, Services to Legislature,	100
Mathew Prater, do	30
S P Pierce, do	249
Abner Rouse, do	207 50
E C Spink, do	50
Robert Smart, do	100
Thomas Shawney, do	100
T L Smith, do	100
A Wilcox, do	100
Charles Wheeler, do	122
	<hr/>
Total,	\$27,380 60

Alden & Holt,	\$41 50
Atwood & Rublee,	124 50
Daniel Arlt,	228
David Atwood,	3,628 64
A A Bird,	80
A M Blair,	120
Beriah Brown,	11,311 60
Bradford Brothers,	412 65
Billings & Carman,	29 25
Baker & Doty,	13 25
Beeson & Thomas,	20
Charles Brown,	107 50
C H Barton,	20
Daniel C Brown,	79 95
D N Ballou, jr.,	62
Edward Button,	20
Elisha Burdick,	20
F J Blair,	201 03
George Burnside & Co.,	52 13
Gustavus Bruust,	25
H D Barron,,	6
Henry Brown,	187
John A Brown,	9 36
J F Birchard,	1,286 40
Marvin H Bovee,	120

O C Buck & Co.,	273 50
R A Bird,	16 90
Royal Buck,	35 98
Sam G Bugh,	728
S M Booth,	8
Thomas S Bowen,	120
William A Barstow,	775
W D Bruen, estate of,	31 25
A L Collins,	425
Campbell, Brush, & Co.,	1,224 75
C W Cook,	150
Carpenter & Carpenter,	124 50
Charles Clement,	65 25
Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum,	337
Darwin Clark,	178 75
Daniel H Chandler,	900
George W. Cate,	685
Jerry Crowley,	12 65
John Crawford,	5 80
John W Cary,	120
James B Cross,	36
L H Cary,	30
Lewis Crowfoot,	52 83
M M Cothren,	675
Patrick Carmondy,	154
Sam Crawford,	1,000
S G Colley,	47 50
William E Cramer,	188 33
Daniel S Durrie,	256 20
Donaldson & Tredway,	170
Edward Daniels,	625
George D Dousman,	69
J M B Davidson,	2,270
J C Dowe,	49 40
J R Doolittle,	700
N M Donaldson,	200
William M Dennis,	1,038

Charles B Ellis,	82 50
W S Everts,	40
F Fratney,	500
Foote & Sawyer,	21 50
K J Fleischer,	72 36
Leonard J Farwell,	1,500
S E Foote,	22
S S N Fuller,	750
Alexander T Gray,	300
Gray & Starks,	7 81
Governor's Contingent Account,	1,849 17
I E Goodall,	14
B F Hopkins,	22 50
Carey & Harrison,	65 05
David Holt,	39 25
Du Ray Hunt,	475
E C Hull,	122 99
E M Hunter,	250
F W Horn,	175
Howell & Cotton,	149 50
J A Hall,	69 44
Jesse Hooker,	82 50
John Hollihan,	62
John W Hunt,	500
James Halpin,	3,174 71
Levi Hubbell,	750
N B Howard,	47 50
Timothy O Howe,	718
E H Janssen,	200
F V Jones,	5
John N Jones,	2,452 59
A Klauber,	12 96
Austin Kellogg,	28 60
Augustus Kreuer,	629 05
James H Knowlton,	1,000
P Kane,	31 20
R King & Co.,	41

V Kohlman,	43 04
Wiram Knowlton,	362
Charles A Larkin,	44
Charles H Larrabee,	375
Cyrus K. Lord,	243
Charles Lord,	83
James T Lewis,	263 42
Livsey & Carroll,	692 46
Perry Lee,	70
R W Lansing,	128
A Menges,	500
C H McLaughlin,	10
D Munson,	30
F D Morris,	107 50
George R McLane,	1,320
John McManman,	300
F J Mills,	57 50
J L Marsh,	7 40
Matthias Martin,	702
Matthias Martin, 2d,	47
Miner & Skinner,	47 46
Mil & Miss R R Co,	106 53
Memhard & Williams,	378 75
M D Miller,	50
Simeon Mills,	281 75
Thomas McHugh,	125
Thomas McGlynn,	22
W S Maine,	996 87
Thomas Noyes,	25
Vojtah Napistek	15 84
Andrew Proudfit,	24,889 41
A F Pratt,	58 70
Bertine Pinkney,	120
B F Perry	16 25
Charles Piquette,	15 25
E J Pattison,	156 80
H L Page,	160

Haven Powers,	114
James G Percival	1,615
J Prentice,	120
William Pyncheon,	113 45
E B Quiner,	7 05
D C Reed,	120
J B & E C Redfield,	5 55
J B Ribble,	47 50
J D Reymert,	504 61
R L Ream,	37 50
Robinson & Brother,	8 65
Ryan & Co.,	38 70
Reed & Nevett,	11 10
V W Roth,	291 31
William C Rogers,	6
William Reinhardt,	1834 66
A S Sanborn,	418 75
A D Smith,	1833 33
Byron Sykes,	150
C A Single and others,	317
C L Sholes,	27
D M Seaver,	250
E Schumaker,	10
E Strangeland,	41 40
G W Stoner,	15
H N Smith,	120
Isaac S Sherwood,	9055 66
J R Sharpstein,	25
J K Smith,	729 50
James W. Seaton,	95
James Sutherland,	47 50
J C Squire,	13
Lion Silverman,	267 60
M L Sayles,	47
State Agricultural Society, appropriation,	5,810
Samuel G Stacey,	400
Schoeffler & Wendt,	382 56

Seaton & Paul,	10
Seaman & Wing,	75
State Prison, appropriation,	12,405 07
State Loan,	7,650
Swamp Lands,	977 25
Shaw & Hyer,	4 40
See Bote,	15 05
South wing of State Prison,	6,502 15
State Historical Society,	500
U B Shaver,	5 05
William Sllghtam,	61 60
William R Smith,	300
D K Tenney,	40
John Taylor,	3,244 27
Turton & Sercomb,	40 57
Tibbitts & Gordon,	1,069 69
Francis A Utter,	17
D S Vittum,	305
Levi B Vilas,	26 24
S M Van Bergen,	183 05
A S Wood,	150
A Whittemore & Co.,	931 52
B S Weil,	120
E V Whiton,	1,500
E Wakeley,	120
George Williams,	139 09
H A Wright,	800
Henry Wright,	45
John Walworth,	14 40
John Wright,	143 97
John Williams,	110
M M Wheedon,	62
R B Wentworth,	69 18
S Warren,	47 50
Tho's T Whittlesey,	120
Wm A Wheeler & Co,	150 51
Weed & Eberhard,	3,149 63

Welstood, Hay, Hanks & Whiting,		288 70
Wisconsin Institute for the Blind,		14,000
do do Deaf and Dumb,		6,554
Wm H Wallis,		50
W M Watt,		5 05
		<hr/>
		\$195,614 93
Over-payments, January 1st,		38,965 36
Receipts as above,	\$239,910 24	
Balance on hand,		5,329 95
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$239,910 24	\$239,910 24

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Hawkers and Pedlars,	350
Banks,	370 84
County of Milwaukee,	4331 30
“ “ Manitowoc,	45
“ “ La Fayette,	895
“ “ Portage,	1008 81
“ “ Pierce,	725
“ “ Shawano,	100
S G Knight, clerk circuit court, Racine Co.,	24
	<hr/>
	\$7,849 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

William A Barstow,	312 50
A C Barry,	450
Beriah Brown,	187 50
George W Cate,	625
M M Cothren,	244 60
Orsamus Cole,	250
Alexander L Collins,	361
E H Cosgrove,	147 50

William M Dennis,	500
D S Durrie,	31 46
Lyman C Draper,	225
R P Eighme,	35
Calkins & Proudfit,	1062 05
Charles W Fitch,	13
Rev H B Gardner,	50
J Goodrich,	32 50
Levi Hubbell,	149
John W Hunt,	250
Nicholas Ingle,	107 50
Peter G Jones,	122
John N Jones,	556 50
Edward H Janssen,	200
August Krener,	250
Wyrarn Knowlton,	375
Charles H Larrabie,	375
G W Mygatt,	180
A Mendes,	250
B K Miller,	4 50
Matthias Martin, 2d,	50
H L Page,	380
J G Percival,	400
J D Ruggles,	125
Arthur Resley,	150
Swamp Lands,	75
A D Smith,	700
Thomas Shaughnessy,	107 50
William R Smith,	240 15
S G Stacy,	200
Truman L Smith,	107 50
C C Sholes,	95
Daniel M Seaver,	250
Thomas & Doggett,	8 50
William H Wallis,	50
J. White,	47 50
D Worthington,	47 50

Wright & Mayers, American Express Co.,		3 50
David H Wright,		100
Edward V Whiton,		500
Weed & Eberhard,		307 26
A Wilcox,		107 50
Geo H Williston,		47 50
John White,		397 50
		<hr/>
		\$11,903 52
Balance as above,	5,329 95	
Receipts "	7,849 95	
Balance on hand,		1,276 38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$13,179 90	\$13,179 90

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Banks,	\$10,005 00
Waushara County,	35 65
Ozaukee County,	640
Marquette County,	700
Hawkers and Pedlars,	280
	<hr/>
	\$11,660 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Andrew Bishop,	264 00
A C Barry,	175
Beriah Brown,	64 50
John A Brown,	222 40
John Boyd,	45
William A Baastow,	312 50
Alex. L. Collins,	175
Amasa Cobb,	85
H W Cowell,	23 50

Jerry Crowley,	8 10
Lucius Cannon,	15
Montgomery M. Cothren,	144 50
Orsamus Cole,	275
Calkins & Proudfit,	1,183 20
James R Doolittle,	200
Lymau C Draper,	275
William M Dennis,	500
William P Dewey,	100
S S N Fuller,	750
N W Field,	22 50
Alexander T Gray,	900
Governor's Contingent Account,	4,600
S R Gunn,	27 50
D Hooper,	47 50
E M Hunter,	750
James Halpin,	2,785
John Hollihan,	122
Levi Hubbell,	375
E H Janssen,	400
John N Jones,	1,064 35
A D Kirkpatrick,	47 50
August Kruer,	250
Wyrarn Knowlton,	300
Lester & McGuire,	13 75
A Menges,	250 00
Matthias Martin, 2nd	72
Thomas McGlynn,	100
A F Pratt,	9 30
Andrew Proudfit,	1,599 95
James G Percival,	100
J D Ruggles,	121
V W Roth,	79
W H Ramsay,	47 50
A D Smith,	350
Daniel M. Seaver,	500
E C Spink,	107 50

George B Smith,		800
S G Stacy,		200
Swamp Lands,		850
State Prison appropriation,		3,756 70
Marshall Ten Eyck,		40
D H Wright,		162 23
E V Whiton,		500 00
John Wright,		30 78
William H Wallis,		120
Weed & Eberhard,		210 15
William H. Wyman,		50 00
Balance as above,	1,276 38	
Receipts,	11,660 65	
Over payments,	13,646 88	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,583 91	26,583 91

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts,	259,420 84	
Disbursements,		234,102 36
Over paid, January 1st,		38,965 35
Ditto, December 31st,	13,646 88	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	273,067 72	273,067 72

II—THE JUDICIARY FUND.

This fund will be explained by reference to the following provisions of the Statutes of the State:

“SEC. 17. On each suit in the Circuit Court there shall be levied a tax of one dollar, which shall be paid to the clerk at the time of the commencement thereof, which tax so levied shall be paid into the treasury of the State, and form a separate fund, to be applied to the payment of the salary of the Judges; said sum of one dollar shall be taxed in the bill of costs and recovered as other costs of suit.”—*Page 763, Revised Statutes.*

“SECTION 1. The Clerk of the Circuit Court of each county shall quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, or within five days thereafter, in every year pay to the treasurer of his county, for the use of this State, the suit tax of one dollar required by law to be paid to the clerk, on every suit which has been commenced in the circuit court of his county during the three months, ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding.”—*Chap. 56, General Laws of 1855.*

The amount reported by Clerks on account of this fund is as follows, to wit :

1849.....	\$1,928
1850.....	1,162
1851.....	1,336
1852.....	2,124
1853.....	1,414
1854.....	1,363
1855.....	1,715
Total.....	\$11,042

There is evidently a large amount in the hands of clerks for which they have failed to make any report. An abstract of the balances due from them is herewith presented, marked “A.”

III—THE SCHOOL FUND.

The proceeds arising from the sale of School Lands together with the five per centum of the nett proceeds of the sale of government lands to which the State is entitled—the five per cent. penalty as forfeiture for the non-payment of interest, when due, upon School Land certificates and loans from the School Fund—and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for the breach of any of the penal laws of the State, are set apart to constitute the school fund; this fund being subjected only to certain expenses for advertising and selling lands, and necessary books and blanks for conducting the transactions therein.

The transactions of the State Treasurer in this fund during the year ending this day, are as follows, to wit:

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS.

RECEIPTS.

Certificates,	\$37,066 35
Fines,	1,658 59
Loans,	8,057 00
Penalty, 5 per cent.,	914 58
Sales,	5,301 65
	<hr/>
	\$52,998 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Benjamin Allen,	180
Henry O'Niel,	10
S Fields,	162 50
Beriah Brown,	313
D C Brown,	5 80
Charles Brunenger,	102 50
Lucian D Bryan,	107 75
William E Cramer,	79 20
E M Crombie,	23 04
John M Coe,	4
Calkins & Proudfit,	80
County of Jefferson,	828 76
Phillip Franks,	102 50
R L Gove,	31 05
A C Holt,	4 65
E C Hall,	18 50
E B Kelsey,	11 20
R W Lansing,	219 50
Edward Lees,	410
James Murdock,	173
W D Meeker,	25

E R Otis,		64
Patrick Plankett,		61 50
A F Pratt,		12
Jacob Quintus,		11 70
Reed & Nevitt,,		16 25
S N Smith & Co.,		4 25
Geo W Taggart,		63
Thomas & Reed,		4 25
E R & F A Utter,		13
A H Van Norstrand,		5
O J Wright,		5 85
Weed & Eberhard,		150
Wm M Watt,		4
William Wilson,		102 50
Wright & Mayers,		3 50
Richard F Wilson,		150
School Fund Loans,		68,256
Refunded,		428 19
		<hr/>
		72,246 94
Receipts above,	52,998 17	
Balance last quarter,	34,682 13	
Balance on hand,		15,433 36
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	87,680 30	87,680 30

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Certificates,	4,621 53
Loans,	1,279 40
Penalty, 5 per cent.,	318 91
Sales,	5,146 57
	<hr/>
	11,366 41
Balance last quarter,	15,433 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

John A Brown,	8 40
William E Croft,	7 25
Jerry Crowley,	8
Calkins & Proudfit,	269 50
Edward Lees,	252
John Marygold and others,	107 25
William C Rogers,	4
O A Stafford,	17 25
Chas H Lee,	120
William Saltzman,	49 50
Richard Johnson,	18
A D Washburn,	9
James Vance,	9
School Fund Loans,	1,490
Refunded,	269 90
	<hr/>
	2,679 05
Balance,	24,160 72
	<hr/>
	26,799 77
	<hr/>
	26,799 77

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Certificates,	13,434 89
Fines,	30
Loans,	2,910
Penalty, 5 per cent.	4,59 05
Sales,	15,498 36
	<hr/>
	32,332 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

A H Blake,	67 50
D A J Baker,	47 50
J Crowley,	10

Calkins & Proudfit,	531 40
D W C Finch,	183
Truman Field,	267 50
R E Gillett,	217 50
Almond Merrill,	26
A F Pratt,	5 05
Chas H Lee,	144
Ozaukee County,	165 83
William Paulley,	215
William Paulley and others,	156
W J Gibson,	202
James O'Neil,	150
E Dickie,	150
James Reed,	90
Wm M Young,	90
A J Willes,	111
John Lockhart,	260
Seth Mount,	260
Henry O'Neil,	112 60
C M Seeley,	449
U B Shaver,	2 85
R F Wilson,	354
A M Whipple,	160 50
Joseph Grezen,	21 59
Samuel Preston,	178 22
Louis Harteau,	16 55
Dominick Beerntle, jr.,	16 30
Weed & Eberhard,	308 75
School Fund Loans,	13,496 54
	<hr/>
	18,466 54
Balance on hand,	38,026 48

Receipts as above,	32,332 30	
Balance of last quarter,	24,160 72	
	<hr/>	
	56,493 02	56,493 02

RECAPITULATION.

Balance,		34,682 13
Receipts,—Sales,	25,946 58	
Certificates,	55,122 77	
Loans,	12,246 40	
Fines,	1,688 59	
Penalty,	1,692 54	
	<hr/>	96,696 88
Disbursements,—Loans,		83,252
Sundries,		10,110 53
Balance,		38,026 48
		<hr/>
		131,379 01 131,379 01

The records and books of this office exhibit the following, as the present condition of this fund:

Amount due on certificates of sale,	\$1,567,932 98
" " School fund loans,	291,309 84
Balance in Treasury, as above,	38,026 48
	<hr/>
Total,	1,897,269 30

This sum is the present capital of the School Fund, all of which, excepting the balance in the Treasury, is productive, drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent, payable before the 5th day of March in each year. This interest constitutes the School Fund Income.

IV. SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS.

Balance,	\$ 26,511 25
Receipts,	121,589 00
	<hr/>
	148,100 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Adams	County,	Appropriation,	743 82
Brown	do	do	2,511 55
Bad Ax	do	do	715 64
Calumet	do	do	858 13
Columbia	do	do	4,237 52
Crawford	do	do	613 41
Dane	do	do	7,841 50
Dodge	do	do	8,063 68
Fond du Lac	do	do	5,837 05
Grant	do	do	5,981 94
Green	do	do	3,858 36
Iowa	do	do	4,220 30
Jefferson	do	do	6,282 22
Kenosha	do	do	3,629 74
La Crosse	do	do	962 50
La Fayette	do	do	4,219 81
Manitowoc	do	do	1,995 59
Marquette	do	do	3,635 38
Marathon	do	do	97 90
Milwaukee	do	do	11,769 71
Oconto	do	do	588 62
Outagamie	do	do	1,704 22
Ozaukee	do	do	3,732 24
Pierce	do	do	176 82
Polk	do	do	57 12
Racine	do	do	5,789 56
Rock	do	do	7,591 15
Richland	do	do	753 48
Sauk	do	do	2,836 01
Sheboygan	do	do	4,636 80
Saint Croix	do	do	\$ 287 38
Walworth	do	do	6,137 32
Waukesha	do	do	6,924 61
Washington,	do	do	5,063 45
Waushara	do	do	1,033 62

Waupacca County, Appropriation		660 90
Winnebago do do		3,632 16
Refunded for errors in former payments,		988 45
Town of Sullivan,		72
		<hr/>
Balance on hand,		130 735 66
		17,364 59
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	148,100 25	148,100 25

THIRD QUARTER.

Balance,	17,364 59
Receipts,	3,008 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunded for errors in former payments,	34 90
Trempeleau County, appropriation,	60 38
Portage do do	383 13
Jackson do do	107 87
	<hr/>
Balance,	586 33
	19,787 10
	<hr/>
	20,373 43
	20,373 43

FOURTH QUARTER.

Balance,	19,787 10
Receipts,	6,434 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunded for errors in former payments,	129 55
Joseph Geeyere,	40 89
Samuel Preston,	19 48
Louis Harteau,	36 45
Dominick Burnette,	37 51
Walter H. Besly,	1,333 33

A S Wood,	141 75
Leopold Lathrop,	284 07
Arthur Resley,	242 72
John Savage,	90 08
Paul Habich,	1,050
J D Ruggles,	972 28
Chas Huggins,	205
John N Shehan,	200
Henry Quarles,	585
Thos C Bourke,	720 04
J F Frary,	426 67
John A Byrne,	1,177 76
John Willans,	200
Wm B. Graves,	250
La Fayette Smith,	500
R W Lansing,	100
	<hr/>
	8,742 58
Balance,	17,478 98
	<hr/>
	26,221 56
	26,221 56

RECAPITULATION.

Balance January 1st,	26,511 25	
Receipts,	131,032 30	
Disbursements,		140,064 57
Balance,		17,478 98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	157,543 55	157,543 55

The capital of the School Fund as before shown, drawing interest is as follows :

School Fund Loans,	291,309 84	
“ “ Dues,	1,567,932 98	
	<hr/>	
Total,	1,859,242 82	
The interest upon which sum at 7 per cent. is		130,147 00
To which add balance on hand as above,		17,478 98
		<hr/>
Making a total of		147,625 98

The amount now on hand includes the advanced interest already paid for the year 1856. This will lessen the amount due to the extent of such advanced payment. Loans and sales, however, during the winter will doubtless increase the income to such an extent, that the amount to be apportioned in March next will reach the sum of

150,000 00

V—THE UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund is composed of the nett proceeds of the sale of University Lands, and from the 5 per cent. penalty as forfeiture for the non-payment of interest when due upon University land certificates, and loans from the University funds. The transactions in this fund during the year closing this day, are as follows, to wit :

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS.

RECEIPTS.

Sales,	1,056 17
Dues,	2,859 62
Loans,	200
Penalty,	71 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance overpaid,	1,086 12
Loans,	2,564 67
Weed & Eberhard,	28
J L Marsh,	3 05
Calkins & Proudfit,	40
Refunded,	1 98
Balance on hand,	463 17
	<hr/>
	4,186 99
	<hr/>
	4,186 99

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand,	463 17
Sales,	762 65
Dues,	377
Penalty,	51 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ira B Bronson,		15 00
Balance on hand,		1,639 52
	<u>1,654 52</u>	<u>1,654 52</u>

FOURTH QUARTER.

Balance on hand,		\$1,639 52
Sales,	\$ 436 76	
Dues,	1,712 00	
Penalty,	35 35	
	<u>2,184 12</u>	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Weed and Eberhard,		94 00
Hurd & Johnson,		3 85
Balance on hand,		3,725 7
	<u>\$3,823 63</u>	<u>\$3,823 63</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts—Sales,	\$2,255 58	
Dues,	4,948 62	
Loans,	200 00	
Penalty,	158 25	
	<u>\$7,562 45</u>	
Disbursements,		\$2,748 57
Over-payment, January 1st,		1,088 10
Balance on hand,		3,725 78
		<u>\$7,562 45</u>
		\$7,562 45

The records of this office exhibit the following as the present condition of this fund :

Amount due on loans,	\$ 27,595 00
Amount of University fund dues,	150,555 32
Amount in Treasury,	3,725 78
	<hr/>
	181,876 10

This sum, except the amount above stated as being in the treasury, is drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. payable before the fifth day of March in each year, which interest constitutes

VI.—THE UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

This is annually applied to defray the current expenses of the State University. The transactions of the State Treasurer in the income of the University fund for the year, are as follows :

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS.

	RECEIPTS.	
Balance,	1,125 19	
Receipts,	10,232 45	
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Refunded,		77 70
Paid State University,		7,929 15
Henry Wright,		132
Balance on hand,		3,218 79
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,357 64	11,357 64

THIRD QUARTER.

	RECEIPTS.	
Balance,	3,218 79	
Receipts,	1,388 57	
Overpaid,	980 38	
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
State University,		5,587 74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,587 74	5,587 74

FOURTH QUARTER.

Receipts, 640 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overpaid last quarter,		980 38
State University,		2,718 13
Overpaid,	3,058 10	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,698 51	3,698 51

RECAPITULATION.

Balance January 1st,	1,125 19
Receipts,	12,261 43
Overpaid Dec. 31st,	3,058 10
	<hr/>
	16,444 72

Disbursements, 16,444 72

The principal of the University Fund drawing interest as above shown, is as follows:

University Fund Dues,	\$150,555 32
" " Loans,	27,595 00
	<hr/>
	\$178,150 30
The interest upon this sum at 7 per cent	
From which deduct amount overpaid, for one year is	11,247 52
	3,058 10
	<hr/>
Leaving the sum of	\$8,189 42

VII. THE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The payment required to be made to the State Treasurer by virtue of the act to provide for the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, passed April 14, 1852, constitutes the Improvement Fund.

On the first day of January last the sum of thirty eight cents was in the Treasury belonging to this fund, which has since been paid to the company having in charge that work, and the account closed.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	RECEIPTS.	TOTAL.	DISBURSEMENTS.	TOTAL.
GENERAL FUND.				
1st and 2d Quarters.....	239 910 24		195,614 93	
3d Quarter.....	7,849 95		11,903 52	
4th Quarter.....	11 660 65	259,420 84	26,583 91	234,102 36
SCHOOL FUND.				
1st and 2d Quarters.....	52,998 17		72,246 94	
3d Quarter.....	11,366 41		2,639 05	
4th Quarter.....	32 332 30	96,696 88	18,466 54	93,352 53
SCHOOL FUND INCOME.				
1st and 2d Quarters.....	121,589 00		130,735 66	
3d Quarter.....	3 008 84		586 33	
4th Quarter.....	6,434 46	131,032 30	8,742 58	140,064 57
UNIVERSITY FUND.				
1st and 2d Quarters.....	4 186 99		2,637 70	
3d Quarter.....	1,191 35		15 00	
4th Quarter.....	2,184 11	7,562 45	97 85	2,750 55
UNIV. FUND INCOME.				
1st and 2d Quarters.....	10,232 45		8,138 85	
3d Quarter.....	1,388 57		5,587 74	
4th Quarter.....	640 41	12,261 43	2 718 13	16,444 72
IMPROVEMENT FUND.				
1st Quarter.....			0 38	0 38
	506,973 90	506,973 90	486,715 11	486,715 11
BALANCES.				
January 1st, 1855.				
General Fund.....			38,965 36	
School Fund.....	34 682 13		-- --	
School Fund Income.....	26,511 25		1,086 12	
University Fund.....			-- --	
University Fund Income.....	1,125 19		-- --	
Improvement Fund.....	0 38	22,267 47	-- --	
December 31st, 1855.				
General Fund.....	13,646 88		38,026 48	
School Fund.....			17,478 98	
School Fund Income.....			3,725 78	
University Fund.....			-- --	
University Fund Income.....	3,058 10		-- --	42,526 26
	585,997 83	529,241 37	585,997 83	529,241 37

ACCOUNTS AUDITED.

The accounts audited in this office by virtue of various provisions of law, are embraced in the following list, which also shows the funds from which the same are respectively payable :

GENERAL FUND.

	<i>Claimed.</i>	<i>Allowed.</i>
H D Barron, publishing,	\$ 6 00	\$ 6 00
John N Jones, postage,	387 53	387 53
Wm M Dennis, transportation,	106 53	106 53
George Burnside & Co, newspapers,	52 13	52 13
"See Bote," publishing,	15 05	15 05
Geo R McLane, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum,	200	200
Sam'l G Bugh, Commissioner do do	150	150
A S Sanborn, do do do	225	225
John Wright, Lunatic Asylum account,	6 88	6 88
S T Wright, do do	10	10
A S Sanborn, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	56	56
A S Sanborn, do do	107 50	107 50
D S Vittum, do do	150	150
F V Jones, Lunatic Asylum account,	5	5
B F Perry, do do	16 25	16 25
M Martin, do do	150	150
L J Farwell, Asylum Grounds,	1,500	1,500
Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum,	300	300
A S Sanborn, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	12	12
Foote & Sawyer, Lunatic Asylum account,	21 50	21 50
J Crowley, do do	12 65	12 65
A F Pratt, do do	14 50	14 50
Andrew Proudfit, do do	1,633 60	1,633 60
G Bugh, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	225 50	225 50
D S Vittum, do do	200	200
Geo R McLane, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum,	300	300
Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum,	10	10
A S Sanborn, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	183 75	183 75
Estate of W D Bruen, Lunatic Asylum account,	31 25	31 25

A S Sanborn, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	47 50	47 50
Reed & Nevett, Lunatic Asylum account,	5 80	5 80
C H McLaughlin, do do	10	10
Andrew Proudfit, do do	2,716 60	2,716 60
William E Cramer, do do	25	25
C H Barton, do do	20	20
S G Bugh, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	10	10
M Martin, Lunatic Asylum account,	150	150
Commissioners of Lunatic Asylum,	37	37
Sam'l G Bugh, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	105	105
Geo R McLane, Superintendent do	275	275
A S Sanborn, Commissioner do	57 50	57 50
Andrew Proudfit, Lunatic Asylum account,	3,680	3,680
Geo R McLane, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum,	125	125
George R McLane,	20	20
Howell & Cotton, Lunatic Asylum account,	12 80	12 80
Darwin Clark, do do	50	50
Beriah Brown, do do	20 35	20 35
D S Vittum, Commissioner Lunatic Asylum,	105	105
A S Sanborn, do do	108	108
A F Pratt, publishing,	4 95	4 95
Wm E Cramer, publishing,	113	113
Haven Powers, services,	114	114
Beriah Brown, Impeachment trial,	30 60	30 60
J L Marsh, newspapers,	3	3
Wm M Watt, publishing,	5 05	5 05
John N Jones, postage Lunatic Asylum,	5 83	5 83
Donaldson & Treadway, Lunatic Asylum account,	40	40
Estate of W D Bruen, do do	20 84	20 84
Tibbitts & Gordon, do do	10 50	10 50
John N Jones, lunatic asylum postage,	7 55	7 55
John Wright, " " account,	11 50	11 50
Matthias Martin, " " "	100	100
Weed & Eberhard, " " "	109 51	109 51
D S Vittum, commissioner lunatic asylum,	77 50	77 50
Wm E Cramer, publishing,	50 38	50 38
D W Ballou, " "	20	20

J D Ruggles, services in bank department,	246	246
American Express Co., express charges,	3 50	3 50
Rufus King & Co., publishing,	26	26
E B Quiner, "	5 05	5 05
John Willans, services in bank department,	60	60
Calkins & Proudfit, publishing,	2,937 95	2,937 95
R W Lansing, services,	78	78
Calkins & Proudfit, publishing,	1,062 05	1,062 05
John N Jones, postage,	426 89	426 89
John N Jones, "	556 50	556 50
Weed & Eberhard, bank department,	257 75	257 75
A F Pratt, publishing,	5 05	5 05
A F Pratt, "	4 25	4 25
J Crowley, "	8 10	8 10
Calkins & Proudfit, printing for bank department,	183 20	183 20
Weed & Eberhard, books " "	210 15	210 15
John N Jones, postage,	512 46	512 46
D W Ballou, printing for bank department,	325	325
W M Dennis, for bank ag't. In N Y,	300	300

SCHOOL FUND.

	<i>Claimed.</i>	<i>Allowed.</i>
P Plunkett, appraising,	\$ 61 50	\$ 61 50
E R & F A Utter, publishing,	15	15
A H Van Worstrand, appraising,	5	5
James Murdock, appraising,	173	173
W D Meeker, copying,	25	25
L D Bryan, mapping, &c.,	107 75	107 75
Edmund R Otis, publishing,	64	64
John M Coe, "	4	4
Weed & Eberhard, stationery,	705	705
Edward Lees, appraising,	120	120
Wm E Cramer, publishing,	42 35	42 35
Thomas & Reed, "	4 25	4 25
Reed & Nevett "	15 75	15 75
J Quintus, "	4 25	4 25
O J Wright, "	4 85	4 85

A F Pratt, publishing,	4 25	4 25
William Wilson, appraising,	102 50	102 50
Charles Bruninger, do	102 50	102 50
Phillip Franks, do	102 50	102 50
D C Brown publishing,	5 80	5 80
Wm M Watt, do	4	4
Jefferson County, appraising, (balance)	828 76	828 76
E C Hull, publishing,	10 85	10 85
Richard F Wilson, surveying,	150	150
G W Taggart, do	126	83
Calkins & Proudfit, printing,	80	80
Edward Lees, appraising,	90	90
R L Gove, publishing,	31 05	31 05
E C Hull, do	7 65	7 65
R W Lansing, services to appraisers,	69 50	69 50
John A Brown, publishing,	8 40	8 40
Beriah Brown, do	313	313
William C Rogers, Publishing,	4 25	4 25
A C Holt, do	4 65	4 65
William E Cramer, do	36 85	36 85
S W Smith & Co., do	4 25	4 25
J Quintus, do	7 45	7 45
E B Kelsey, do	11 20	11 20
Benjamin Allen, Appraising,	180	180
O A Stafford, Printing,	300	300
J Drake, Appraising,	57	57
D A J Baker, do	47 50	47 50
R R Nelson, do	95	95
Peter Jakins, do	28 50	28 50
J Dubey, do	28 50	28 50
Calkins & Proudfit, Printing,	159	159
Ditto, do	80	80
Ditto, do	30 50	30 50
O A Stafford, Publishing,	17 25	17 25
William E Croft, do	7 25	7 25
J Crowley, do	8	8
Edward Lees, Selecting and Appraising,	252	252

William C Rogers, Publishing,	4	4
A F Pratt, do	5 05	5 05
J Marygold & others, Appraising,	133 25	133 25
Chas H Lee, do	120	120
William Saltzman, do	49 50	49 50
Richard Johnson, do	18	18
A D Washburne, do	9	9
James Vance, do	9	9
Calkins & Proudfit, Printing,	531 40	531 40
A W Blake, Appraising,	67 50	67 50
D W C Finch, do	183	183
J Crowley, Publishing,	10	10
Robert E Gillett, Appraising,	217 50	217 50
Truman Field, do	267 50	267 50
W H Gleason, Surveying,	159	159
R F Wilson, do	354	354
J M Whipple, Appraising,	160 50	160 50
C M Seeley, do	449	449
Charles H Lee do	144	144
U B Shaver, Publishing,	3 85	3 85
Weed & Eberhard, for Books,	308 75	308 75
Joseph Geyere, Refunded,	21 59	21 59
Louis Harteau, do	16 55	16 55
Samuel Preston, do	178 22	178 22
D. Burnette, jr., do	16 30	16 30
William Paulley, Appraising,	215	215
Wm. Paulley & others, do	156	156
Wm. J. Gibson, do	202	202
James O'Neil do	150	150
E. Dickie, do	150	150
James Reed, do	90	90
Wm. Young, do	90	90
A J Welles, do	111	111
John Lockhart, do	260	260
Seth Mount, do	260	260
Henry O'Neill, do	112 50	112 50

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

E M Crombie, platting,			23 04	23 04
Joseph Geyere, refunded,			40 89	40 89
Louis Harteau, do			36 45	36 45
Sam'l Preston, do			19 48	19 48
Domnick Burnette, jr. do			37 51	37 51
W. H. Besly, services	School Land office,		833 33	833 33
John A. Byrne, do	do		577 76	577 76
Henry Quarles, do	do		200	200
J F Frary, do	do		426 67	426 67
John A Savage, do	do		90 08	90 08
Arthur Resley, do	do		242 72	242 72
Leopold Lathrop, do	do		284 07	284 07
T C Burke, do	do		270 04	270 04
A S Wood, do	do		141 75	141 75
Wm B Graves, do	do		250	250
J D Ruggles, do	do		222 28	222 28
W H Besley, do	do		500	500
John A Byrne, do	do		600	600
Thos C Burke, do	do		450	450
J D Ruggles, do	do		750	750
Chas Huggins, do	do		205	205
John Willans, do	do		200	200
John N Sheehan, do	do		200	200
Henry Quarles, do	do		385	385
La Fayette Smith, do	do		500	500
Carl Habich, do	do	1050		1050
R. W. Lansing, do	do	250		250

UNIVERSITY FUND.

J L Marsh, for publishing,		3 05	3 05
Calkins & Proudfit, printing,		40	40
Ira B Bronson, appraising,		15	15
Hurd & Johnson, publishing,		3 85	3 85
Weed & Eberhard, blank books,			94

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Henry Wright, platting,	132	132
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EXPENDITURES.

A complete statement of the expenditures, on account of all of the funds of the State, for the fiscal year 1855, has been exhibited under the heads of the several funds.

Herewith, marked "C", is a detailed estimate of the expenditure, to be defrayed from the Treasury on account of the General Fund for the ensuing year, specifying each object thereof, and showing such for the payment of which provision is already made, and such as require legislative appropriation at the coming sessions amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$274,044 50, which may be embraced under the following heads, to wit:

Salaries,	\$34,150 00
Permanent Appropriations,	8,100 00
Legislative Expenses,	29,462 50
Miscellaneous,	94,682 50
Sundries,	107,649 50
	<hr/>
	\$274,044 50

REVENUES.

The means from which the expenditures or liabilities of the State are to be defrayed, or rather the resources applicable for that purpose for the ensuing year, are as follows:

State tax of 1855,	\$350,000 00
Bank tax of 1855,—estimated,	30,000 00
Railroad tax do	10,000 00
Plank road do	1,000 00
Suits, do	2,000 00
Hawkers and Pedlers' Licenses,—estimated,	1,500 00
Arrearages due from Banks,	1,170 50
Arrearages due from counties, as per statement herewith, marked "B,"	12,785 69
Arrearages due from clerks of court, as per statement herewith, marked "A,"	1,720 35

Amount due from clerks of court not as yet reported,—estimated,	1,000 00
Iowa county orders,	300 00
Canal land Mortgages,	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$412,476 54

By reference to the estimated expenses of the State for the year 1856, as above given, it will be seen that the estimated resources exceed the expenses in the sum of \$138,432 04, and that if these estimates approximate to correctness, that sum will be in the General Fund of the Treasury on the 31st day of December next. It, however, is but proper to remark, that the Secretary of State has not the means of knowing with exactness all the claims upon the Treasury which may be brought to the notice of the legislature, nor what amounts may be ordered by acts of appropriation to be paid upon them. The proper legislative committee, at the close of the session, having before them the appropriations thereof, together with the statement herewith submitted of expenses permanently provided for by appropriation, and the estimate of other expenses, can readily make the calculations of the amount necessary to be raised by State tax during the ensuing year.

In conformity with the 4th section of the Chapter of the Revised Statutes, heretofore referred to, the Secretary of State, in connection with his report as Auditor, reports the following matters pertaining to his office, not embraced in his report as auditor, as he deems proper to be submitted for the information and action of the Legislature.

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAX.

The State Board of Equalization met at the office of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the 4th section of chapter 73 of the general laws of 1854, on the 3d Monday, the 17th day of September last.

Present—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Assistant Treasurer, Attorney General and Bank Comptroller:

On the 18th an equalization was agreed upon, which is here-with presented in tabular form, marked "E." Suitable blanks having been prepared at an early day, and issued from this office to the several county clerks, to aid them in making reports corresponding to the act of 1854, the returns from the counties were unusually full and accurate.

ELECTIONS.

During the year elections have been held in the State as follows:

April 3d—For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, resulting in the choice of ORSAMUS COLE.

May 1st—For Judge of the Circuit Court for the 10th Judicial Circuit, by virtue of Chapter 41 of the general laws of 1855, which resulted in the election of STEPHEN R. COTTON.

November 6th—General Election for State Officers, at which the following persons were elected, to wit:

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, Governor;
 ARTHUR McARTHUR, Lieutenant Governor;
 DAVID W. JONES, Secretary of State;
 CHARLES KUEHN, State Treasurer;
 WILLIAM R. SMITH, Attorney General;
 A. CONSTANTINE BARRY, State Superintendent;
 WILLIAM M. DENNIS, Bank Comptroller.
 EDWARD MCGARRY, State Prison Commissioner.

At the same election the county of Adams was divided by a majority of the votes cast in that county at such election, the vote being 653 for division and 359 against division; and that portion of said county lying west of the main channel of the Wisconsin river was set off into a separate county, to be known as the county of "Juneau," by virtue of chapter 28 of the general laws of 1855. Legislative action will at once be required to provide for a county organization of the same.

The propriety of providing for the publication of the election laws in pamphlet form, and for the preparation of blank forms for the guidance of inspectors and clerks of election, was submitted to the Legislature in the last annual report from this office, and your attention is respectfully called to the same subject; as many irregularities and informalities occur at every election, which might be avoided were such provision made, and as the expense would be inconsiderable in view of the order, regularity and certainty in conducting and making returns of election, which would thus in a great degree be insured.

The preparation for such a publication could be easily made in this office, and the pamphlets containing the matter suggested, distributed to the several towns and wards of the State.

CENSUS.

By "An act to provide for taking a census or enumeration of the people of this State," approved March 31, 1855, the town clerks were required to perform that duty, and make report through the several county clerks. This has been generally complied with. The clerks of the counties of Adams and Dodge, however, have failed to transmit to this office the duplicate required by section 5 of the act, and no returns whatever have been received from the county of Keweenaw, and two or three towns in other counties. A transcript of the returns of the county clerks is herewith presented, marked "F."

Owing to the insufficiency of the compensation allowed clerks, it is believed that in most cases they have failed to return the full number of inhabitants in their towns, especially in the sparsely settled portions of the State, and that the footing of the figures is at least fifty thousand less than the real number of inhabitants; and if so, the total population of the State, on the first day of June last, amounted to over 600,000. Allowing, however, the returns to be correct, they nevertheless indicate the State to be in the most flattering and prosperous condition, increasing steadily and

rapidly in population, as will be seen from the footings of the several enumerations that have been made within its borders.

1820,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444.
1830,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,245.
1834,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400.
1836,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,683.
1838,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,130.
1840,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,945.
1842,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,478.
1846,	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,277.
1847,	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,546.
1850,	-	-	-	-	-	-	305,566.
1855,	-	-	-	-	-	-	552,391.

It will be seen from this statement that the increase during the five years ending on the first day of June last, was about 80 per cent. In fact, however, it was nearly, if not quite, one hundred per cent. A table is appended, marked "G," comparing the different classifications of the enumerations of 1850 and 1855, compiled by Dr. Hunt, Assistant Secretary of State, upon a careful examination of the records. A volume of statistics will shortly be issued from the press, prepared by that gentleman, which I doubt not will prove to be a valuable work for information and reference. The section fixing the compensation of clerks is subject to much misconception, and although it provides that the accounts shall be certified and paid out of the Treasury, no appropriation was made for the purpose.

These accounts will be laid before you in a separate and distinct report, at an early day of your session, and it is hoped that an appropriation from the Treasury will at once be made for their payment. I would respectfully suggest, that the legislature take into consideration the propriety of increasing the compensation fixed in the act.

The attention of the Legislature is also respectfully called to the following matters in my last report, which met with no legislative

consideration, as I deem them to be of great importance, and the evils complained of are still on the increase.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

'An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies,' approved February 9, 1850, requires, in section 7, that any company incorporated by other States, before taking risks or transacting any business of insurance in this State, shall file a statement with the Secretary of State, under oath of the President and Secretary of the company, showing the amount of its capital, the manner, in detail, of its investmesnt, and whether such capital is unpaid or not, and if unpaid, how much ; and if there is satisfactory evidence of the solvency of the company, then a certificate of authority is to be issued from this office, to the agent filing the statement, to take risks. A like statement is to be filed annually, and a like certificate of license to be procured, in the month of January of each year.

These provisions have been almost entirely disregarded, and Insurances Companies, organized under the laws of other States, are daily issuing policies in this State, without authority of law.

The subject is one which seems to demand the attention of the Legislature, and the passage of an act amendatory of the act of 1850, providing more stringent regulations and also suitable penalties for the government of the business of insurance, so far as it relates to foreign companies. There may be also further provision required for the regulation of Insurance companies organized in our own State, and the whole subject is suggested as proper for your consideration."

"REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

The act upon the above subject, approved in 1852, is a dead letter ; and it might be well for the Legislature to consider whether it should not be repealed. The registration provided for by this act, might be just as well kept in the county office, and there does not seem to be any necessity for encumbering the files of this office

with the great number of documents which would annually accumulate, were there a strict conformity to the act.”

In taking leave of the office which I have had in trust for the last two years, I take occasion to request that an examination be had of the manner in which its duties have been discharged, believing that investigation will show no intentional neglect of duty on my part, but afford evidence of a constant desire to serve the public, to the best of my ability.

ALEXANDER T. GRAY,

Secretary of State.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

"A."

Abstract of Balance due from Clerks of Circuit Courts.

A P Ayers,	C. C. Courts,	Adams,	62
John Last,	do	Brown,	25
W C McMichael,	do	Bad Ax,	23
Henry Merrill,	do	Columbia,	3
H Baldwin,	do	Crawford,	47
J Arnold,	do	Columbia,	9
Chas Grunning,	do	Calumet,	26
Henry Modlin,	do	do	9
A W Delany,	do	Columbia,	86
S K Vaughan,	do	do	62
O B Thomas,	do	Crawford,	9
Wm M Dennis,	do	Dodge,	19
N W Kendall,	do	Grant,	61
N Phelps,	do	Green,	132
J Hutchinson,	do	Iowa,	80
Henry F Pelton,	do	Jefferson,	118
W H Besly,	do	Jefferson,	15
O F Dana,	do	Kenosha,	18
S G Bugh,	do	La Fayette,	44
R Looney,	do	La Crosse,	33
D W Kyle,	do	La Fayette,	109
John K Williams,	do	La Fayette,	4
P P Smith,	do	Manitowoc,	10

F D Hawes,	C. C. Courts,	Marquette,	12
W Johnson,	do	do	8
H K White,	do	Milwaukee,	102
Chas A Reuter,	do	Manitowoc,	7
D Devany,	do	Marquette,	57
M Keenan,	do	Milwaukee,	13
L F Towsley,	do	Ozaukee,	29 85
Isaac C Loomis,	do	do	4
G W Mitchell,	do	Portage,	3
J G Parker,	do	Racine,	98
Chas R Hollenback,	do	Rock,	20
David F Kimball,	do	Rock,	5
S A Knight,	do	Racine,	4
La Fayette Parker,	do	do	24
A B Slaughter,	do	Richland,	5
C D Bellville,	do	do	8
Joseph Bowron,	do	St. Croix,	61
C R Knight,	do	do	20
R P Clement,	do	Sauk,	2
John Bear,	do	Sauk,	6
H Dodge,	do	St. Croix,	8
Geo Mertons,	do	Sauk,	1
A H Edwards,	do	Sheboygan,	18 50
J Quintus,	do	do	17
Wm H Pettit,	do	Walworth,	100
Henry Cousins,	do	do	10
G N Gill,	do	Waushara,	10
E R Baldwin,	do	Winnebago,	123
Total,			<u>1,720 35</u>

"B."

Abstract of Arrearages due from Counties, December 31, 1855.

Adams	County,	\$9
Bad Ax	do	22 95
Brown	do	43
Calumet	do	29 10
Chippewa	do	682 50
Clarke	do	185 11
Crawford	do	14
Dane	do	82 77
Dodge	do	200
Door	do	87 50
Douglas	do	17 50
Dunn	do	175
Grant	do	41
Green	do	34
Iowa	do	14 53
Jefferson	do	28
Kewaune	do	707 12
Kenosha	do	29
La Crosse	do	365 14
La Fayette	do	941 11
La Pointe	do	42 98
Manitowoc	do	618 37
Marathon	do	1,066 88
Milwaukee	do	345 39
Oconto	do	378 17
Outagamie	do	1,976 78
Pierce	do	245 14
Polk	do	367 50
Portage	do	1,218 72
Racine	do	53
St. Croix	do	1,408 67
Sauk	do	389 13

Shawano	do	130
Sheboygan	do	37
Walworth	do	60
Washington	do	14
Waupacca	do	673 34
Waushara	do	11
Winnebago	do	75
Total,		<hr/> \$12,785 69

"C."

Estimate of Expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury for the year 1856.

I. SALARIES.	
Governor,	\$ 1,250
Private Secretary,	1,000
Secretary of State,	1,200
Assistant Secretary,	1,000
State Treasurer,	800
Assistant Treasurer,	1,000
Attorney General,	800
State Superintendent,	1,000
Assistant Superintendent,	800
Bank Comptroller,	2,000
Deputy Comptroller,	1,000
Librarian,	1,000
Three Justices of the Supreme Court,	6,000
Ten Judges of the Circuit Court,	15,000
Adjutant General,	300
	<hr/>
	\$34,150

II. PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Geological Survey,	\$2,500
State Historical Society,	1,000
Supreme Court Reporter,	1,000
State Agricultural Society,	3,000
Travelling Expenses of State Superintendent,	600
	<hr/>
	\$3,100

III. LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

Chief Clerks,	\$ 3,200
Mileage,	1,950
Per diem 107 Members, 50 days,	13,375
President of the Senate,	250

Speaker & Speaker <i>pro tem.</i> of Assembly extra,	200	
President <i>pro tem.</i> of the Senate,	112	50
Serg'nt-at-Arms Senate & Ass'bly 2, each \$150,	300	
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, 2, " 125,	250	
Messengers, 4, " 75,	300	
		<u>\$19,937 50</u>

The payment of the foregoing is provided for
by permanent appropriations.

Postage, estimated,	3,000	
Printing do	4,000	
Stationery do for next Legislature.	2,500	
		<u>\$29,462 50</u>

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Stationery for offices,	\$ 2,500	
Contingent expenses and repairs,	10,000	
Postage of offices,	1,500	
Institute for the Blind,	8,000	
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb,	6,000	
State Prison building and expenses,	26,000	
Interest on State Loan,	7,500	
Fire wood,	1,350	
		<u>\$62,850</u>
Estimate marked "D,"	31,832	50
		<u>\$94,682 50</u>

V. SUNDRIES.

Amount due individuals subject now to pay- ment,	\$94,003	12
Over payments by State Treasurer,	13,646	38
		<u>107,649 50</u>

"D."

Estimate of the Expenses of the State for the year 1855, for the payment of which no provision is made.

County and Town Clerks, for taking and making return of the Census,	\$ 9,000
Tibbitts & Gordon, merchandize,	1,120 49
S R Fox, do	430 92
Gleason & Memhard, do	92 25
Boyd & Ledyard, do	1,308 04
F J Blair, do	83 50
Bradford Bros., do	72 30
Donaldson & Treadway, do	150
Gas Pipe, Posts and Fixtures,	3,800
Lurton and Surcomb, Iron Railing,	1,000
Calkins & Proudfit, balance of Printing,	10,000
J F Burchard, Furniture,	650
Billings & Carman, Iron Work,	1,050
Stationery bills, unpaid,	800
Laborers, balance due,	475
Wm Pyncheon, Teaming,	100
Clerk Hire, balance due,	1,000
Memhard & Williams, Painting,	250
D H Wright, Carpentering,	250
Mears & Ripley, Lumber,	200
	<hr/>
	\$31,832 50

" E. "

STATEMENT showing the aggregate number of acres of land, the average valuation per acre of such land, the aggregate valuation thereof, the aggregate value of village and city lots, the aggregate value of personal property, and the aggregate valuation of all the property in the State of Wisconsin, as assessed in the year 1855, and as equalized by the State Board of Equalization; together with the amount of State Tax assessed to each county in said State for the year 1855.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres.	Valuation per Acre.		Valuation of Lands.		Valuation of City and Village Lots.		Valuation of Personal Property.		Aggregate Valuation.		State Tax.
		Ass'd	Equalized.	Assessed.	Equalized	Assessed	Equalized	Assessed.	Equalized.	Assessed.	Equalized.	Ratio 4 Mills.
Adams.....	237,575	2 02	3 50	477,962	831,513	8.110	40.000	43.000	80.000	529,180	951,513	3 806 05
Bad Ax.....	184,815	1 85	3 50	343,755	646,853	20,933	20 933	52,445	62,445	417,153	730,231	2 920 92
Brown.....	208,563	1 48	5 00	308,640	1,042,815	257,149	250 000	43,561	100,000	609,356	1,392,815	5,571 26
Buffalo.....	19,765	1 47	3 00	28,941	59,295	10,962	10,962	14,495	24,495	54,398	94,752	3 79 00
Calumet.....	156,086	2 13	5 00	330,431	780,430	4,934	25,000	14,999	75,000	350,364	880,430	3 521 72
Chippewa.....	125,000	.....	3 00	.....	375,000	.....	20,000	.....	50,000	.....	445,000	1 780 00
Clark.....	122,879	2 53	3 00	311,392	368,637	.....	.....	3,520	15,000	314,912	383,637	1,534 55
Columbia.....	456,440	2 24	6 00	1,023,560	2,738,676	211,745	200,000	121,186	200,000	1,356,491	3,138,676	12,554 70
Crawford.....	88,663	2 12	4 00	188,419	354,652	90,990	100,000	49,206	100,000	336,615	554,652	2,218 61
Dane.....	716,434	2 79	7 00	1,997,821	5,015,038	336,011	500,000	264,670	400,000	2,598,502	5,915,038	23,660 15
Dodge.....	506,100	2 54	7 00	1,387,107	3,542,700	151,330	300,000	182,136	350,000	1,720,573	4,192,700	16,770 80
Door.....	40,000	.....	3 00	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	135,000	540 00
Douglas.....	35,111	2 50	3 00	87,778	105,333	128,815	125,000	28,307	88,307	244,900	318,640	1,274 56
Dunn.....	80,000	.....	3 00	.....	240,000	.....	7,000	.....	10,000	.....	257,000	1,028 00
Fond du Lac.....	431,687	3 08	7 00	1,323,948	3,021,809	423,989	400,000	188,680	350,000	1,936,617	3,171,809	15,087 25
Grant.....	576,009	2 50	5 50	1,442,253	3,168,049	252,778	252,778	331,914	351,914	2,206,945	3,772,741	15,090 96
Green.....	340,226	2 29	6 00	778,945	2,211,469	42,959	100,000	104,930	255,000	926,834	2,561,469	10,245 88

Iowa	320,000	5 50	1,760,000	200,000	300,000	2,260,000	9,040 00				
Jackson	67,228	2 15 3 00	142,421	201,684	2,300	3,750	40,869	55,869	185,590	261,303	1,045 21
Jefferson	330,505	4 23 7 00	1,339,032	2,313,521	368,495	368,495	235,484	400,000	1,943,011	3,082,016	12,328 06
Kewanee	40,000	3 00	120,000	120,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	165,000	660 00
Keosauha	170,116	8 80 11 00	1,498,137	1,871,000	418,779	350,000	298,482	350,000	2,245,398	2,571,606	10,286 42
La Crosse	200,000	3 50	700,000	700,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,323,421	900,000	3,600 00
La Fayette	321,082	3 22 5 50	1,066,680	1,820,951	103,087	105,587	153,654	200,000	2,323,421	2,116,538	8,506 15
La Pointe	5,351	2 73 3 00	14,742	16,183	7,539	12,539	18,314	75,000	40,595	103,712	414 85
Manitowoc	292,850	2 47 5 00	473,691	1,404,250	144,659	175,000	34,642	200,000	652,962	1,839,250	7,357 00
Marathon	51,929	2 73 3 00	151,141	164,787	11,915	20,915	162,428	162,428	325,487	348,130	1,392 52
Marquette	329,834	2 18 5 50	722,418	1,814,087	110,520	174,000	123,630	200,000	956,586	2,189,087	8,756 35
Milwaukee	145,671	5 97 20 00	870,301	2,913,420	2,641,098	5,000,000	415,867	2,000,000	3,927,260	9,913,420	39,653 68
Monroe	100,000	3 00	300,000	300,000	20,000	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	360,000	1,440 00
Oconto	85,314	2 20 3 00	180,867	255,942	67,752	102,753	7,528	100,650	231,517	356,592	1,426 37
Outagamie	182,937	1 63 4 50	237,380	823,217	67,752	102,753	7,528	100,000	372,661	1,025,970	4,103 90
Ozaukee	145,041	2 94 8 00	427,264	1,110,328	120,000	120,000	25,000	150,000	452,264	1,430,328	5,721 31
Pierce	122,278	3 87 3 00	473,138	366,834	75,503	75,503	10,795	75,000	559,434	517,339	2,069 36
Polk	80,000	3 00	240,000	240,000	100,000	100,000	71,906	50,000	50,000	290,000	1,160 00
Portage	175,000	4 00	700,000	700,000	100,000	100,000	71,906	125,000	71,906	925,000	3,700 00
Racine	215,633	11 00	2,371,963	473,315	500,000	102,031	400,000	575,344	3,271,963	13,087 85	
Richland	186,209	4 00	714,835	26,770	51,770	15,340	60,000	42,110	856,605	3,426 42	
Rock	446,350	4 02 9 00	1,793,571	4,017,204	494,573	600,000	240,286	500,000	2,528,430	5,117,204	20,468 82
St. Croix	139,459	1 33 3 00	186,777	418,377	35,080	50,000	8,007	75,000	229,784	543,377	2,173 51
Sauk	403,865	1 73 5 00	701,590	2,019,325	124,290	150,000	58,604	100,000	884,490	2,269,325	9,077 30
Shawano	51,352	2 09 3 00	107,333	154,056	576	2,576	59,820	60,000	167,735	216,632	866 53
Sheboygan	299,704	2 18 6 00	645,701	1,798,224	310,307	200,000	38,517	250,000	994,525	2,248,224	8,932 90
Trempealeau	41,031	1 55 3 00	63,524	123,093	3,752	11,000	3,759	15,000	71,038	149,093	596 39
Walworth	350,434	5 3 9 00	1,884,634	3,153,924	167,385	200,000	291,393	350,000	2,343,412	3,703,924	14,815 70
Washington	267,894	2 05 7 00	548,619	1,875,258	34,640	75,000	24,144	200,000	607,411	2,150,258	8,601 03
Waushara	334,911	5 80 9 00	2,037,500	3,014,199	176,615	200,000	109,147	350,000	2,323,262	3,564,199	14,256 80
Waupaca	175,000	3 00	525,000	12,115	50,000	21,927	60,000	34,942	635,000	2,540 00	
Waushara	177,002	1 92 3 00	334,414	531,006	20,209	40,000	21,559	50,000	376,242	621,000	2,484 00
Winnebago	231,960	2 76 6 00	640,790	1,391,790	235,007	300,000	85,210	300,000	961,013	1,991,790	7,967 18
Total..	10,824,343	2 93 6 706	26,632,652	65,767,329	8,035,945	11,726,563	4,172,164	10,006,108	38,850,770	87,500,000	350,000 00



“F.”

Census or enumeration of the people of the State of Wisconsin, on the first day of June, 1855, as taken by the town and city clerks in the several counties thereof, and returned by the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors to the Secretary of State, in pursuance of an act entitled “An act to provide for taking a census or enumeration of the people of this State;” approved March 31, 1855.

ENUMERATION of the Inhabitants of the several Counties in the State of Wisconsin on the first day of June, 1855, as taken by the City, Town and Village Clerks therein, in pursuance of an Act approved March 21, 1855.

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
ADAMS.....	Big Spring.....	232	213	.	.	445	.	.	.	90
	Chester.....	136	136	.	.	272	.	1	.	23
	Dell Prairie.....	223	193	.	.	416	1	.	.	36
	Grand Marsh.....	382	302	2	2	688	.	.	.	122
	Germantown.....	119	98	.	.	217	.	.	.	36
	Jackson.....	148	139	.	.	287	.	.	.	13
	Lemonweir.....	479	373	.	.	852	.	.	.	127
	Ludna.....	492	416	.	.	908	.	.	.	136
	Londen.....	180	140	.	.	320	.	.	.	90
	Li-bon.....	303	228	.	.	531	.	.	.	66
	Necedah.....	321	263	.	.	584	.	.	.	228
	Plymouth.....	168	154	.	.	322	.	.	.	25
	Quincey.....	192	166	.	.	358	1	.	.	50
	Springville.....	184	149	.	.	333	.	.	.	79
	Waucesdah.....	182	153	.	.	335	.	.	.	106
		3,741	3,123	2	2	6,868	2	1	.	1,227
BAD AX.....	Bad Ax.....	616	513	.	.	1,129	.	.	.	141
	Bergen.....	242	227	.	.	469	.	.	.	175
	Hillsborough.....	172	133	.	.	305	.	.	.	23
	Jefferson.....	340	316	.	.	656	.	1	.	214
	Kickapoo.....	237	190	.	.	427	.	.	.	40
	Viroqua.....	941	888	5	3	1,837	.	.	1	410
		2,548	2,267	5	3	4,823	.	1	1	1,030

County.	Town	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
BROWN.....	Depere.....	583	488	.	2	1073	1	1	1	446
	Green Bay, City	832	805	4	3	1644	.	.	.	669
	Green Bay.....	758	663	.	.	1423	1	.	.	832
	Holland.....	152	113	.	.	265	.	.	.	246
	Howard.....	659	575	1	.	1235	1	.	1	453
	Lawrence.....	227	197	.	.	424	.	.	1	62
	Morrison.....	46	35	.	.	81	.	.	.	22
	New Denmark..	108	101	.	.	209	.	.	.	166
	Pittsfield.....	109	87	.	.	196	.	.	.	36
	Wrightstown...	78	71	.	.	149	.	.	.	19
		3,552	3,137	5	5	6,699	3	1	3	2,951
BUFFALO.....	Belvidere.....	98	55	.	.	153	.	.	.	117
	Buffalo.....	416	263	.	.	679	1	.	.	457
		514	318	.	.	832	1	.	.	574
CALUMET.....	Charleston.....	188	204	.	.	392	.	.	.	82
	Luna.....	171	128	1	1	301	.	.	.	157
	Manchester.....	354	352	.	.	706	.	2	1	23
	Portland.....	396	311	4	2	713	.	.	.	198
	New Holstein..	405	369	.	.	774	.	.	.	630
	Stockbridge.....	239	264	42	44	589	.	.	.	75
	Woodville.....	80	76	.	.	156	.	.	.	58
		1,833	1,704	47	47	3,631	.	2	1	1,223
CHIPPEWA...	Chippewa.....	563	251	6	18	838	.	.	.	287
CLARK.....	Pine Valley...	153	69	2	8	232	.	.	.	38
COLUMBIA...	Arlington.....	207	182	.	.	389	.	.	.	111
	Caledonia.....	341	295	.	1	637	1	1	.	354
	Columbus.....	865	755	.	.	1620	.	.	.	334
	Cortland.....	385	390	1	.	776	.	.	.	284
	Dekora.....	453	440	.	.	893	.	.	.	186
	Ft. Winnebago..	427	366	1	.	794	.	1	.	301
	Fount'n Prairie	453	426	.	.	879	.	.	.	113
	Hampden.....	420	300	.	.	720	.	.	1	295
	Leeds.....	349	330	.	.	679	.	.	.	269
	Lewiston.....	406	370	.	.	776	.	.	.	360
	Lodi.....	464	422	.	.	886	.	1	.	104
	Lowville.....	372	322	.	.	694	.	.	.	160
	Marcellen.....	424	378	2	1	805	.	.	.	82
	Newport.....	321	264	.	.	585	1	.	3	255
	Otsego.....	485	456	.	.	941	.	.	.	368
Pacific.....	101	84	.	.	185	.	.	.	20	
Portage City...	1075	978	6	3	2062	1	.	.	788	

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
	Randolph	425	377	.	.	802	.	.	.	239
	Scott	347	329	.	.	676	.	1	1	207
	Springvale	350	313	.	.	663	.	.	.	280
	Westpoint	260	227	.	.	487	.	1	1	91
	Wyocena	520	496	.	.	1016	.	1	.	135
		9,450	8,500	10	5	17,965	3	6	6	5,336
CRAWFORD...	Eastman	295	240	.	.	535	1	.	2	143
	Highland	233	208	.	.	441	1	.	.	12
	Marietta	173	139	.	.	312	.	.	.	14
	Prairie du Chien	815	678	13	13	1519	.	.	3	400
	Utica	253	263	.	.	516	.	.	.	132
		1,769	1,528	13	13	3,323	2	.	5	701
DANE.....	Albion	516	504	.	.	1020	.	.	.	228
	Berry	373	311	.	.	684	.	.	.	512
	Black Earth	566	407	.	.	967	.	.	.	432
	Blooming Grove	297	259	.	.	556	.	.	.	255
	Blue Mounds	662	550	.	.	1212	.	.	.	751
	Bristol	470	437	.	.	907	.	.	.	304
	Burke	460	359	.	.	819	.	.	.	214
	Christiana	750	666	.	.	1416	.	.	2	785
	Cottage Grove	614	551	.	.	1165	.	.	.	409
	Cross Plains	447	374	.	.	821	.	.	.	459
	Dane	358	300	.	.	658	.	1	1	214
	Deerfield	424	396	.	.	820	1	1	1	469
	Dunkirk	827	719	8	8	1562	.	.	.	377
	Dunn	355	358	.	.	713	.	.	.	246
	Fitchburgh	525	404	1	.	930	.	1	.	134
	Madison	381	254	.	.	635	.	.	.	305
	Madison Village	4901	3748	7	5	8664	.	1	2	2845
	Medina	439	422	.	.	861	.	.	.	201
	Widaleton	623	488	1	1	1113	.	.	2	472
	Montrose	463	380	.	.	843	.	.	2	161
	Oregon	503	457	.	.	960	.	.	.	509
	Perry	251	216	.	.	467	.	.	.	336
	Pleasant Spring	616	554	.	.	1170	.	.	2	677
	Primrose	348	276	.	.	624	.	2	1	300
	Roxbury	601	506	.	.	1107	.	.	.	508
	Rutland	536	461	6	4	1007	.	.	2	167
	Springdale	364	321	.	.	685	.	.	3	306
	Springfield	449	383	1	.	833	2	.	1	340
	Sun Prairie	558	513	.	.	1071	1	.	2	151
	Verona	405	383	.	.	788	.	2	.	212
	Vienna	220	171	.	.	391	.	.	.	187
	Westport	287	245	.	.	532	1	.	.	220
	Windsor	418	350	.	.	768	1	1	.	311
	York	499	446	.	.	945	.	.	.	180
		20,509	17,163	24	18	37,714	6	9	20	13,767

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
DODGE	Ashippun.....	734	686	.	.	1420	1	2	.	486
	Beaver Dam.....	1630	1373	.	.	3003	.	.	1	337
	Burnett.....	562	456	.	1	1019	.	.	.	244
	Emmett.....	649	527	.	.	1176	.	.	.	569
	Cafarnus.....	396	338	.	.	734	2	.	.	271
	Chester.....	746	612	3	1	1362	.	.	.	276
	Clyman.....	574	520	1	.	1095	.	1	2	486
	Elba.....	690	595	.	.	1285	.	.	1	386
	Fox Lake.....	959	827	.	.	1786	.	.	.	560
	Hustisford.....	571	435	.	.	1006	.	2	.	422
	Herman.....	835	707	.	.	1542	1	.	2	967
	Hubbard.....	1011	899	4	5	1919	1	1	1	647
	Lebanon.....	675	657	.	.	1332	.	.	.	862
	Lowell.....	664	595	1	.	1260	.	.	.	318
	Leroy.....	473	406	.	.	879	1	.	.	308
	Lomira.....	620	500	.	.	1120	.	.	.	484
	Oak Grove.....	986	764	6	3	1759	.	.	.	171
	Portland.....	439	370	.	.	809	.	.	.	272
	Rubicon.....	807	696	.	.	1503	1	.	.	342
	Shields.....	563	497	.	.	1060	1	.	.	528
	Theresa.....	925	807	.	.	1732	1	.	.	1190
Trenton.....	850	721	.	.	1571	.	1	.	401	
Waterton City*	1225	1001	.	.	2226	.	.	.	1195	
Westford.....	224	175	.	1	400	.	.	.	141	
Williamston.....	833	709	.	.	1542	2	.	.	538	
		18,641	15,873	15	11	34,540	11	7	7	12,402
DOOR	Gibraltar.....	265	156	.	.	421	.	.	.	165
	Washington.....	190	128	.	.	318	.	.	.	91
		455	284	.	.	739	.	.	.	256
DOUGLASS	Superior.....	291	93	1	.	385	.	.	.	24
DUNN	Menominee.....	728	358	.	.	1086	.	.	.	386
	Ogalla.....	177	91	.	.	268	.	.	.	68
	Stevens Prairie.	58	39	.	.	97	.	.	.	7
	Iron Creek.....	51	45	.	.	96	.	.	.	20
	Mud Creek.....	51	43	.	.	94	.	.	.	28
	Dunnville.....	119	36	.	.	155	.	.	.	509
		1,184	612	.	.	1796	.	.	.	
FOND DU LAC	Alto.....	525	492	.	.	1017	1	.	.	289
	Ashford.....	657	543	.	.	1200	2	.	1	615
	Auburn.....	360	325	.	.	685	.	.	.	163
	Byron.....	511	490	.	.	1001	.	1	1	210
	Calumet.....	805	735	.	2	1542	.	.	.	1000

* See Jefferson County.

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
	Ceresco	907	808	-	-	1715				126
	Eden.....	406	360	-	-	766			1	299
	Eldorado.....	424	385	-	-	809				306
	Empire.....	374	333	-	-	707				270
	Fond du Lac.....	455	398	-	-	853		1		201
	Fond du Lac City	2177	2015	22	16	4230		1	2	1391
	Forest.....	679	583	-	-	1262	1			636
	Friendship.....	314	288	-	-	602			2	323
	Lamartine.....	541	440	-	-	981				112
	Metomen.....	628	513	-	-	1141			1	183
	Oakfield.....	522	430	-	-	961				107
	Osceola.....	293	254	-	-	547				173
	Rosendale.....	487	431	-	-	918	1			136
	Springvale.....	529	450	-	-	979	2	1	1	147
	Taychedah.....	664	612	-	-	1276			1	442
	Waupun.....	858	734	-	-	1592		1		212
		13,116	11,628	22	18	24,784	7	5	10	7,341
GRANT.....	Beetown.....	696	664	6	4	1370	1			233
	Cassville.....	461	393	-	-	854				231
	Clifton.....	332	346	-	-	728				143
	Ellenboro.....	391	344	-	-	735	1			47
	Fennimore.....	487	384	-	-	871			1	97
	Harrison.....	509	393	1	-	903	3		2	147
	Hazel Green.....	1129	1052	-	-	2181	1	1	1	1065
	Jamestown.....	620	520	-	1	1141				349
	Lancaster.....	846	768	6	2	1622			2	364
	Liberty.....	191	153	-	-	344				92
	Lima.....	386	406	-	-	792				104
	Marion.....	357	310	-	-	667		1	1	92
	Millville.....	553	465	-	-	1018			1	2
	Muscoda.....	384	323	-	-	707				104
	Paris.....	266	230	-	-	496	1		1	61
	Patch Grove.....	434	397	-	-	831				112
	Platteville.....	702	659	1	-	1362		1	6	421
	Platteville Vill.	748	677	1	1	1427				409
	Potosi.....	1374	1229	2	3	2608				958
	Smelser.....	542	439	-	2	983				221
	Waterloo.....	234	184	1	1	420				56
	Wiegville.....	373	326	-	-	699				125
	Wyalusing.....	209	202	-	-	411			1	47
		12,274	10,864	18	14	23,170	7	4	18	5,649
GREEN.....	Adams.....	319	365	-	-	684				107
	Albany.....	517	488	-	-	1005				223
	Brooklyn.....	446	399	-	-	845	1	1		142
	Cadiz.....	427	386	-	-	813			1	45
	Clarno.....	545	515	-	-	1060				115
	Decatur.....	462	427	-	-	889	1			85

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
	Exeter	447	419	..	..	866	..	..	..	155
	Jefferson	573	471	..	..	1044	2	..	..	106
	Jordan	349	324	..	..	673	..	..	..	127
	Monroe	1126	994	..	..	2120	2	..	..	296
	Mount Pleasant	560	476	..	..	1036	..	..	..	64
	New Glarrus	355	309	..	..	664	1	..	2	463
	Spring Grove	522	486	..	..	1008	..	..	..	83
	Sylvester	509	452	..	..	961	..	..	1	81
	Washington	321	295	..	..	616	..	..	..	227
	York	291	252	..	..	543	..	..	..	191
		7,769	7,058	..	..	14,827	7	1	5	2,510
Iowa	Arena	477	374	3	2	856	..	..	1	285
	Clyde	212	177	1	1	391	..	..	..	80
	Dodgeville	1586	1454	..	..	3040	..	1	2	1767
	Highland	960	846	..	..	1806	..	..	..	745
	Linden	806	646	..	..	1452	2	1	..	793
	Miffin	486	382	..	..	868	1	..	1	298
	Mineral Point	576	528	18	12	1134	1	..	2	558
	Mineral Pt. Vill.	1189	1132	5	2	2328	..	..	..	1205
	Pulaski	400	250	..	..	650	..	..	1	250
	Ridgeway	646	561	..	..	1207	1	..	1	642
	Waldwich	495	430	..	..	925	..	..	..	406
	Wyoming	286	262	..	..	548	..	..	1	161
		8,119	7,042	27	17	15,205	5	2	9	7,190
JACKSON	Albion	678	420	..	..	1098	5	..	..	98
JEFFERSON	Aztalan	422	359	..	..	781	..	..	3	216
	Cold Spring	405	364	..	..	769	..	..	..	191
	Copcord	635	553	..	..	1188	..	..	..	553
	Farmington	720	642	..	..	1362	..	..	..	446
	Hebron	524	450	..	..	974	..	2	1	130
	Ixonia	898	794	..	..	1692	..	1	2	982
	Jefferson	1294	1162	6	5	2467	..	..	1	941
	Koshkonong	1046	958	..	..	2004	..	..	1	403
	Lake Mills	625	564	..	..	1189	1	..	..	193
	Milford	648	565	..	..	1213	..	..	..	456
	Oakland	571	536	..	..	1107	1	4	..	318
	Palmyra	794	726	..	..	1520	1	..	2	402
	Sullivan	727	648	..	..	1375	1	..	..	404
	Waterloo	698	654	..	..	1352	1	..	..	491
	Watertown	803	773	..	..	1576	..	..	..	858
	Watertown City*	3468	2832	..	..	6300	..	..	..	251
		14,278	12,580	6	5	26,869	5	7	10	7,235

* See Dodge County.

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
KEWAUNEE*	Kewaunee.....	683	426	..	..	1109	..	..	..	334
KENOSHA	Brighton.....	595	466	..	..	1061	..	..	1	553
	Bristol.....	627	561	4	1	1193	..	..	1	182
	Kenosha City...	1,937	1942	14	4	3897	2	1	4	1448
	Paris.....	634	494	1	..	1129	..	..	2	509
	Pleasant Prairie	723	590	..	..	1313	..	..	2	541
	Salem.....	684	648	..	..	1332	..	..	..	256
	Somers.....	597	514	..	..	1111	..	..	1	397
	Wheatland.....	726	635	..	..	1361	2	..	4	402
		6,523	5,850	19	5	12,397	4	1	15	4,288
LA CROSSE	Berry.....	368	327	..	..	695	..	..	..	226
	Farmington.....	311	266	..	..	577	1	..	..	162
	La Crosse.....	916	716	4	1	1637	..	..	..	304
	Neshonac.....	162	144	..	..	306	..	..	..	67
	Onalaska.....	414	275	..	..	689	..	..	..	141
		2,171	1,728	4	1	3,904	1	..	..	900
LA FAYETTE	Argyle.....	511	460	..	..	971	..	1	1	450
	Belmont.....	255	195	..	1	451	..	..	..	63
	Bentou.....	1171	1047	..	..	2218	1	1	1	1192
	Centre.....	658	530	..	..	1188	..	..	..	113
	Elk Grove.....	535	421	1	1	958	..	..	..	424
	Fayette.....	505	470	..	..	975	..	..	2	192
	Gratiot.....	484	400	..	..	884	..	..	..	155
	Kendall.....	418	306	..	..	724	..	..	..	225
	Monticello.....	188	175	..	..	363	..	..	..	136
	New Diggins...	1022	909	..	1	1932	1	2	1	1045
	Shullsburg.....	1148	977	7	6	2138	..	..	..	877
	Wayne.....	333	274	..	..	607	..	..	..	49
	Wyota.....	679	663	..	..	1342	2	1	..	325
	WhiteOakSprgs.	293	258	..	..	551	..	1	..	209
	WillowSprings.	393	369	..	..	762	..	..	..	276
		8,583	7,454	8	9	16,064	4	6	5	5,831
LA POINTE	La Pointe.....	264	183	..	..	447	..	..	1	37
MANITOWOC	Centerville.....	396	320	..	..	716	..	..	1	572
	Eaton.....	406	304	..	..	710	..	..	..	468
	Kosuth.....	760	702	..	..	1462	1	..	2	1137
	Manitowoc.....	202	197	1	..	400	..	..	..	251
	Manitowoc Vill	1197	986	1	1	2185	..	..	..	1385
	Manitowoc Rap.	582	462	..	..	1044	..	..	..	666
	Maple Grove.....	756	622	..	..	1378	..	..	..	966
	Memece.....	448	380	..	..	828	1	..	..	607

* Estimated.

County.	Towns.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
	Mishicot	558	440	..	..	998	..	..	..	851
	Newton	778	699	..	..	1477	..	..	..	1232
	Two Rivers	1083	791	4	2	1852	..	..	..	1075
		7,166	5,873	6	3	13,048	2	..	3	9,210
MARATHON	Marathon	1084	342	1	..	1427	..	..	..	401
MARQUETTE	Berlin	1168	1061	..	..	2229	..	1	1	85
	Brooklyn	476	390	..	..	866	..	2	..	96
	Buffalo	341	266	..	..	607	..	..	..	227
	Crystal Lake	175	184	..	1	359	..	..	..	172
	Dayton	258	226	..	..	484	..	..	2	81
	Green Lake	546	439	..	1	986	..	..	..	104
	Hardin	426	382	..	..	808	..	..	..	198
	Harris	214	162	..	..	376	..	..	2	68
	Kingston	364	331	1	..	696	..	..	..	128
	Mackford	552	457	..	..	1009	1	..	..	125
	Marquette	309	326	..	2	637	..	..	1	37
	Montello	274	226	..	..	500	..	1	..	141
	Monticello	414	324	..	..	738	..	..	..	307
	Neshkoro	175	158	..	..	333	..	..	..	145
	Newton	125	143	..	1	268	..	..	..	43
	Oxford	228	227	..	..	455	..	..	..	39
	Packwaukee	320	279	..	..	599	..	..	..	52
	Princeton	511	464	1	1	977	..	..	1	216
	Seneca	112	120	..	..	232	..	..	..	64
	Shields	334	332	..	..	666	2	..	1	311
	St. Marie	319	272	..	..	591	..	..	..	73
	Westfield	227	193	1	..	421	..	..	..	86
		7,868	6,962	3	5	14,838	3	4	8	2,798
MILWAUKEE	Franklin	752	661	..	..	1393	..	..	1	786
	Granville	1455	1290	..	..	2745	1	1	1	1417
	Greenfield	1152	1066	1	..	2219	1	..	2	1231
	Lake	1174	953	..	..	2127	..	..	..	1308
	Milwaukee	1430	1237	..	..	2667	2	1	1	1770
	Milwaukee City	16006	14373	35	33	30447	7	4	7	19635
	Oak Creek	1081	993	..	..	2074	..	..	2	1224
	Wauwatosa	1382	1211	..	..	2593	1	..	20	1271
		21,412	21,784	36	33	46,265	12	6	34	28,642
MONROE	Adrian	231	206	..	..	437	..	..	..	56
	Angelo	199	169	..	..	368	..	..	..	33
	Leon	205	147	..	..	352	..	..	..	53
	Sparta	397	358	..	..	755	..	..	..	2
	Willow	269	226	..	..	495	..	..	..	57
		1,301	1,106	..	..	2,407	..	..	..	200

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
OCONTO	Howard	212	81	..	..	293	..	..	..	155
	Marinett	286	125	2	2	415	..	..	..	160
	Oconto	541	251	..	1	793	..	..	..	265
		1,039	457	2	3	1,501	..	..	..	580
OUTAGAMIE..	Appleton Vill..	805	669	..	..	1474	..	..	..	326
	Boyina	56	29	..	..	85	..	..	..	9
	Centre	68	63	..	..	131	..	..	..	43
	Dale	156	123	..	..	279	..	..	..	30
	Ellington	150	95	..	..	245	1	1	..	97
	Enibarrass..	80	67	..	..	147	..	..	..	46
	Freedom	177	135	2	2	316	..	..	..	183
	Grand Chute..	191	175	..	..	366	..	..	..	78
	Greenville	288	242	..	..	530	..	..	..	247
	Hortonio	126	114	..	..	240	..	..	..	46
	Kaukauna	619	482	..	..	1101	..	..	1	604
	2,716	2,194	2	2	4,914	1	1	1	1,709	
OZAUKEE	Belgium	1042	946	..	..	1988	1	1	..	1492
	Cedarburgh	932	876	..	..	1808	2	..	..	1004
	Fredonia	686	613	..	..	1299	2	..	1	786
	Grafton	850	758	1	..	1609	..	..	..	882
	Vequin	1468	1434	..	..	2902	1	1	2	1860
	Ozaukee Village	601	568	3	2	1174	..	..	..	575
	Port Washing't'n	524	464	..	..	988	1	..	..	590
	Sackville	611	594	..	..	1205	..	..	..	692
	6,714	6,253	4	2	12,973	7	2	3	7,881	
PIERCE	Greenwood	195	160	..	..	355	1	..	..	13
	Isabel	100	60	..	..	160	..	..	..	13
	Martell	104	97	..	..	201	..	..	..	118
	Prescott	503	339	1	..	843	..	..	..	105
	Trim Belle	89	62	5	5	161	..	..	..	7
	991	718	6	5	1,720	1	..	..	256	
POLK	Falls of St. Croix	125	65	..	..	190	..	..	..	34
	Le Roy	237	120	..	..	357	..	..	..	70
		362	185	..	..	547	..	..	..	104
PORTAGE	Almond	223	222	..	..	445	..	..	..	87
	Amhurst	400	200	..	..	600	..	..	..	180
	Buena Vista	149	126	..	..	275	..	..	..	21
	Grand Rapids*	1200	300	..	..	1500	..	..	..	150
	Plover	289	226	..	..	515	..	..	..	100
	Stevens Point	815	576	2	1	1394	..	..	..	246
	Stockton	244	177	..	1	422	..	..	..	50
	3,320	1,827	2	2	5,151	..	..	..	754	

* Estimated.

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
RACINE.....	Burlington	1005	952	--	--	1957	--	--	--	600
	Caledonia.....	849	732	--	--	1581	2	2	--	722
	Dover.....	518	418	1	1	938	1	1	--	458
	Mount Pleasant.	643	551	--	--	1194	1	1	--	309
	Racine	815	658	2	1	1476	--	--	--	743
	Racine City.....	3903	4094	29	18	8044	--	--	--	2907
	Raymond.....	607	533	--	--	1140	--	--	--	411
	Rochester.....	569	492	--	--	1061	--	--	--	1443
	Norway.....	468	394	7	4	873	--	--	--	612
	Waterford.....	689	651	--	--	1340	--	--	--	318
	Yorkville.....	572	497	--	--	1069	--	--	--	417
		10,638	9,972	39	24	20,673	4	4	--	8,940
RICHLAND....	Buena Vista.....	811	669	1	2	1483	--	--	--	•136
	Eagle Creek.....	310	223	--	--	533	--	--	1	30
	Forest	225	181	--	--	406	--	--	--	30
	Marshall	200	179	--	--	379	--	--	--	30
	Richland	329	279	2	4	614	--	--	--	7
	Richmond.....	311	298	--	--	609	--	--	--	71
	Richwood.....	406	359	1	--	766	--	--	1	48
	Rockbridge.....	239	217	--	--	456	--	--	--	69
	Willow.....	182	149	2	5	338	--	--	--	22
		3,013	2,554	6	11	5,584	--	--	2	443
ROCK.....	Avon.....	372	386	--	--	758	--	--	1	112
	Beloit.....	2196	2029	14	8	4247	--	1	1	899
	Bradford.....	543	455	2	2	1002	--	1	--	182
	Center	548	453	--	--	1001	--	--	--	182
	Clinton.....	709	650	--	--	1359	1	1	--	369
	Fulton.....	730	560	--	--	1290	--	1	--	347
	Harmony.....	449	356	--	--	805	--	2	--	135
	Janesville.....	421	349	--	--	770	1	--	--	121
	Janesville City.	3986	3016	6	10	7018	--	16	--	1880
	Johnstown.....	631	582	--	--	1213	--	1	1	114
	La Prairie.....	335	267	--	--	602	1	--	--	74
	Lima.....	573	481	--	--	1054	--	--	2	129
	Magnolia.....	542	446	1	--	989	--	--	5	79
	Milton.....	688	630	3	3	1324	1	--	--	79
	Newark.....	605	512	--	--	1117	--	--	--	283
	Porter.....	586	579	--	--	1165	2	1	--	260
	Plymouth.....	512	443	--	--	955	2	--	--	281
	Rock.....	578	462	1	1	1042	--	--	--	268
	Spring Valley...	539	466	--	--	1005	--	2	--	405
Turtle.....	694	577	--	--	1271	--	--	--	132	
Union.....	720	655	1	1	1377	--	1	2	86	
		16,957	14,354	25	25	31,364	8	27	13	6,417
SAINT CROIX..	Hudson.....	921	642	--	--	1563	--	--	--	285
	Kinnikinnick...	172	128	--	--	300	--	--	--	21
	Rush River.....	96	81	--	--	177	--	--	--	73
			1,189	851	--	--	2,040	--	--	--

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
SAUK.....	Baraboo.....	827	759	..	..	1586	..	..	1	151
	Delona.....	381	333	..	..	714	..	..	..	63
	Freedom.....	403	355	..	..	758	..	..	..	156
	Fairplay.....	293	246	..	..	539	..	..	..	37
	Franklin.....	310	281	..	..	591	..	..	..	165
	Greenfield.....	230	190	..	..	420	..	..	1	46
	Honey Creek.....	539	510	..	..	1099	..	..	..	718
	Kingston.....	367	304	..	..	671	..	..	..	130
	Marston.....	754	679	1	..	1434	..	..	..	155
	Merrimac.....	267	252	..	..	519	..	..	..	136
	New Buffalo.....	705	559	1	..	1265	..	..	..	117
	Prairie du Sac.....	944	779	1	..	1724	2	..	..	929
	Reedsburg.....	537	470	4	1	1012	..	..	..	40
	Spring Grove.....	295	262	..	..	557	..	..	..	107
	Westfield.....	221	192	..	..	413	..	..	..	89
Winfield.....	168	144	..	..	312	..	..	..	78	
		7,291	6,315	7	1	13,614	2	..	2	3,117
SHAWANO....	Shawano.....	153	101	1	..	254	..	..	..	30
SHEBOYGAN..	Abbott.....	537	504	..	..	1041	..	..	..	507
	Green Bush.....	537	481	..	..	1018	..	..	2	211
	Hermann.....	711	648	..	..	1359	..	..	..	1011
	Holland.....	972	882	..	..	1854	..	1	1	1428
	Lima.....	680	614	..	..	1294	1	2	..	427
	Lyndon.....	641	599	..	..	1240	1	..	1	203
	Mitchell.....	357	292	..	..	649	1	..	..	250
	Mosell.....	454	372	..	..	826	1	..	..	994
	Plymouth.....	857	785	..	..	1642	..	..	..	466
	Rhine.....	415	363	..	..	778	..	..	..	558
	Russell.....	105	99	..	..	204	..	..	..	127
	Scott.....	522	415	..	..	937	..	..	..	165
Sheboygan.....	459	411	..	..	870	..	1	1	522	
Sheboygan City.....	1854	1768	1	7	3630	2	..	1	2151	
Sheboygan Falls.....	1202	1111	..	..	2313	1	..	1	961	
Wilson.....	380	356	..	..	736	..	1	..	577	
		10,683	9,700	1	7	20,391	7	5	7	10,258
TREMPELEAU.	Gale.....	95	60	..	..	155	..	..	..	91
	Montville.....	193	145	..	..	338	..	..	..	39
		288	205	..	..	493	..	..	..	130
WALWORTH..	Bloomfield.....	659	552	..	..	1211	1	..	..	273
	East Troy.....	741	684	..	..	1425	..	..	1	303
	Elkhorn.....	363	372	2	..	737	1	1	1	76
	Darien.....	624	531	..	..	1155	2	..	1	116

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
	Delavan.....	1010	922	2	..	1934	29	1	..	234
	Geneva.....	1073	1037	..	..	2215	1	1	5	308
	Hudson.....	699	598	..	..	1297	..	..	..	306
	Lafayette.....	552	467	..	..	1019	..	..	..	170
	La Grange.....	633	543	1	..	1177	4	..	..	268
	Lind.....	449	427	..	..	876	..	..	..	147
	Richmond.....	449	410	..	..	859	..	1	1	204
	Sharon.....	779	678	..	..	1455	..	1	1	182
	Spring Prairie..	746	695	..	..	1441	..	1	..	259
	Sugar Creek.....	369	491	..	..	1060	3	..	..	216
	Troy.....	605	575	..	..	1180	1	1	..	318
	Walworth.....	639	558	..	..	1197	..	..	1	110
	Whitewater.....	1457	1067	..	..	2224	..	..	..	406
		12,050	10,607	5	..	22,662	42	7	11	3,889
WASHINGTON.	Addison.....	929	819	..	..	1748	..	1	..	1148
	Barton.....	551	514	..	..	1065	..	1	1	445
	Erin.....	673	571	..	..	1244	2	1	..	581
	Farmington.....	670	579	..	..	1249	1	..	..	570
	Germantown.....	1102	999	..	..	2101	1	..	..	1091
	Hartford.....	947	851	3	..	1801	..	..	1	700
	Jackson.....	825	702	..	..	1527	2	..	1	702
	Kewaskum.....	356	308	..	..	665	..	..	..	385
	Polk.....	1140	1011	..	..	2151	..	2	..	1337
	Richfield.....	940	803	..	..	1743	4	1	2	935
	Trenton.....	640	605	..	..	1245	..	..	..	588
	Wayne.....	596	573	..	..	1169	3	1	2	802
	West Bend.....	636	554	..	..	1190	..	..	..	576
			10,005	8,889	3	..	18,897	13	7	7	19,860
WAUKESHA.	Brookfield.....	1043	924	..	..	1967	2	..	1	621
	Delafield.....	615	594	..	..	1209	2	..	..	477
	Eagle.....	646	536	..	..	1183	1	4	..	443
	Genesee.....	805	754	..	..	1559	..	..	2	610
	Lisbon.....	741	655	..	..	1396	..	..	3	722
	Menominee.....	946	864	..	..	1810	2	..	..	825
	Merton.....	692	600	..	..	1292	1	..	..	489
	Muckwonago.....	730	658	..	..	1388	1	..	2	383
	Muskego.....	670	556	..	..	1226	2	..	..	564
	New Berlin.....	877	807	..	..	1684	3	..	..	765
	Oconomowoc.....	634	608	..	..	1340	..	..	2	416
	Oconomowoc V.....	338	267	..	..	605	..	..	..	163
	Ottawa.....	507	434	3	3	947	..	..	1	501
	Pewaukee.....	747	665	..	..	1412	..	..	..	590
Summit.....	537	478	..	..	1015	..	..	..	248	
Waukesha.....	621	530	8	5	1164	1	..	2	395	
Waukesha Vill.....	895	897	12	14	1818	..	..	1	581	
Vernon.....	536	461	..	..	937	..	..	2	229	
		12,678	11,288	23	22	24,012	15	4	16	9,022

County.	Town.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
		White.		Colored.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
WAUPACCA...	Caledonia.....	42	39	.	.	81	1	1	.	8
	Dayton.....	244	201	.	.	445	.	.	2	29
	Farmington.....	220	172	.	.	392	1	.	1	123
	Lind.....	340	311	.	.	651	.	.	.	60
	Little Wolf.....	43	38	.	.	81	.	.	.	8
	Mukwa.....	233	212	.	.	445	.	.	.	107
	Royalton.....	105	87	.	.	192	.	.	.	7
	St. Lawrence.....	94	97	.	.	191	.	.	.	91
	Scandinavia.....	220	133	.	.	413	.	.	.	390
	Waupacca.....	388	286	1	.	675	.	.	.	63
	Weyauwego.....	450	422	.	.	871	.	.	1	16
		2,379	2,057	1	.	4,437	2	1	4	832
WAUSHARA...	Adams.....	176	155	.	.	331	.	.	.	20
	Colomo.....	205	169	.	.	374	.	.	.	8
	Dakotah.....	191	178	.	.	369	.	.	.	37
	Leon.....	301	245	.	.	546	.	.	.	30
	Marion.....	250	224	.	.	474	.	.	.	94
	Mount Morris.....	183	160	.	.	343	1	.	.	146
	Oasis.....	193	182	.	.	375	.	1	.	6
	Ontario.....	296	252	.	.	548	.	.	.	131
	Plainfield.....	205	198	.	.	403	.	.	.	4
	Poysippi.....	192	178	.	.	370	.	.	3	56
	Sacramento.....	325	305	.	.	630	.	.	.	133
	Warren.....	183	151	.	.	334	.	.	.	89
	Wautoma.....	224	219	1	.	444	.	1	.	4
		2,924	2,616	1	.	5,541	1	2	3	758
WINNEBAGO...	Algoma.....	455	395	.	.	850	1	.	.	138
	Black Wolf.....	309	243	.	.	552	.	.	.	285
	Clayton.....	398	377	.	.	775	.	.	3	269
	Menasha.....	181	159	12	9	361	.	.	.	55
	Menasha Vill.....	716	548	1	.	1264	1	.	.	486
	Nepesiskum.....	365	319	.	.	684	.	.	.	126
	Nekimi.....	424	373	.	.	797	.	.	.	343
	Neenah.....	562	500	7	5	1074	.	1	.	182
	Orihula.....	46	38	.	.	84	.	.	.	35
	Omro.....	861	744	.	.	1605	.	.	.	149
	Oshkosh.....	170	175	.	.	345	.	.	.	72
	Oshkosh City.....	2321	1797	.	.	4118	.	1	.	1129
	Poygan.....	207	194	.	.	401	1	.	.	90
	Rushford.....	653	553	1	.	1207	.	.	.	141
	Utica.....	434	390	.	.	824	.	.	.	149
	Vinland.....	561	529	.	.	1090	.	.	1	228
	Winchester.....	310	268	.	.	578	.	.	.	360
Winneconna.....	447	388	.	.	830	.	.	1	122	
		9,420	7,985	21	14	17,439	3	2	5	4,359

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE POPULATION.				TOTAL.	Deaf & Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Foreign Birth.
	White.		Colored						
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Adams.....	3,741	3,123	2	2	6,868	2	1	..	1,227
Bad Ax.....	2,548	2,267	5	3	4,823	3	1	1	1,003
Brown.....	3,552	3,137	5	5	6,699	3	1	3	2,951
Buffalo.....	514	318	..	..	832	1	..	..	574
Calumet.....	1,833	1,704	47	47	3,631	..	2	1	1,223
Chippewa.....	563	251	6	18	838	..	..	..	287
Clark.....	153	69	2	8	232	..	..	..	38
Columbia.....	9,450	8,500	10	5	17,965	3	6	6	5,336
Crawford.....	1,769	1,523	13	13	3,323	2	1	5	701
Dane.....	20,509	17,163	24	18	37,714	6	9	20	13,767
Dodge.....	18,641	15,873	15	11	34,540	11	7	7	12,402
Door.....	455	284	..	..	739	..	..	..	256
Douglass.....	291	93	1	..	385	..	..	..	24
Dunn.....	1,184	612	..	..	1,796	..	..	..	509
Fond duLac.....	13,116	11,623	22	18	24,784	7	5	10	7,341
Grant.....	12,274	10,864	18	14	23,170	7	4	18	5,649
Green.....	7,769	7,058	..	..	14,827	7	1	5	2,510
Iowa.....	8,119	7,042	27	17	15,205	5	2	9	7,190
Jackson.....	678	420	..	..	1,098	5	..	..	98
Jefferson.....	14,278	12,580	61	5	26,869	5	7	10	7,235
Kewaunee.....	683	426	..	..	1,109	..	..	..	384
Kenosha.....	6,523	5,850	19	5	12,397	4	1	15	4,288
La Crosse.....	2,171	1,728	4	1	3,904	1	..	..	900
La Fayette.....	8,593	7,454	8	9	16,064	4	6	5	5,831
La Point.....	264	183	..	..	447	..	..	1	37
Manitowoc.....	7,166	5,873	6	3	13,048	2	..	3	9,210
Marathon.....	1,084	342	1	..	1,427	..	..	..	401
Marquette.....	7,868	6,962	3	5	14,838	3	4	8	2,798
Milwaukee.....	24,412	21,784	36	33	46,265	12	6	34	28,642
Monroe.....	1,301	1,106	..	..	2,407	..	..	..	200
Oconto.....	1,039	457	2	3	1,501	..	..	..	580
Outagamie.....	2,716	2,194	2	2	4,914	1	1	1	1,709
Ozaukee.....	6,714	6,253	4	2	12,973	7	2	3	7,881
Pierce.....	991	718	6	5	1,720	1	..	..	256
Polk.....	362	185	..	..	547	..	..	..	104
Portage.....	3,320	1,827	2	2	5,151	..	..	..	754
Racine.....	10,638	9,972	39	14	20,673	4	4	..	8,940
Richland.....	3,013	2,554	6	11	5,584	..	..	2	443
Rock.....	16,957	14,354	28	25	31,364	8	27	13	6,417
S. Croix.....	1,189	851	..	..	2,040	..	..	..	379
Sauk.....	7,291	6,315	7	1	13,614	2	..	2	3,117
Shawanaw.....	153	101	..	..	254	..	..	..	30
Sheboygan.....	10,683	9,700	1	7	20,391	7	5	7	10,258
Trempeleau.....	288	205	..	..	493	..	..	..	130
Walworth.....	12,050	10,607	5	..	22,662	42	7	11	3,889
Washington.....	10,005	8,889	3	..	18,897	13	7	7	9,860
Waukesha.....	12,678	11,288	23	22	24,012	15	4	16	9,022
Waupacca.....	2,379	2,057	1	..	4,437	2	1	4	832
Wausshara.....	2,924	2,616	1	..	5,541	1	2	3	758
Winnebago.....	9,420	7,985	21	14	17,439	3	2	5	4,359
Total.....	296,312	255,350	431	358	552,451	196	125	225	193,730

"G."

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN:

COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1850 AND 1855—COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS,

BY JOHN W. HUNT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES.		WHITE FEMALES.		COLORED MALES.		COLORED FEMALES.		AGGREGATE.				
	1850.	1855.	1850.	1855.	1850.	1855.	1850.	1855.	1850.	1855.			
Adams.....		122		3,741		65		3,123		2		187	6,868
Bad Ax.....	Crawford			2,548		2,267		5		3			4,823
Brown.....		3,580		3,552		2,590		3,137		23		5	6,699
Buffalo.....	Chippewa			514		318							832
Calumet.....		840		1,833		780		1,704		72		47	3,631
Chippewa.....		487		563		127		251		1		6	838
Clark.....	Crawford			153		69				2		8	232
Columbia.....		5,200		9,450		4,347		8,500		12		10	17,965
Crawford.....		1,434		1,769		1,047		1,528		4		13	3,323
Dane.....		8,836		20,509		7,777		17,163		16		24	37,714
Dodge.....		10,334		18,641		8,792		15,873		7		15	34,540
Door.....	Brown			455				284					739
Douglass.....	La Point			291				93				1	385
Dunn.....	Chippewa			1,184				612					1,796
Fond du Lac.....		7,789		13,116		6,718		11,628		1		22	24,784
Grant.....		8,851		12,274		7,288		10,864		14		18	23,170
Green.....		4,557		7,769		4,009		7,088					14,827
Iowa.....		5,086		8,119		4,410		7,042		18		27	15,205
Jackson.....	Crawford			678				420					1,098
Jefferson.....		8,084		14,278		7,230		12,580		2		6	26,869
Kewaunee.....	Brown			683				426					1,109

Kenosha		5.586	6.523	5.130	5.850	14	19	4	5	10.734	12.397
La Crosse	Crawford		2.171	....	1.728	..	4	..	1	....	3.904
La Fayette		6.241	8.593	5.270	7.454	6	8	8	9	11.531	16.064
La Pointe		258	264	225	183	4	..	2	..	489	447
Manitowoc		2.157	7.166	1.545	5.873	6	6	..	3	3.702	13.048
Marathon		416	1.084	92	342	..	1	..	..	508	1.427
Marquette		4.811	7.868	3.823	6.962	5	3	2	5	8.641	14.838
Milwaukee		16.345	24.412	14.621	21.784	65	36	46	33	31.077	46.265
Monroe	Crawford		1.301	....	1.106	..	..	..	..	....	2.407
Oconto	Brown		1.039	....	457	..	2	..	3	....	1.501
Outagamie	Brown		2.716	....	2.194	..	2	..	2	....	4.914
Ozaukee	Washington		6.714	....	6.253	..	4	..	2	....	12.973
Pierce	St. Croix		991	....	718	..	6	..	5	....	1.720
Polk	St. Croix		362	....	185	..	..	..	..	....	547
Portage		828	3.320	421	1.827	..	2	1	2	1.250	5.151
Racine		7.819	10.638	7.088	9.972	40	39	26	24	14.973	20.673
Richland		511	3.013	391	2.554	11	6	..	11	903	5.584
Rock		11.234	16.957	9.403	14.354	17	28	6	25	20.750	31.364
St. Croix		433	1.189	186	851	1	..	4	..	624	2.040
Sauk		2.338	7.291	2.032	6.315	1	7	..	1	4.371	13.614
Shawanaw	Brown		153	....	101	..	..	..	..	....	254
Sheboygan		4.475	10.683	3.597	9.700	1	1	6	7	8.379	20.391
Trempeleau	Chippewa		288	....	205	..	..	..	2	....	493
Walworth		9.400	12.050	8.459	10.607	2	5	1	..	17.862	22.662
Washington		10.380	10.005	9.105	8.889	..	3	..	..	19.485	18.897
Waukesha		10.296	12.678	8.917	11.288	26	23	19	22	19.258	24.012
Waupaca	Winnebago		2.379	....	2.057	..	1	..	..	....	4.437
Waushara	Marquette		2.924	....	2.616	..	1	..	..	....	5.541
Winnebago		5.623	9.420	4.524	7.985	12	21	8	14	10.167	17.439
Total		164.351	296.258	140.405	254.603	365	431	270	357	305.391	552.109

	1850.	1855.		1850.	1855.		1850.	1855.		1850.	1855.
Deaf and Dumb	69	196	Insane	54	225	Blind	63	125	Foreign Birth..	110.477	193.730



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

MADISON:

GALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE YEAR 1890

MADISON:
GALVIN & BROADBENT, PRINTERS.

1890.

STATE TREASURERS OFFICE,

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 31st., 1855.

To the Legislature:—

In conformity with the provisions of law contained in chapter nine of the "Revised Statutes." I have the honor to submit the Annual report from this office, showing a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the several funds of the State, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five; a detailed statement of which will be found in the reports of the Secretary of State and the school land Commissioners.

EDWARD H. JANSSEN,

State Treasurer.



GENERAL FUND.

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS.

From January 1st. to July 1st. 1855, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. to July.	Rec'd State Revenue from County	
	Treasurers.	\$218,262 14
"	Bank Taxes.	15,943 25
"	Rail Road Taxes.	5,013 61
"	Plank Road "	273 24
"	Hawker and Pedlars Licenses	230
"	Clerks of Court Taxes on Suits.	88
		<hr/>
		\$239,910 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. to July.	By amount paid on appropriations,	\$177,913 80
"	" Salary,	13,746
"	" Audited Accounts,	4,435 38
"	Overpaid last quarter,	39,265 36
	Balance on hand carried forward,	4,549 70
		<hr/>
		\$239,910 24

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

July.	Rec'd State Revenue from County Treasurers,	7,485 36
"	Bank Taxes,	370 84
"	Hawkers and Pedlars Licenses,	350
"	Clerk of Court Taxes on Suits,	24
"	Balance on hand from last quarter,	4,549 70
		<hr/>
		\$12,779 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

July.	By amount paid on appropriations,	4,970 11
"	" " Salary,	3,931 10
"	" " Audited Accounts,	2,002 31
	Balance on hand,	876 38
		<hr/>
		\$12,779 90

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

October.	Rec'd. State Revenue from County Treasurers,	1,475 65
"	Hawkers and Pedlars Licenses,	280
"	Bank Taxes,	10,005
"	Balance on hand last quarter,	876 38
	To amount overpaid during quarter,	14,210 88
		<hr/>
		\$26,847 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

October.	By amount paid on appropriations,	18,910 51
"	" " Salary,	7,832
"	" " Audited,	105 40
		<hr/>
		\$26,847 91

STATEMENT

001,1
 88 808
 88 4
 81 078
 87 001,48
 77 007,008

SCHOOL FUND.

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTER, JAN. TO JULY.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. to July.	To balance on hand,	\$34,602 13
	“ Received on Sales,	5,301 65
	“ “ Dues,	37,066 35
	“ “ Loans,	8,057
87 001,48	“ Penalty,	914 58
88 808	“ Fines,	1,658 59
88 4	“ Error,	80
		<hr/>
		\$87,710 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. to July.	By paid on Loans,	68,256
	“ Refunded Sales,	311 80
	“ Penalty,	05 14
	“ Sundry accounts,	3,614
88 4	Balance on hand,	15,433 36
		<hr/>
		\$87,710 30

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

July.	To balance on hand,	15,433 36
	“ Received on Sales,	5,146 57
	“ “ Dues,	4,621 52
	“ “ Loans,	1,279 40
	“ “ Penalty,	318 91
		<hr/>
		\$26,799 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

By paid on Loans,	1,490
" Dues,	265 56
" Sales refused,	4 34
" Sundry accounts,	879 15
Balance on hand,	24,160 72
	<hr/>
	\$26,799 77

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

October. To balance on hand,	\$24,160 72
" Received on sales,	15,498 36
" " Dues,	13,484 89
" " Loans	2,910
" " Penalty,	495 05
" " Fines,	30
	<hr/>
	\$56,493 02

DISBURSEMENTS:

October. By paid on loans,	13,496
" " Sunday accounts,	4,970 54
" Balance on hand,	38,026 48
	<hr/>
	\$56,493 02

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. to July.	To balance on hand,	126,241 48
	" Received Income,	121,859 "
		<hr/>
		148,100 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. to July.	By paid as per Receipts,	130,735 66
	" Balance on hands,	17,364 82
		<hr/>
		148,100 48

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

July.	To balance on hand,	17,366 82
	" Received Income,	3,008 84
		<hr/>
		20,373 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

July.	By paid as per Receipts,	586 33
	" Balance on hand,	19,787 83
		<hr/>
		20,373 66

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

October.	To balance on hand,	19,787 66
"	Received Income,	6,434 46
		<hr/>
		26,222 12

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS

DISBURSEMENTS.

October.	By paid as per Receipts,	To balance on hand,	8,742 56
"	Balance on hand,	Received Income,	17,479 56
			<hr/>
			26,222 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

18,100 48	By paid as per Receipts,	Jan. to July.
17,364 88	Balance on hand,	
18,100 48		

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

20,373 66	Received Income,	July.
8,008 84	To balance on hand,	
17,364 88		

DISBURSEMENTS.

20,373 66	By paid as per Receipts,	July.
10,787 33	Balance on hand,	
10,787 33		

UNIVERSITY FUND.

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTER, JANUARY TO JULY.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. to July	Received on sales,	1,054 19	
	“ “ Dues,	2,859 02	
	“ “ Loans,	200 00	
	“ “ Penalty,	71 20	
		4,185 01	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan to July	By balance over paid last year,	1,088 10	
	“ Paid on loans,	2,654 67	
	“ “ Sundry accounts,	71 05	
	“ Balance on hand,	461 19	
		4,185 01	

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

July.	To balance on hand,	461 19	
	“ Received on sales,	762 65	
	“ “ “ Dues,	877 00	
	“ “ “ Penalty,	51 70	
		1,652 54	

DISBURSEMENTS.

July.	By paid sundry amounts,	15
	" Balance on hand,	1,637 54
		<hr/>
		1,652 54

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

October.	To balance on hand,	1,637 54
	" Received on sales,	436 76
	" " " Dues,	1,712
	" " " Penalty,	35 35
		<hr/>
		3,821 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

October.	By amount paid sundry accounts,	97 85
	" Balance on hand,	3,723 80
		<hr/>
		3,821 05

UNIVERSITY INCOME.

FIRST AND SECOND QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. to July.	To balance on hand from last year,	1,125 19
	“ Received on sales,	10,232 45
		<hr/>
		11,357 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. to July.	By paid as per Vouchers,	• 8,138 85
	“ Balance on hand,	3,218 79
		<hr/>
		11,337 64

THIRD QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

July.	To balance on hand,	3,218 79
	“ Received on sales,	1,388 57
	“ Amount unpaid to balance,	980 38
		<hr/>
		5,587 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

July.	By paid as per Vouchers,	5,587 74
		<hr/>
		5,587 74

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

October.	To receipts on sales,	640 41
	“ Amount overpaid to balancee,	3,058 10
		<hr/>
		3,698 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

October.	By paid as per Vouchers,	2,718 13
	“ Amount overpaid last quarter,	880 38
		<hr/>
		8,608 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

By paid as per Vouchers,	2,718 13
Amount overpaid last quarter,	880 38
	<hr/>
	8,608 51

FOURTH QUARTER.

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand,	640 41
Received on sales,	3,058 10
Amount repaid to balancee,	880 38
	<hr/>
	3,698 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

By paid as per Vouchers,	2,718 13
Amount overpaid last quarter,	880 38
	<hr/>
	8,608 51

RECAPITULATION.

To	total	am't.	rec'd.	on	acc't.	of	General Fund,	259,901 09
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	School Fund,	131,409 01
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " Income,	157,543 78
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	University Fund,	7,560 47
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " Income,	13,386 62
								\$569,800 97

By	total	amount	paid	on	account	of	General Fund,	274,111 97
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	School " "	93,382 53
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " Income,	140,064 55
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	University " "	3,836 67
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" " " "	16,444 72
								\$527,840 44
By amount on hand including \$300 Iowa County orders,								42,260 53
								\$569,800 97

PROBATION REPORT

1. Name of Probationer: [Name]
2. Date of Birth: [Date]
3. Date of Admission: [Date]
4. Address: [Address]
5. Occupation: [Occupation]

6. Name of Probationer: [Name]
7. Date of Birth: [Date]
8. Date of Admission: [Date]
9. Address: [Address]
10. Occupation: [Occupation]

11. Name of Probationer: [Name]
12. Date of Birth: [Date]
13. Date of Admission: [Date]
14. Address: [Address]
15. Occupation: [Occupation]

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

FOR THE YEAR 1855.



MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE 10

1954

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS' OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY LANDS,

MADISON, Dec. 31, 1855.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WM. A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

Sir—We have the honor herewith to transmit, for communication to the Legislature, our Annual Report as commissioners of the School and University Lands.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servants,

ALEXANDER T. GRAY,

E. H. JANSSEN,

GEO. B. SMITH.

Presented to the Board of Directors of the

University of California

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REPORT.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL AND
UNIVERSITY LANDS.

To the Legislature:

The Commissioners in charge of the School and University Lands respectfully submit the following report:

The capital of the school fund amounts, at this time, to the sum of \$1,897,269 30; being an increase since December 31st, 1854, of \$227,010 53.

The capital of the University Fund at this date amounts to the sum of \$181,876 10; being an increase since December 31st, 1854, of \$21,815 61.

For a complete statement in detail of the receipts and disbursements of these funds, for the year ending December 31st, 1855, and for information in relation to the amount of school and university funds now in the treasury, subject to loans, we refer to the report of the secretary of state.

The following tabular statements exhibit the number of acres of land sold in the several counties, in the year 1855, the amount sold for, the amount of principal paid, and the amount of interest paid:

Sale of School Lands—16th Section, 1855.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Am't sold for.	Principal paid	Interest paid.
Adams.....	11,000	\$14,901 25	\$1,529 25	\$647 59
Brown.....	2,240	4,615 68	487 68	201 28
Buffalo.....	5,467.62	7,110 07	772 07	38 09
Bad Ax.....	3,800	4,818 90	539 90	83 45
Clark.....	10,311.42	14,769 80	2,467 40	99 59
Chippewa.....	22,567.98	29,134 99	3,551 99	194 45
Calumet.....	753.23	2,252 86	262 86	36 50
Crawford.....	5,400	7,084 81	800 81	222 81
Columbia.....	136.59	400 00	42 00	22 46
Dodge.....	120.90	164 59	17 59	3 26
Dunn.....	18,928.76	24,633 20	2,676 20	157 27
Door.....	2,160	2,972 45	332 45	53 37
Fond du Lac.....	120	128 00	12 00	7 31
Grant.....	240	266 12	28 12	10 07
Iowa.....	1,320	2,158 48	231 46	97 15
Jackson.....	13,339.84	19,441 98	2,088 58	142 33
Kewaunee.....	1,180	1,743 92	189 92	34 42
Kenosha.....	40	119 50	12 50	1 60
La Crosse.....	3,520	4,495 04	447 04	52 52
Manitowoc.....	240	319 38	37 38	16 80
Marquette.....	1,160	1,644 49	174 49	44 41
Monroe.....	8,960	13,888 53	1,486 53	113 35
Outagamie.....	3,080	3,924 34	401 34	123 00
Polk.....	1,940	2,374 52	258 52	61 90
Pierce.....	440	593 41	64 41	16 25
Portage.....	7,680	10,239 88	1,091 88	892 07
Racine.....	40	93 74	9 74	5 50
Richland.....	1,120	213 39	23 39	10 98
Rock.....	218.25	2,624 90	275 25	52 00
Sauk.....	2,160	2,740 50	310 50	106 04
Sheboygan.....	320	997 52	101 52	50 60
Trempeleau.....	6,960	9,307 28	979 28	50 20
Walworth.....	100	894 98	89 98	46 62
Washington.....	120	465 23	64 23	26 25
Waupacca.....	5,820	7,822 31	896 94	264 37
Wausshara.....	1,040	1,395 94	147 94	57 22
Winnebago.....	120	301 39	38 39	11 17
	144,214.59	\$200,053 37	\$22,941 53	\$4,054 25

Sale of School Lands, (part of 500,000 acres,) 1855.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Am't sold for.	Principal paid	Interest paid.
Brown.....	160	\$262 72	-----	15 80
Bad Ax.....	1,440	2,024 20	-----	69 74
Calumet.....	680	955 50	-----	48 07
Crawford.....	520	659 49	-----	37 26
Dane.....	240	347 02	-----	06
Grant.....	40	68 90	-----	1 18
Jefferson.....	720	1,006 79	102 79	54 61
La Crosse.....	560	705 60	-----	26 25
Manitowoc.....	240	324 94	-----	16 28
Outagamie.....	1,080	1,456 70	-----	9 85
Richland.....	160	203 32	-----	3 42
St. Croix.....	120	171 00	-----	11 73
Sauk.....	160	263 00	-----	04
Waupaca.....	10,683.91	23,420 16	2,901 76	695 52
	16,803.91	\$31,869 34	\$3,004 55	\$989 81

Sale of University Lands, 1855.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres.	Am't sold for.	Principal paid	Interest paid.
Calumet.....	800	\$3,510 18	\$356 18	\$174 95
Crawford.....	680	2,393 16	247 11	45 79
Columbia.....	80	268 99	26 99	9 55
Fond du Lac.....	360	1,598 82	147 82	79 91
Green.....	1,800	5,447 92	575 82	201 82
Iowa.....	40	134 62	13 62	7 76
Manitowoc.....	480	1,447 32	151 32	35 56
Winnebago.....	1,440	7,048 35	734 74	348 07
	5,680	\$21,849 36	\$2,253 60	\$903 41

STATEMENT OF LAND UNSOLD, 1855.

500,000 *Grant.*

Counties.	Acres.
Jefferson Canal,	1,076.10
Outagamie,	216.02
	<hr/>
	1,292.12

16th *Section.*

Washington,	40.00
Dodge,	39.49
Fond du Lac,	40.00
Marquette,	38.40
Portage,	7,160.00
Polk,	3,200.90
Pierce,	32.22
Door,	4,540.00
Kewaunee,	320.00
Adams,	640.00
Buffalo,	2,008.01
Dunn,	1,798.24
Jackson,	6,247.47
Clark,	1,480.00
Chippewa,	2,360.00
Trempeleau,	4,720.00
	<hr/>
	34,659.73

University.

Columbia,	39.51
Richland,	47.52
	<hr/>
	87.03

PUBLIC SALES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Lands in eight of the counties have been brought into market during the present year, by being offered at public sale, after due advertisement.

On the 18th of July, the lands selected in Waupacca county as part of the 500,000 acre grant were so offered, at Waupacca Falls, the county seat of said county. The whole of such selection, amounting to 10,683 91 100 acres, was sold, and the amount realized to the fund on such sale was \$23,420 16.

On the 13th day of November, fourteen school sections in Monroe county were offered at public sale at Sparta, being all of the sixteenth sections then subject to be offered, amounting to 8,960 acres, and the aggregate amount realized being \$13,888 53, upon which \$1,486 53 was received of principal, and \$113 35 as interest.

On the 14th of November, the sixteenth sections in the county of Jackson were offered at Black River Falls. The number of acres sold was 11,829 84 100. The amount of sales was \$17,037 98. Amount of principal paid \$1,830 58. Amount of interest paid, \$135 95.

On the 17th of November, the sixteenth sections in Clark county, to the number of nineteen, being all then subject to be offered, were offered at the house of H. Wedge, in said county. The number of acres sold was 10,271 42 100. The amount of sales, \$14,718 80. Amount of principal paid, \$2,461 80. Amount of interest paid, \$99 21.

On the 20th of November, the sixteenth sections in the county of Chippewa, to the number of thirty nine, being all then subject to be offered, were offered at the village of Clear Water, in said county. The number of acres sold was 21,847 98 100. The amount of sales \$28,206 19. Amount of principal paid \$3,451 19. Amount of interest paid \$192 09.

On the 23d of November, sixteenth sections in the county of Dunn, to the number of thirty-two, being all then subject to be offered, were offered at Dunnville, in said county. The number of acres sold was 17,848 76-100. The amount of sales was \$23,240. Amount of principal paid, \$2,525. Amount of interest paid, \$153 04.

On the 26th of November, sixteenth sections in the county of Buffalo, to the number of twelve, being all then subject to be offered, were offered at Fountain City. The number of acres sold, 4,827 62-100. The amount of sales \$6,284 47. Amount of principal paid, \$682 47. Amount of interest paid, \$36 67.

On the 28th of November, sixteenth sections in Trempealeau county, to the number of nineteen, were offered at Montoville.— The number of acres sold was 6,480. Amount of sales \$3,703 64. Amount of principal paid \$915 64. Amount of interest paid, \$48 60.

Chapter 92 of the acts of 1853, being “An act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes on State, School and University Lands sold on contract,” provides in Section 1, for the transmission of a list of such lands in each town to the clerk of such town.

Section 2 provides as follows: “The town clerk of each such town shall include such list under the same heading in the roll delivered to the town treasurer, who shall collect the taxes on any such land, in the same manner as he is required by law to collect other taxes, and return a separate list of such land on which the taxes shall not have been paid to the county treasurer, at the time fixed for him to return other lands.”

Section 3 concludes the provisions of the act at follows: “The county treasurer shall not sell any such delinquent lands for such taxes; but if the same should not be paid on or before the 1st day of December next, following the time when said return is made, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent, from the 1st day of January preceding said return; the said county treasurer shall immediately forward certified lists of such lands on which the taxes remain unpaid to the state treasurer, who shall place the

amount of such delinquent tax and interest, to the credit of the proper county, and charge the same against the proper description of land, and the same provisions of law that apply to the payment of interest, on any such land, and the forfeiture thereof, for the non-payment of such interest, shall apply to the collection of such delinquent taxes, and the school commissioners shall in no case execute the patent for any such land, until all taxes are paid."

In relation to this act it is suggested, that amendment be made so as to provide for an earlier return of such delinquent lands by county treasurers. At present the delinquencies occurring in any one year are not returned to that officer until sometime in December of the year following, or even as late as the month of January next thereafter. The commissioners are in no case to issue a patent until all taxes are paid, but in the year intervening between the delinquency and notice of the same in the state treasurer's office a patent might issue.

Such taxes are charged to the account of the school or university fund, upon receipt of the returns to the state treasurer, and credited to the proper county. But a patent having issued for any such land in the interval above referred to, the means provided in this section for the final collection of such taxes fail, and the School or University fund, as the case may be, suffers a loss of the whole amount.

It is further recommended, therefore, that the act be so amended, as to forbid the issuing of any patent until the holder of the certificate of sale shall produce to the Commissioners a certificate from the proper county or town officer, that there are no taxes due and unpaid on such land.

It should also be provided that a return of such delinquent taxes be made to the secretary of state, to be by him immediately certified to the state treasurer, instead of being made, as now, to the state treasurer, in as much as the secretary is charged with the duty of keeping accounts of the various funds of the State;

as well with the state treasurer, as between the state and the several counties.

In this connection we would also recommend an amendment of chapter 22, of the acts of 1855, so as to extend the time between the date of forfeiture of School or University lands and the date of advertisement for such forfeiture, making it six months instead of three. This would give time for the return of any delinquent taxes standing against such lands, and upon a re-sale under the forfeiture, such taxes might be added to the appraised value, costs and charges, to be paid by the purchaser of the lands. As the matter now stands, a re-sale might take place without notice of delinquent taxes; and the State having made a new title by certificate of sale, or by patent, the School or University fund (as the case might be) would lose the amount of school taxes.

We have not been under the necessity of advertising a list of forfeited lands this year, the forfeitures being few in number, and the holders of certificates in such cases, in general, paying up the amounts due of interest and penalty.

SCHOOL FUND LOANS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

		Loan.	Interest.
Feb. 1, 1855.	Geo. S. Davis,	300 00	35 10
Mar. 1, do	D. Pratt,	400 00	22 33
		<u>700 00</u>	<u>41 58</u>
BROWN COUNTY.			
Mar. 12, do	Charles Henry,	100 00	5 60
Dec. 1, do	H. E. Eastman,	300 00	21 00
		<u>400 00</u>	<u>26 60</u>

CALUMET COUNTY.

		Loan.	Interest.
Mar. 12, do	Harrison C. Hobart,	200 00	16 79
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		200 00	16 79

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Feb. 20, do	R. Anderson,	200 00	12 05
Mar. 7, do	E. A. Calkins,	500 00	28 46
" 6, do	J. B. Fargo,	500 00	28 46
Feb. 19, do	Timothy Fox,	200 00	12 07
Mar. 1, do	Mahlon B. Easting,	200 00	11 67
Feb. 20, do	Ulac Wilson,	300 00	18 08
Jan. 5, do	Alvin Alden,	500 00	34 48
Feb. 1, do	G. C. Prentiss,	400 00	25 67
Jan. 1, do	J. D. Rooch,	400 00	28 00
Feb. 11, do	Malachi Fogarty,	400 00	25 09
Jan. 3, do	William T. Bradley,	490 00	34 30
" " do	David Russell,	250 00	17 50
Sep. 10, do	C. C. Britt,	200 00	4 27
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4540 00	280 10

DANE COUNTY.

Jan. 22, 1855.	George P. Thompson,	\$500 00	32 85
" 18, do	Wm. R. Taylor,	500 00	33 23
Mch. 7, do	A. S. Sanborn,	400 00	22 76
Jan. 26, do	M. B. Rogers,	250 00	16 23
Feb. 19, do	Ernest C. Somers,	300 00	18 13
Jan. 9, do	M. D. Miller,	500 00	24 19
Feb. 22, do	Samuel Smith,	200 00	11 98
April 26, do	R. W. Lansing,	500 00	23 71
Jan. 1, do	J. Halpin,	500 00	35 00
Mch. 12, do	Carl Habich,	300 00	16 79
Feb. 9, do	W. H. Angell,	500 00	31 18

		Loan.	Interest
Jan. 29,	do	Gabriel Bjornson, - - - 500 00	32 56
Mch. 2,	do	J. P. Fuchs, - - - 500 00	28 93
Feb. 6,	do	Randolph Brown, - - - 500 00	31 47
Feb. 3,	do	Hiram G. Do - - - 500 00	31 80
Dec. 6,	do	John Horrigan, - - - 300 00	69
Dec. 6,	do	John Roddermund, - - - 500 00	2 30
Dec. 18,	do	P. B. Field, - - - 300 00	69
Dec. 8,	do	A. B. Braley, - - - 500 00	2 10
Feb. 8	do	G. P. Delaplain, - - - 500 00	31 28
Dec. 24,	do	William Kearn, - - - 300 00	40
Jan. 26,	do	John Rider, - - - 300 00	20 77
Nov. 21,	do	N. H. Smith, - - - 346 00	2 62
Dec. 21,	do	Frank H. Firman, - - - 200 00	35
" 27,	do	A. & W. S. Main, - - - 500 00	29
" 28,	do	John S. Folds, - - - 500 00	19
		<u>10,696 00</u>	<u>452 49</u>

DODGE COUNTY.

Feb. 17, 1855.	Peter Winter, - - - 500 00	30 42
" 19, do	Frederick Uhling, - - - 500 00	30 22
Jan. 30, do	S. J. Smith, - - - 400 00	25 67
" 23, do	Patrick Sullivan, - - - 250 00	14 92
" 19, do	Richard Merts, - - - 500 00	30 22
" 22, do	Jas. McMahon, - - - 400 00	23 94
Mar. 2, do	Michael Ames, - - - 200 00	11 65
Feb. 22, do	John D. Reynolds, - - - 400 00	23 94
Mar. 1, do	John Clifford, - - - 400 00	23 33
" 6, do	Thos. M. Giffen, - - - 300 00	16 13
May 12, do	R. Gribben, - - - 106 00	94 43
Feb. 19, do	Thos. T. Graves, - - - 300 00	18 13
Mar. 12, do	John Fleming, - - - 200 00	11 19
" 14, do	James Flanigan, - - - 500 00	27 78
Jan. 17, do	Charles Fenske, - - - 450 00	30 00
	<u>5406 00</u>	<u>321 97</u>

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

		Loan.	Interest.
Feb. 13, 1855.	Augustus Ebert, - - -	500 00	30 80
Jan. 12, do	I. S. Tallmadge, - - -	500 00	33 81
Feb. 20, do	M. J. & E. B. Thomas, - - -	500 00	27 21
" 6, do	Peter Servitas, - - -	500 00	31 47
" 7, do	S. B. Ormsbee, - - -	500 00	31 38
Jan. 26, do	Charles Manson, - - -	225 00	15 75
Feb. 21, do	John Boyd, - - -	300 00	16 47
" 13, do	John N. Ackerman, - - -	500 00	27 88
		<u>3,525 00</u>	<u>214 77</u>

GREEN COUNTY.

Feb. 21, 1855.	B. Webster, - - -	500 00	30 08
Mch. 5, do	F. Albert, - - -	500 00	28 65
Feb. 26, do	Alex. Wallace, - - -	200 00	11 82
Feb, 21, do	Lorenzo McKinney, - - -	400 00	24 00
Mch. 21, do	Samuel F. Nichols, - - -	350 00	18 98
Feb. 27, do	J. A. Bingham, - - -	500 00	29 46
Feb. 27, do	E. T. Gardner, - - -	500 00	29 46
		<u>2,950 00</u>	<u>172 40</u>

GRANT COUNTY.

Feb. 10, 1855.	Moses Eastman, jr., - - -	500 00	31 09
Jan. 31, do	Stephen D. Watkins, - - -	300 00	19 25
Feb. 20, do	John L. Sweney, - - -	300 00	18 08
" 8, do	John H. Rountree, - - -	375 00	23 46
" " do	H. S. Rountree, - - -	375 00	23 46
Jan. 31, do	John McClary, - - -	225 00	14 44
Feb. 28, do	David McKee, - - -	500 00	29 17
Jan. 26, do	Farmin Johnson, - - -	500 00	32 46
" 31, do	William Jeffrey, - - -	425 00	27 27
" 20, do	Luther Hayford, - - -	500 00	33 04
" " do	Dyer Hayford, - - -	250 00	16 52
Feb. 28, do	Jonathan Coburn, - - -	500 00	29 17
		<u>4750 00</u>	<u>297 41</u>

IOWA COUNTY.

Date	Name	Amount	Interest
Jan. 15, 1855	William Renshaw	500 00	29 52
Feb. 27, do	William E. Rowe	500 00	29 46
May 19, do	Abner Nichols	500 00	21 47
Feb. 17, do	John Nolan	200 00	12 17
Mar. 9, do	John Love	250 00	14 18
Jan. 15, do	David Hollister	500 00	33 52
Jan. 13, do	Gideon M. Ashmore	500 00	33 49
Jan. 26, do	George W. Bliss	500 00	32 46
Feb. 14, do	Arthur Brittain	500 00	30 90
Mar. 10, do	John Delany	500 00	28 25
Dec. 17, do	R. S. Reed	500 00	1 25
		<u>4950 00</u>	<u>270 67</u>

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mar. 27, 1855	Luther Thayer	200 00	10 62
Feb. 1, do	Charles Genung	500 00	32 08
Mar. 10, do	S. Brayton	300 00	16 90
Feb. 19, do	S. A. Brown	200 00	12 09
Mar. 6, do	John Kelley	300 00	17 13
Feb. 20, do	William H. Smith	500 00	30 13
1, do	Ralph Shaffarybert	500 00	32 08
do	E. Stoppenbach	400 00	25 67
July 28, do	Thomas C. Burke	300 00	8 87
		<u>3200 00</u>	<u>185 57</u>

JACKSON COUNTY.

Nov. 28, 1855	W. J. Gibson	500 00	2 11
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OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Mch. 26, 1855	J. Sutton	200 00	19 65
" do	Rebecca Shaffer	300 00	15 98
" 3, do	Edward Kehoe	350 00	17 30
Apr. 10, do	Shylan McIntosh	500 00	25 30
		<u>1,350 00</u>	<u>69 23</u>

PORTAGE COUNTY.

		Loan.	Interest
July 14, 1855.	G. W. Mitchell,	500 00	30 70
Mch. 1, do	John H. Compton,	500 00	29 17
Feb. 17, do	William Griffin,	400 00	24 33
" 28, do	Thos. B. Scott,	500 00	29 17
		<u>1,900 00</u>	<u>113 37</u>

RACINE COUNTY.

Feb. 17, 1855.	Edward Foster,	500 00	30 42
Mch. 22, do	Thomas Falvey,	500 00	29 94
Sep. 15, do	Nelson R. Norton,	500 00	10 19
		<u>1,500 00</u>	<u>70 55</u>

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Dec. 14, 1855.	Wm. S. Strong,	400 00	1 23
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LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Feb. 24, 1855.	George Mulks,	500 00	29 75
" 9, do	John McNulty,	500 00	31 18
" 20, do	John Gray,	500 00	30 13
" 26, do	Benjamin White,	500 00	29 55
" 26, do	David H. Budling,	400 00	23 64
Mch. 5, do	Reuben Holcomb,	400 00	22 92
" 27, do	Peter Parkinson, jr.,	500 00	26 54
		<u>3,300 00</u>	<u>193 71</u>

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

April 5, 1855,	A. D. Ladue,	400 00	20 59
Mch. 3, do	C. G. Hanscom,	500 00	28 84
Feb. 8, do	George Gale,	500 00	31 28
" 15, do	S. Y. & R. Bostwick,	500 00	30 61
May 1, do	B. W. Reynolds,	500 00	35 00
Jan. 17, do	C. A. Stevens,	500 00	26 54
Nov. 28, do	H. Cramer,	500 00	3 11
		<u>3,400 00</u>	<u>157 97</u>

RICHLAND COUNTY.

		Loan.	Interest.
Feb. 20, 1855,	Israel Jenney	500 00	30 13
" " do	A. C. Daley	400 00	24 10
		<u>900 00</u>	<u>54 23</u>

ROCK COUNTY.

Feb. 20, 1855,	Anson Rogers	500 00	30 13
Mch. 1, do	H. S. Shelton,	500 00	29 17
Jan. 16, do	G. F. A. Atherton	500 00	33 42
" 16, do	G. R. Atherton	300 00	20 00
Dec. 13, do	E. H. Bennett	500 00	1 63
" 15, do	L. P. Burdick	500 00	1 44
" 24, do	Hazen Cheeney	500 00	58
" 29, do	Matt H. Carpenter	500 00	10
		<u>3,800 00</u>	<u>116 47</u>

SAUK COUNTY.

Feb. 28, 1855,	A. M. Dans,	200 00	11 67
" 19, do	J. P. Barrow	300 00	18 13
Feb. 2, do	John Meyers	300 00	19 15
Jan. 10, do	C. H. McLaughlin	100 00	6 80
Mch. 21, do	D. S. Vittum	300 00	16 27
		<u>1,200 00</u>	<u>72 02</u>

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Feb. 3, 1855	Henri Worbes	150 00	9 47
" 27, do	Joseph Ichraed	250 00	14 42
Dec. 11, do	F. J. Trowbridge	200 00	76
May 1, do	Jacob Hartman	300 00	14 00
		<u>900 00</u>	<u>38 65</u>

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Mar. 12, 1855,	Charles M. Goss,	300 00	16 79
Feb. 28, do	Mathias Martin	500 00	29 75
Mar. 10, do	John Dunn	150 00	8 48
Feb. 24, do	Thomas Dogerty	500 00	29 75
" 10, do	H. J. Debble	225 00	13 99
Mar. 19, do	Peter Donohoe	200 00	10 92
		<u>1875 00</u>	<u>109 68</u>

MANITOWOC COUNTY.
 YTKUOC QMAJHOB

		Loan.	Interest.
February, 1855.	P. Solomon, - - -	500 00	31 48
			3381 02 354

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Mar. 19, 1855.	William Wert, - - -	500 00	28 25
Jan. 9, do	Michael Page, - - -	500 00	34 09
Mar. 9, do	E. McGarry, - - -	500 00	27 88
Feb. 20, do	Alonzo Merrill, - - -	300 00	18 08
Mar. 2, do	Michael Finnegan, - - -	400 00	28 38
		2200 00	131 68

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Mar. 6, 1855.	Robert Morrow, - - -	200 00	11 42
Feb. 2, do	James Blood, - - -	500 00	36 90
		700 00	42 32

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Nov. 27,	Otis Hoyt, - - -	350 00	27 24
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WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Mch. 22,	H. C. Willard, - - -	250 00	13 50
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WALWORTH COUNTY.

Feb. 9, 1855,	Jacob H. Young, - - -	500 00	34 09
28, do	Hugh Long, - - -	300 00	17 50
27, do	John B. Hastings, - - -	500 00	31 38
6, do	Lemuel C. Curtis, - - -	500 00	31 47
Jan. 12, do	Lyman Cowdry, - - -	400 00	27 04
Mch. 22, do	Edward Elderkin, - - -	500 00	27 02
Feb. 13, do	David Harvey, - - -	500 00	30 83
Jan. 11, do	Charles N. Meigs, - - -	500 00	34 00
		3,700 00	233 33

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mch. 3, 1855,	H. J. Shulties, - - -	500 00	28 84
" 31, do	Charles W. Ressler, - - -	500 00	27 21
Feb. 19, do	Matthias Allenhoffer, - - -	500 00	30 22

			Loan.	Interest
Sep. 11,	do	George C. Davis	500 00	10 57
Jan. 1,	do	Jacob Rothman,	100 00	7 00
May 10,	do	M. Schrieder,	400 00	27 58
" 13,	do	M. Weil,	500 00	22 15
" 18,	do	Julius Schlesinger,	500 00	21 67
April 10,	do	S. Hensch,	500 00	25 25
May 22,	do	Andrew Grindle,	500 00	21 19
			<u>4,500 00</u>	<u>211 96</u>
		WINNEBAGO COUNTY.		
Mch. 17,	1855,	S. N. Weed,	500 00	27 56
Jan. 2,	do	A. S. Sawdry,	500 00	23 81
" 26,	do	John Potter,	500 00	32 46
Feb. 22,	do	Wm. R. Kennedy,	500 00	29 94
Jan. 12,	do	John Anstut,	200 00	13 52
" 15,	do	James O'Brien,	400 00	26 82
			<u>2,600 00</u>	<u>154 11</u>
		WAUPACCA COUNTY.		
Dec. 17,	do	Wm. M. Dayton,	300 00	9 50
		WAUKESHA COUNTY.		
Feb. 21,	1855,	G. L. Whitney,	500 00	30 03
" 16,	do	Peter Thompson,	250 00	15 25
" 26,	do	F. M. Spragan,	500 00	29 55
" 2,	do	Nancy Pratt,	300 00	19 25
" 7,	do	David Ren,	500 00	31 38
Feb. 8,	do	Geo. Jamison,	400 00	25 02
Mar. 12,	do	Mead Holmes,	350 00	19 59
Feb. 19,	do	Lucy Post,	300 00	18 13
Mar. 1,	do	Wm. R. Hesk,	500 00	29 17
Feb. 27,	do	John A. Cadley,	500 00	29 44
Jan. 31,	do	Wm. L. Fruman,	300 00	19 25
Feb. 19,	do	D. Jones,	400 00	24 17
Oct. 15,	do	John Fallon,	500 00	7 27
Nov. 1,	do	John Nelson,	500 00	8 75
			<u>5800 00</u>	<u>306 25</u>

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL FUND LOAN.

1855. Counties.	Am't of Loan.	Interest.
Adams,	700 00	41 58
Brown,	400 00	28 60
Calumet,	200 00	18 79
Columbia,	4,540 00	280 12
Dane,	10,696 00	452 49
Dodge,	5,406 00	321 97
Fond du Lac,	3,525 00	214 77
Green,	2,250 00	172 40
Grant,	4,750 00	297 41
Iowa,	4,950 00	270 67
Jefferson,	3,200 00	185 57
Jackson,	500 00	3 11
La Crosse,	3,400 00	175 97
La Fayette,	3,300 00	193 71
Kenosha,	400 00	1 23
Marquette,	1,875 00	109 68
Manitowoc,	500 00	31 48
Milwaukee,	2,200 00	131 63
Outagamie,	700 00	42 32
Ozaukee,	1,250 00	69 23
Portage,	1,900 00	113 37
Racine,	1,500 00	70 55
Richland,	900 00	54 23
Rock,	3,800 00	116 47
Sauk,	1,200 00	72 02
Sheboygan,	900 00	38 65
St. Croix,	850 00	2 24
Waushara,	250 00	13 50
Walworth,	3,700 00	233 33
Washington,	4,500 00	211 06
Winnebago,	2,600 00	154 11
Waupacca,	300 00	2 50
Waukesha,	5,800 00	306 25
	<u>83,242 00</u>	<u>4,427 91</u>

The commissioners would here respectfully call the attention of the legislature to a matter noticed in their last annual report, respecting the loaning of school and university funds, and to repeat the recommendation then made. In that report they took occasion to submit the following statement and suggestions upon the subject to which they now allude:

The law, providing in sec. 74, chap. 24, revised statutes, "that no loan shall be made for a longer period than five years," provides also, "that any person obtaining a loan may have the privilege of extending the time of payment of the principal from year to year on payment annually in advance of the interest on the sum due, at the rate of interest specified in the original mortgage, and the legislature may hereafter change the law so as to require payment of such loaned money at any time after one year from the time when such original credit shall have expired."

By this provision, while the borrower has the privilege of extending the time of paying the principal of the loan made to him, upon performance of the condition named, he is left to the uncertainty of the action of the legislature, which may, in its discretion at any time after one year from the date of the loan, call in the whole amount. Instead of this, we are of the opinion, and we respectfully suggest the amendment of the law to that effect, that the interest being paid annually, the period for which loans are made should be extended to ten years, or even a longer time. To require the payment of the principal in any shorter period, is only to incur the trouble of making a new investment, which would be useless when the security for one already made stands good. While the interests of the fund would in no wise suffer from such a provision, the accommodation to the class of persons who are in general the borrowers, would be very greatly increased.

Under the act of 1854, authorizing the Governor and the Commissioners of School and University lands to institute improvements in the mode of managing sales, and keeping account of the funds, a bureau was formed about the first of July in that year,

and upon the system then established, the business of this department has since been conducted.

It is a business of very large extent, involving in its management attention to minute details, and a great amount of clerical work. The last Legislature failed to make any permanent provision for paying the expense of this department; and we commend the subject to your consideration at the present session.

The School fund and University fund now at interest, amount to over two millions of dollars, and invested, as these are, so much in detail, it is obvious to all that the expense of managing the business connected with them, must be largely increased over that necessary but a few years ago. The income of the funds should properly pay this expense, which need not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. This will form the only charge upon them, with the exception of such stationery, books and blanks, yearly, as will be necessary for the transaction of business. It would perhaps be safe to say, that no other fund of like amount, either private or public, invested as these are, and involving accounts with so many thousand individuals, is managed at so small a cost.

In concluding this report, we take occasion to congratulate the people of the State upon the fact, that not one dollar of their great educational endowment has been lost. That the whole of it is securely invested, and that no apprehension need be entertained of the loss of any part of it from the failure of the securities which are held for the payment of its principal and interest. We have a right to feel some pride upon this account, as well in relation to the official conduct of our predecessors, as our own.

ALEXANDER T. GRAY,

E. H. JANSSEN,

GEO. B. SMITH,

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.



MADISON:

GALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1000
1954

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1000

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADISON, December 31st, 1855.

To the Speaker of Assembly :

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual report required by law of this department. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. CONSTANTINE BARRY,
Sup't. Pub. Instruction.



REPORT.

It is made by law the duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to "prepare in each year a report, to be submitted to the legislature, bearing date on the last day of December in each year, containing—

"1. An abstract of all the common school reports received by him from the several clerks of the county boards of supervisors.

"2. A statement of the condition of the common schools in this State.

"3. Estimates and accounts of expenditures of the school moneys.

"4. Plans for the improvement and management of the common school fund, and for the better organization of the common schools. And—

"5. All such matters relating to his office and the common schools of the State, as he shall deem expedient to communicate."

The required abstract of county returns will be found at the close of this report.

The number of counties in this state is fifty. From the abstract of the county reports, we learn that in the forty-five organized counties, there were on the first day of September last, four hundred and sixty-eight towns and cities, containing three thousand five hundred and eighty-four districts and joint districts. Of this number of whole and joint districts, 3321 have reported to the town superintendents as required by law. The number of districts reported last year is 2226, showing an increase of 1358 whole and joint districts. The increase is in part the result of divisions of old districts, but is mainly attributable to the increase of population in our state and the settlement of new territory. Still, it is a matter of regret, that the carving up of large districts into small ones is quite common, introducing dissension, poor schools, and many and great hindrances in the way of all educational progress and prosperity. To the fancied benefit of being near a school house, very important considerations are often sacrificed. The fact is overlooked that children require, for the development of a healthy organization, the daily exercise equivalent to one or two miles travel. In pleasant weather a walk of two or even three miles is no hardship to them. It has been observed, and the testimony of teachers confirms the observation, "that as a general rule, those children who live farthest from the school house, are the most punctual in their daily attendance, and make the greatest progress in their studies."

The whole number of children in the State, on the first day of	
September, 1855, between the ages of four and twenty, was	186,085
The whole number set down in the Report for the year 1854,	
was	155,125
Increase in the State for the year 1855,	30,960
The whole number of children who have attended school during	
the year ending September 1, 1855, is	122,452
Of these 119,687 were between the ages of four and twenty.	
The number reported last year over four, and under twenty, as	
attending school, was	101,580
Increase of attendance for the year,	18,107

There was received from various sources for the year 1855, for school purposes, the sum of	-	-	-	-	\$264,764 03
Of this amount, there was expended for same purposes, the sum of =	-	-	-	-	250,075 70
As follows :—					
For teachers' wages,	-	-	-	-	\$216,542 72
“ Libraries,	-	-	-	-	4,741 21
“ other purposes,	-	-	-	-	28,791 77
Amount unexpended,	-	-	-	-	14,688 33
Excess of money received and expended for school purposes over amount of year 1854,	-	-	-	-	22,647 49
Excess for teachers' wages,	-	-	-	-	53,057 08

These figures indicate a healthy educational progress in our State, as compared with those of former years. Still, with our great and general prosperity, they are scarcely what we had a right reasonably to expect. We are not, however, to estimate the degree of interest, and the measure of improvement in all localities by the figures here given. While in many places there has been little or no improvement on the previous year, in others the condition of things has been materially changed for the better, far larger amounts have been raised for school purposes, and the wages of teachers have been greatly increased.

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*The School Fund—Its Unproductive and Productive Capital—
Amount of Income—Apportionment, &c.*

The capital of the School Fund consists of 1. Unproductive Property, being 35,951 acres of land, located in the several counties as follows :

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Valuation.</i>
Washington (Block)	40	\$1,343 20
Dodge,	30 .49-100	240 10
Fond du Lac,	40	51 00
Marquette,	38 .40	56 71
Portage,	7,160	8,050 25

Polk,	3,200	4,022 54
Pierre,	32 .22	48 51
Door,	4,540	6,012 32
Kewaunee,	320	413 70
Adams,	640	728 00
Buffalo,	2,003 .01	2,476 80
Dunn,	1,798 .24	2,347 12
Jackson,	6,247 .47	7,809 23
Clark,	1,480	1,975 14
Chippewa,	2,360	2,889 60
Trempeleau,	4,720	6,045 96
Jefferson Canal,	1,076 .10	1,441 80
Outagamie,	216 .02	456 27
	<u>35,951 .85-100</u>	<u>47,303 25</u>

2d. Loans secured by mortgage on Real Estate,	291,309 84
Balance due on sales,	1,567,932 98
Balance in Treasury,	38,026 48

Total capital of School Fund, December 31, 1855,	\$1,897,269 30
Deducting the amount in Treasury, subject to loan, we have as the amount of productive capital,	1,859,242 82
Total capital of School Fund last year,	1,670,258 77
Increase for 1855,	227,010 53
The income of School Fund subject to apportionment the present year is as follows: Interest upon productive capital at 7 per cent,	130,076 99
Balance of revenue on hand, December 31, 1855,	17,479 00
Total income,	147,555 99
Increase of income over that of the year 1854,	5,571 70
Over amount apportioned on the 10th of March last,	21,649 97

The productive capital of the School Fund is annually increased by sales of School Lands, and from other sources, and consequently the revenue for the support of the public schools of the State. When the remaining lands shall have been sold, and the proceeds added to the productive capital of the Fund, the income

annually derived from the whole will aid largely, indeed, in the education of the sons and daughters of the State, and in deepening and strengthening the foundations of all true prosperity.

The following is a correct statement of the amount apportioned to the several towns and cities of the State, A. D. 1855, as provided by law.

<i>Adams County.</i>				Apportionment.
Grand Marsh,	-	-	-	\$78 08½
Jackson,	-	-	-	288 99½
Lemonweir,	-	-	-	78 08½
Lyndon,	-	-	-	99 82
Lisbon,	-	-	-	61 98½
Necedah,	-	-	-	87 74½
Quincey,	-	-	-	49 10½
				<hr/>
				743 82

<i>Bad Ax County.</i>				
Bad Ax,	-	-	-	202 86
Bergen,	-	-	-	52 32½
Jefferson,	-	-	-	123 16½
Kickapoo,	-	-	-	53 93½
Viroqua,	-	-	-	283 36
				<hr/>
				715 64½

<i>Brown County.</i>				
Depere,	-	-	-	186 76
Green Bay,	-	-	-	303 48½
Green Bay City,	-	-	-	458 85
Holland,	-	-	-	68 42½
Howard,	-	-	-	197 22½
Lawrence,	-	-	-	127 99½
Pittsfield,	-	-	-	24 95½
Wrightstown,	-	-	-	21 73½
				<hr/>
				1,389 43

<i>Calumet County.</i>		Apportionment.
Charlestown, -	-	\$70 03½
Lima, -	-	50 71½
Manchester, -	-	176 29½
New Holstein,	-	171 46½
Portland, -	-	127 19
Stockbridge,	-	262 43
		<hr/>
		858 13
<i>Chippewa County.</i>		
Chippewa Falls,	-	62 79
<i>Crawford County.</i>		
Prairie du Chien,	-	613 41
<i>Columbia County.</i>		
Caledonia, -	-	168 24½
Columbus, -	-	359 03
Courtland, -	-	230 23
Dekorra, -	-	274 50½
Fort Winnebago,	-	211 71½
Fountain Prairie,	-	240 69½
Hampden, -	-	193 20.
Leeds, -	-	210 10½
Lewiston, -	-	179 51½
Lodi, -	-	143 29
Lowville, -	-	165 02½
Marcellon,	-	222 98½
Newport, -	-	86 13½
Otsego, -	-	145 70½
Pacific, -	-	56 35½
Portage City,	-	362 25
Randolph, -	-	285 77½
Scott, -	-	161 80½
Springvale, -	-	204 47
West Point,	-	88 55
Wyocena, -	-	247 94
		<hr/>
		\$4,237 52

Dane County.

	Apportionment.
Albion, - - - - -	\$251 96½
Berry, - - - - -	87 74½
Black Earth, - - - - -	180 32
Blooming Grove, - - - - -	122 36
Blue Mounds, - - - - -	283 36
Bristol, - - - - -	256 79¼
Burke, - - - - -	209 30
Christiana, - - - - -	416 18½
Cottage Grove, - - - - -	280 14
Cross Plains, - - - - -	156 97½
Dane, - - - - -	180 32
Deerfield, - - - - -	188 37
Dunkirk, - - - - -	378 35
Dunn, - - - - -	174 68½
Fitchburg, - - - - -	243 91½
Madison, - - - - -	890 33
Medina, - - - - -	255 99
Middleton, - - - - -	139 62½
Montrose, - - - - -	228 62
Oregon, - - - - -	309 12
Perry, - - - - -	94 18½
Pleasant Spring, - - - - -	392 03½
Primrose, - - - - -	181 93
Roxbury, - - - - -	252 77
Rutland, - - - - -	300 26½
Springdale, - - - - -	172 27
Springfield, - - - - -	163 41½
Sun Prairie, - - - - -	224 59½
Verona, - - - - -	206 88½
Vienna, - - - - -	77 28
Westport, - - - - -	112 70
Windsor, - - - - -	177 90½
York, - - - - -	251 16
	<hr/>
	\$7,841 50½

Dodge County.

	Apportionment.
Ashippun, - - - - -	\$382 37½
Beaver Dam, - - - - -	637 56
Burnett, - - - - -	247 13½
Calamus, - - - - -	155 36½
Chester, - - - - -	327 63½
Clyman, - - - - -	325 22
Elba, - - - - -	300 26½
Emmet, - - - - -	402 50
Fox Lake, - - - - -	339 71
Herman, - - - - -	415 38
Hubbard, - - - - -	379 15½
Hustiford, - - - - -	276 11½
Lebanon, - - - - -	404 91½
Leroy, - - - - -	192 39½
Lomira, - - - - -	231 03½
Lowell, - - - - -	301 07
Oak Grove, - - - - -	434 70
Portland, - - - - -	253 57½
Rubicon, - - - - -	408 94
Shields, - - - - -	302 68
Theresa, - - - - -	345 34½
Trenton, - - - - -	410 55
Westford, - - - - -	97 40½
Williamstown, - - - - -	337 07½
Watertown, 5th and 6th wards, - - - - -	158 58½
	<hr/>
	\$8,063 68½

Fond du Lac County.

Alto, - - - - -	\$198 83½
Ashford, - - - - -	314 75½
Auburn, - - - - -	127 19
Byron, - - - - -	303 48½
Calumet, - - - - -	467 70½
Ceresco, - - - - -	353 39½

	Apportionment.
Eden,	184 34½
Eldorado,	179 51½
Empire,	191 59
Fond du Lac,	244 72
Fond du Lac City,	776 02
Forest,	277 72½
Friendship,	145 70½
Lamartine,	249 55
Metomen,	297 04½
Oakfield,	303 48½
Osceola,	102 23½
Rosendale,	223 79
Springvale,	264 04
Taychedah,	233 45
Waupun,	398 47½
	<hr/>
	\$5,837 05½

Grant County.

Beetown,	\$340 51½
Cassville,	210 91
Clifton,	181 12½
Ellenboro,	197 22½
Fennimore,	336 49
Harrison,	272 89½
Hazel Green,	602 94½
Jamestown,	256 79½
Lancaster,	431 48
Liberty,	72 45
Lima,	229 42½
Millville,	326 83
Muscoda,	195 61½
Paris,	141 68
Patch Grove,	230 23
Platteville,	747 84½
Potosi,	665 73½

	Apportionment.
Smeltzer, - - - - -	302 68
Wingville, - - - - -	125 58
Waterloo, - - - - -	113 50½
	<hr/>
	\$5,981 95½
<i>Green County.</i>	
Adams, - - - - -	\$143 29
Albany, - - - - -	264 04
Brooklyn, - - - - -	213 32½
Cadiz, - - - - -	226 20½
Clarno, - - - - -	306 70½
Decatur, - - - - -	261 62½
Exeter, - - - - -	230 23
Jefferson, - - - - -	284 97
Jordan, - - - - -	180 32
Monroe, - - - - -	433 89½
Mt. Pleasant, - - - - -	309 92½
New Glarus, - - - - -	126 38½
Spring Grove, - - - - -	323 61
Sylvester, - - - - -	313 14½
Washington, - - - - -	151 34
York, - - - - -	89 35½
	<hr/>
	\$3,858 36½
<i>Iowa County.</i>	
Arena, - - - - -	\$171 46½
Clyde, - - - - -	123 97
Dodgeville, - - - - -	869 40
Highland, - - - - -	384 79
Linden, - - - - -	379 15½
Mifflin, - - - - -	241 50
Mineral Point, - - - - -	776 82½
Pulaski, - - - - -	136 85
Ridgeway, - - - - -	338 00
Waldwick, - - - - -	156 17
Wyoming, - - - - -	120 75
	<hr/>
	\$3,698 97½

	<i>Jackson County.</i>	Apportionment.
Albion,	-	\$107 87
	<i>Jefferson County.</i>	
Aztalan,	-	\$238 28
Coldspring,	-	177 10
Farmington,	-	253 57½
Hebron,	-	240 69½
Ixonia,	-	494 27
Jefferson,	-	550 62
Koshkonong,	-	483 80½
Lake Mills,	-	346 95½
Milford,	-	236 67
Oakland,	-	327 63½
Palmyra,	-	483 00
Sullivan,	-	423 43
Waterloo,	-	334 88
Watertown,	-	639 17
Watertown city,	-	699 54½
		<hr/>
		\$6,282 22
	<i>Kenosha County.</i>	
Brighton,	-	\$328 44
Bristol,	-	397 67
Kenosha city,	-	1079 05½
Paris,	-	357 42
Wheatland,	-	375 13
Pleasant Prairie,	-	410 55
Ames,	-	268 87
Salem,	-	412 16
		<hr/>
		\$3,629 74½
	<i>La Crosse County.</i>	
Barry,	-	\$190 48
Burns,	-	79 69½
Farmington,	-	96 60
La Crosse,	-	264 04
Neshanac,	-	51 52
Onalaska,	-	58 76½
		<hr/>
		\$660 10

Lafayette County.

	Apportionment.
Argyle,	\$803 48½
Belmont,	122 36
Benton,	605 36
Centre,	293 82½
Elk Grove,	178 71
Fayette,	302 68
Gratiot,	252 77
Kendall,	155 36½
Monticello,	57 15½
New Diggins,	493 40½
Shullsburg,	511 98
Wayne,	178 71
Wiota,	367 08
White Oak Spring,	196 42
Willow Springs,	200 44½
	<hr/>
	\$4,219 81

Manitowoc County.

Centreville,	\$132 02
Eaton,	75 67
Kossuth,	334 88
Manitowoc,	345 34½
Manitowoc Rapids,	198 82½
Maple Grove,	156 17
Meme,	142 48½
Michacott,	113 50½
Newton,	245 52½
Two Rivers,	251 16
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	\$1,995 59½

Marathon County.

Marathon,	\$74 86½
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Milwaukee County.

	Apportionment.
Franklin,	\$449 99½
Granville,	799 36½
Greenfield,	676 20
Lake,	505 54
Milwaukee,	578 79½
Milwaukee City,	6830 52
Oak Creek,	540 96
Wauwatosa,	694 17½
	<hr/>
	\$10,576 69½

Marquette County.

Berlin,	\$535 32½
Brooklyn,	247 94
Buffalo,	117 53
Crystal Lake,	29 78½
Dayton,	140 07½
Green Lake,	252 77
Hardin,	254 38
Harris,	75 67
Kingston,	187 56½
Mackford,	250 35½
Marquette,	162 61
Montello,	103 84½
Moundville,	224 59½
Neshkoro,	103 84½
Newton,	58 76½
Oxford,	111 09
Packwaukee,	153 36½
Princeton,	285 77½
Shields,	123 97
St. Marie,	158 58½
Westfield,	55 54½
	<hr/>
	\$3,635 38

Oconto County.

	Apportionment.
Howard,	\$72 45
Oconto,	285 77½
	<hr/>
	\$358 22½

Outagamie County.

Centre,	\$28 17½
Dale,	37 83½
Ellington,	33 00½
Freedom,	86 94
Grand Chute,	368 69
Greenville,	82 11
Hortonia,	45 88½
Kaukana,	319 58½
	<hr/>
	\$1,002 22½

Ozaukee County.

Belgium,	\$644 08½
Cedarburg,	480 58½
Fredonia,	348 56½
Grafton,	369 49½
Mequon,	872 62
Port Washington,	454 02
Saukville,	309 12
	<hr/>
	\$3,479 21

Pierce County.

Prescott,	\$106 26
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Polk County.

Leroy,	\$57 15½
St. Croix Falls,	28 98
	<hr/>
	\$86 13½

Portage County.

	Apportionment.
Almond,	\$8 85½
Amherst, -	45 08
Buena Vista, -	16 90½
Grand Rapids, -	52 32½
Plover, -	117 53
Stevens Point, -	142 48½
	<hr/>
	\$383 18

Racine County.

Burlington,	\$515 20
Caledonia,	472 53½
Dover,	313 14½
Mt. Pleasant,	341 33
Norway,	302 68
Racine,	301 87½
Racine City,	2159 81½
Raymond,	370 30
Rochester,	275 31
Waterford,	389 62
Yorkville,	347 76
	<hr/>
	\$5,789 56

Richland County.

Buena Vista,	306 70½
Richland,	124 77½
Richmond,	141 68
Richwood,	82 11
Rockbridge,	98 21
	<hr/>
	\$753 48

Rock County.

Avon,	240 69½
Beloit,	968 41½
Bradford,	266 45½
Centre,	275 31

	Apportionment.
Clinton,	329 24½
Fulton,	332 46½
Harmony,	284 16½
Janesville City,	1052 94
Janesville,	225 40
Johnstown,	349 37
La Prairie,	152 14½
Lima,	284 16½
Magnolia,	296 24
Milton,	335 68½
Newark,	314 75½
Plymouth,	207 69
Porter,	359 03
Rock,	260 82
Spring Valley,	275 31
Turtle,	367 88½
Union,	412 96½
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	7,591 15

Sauk County.

Baraboo,	359 83½
Dellona,	172 27
Freedom,	180 32
Fairfield,	137 65½
Greenfield,	91 77
Honey Creek,	245 52½
Kingston,	371 91
Marston,	228 62
New Buffalo,	181 93
Prairie du Sac,	361 44½
Reedsburgh,	304 29
Spring Green,	138 46
Winfield,	61 98½
	<hr/>
	\$2,836 01½

Sheboygan County.

	Apportionment.
Abbot, " " "	\$252 77
Greenbush, " " "	268 87
Herman, " " "	266 45½
Holland, - - -	394 45
Lima, " " "	372 71½
Lyndon, - " "	298 65½
Mitchel, - - -	164 22
Mosel, " " "	231 84
Plymouth, - - -	361 44
Rhine, - " "	198 83½
Russell, " " "	27 37
Scott, - " "	210 91
Sheboygan Falls, - " "	485 41½
Sheboygan, - " "	158 58½
Sheboygan City, " " "	807 41½
Wilson, " " "	136 85
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	\$4,636 80

St. Croix County.

Hudson,	203 66½
Kinnickinnic,	41 05½
Rush River,	42 66½
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	\$287 38½

Trempealeau County.

Montoville, - - - - -	\$60 37½
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Walworth County.

Bloomfield,	\$313 14½
Darien,	642 12½
Delavan,	419 40½
East Troy,	401 60½
Elkhorn,	177 90½
Geneva,	596 50½
Hudson,	487 83

	Apportionment.
La Fayette,	329 24½
La Grange,	404 59½
Linn,	268 06½
Richmond,	259 21
Sharon,	440 33½
Spring Prairie,	339 71
Sugar Creek,	287 38½
Troy,	292 21½
Walworth,	330 05
Whitewater,	450 80
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	\$6,137 32

Washington County.

Addison,	\$831 66
Barton,	255 18½
Erin,	374 32½
Farmington,	358 22½
Germantown,	729 33
Hartford,	480 58½
Jackson,	400 89
Kewasum,	169 85½
Polk,	595 70
Richfield,	576 38
Trenton,	322 18½
Wayne,	231 84
West Bend,	236 67
	<hr/>
	\$5,063 45

Waukesha County.

Brookfield,	\$528 88½
Delafield,	305 09½
Eagle,	386 40
Genesee,	461 26½
Lisbon,	431 48
Menomonee,	571 55

	Apportionment.
Merton,	352 59
Muckwonago,	408 13½
Muskego,	441 14
New Berlin,	503 12½
Oconomowoc,	441 14
Ottowa,	301 37½
Pewaukee,	389 62
Summit,	268 87
Vernon,	290 06½
Waukesha,	842 83
	<hr/>
	6,924 61

Waupacca County.

Dayton,	91 77
Farmington,	74 06
Lind,	150 53½
Mukwau,	72 45
Waupacca,	134 43½
Weyauwega,	137 65½
	<hr/>
	660 90½

Waushara County.

Adario,	\$35 42
Coloma,	54 74
Dakota,	83 72
Marien,	85 33
Mount Morris,	39 44½
Oasis,	148 12
Ontario,	94 18½
Pine River—Leon,	135 24
Warren,	76 47½
Waushara—Sacramento,	162 61
Wautoma,	118 33½
	<hr/>
	\$1,033 62

Winnebago County.

	Apportionment.
Algoma,	\$215 74
Black Wolf,	152 95
Clayton,	177 10
Neenah,	395 25½
Nekimi,	236 67
Nepenskum,	175 49
Omro,	341 32
Oshkosh,	88 55
Oshkosh City,	584 43
Poygan,	73 25½
Rushford,	383 18
Utica,	245 52½
Vinland,	290 62½
Winneconne,	165 02½
Winchester,	107 06½
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	3,632 16

Total amount of apportionment for the year 1855, \$125,906 02

GENERAL REMARKS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC.

The age in which we live is full of promise. Old things are passing away, and all things are being made new. Not that we yet can clearly discover the near approach of either a political, social, or religious millenium, but that we can catch glimpses of the early dawning of a far brighter and happier day. Ignorance, want, suffering, selfishness and dissension are not the hard necessities of our being, and cannot always continue. They shall not always darken our life—they shall not always hedge in the path of progress. The light that breaks from a single point in the intellectual and moral heavens, shall spread wider and yet wider, deepening and gathering intensity in its onward flow, until the whole earth shall be flooded as with a sea of glory. The restlessness, activity, intense effort, and the stirring and deeply exciting events of our time, are true indications of the approaching period when principle shall prevail more than system, and there shall be less of wrong and suffering and tears.

There is more Thought in the world than there ever was before. And this generally prevailing Thought is more intelligent, more earnest, better directed, and of a purer and loftier character than that which has preceded it. Instead of being shut away from the means and even the right of thought, or of having no time for thought of anything beyond the narrow circle of their own physical wants, the condition of the laboring masses has been improved, magnificent stores of knowledge have been opened, and a general diffusion of intelligence has prepared the way for

Thought. And as knowledge increases Thought expands, is elevated, and becomes more free. Then there begin the pulsations of a new and higher life—the capacities of the soul are enlarged—a clearer and stronger perception of right and duty is imparted—and man begins to lift himself erect in the dignity of his august nature. Hence, those denominated the Common People—the toiling, degraded, and suffering millions—through the power of thought are opening their eyes to see that this is God's earth; and some way or other, all His children, even the poorest and weakest have a right to so much of the soil, and water, and air, as shall sustain life under circumstances favorable to unfolding and developing the faculties and attributes of the whole man—physical, social, intellectual and religious.

Thought is clearly an element of progress; and if there be that which yields under its power, it is because it is wanting in adaptation, or is false, and wholly unfit for the place it occupies. Truth cannot suffer from thought—no good thing can be permanently injured by it; it conserves that which is excellent, and right, and true, and binds up the good of to-day with that which may be developed to-morrow. Thus it is naturally aiding in our redemption from many and great evils, and making the law of universal brotherhood of practical force and effect in all lands where its freedom is tolerated. Before its power Thrones shall crumble and Despotisms shall pass away—cruelty and injustice shall flee from among men—human equality shall be established—oppression shall cease—religion be shorn of pride and self-righteousness—and there be new heavens and a new earth.

Nowhere, perhaps, is there so much free thought as in our own land. In no other part of the world is broader scope allowed it, or greater stimulus supplied it. And here, as in no other country it works out its legitimate tendencies, and achieves its noblest triumphs; and is at once an element and an evidence of our national greatness and prosperity. True, there might be more mental independence—more upright, unbending “backbone”—more manliness, self-reliance and self-respect, than there is. Bigotry

and intolerance are here as elsewhere. Fashion, custom, caste, and false distinction circumscribe, fetter and enthrall in this Republican land as in the Old World. But it need not be so, for these are backed by no political power, and derive their authority only from common consent. Every man, if he will, may think, believe, speak and act for himself: responsible for the legitimate use of this right to no class, sect or party, but to God only.

One of the agents—and a principal one—by which is developed this increased and increasing thought, is the COMMON SCHOOL. Planted amid the rugged and rocky hills of New England, or the sunny vales of the South, or upon the broad, green prairies of the West, it unfolds the germ of intellect, “rears the tender thought,” “forms the common mind” and fits and qualifies in no small degree for the active duties of life, and the responsibilities of citizenship. Humble and obscure it may be, communicating to the children of lowly birth only the simplest rudiments of knowledge, yet it is one of the strong defences of the land—the NURSERY OF FREEMEN! Many a bare-footed boy, with ragged jacket and tanned face, has gone out from it with great thoughts stirring within his soul because of its ministrations, his ambition aroused and his enthusiasm enkindled, to achieve a noble destiny in some department of intellectual or moral effort, and make bright some page of his country’s history. “Patient thought” has been born of its humble ministry—thought that moves, guides, and will redeem and save the world. To the extent that the Common School widens the sphere of intellectual action and effort, aids in the diffusion of intelligence, and tends to elevate individuals and communities in the scale of moral being, it may justly be regarded as one of the symbols of a great and prosperous State. It is an instrument of achievement, and an agent “of actual power and of living performance.”

There are other signs and representatives of national greatness. “However insignificant it really is,” says Chapin, “man spreads an ideal glory over the land of his birth. Perhaps its historical importance compensates for its geographical narrowness, or i

material poverty is hidden by its intellectual wealth. From its stock of mighty men—its heroes and bards, and sages—who have brightened the roll of fame; or from its memorable battle-fields, on wild heath and in mountain defile; or from its achievements, which have swelled the tide of human enterprise, and made the world its debtor; he draws the inspiration, he carries away the conviction of greatness—so that wherever its emblems come before his eyes, they touch the deep springs of reverence and pride.”

But there is something necessary beside what is here enumerated, to constitute a country truly great. The signs of its enduring prosperity and glory are not to be found in mere dead, inert, or ideal things, but in those that possess vital force and energy, and that take in pieces and reconstruct, purify, exalt, enlighten and make desert places green and beautiful. A people may be great, and have great power, because of political importance, vast possessions, and strong institutions; but that nation is the greatest, which far less favored physically and politically, has its symbols in those mighty agents that concern themselves with the welfare, enlightenment and moral elevation of humanity. We of the great West may take just pride in our physical advantages and blessings, multiplied and rich beyond those of almost any other people. Perhaps no other portion of our highly favored country possesses so varied and abundant natural resources as the mighty Valley of the Mississippi, of which our State forms a part. Consider our inexhaustable mines of mineral wealth, our “openings” and prairies, with the richest and most productive soil in the world; our vast inland seas dotted with the white sails of a busy commerce; our broad rivers running to the ocean, bearing upon their bosom the wealth which industry has extracted from the earth; our green hills, and cheerful valleys, and fruitful plains; all furnishing employment, highways and homes for honest labor in every legitimate calling and pursuit; consider all these, and tell me if the lines have not fallen to us in pleasant places, and if ours is not indeed a goodly heritage!

Let us look again. Only a few years ago, this broad territory was a wild and savage wilderness. From the rugged shores and the mountains and valleys of New England, from the proud old Empire State, from the sunny South, from the British Islands across the sea, and from far-off "Fatherland," we came and peopled the solitudes beyond the Great Lakes. The forests have been swept away, the rich mould of the prairies turned by the busy plow, towns and cities builded, railroads constructed, a large and prosperous commerce established, and the foundation of wealth and material greatness laid deep and strong. In a commonwealth thus abounding in natural resources, thus settled and improved, full of enterprise and prosperity, full of busy industry and increasing wealth, pressing continually onward in its upward and prosperous way, and concerning itself with all great means and measures of public improvement, we might think that little or nothing more was wanting to constitute it truly great and powerful. But there are other and essential elements of greatness and power, elements intellectual and moral in their nature, and which conduce to the true and harmonious development of man. The broad expansion of mind, the liberal view, the refined taste, the sound judgment which learning secures; the independence and integrity of character, the upward aim, the serene dignity, the lofty purpose, the spirit of humanity and brotherhood, which moral principle imparts; these are what give to a State, as well as to individuals, true elevation, sublimity, prosperity and greatness. To furnish the most liberal and efficient means of mental and moral cultivation to the entire mass of its population, is therefore, the business and duty of the State. Not so much in its broad geographical limits, the fertility of its soil, its mineral resources, and its facilities for trade and commerce, as in its thousands of immortal souls, its mines of intellectual riches, and its bountifully furnished agencies for augmenting the aggregate of its intelligence and moral virtue, lies its real wealth, power and safety.

It consults its true interests and its essential glory, therefore,

only when it scatters the seeds of knowledge broadcast over its entire surface—only when, through its wisely appointed mediums, it pours out light freely through all its borders and into its remotest corners, as God pours out sunshine and rain from heaven.

It is a thought in which we may well take pride, that in our own state the means for obtaining knowledge have been largely supplied. Indeed, as a general thing, they have been brought to every man's door. Recently settled as is Wisconsin, if we look around for the ignorant, we shall find them without trouble; but if we look for those who are condemned, by disadvantages of situation, or other cause, to unavoidable ignorance, we shall generally search in vain. A munificent fund has been created, the free school established, and the schoolmaster sent "abroad." When the entire income from this fund shall become available, and our free school system perfected and made harmonious in all its parts, and the schoolmaster enabled to give full proof of his exalted ministry, we may well question whether any state in the Union, with respect of educational advantages and facilities shall surpass our own.

But while saying this, I would not forget that before we can attain to this position, very much remains to be done—that there is much for the state to do—much for the people in their every capacity. Not only have we to jealously guard our school fund from speculation and fraud, but we have to adapt our public school system to our changing circumstances, and any new condition growing out of them, to elevate the standard of public instruction, to supply defects and remedy errors of administration, to give to our free schools an enlarged sphere of usefulness as mediums of practical knowledge, by introducing new and interesting branches of study in addition to those now pursued, thus directing fund, and system, and administrative, and supervisory power, and free school to the accomplishment of one great object to be kept in view: The development of a free, true, harmonious human soul.

Yes, to this end should we labor as legislator, executive, superintendent, district board, teacher, parent, citizen, that each child within our broad territory shall be trained and disciplined into an intelligent and self-governed individual, capable of acting well his part in all the duties of life. Not only the happiness of our children, but also the highest good of the state, require this at our hands.

Immediately on receiving the appointment to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, made vacant by the death of its late worthy and highly esteemed incumbent, Hon. H. A. Wright, I sought by visitation and correspondence to ascertain more fully than I had been able previously to learn, what were the practical workings of our present school system in its various details—how administered—how supervised in its operations—and with what results; what its defects, if any it had, and what changes or improvements were required, if any, to better adapt it to particular localities; what the condition, character and wants of our schools, and what was essential to the greater vitality and efficiency of both system and schools. From what I have learned with respect of the various points on which information was sought, I am satisfied that under present circumstances and the existing condition of things, our system of common schools, in the main, is admirably adapted to the need of most portions of the State. Any radical change in its leading outlines or principles, I am confident, would take from its general adaptation, and consequently render it less capable of answering the end for which it was designed. At the same time there is an apparent want of harmony in the details of the system—many defects—many omissions—and these render it less productive of good results than it otherwise would be. Here changes, modifications, new features can be advantageously introduced, and will add to the completeness, efficiency and success of the whole. The full and effectual operation of the system is hindered, and its good effects proportionably lessened by many and great errors and defects in administration. There is quite too frequently a lack of appreciation or

of fidelity on the part of officers charged with administrative duty. District boards are not always wisely chosen. Or if the best men, the fittest by qualification are elected, they are quite too apt to overlook the importance of their official duties, and to discharge them hastily and imperfectly, as the calls of private business press upon their attention. As though anything could be estimated of more consequence to the individual, to society and the State, than the proper training of the immortal minds of a rising generation!

Incompetent and inefficient supervision must also be named as a hindrance to the harmonious and effective operation of our educational system, thus preventing an enjoyment of the full measure of benefit it is calculated to impart. Upon an enlightened, faithful, and judicious supervision of our schools, will materially depend their character, condition, and usefulness. Great and important as the proper training of the intellects of our children, the right cultivation of the moral powers, the harmonious development of the whole being, are the interests to be supervised. What watchful and patient supervision do they demand? How ought we to plan, and labor, and appropriate abundant means, that in our schools, and through the influences that shall go out from them, these interests may be subserved and promoted,—the body—the intellect—the heart, be trained, disciplined, and fully equipped for the services of life. And yet, in far too numerous instances, men wholly unqualified are chosen for the discharge of this important duty. The people, in part, are to be blamed for this; but only in part, as we shall see by and by.

There is much else that stands in the way of the effectual working of our school system, and prevents it from giving full proof of its adaptation and power. I will only barely allude to these adverse causes in this place. They are: miserable school houses miserably located, divisions and subdivisions of districts, want of uniformity in text books, and worse than all else, indifference and neglect on the part of parents. I may be allowed to remark in this connection, that in many places visited, I

have been gratified to meet with decisive evidences of substantial interest and mutual co-operation on the behalf of popular education, from parents, district boards, superintendents, teachers, and citizens generally; evidences beheld in the united determination to make the common school the best school, by combining numbers and wealth, by furnishing larger means and better facilities for the better instruction of the young. Thus we begin to realize the idea of the PEOPLE'S COLLEGE in the district school. May it be more and more realized, until the common schools of the State, in all essential requisites, shall become colleges indeed!

I come now to the question—What do we need by way of perfecting practically our system of public instruction, elevating and improving the character and condition of our common schools, and securing to individuals and the State the full measure of benefit they are designed to impart? The answer, to some extent, has already been indicated in the preceding remarks; but the question demands a more definite and specific answer, involving in some of its particulars considerable discussion.

There is needed such a modification of our general system of Public Instruction, by means of a supplementary act, as shall adapt it to existing wants in our large towns and villages, and the more thickly populated rural districts. Only with much difficulty can the provisions of the present law be made available in effecting the required change. The full benefits of a more thorough and efficient system of organization and discipline are now secured only by special act. Only the common district school is recognized distinctly by our present system and law. Something above and beyond this is imperiously demanded by the educational needs of hundreds of localities in our State. Union schools can, indeed, be organized under the present law,—but only, as I said, with great difficulty. We need, then, such special provisions as that while the general system shall remain operative as now where it best adapts itself to the existing condition of things, the localities referred to, may, if they shall so elect, enjoy the advantages of a

well devised system of graded schools. The following is presented as the outlines of such a system :

1st. The consolidation of the several districts within a city, village, or part of a town, for the purposes of a better organization, management, and supervision of schools.

2d. The organization of so many Primary schools of a city, village, or part of a town as may be required, and of a Central High School. [Where the number of pupils is no more than four or five hundred, a single school, with Primary, Intermediate and High School Department will be sufficient.]

3d. The organization, superintendence and management of such schools, or school, to devolve on a Board of Education consisting of three or more Commissioners and a Superintendent; which said Board shall be vested with all the powers of present District Boards.

4th. The Common Council of a city, or the Trustees of a village, to raise by tax such sums as may be determined and certified by said Board of Education to be necessary or proper for the purposes of purchasing School Houses, paying Teachers wages, etc., etc.

These, in brief, are the general outlines of the system, which, through its practical workings, under a wise and careful administration, has given to the city of Racine its model schools. None there dream of going back to the old district system. We do not propose, therefore an untried experiment, when we submit this system of graded schools for adoption in all cities and villages in our State. In all favorable localities, if properly administered, it will make the public schools the best schools—more than any mere private or select schools possibly can be—and thus do away with the necessity of the burdensome maintenance of the latter.

We need for an increase of interest and substantial profit in our public schools, an addition of studies to those usually pursued. In other words we need for the attainment of the highest object of the District School, that the course of instruction therein should be more thoroughly practical in its character—fitting those who go

out from such school, so far as may be, for the callings and employments of active life. To this end I would be pleased to see added to the list of studies which the law specifies as essential to be taught in our Common Schools—that of Natural History, embracing at least the elements of Botany, Zoology and Geology.

If the study of Natural History were introduced into our schools, it could not fail, I think, of becoming “one of the most grateful and efficient of the formative powers in education.” It affords an excellent discipline for the intellectual faculties, and leads “the human mind to adoration, trust and love.” It is of great practical utility, and is of essential advantage to the farmer, dairyman and gardener, in particular. It promotes health and cheerfulness—frees the mind from the dread and apprehension of supernatural power—brings the moral affections into communion with the harmonies of nature, and opens new sources of the purest happiness.

A most interesting communication from Prof. H. S. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, on the importance and method of introducing the study of Natural History into public schools, will be found under the head of correspondence, to which attention is respectfully called.

We need a more thorough and efficient supervision of the public schools than in general can be had under the present system. I am not prepared to say that, at present, it would be best to abolish the office of town superintendent, and substitute therefor that of county superintendent, or that a town board of examiners should be charged with the duty of supervision. Still it is apparent that generally, with only here and there an exception, either because of incompetency, or want of sufficient pecuniary compensation or lack of interest, the duties of superintendent are unfaithfully performed, and the office comes far short of answering the end for which it was designed. In very many towns it is next to an impossibility to find an individual who is in any suitable degree qualified for the successful discharge of the duties of this office.

In others, where there is, perhaps, no lack of qualified men, the result is the same, because of the meagre, stinted compensation fixed by law. And where one, who, by education and taste, is fitted for an intelligent and successful performance of the work of supervision, is induced to accept the office, he is either too poor to make the sacrifice of time and money required him, or being a prosperous business man, and crowded by profitable employment, he gives time only to a hasty and imperfect discharge of his official duties. A few interested, devoted men, work on without regard to earthly reward, and bear in from the scene of their active and patient labors, the yellow sheaves with rejoicing.

With the town superintendent alone, we might have a far more effective supervision than at present, were we disposed to pay a well qualified officer as liberally as we pay the man who saws our wood, or who takes care of our cattle. But if we would have this supervision most effective, and such as the condition of our schools demand, we must unite, in my opinion, county or assembly district with the town superintendency. By doing this we shall bring to the important work of supervision, a class of intelligent, earnest, faithful men. Teachers will be subjected to a more rigid and practical examination, and their ambition powerfully stimulated to excel in their profession. We would furnish, too, a competent lecturer in the person of each county superintendent, who could talk familiar to the people of their educational wants, and point out how they best may be met and satisfied. Controversies that are now settled only by appeal to the state superintendent, would be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, and neighborhood contentions allayed. Such would be some of the practical results of the improved system of supervision, conducing powerfully to the welfare and prosperity of the schools, as evidenced by trial in the state of New York. (See communication of Hon. H. S. Randall on this subject, accompanying this report.)

The number of able professional teachers needs to be largely augmented. I name this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Legislature to the importance of making provision for the

proper education of teachers in the theory and practice of their calling. The want in this direction has in part been met by a thoughtful and wise provision of the board of regents of the State University. I allude to the establishment of a Normal Department and the appointment of an able professor therein. For further information you are respectfully referred to the accompanying communication from Chancellor Lathrop, whose views meet with my cordial approbation.

Much can be accomplished in aid of the suitable preparation and discipline of teachers, by county institutes, properly organized and conducted. In order that we may derive the greatest benefit from these institutes it is essential that some pecuniary aid and encouragement should be granted by the legislature. A small sum, say three hundred dollars a year, would enable the Superintendent to employ such able assistants as are required to conduct with interest and profit the courses of instruction in the Institute.— Many, no doubt, would cheerfully give both time and labor, assured that their expenses would be paid. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law similar to that of Michigan, appropriating annually the above sum for the purposes specified.

It is an almost universal expression, that the provision of the school law with respect of the collection of district taxes, is unwise, and ought to be abolished. A return to the former system of assessment and collection is earnestly asked for, and is hereby recommended.

The *Wisconsin Educational Journal* having been transferred by its former proprietor to the *State Teachers' Association*, and become the accredited organ of this department, it is desired that the Legislature provide for having a copy placed in each and every School District Library in the State. Such, or similar provision has been made in New York on behalf of its *School Journal* with excellent results. In this case the success of the enterprise greatly depends upon the legislative aid, to which reference has been made. I trust the subject will receive, as it merits, your serious and careful consideration.

In obedience to the requirements of an "act to provide for the purchase of a certain number of copies of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and for their distribution to the several public schools of the State," approved March 21, 1855, I contracted in July last with the publishers of said dictionary for three thousand copies thereof, to be delivered in the city of Milwaukee on the first Monday of October last, at the price of four dollars per copy. The books were received according to contract, and so far as means of transportation could be provided, have been distributed.

Up to this date distribution has been made as follows :

County.	No. of copies.	County.	No. of copies.
Brown,	26	Kenosha,	67
Columbia,	118	Manitowoc,	47
Dane,	192	Outagamie,	30
Dodge,	195	Racine,	86
Fond du Lac,	137	Sheboygan,	100
Jefferson,	135	Waukesha,	127

Books have been sent as follows, for which no receipts have been received :

Winnebago,	95	La Fayette,	76
Walworth,	137	Chippewa,	3
Oconto,	2	Richland,	25
Ozaukee,	50	Crawford,	9
Milwaukee,	85	Marquette,	112
Rock,	134	Waupacca,	32
Washington,	102	Jackson,	9

It is proper to state, that, at the date of the contract, the returns—which were not all in—called for a less number than were purchased. Delays were consequent upon the non-reception of blank reports, and it was supposed that when full returns were received the demand would fully equal the supply. The annual reports from the several counties, give 3,584 as the number of whole and joint districts in the State, while the returns under the act give the number as 2,712. It would be well to provide for the distri-

bution of books to the balance of the districts, to the extent of the supply. Indeed, it is desirable that every school in the State, now that the good work has been prosecuted so far, should be provided with a copy of the Dictionary.

The following Text Books are recommended to be used in the public schools of the State :

Sanders' Speller, Analyzer, and Definer.

- do Pictorial Primer.
- do New First Reader.
- do 2nd do.
- do 3rd do.
- do 4th do.
- do 5th do.
- do Young Ladies' Reader.
- do Elocutionary Chart.

Thomson's Table Book.

- do Mental Arithmetic.
- do Slate and Black Board Exercises.
- do Arithmetical Analysis.
- do Revised Practical Arithmetic.
- do Higher Arithmetic.

Cornell's Primary Geography.

- do Intermediate do.
- do High School Geography and Atlas.

Ricord's Primary Grammar.

Clark's New English Grammar.

- do Analysis of the English Language.

McElligott's Young Analyzer.

- do Analytical Manual.

Quackenboss' 1st Lessons in Composition.

- do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Payson & Dunton's System of Penmanship.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.

- do 1st Lessons in do.
- do Compendium of do.

Wrights Analytical Orthography.

Northend's Dictation Exercises.

Brookfield's Composition.

Word Builder.

Willard's Small History of United States.

do Large do do.

do Universal History.

do Historical Guide.

Davies' Elements of Algebra.

do Geometry.

do Legendres do.

do Bourdon's Algebra.

do Surveying.

do Descriptive Geometry.

do Calculus.

do Dictionary of Mathematics.

Youman's Class Book of Chemistry.

do Atlas of Chemistry.

do Chart do.

Hitchcock's Geology.

Coes' Drawing Cards, 10 parts.

Otis' Drawing Book of Animals, 5 parts.

do Easy Lessons in Landscapes, 6 parts.

Warings' Elements of Agriculture.

Green's Primary Botany.

do Class Book of Botany.

Fulton & Eastman's Double Entry Book Keeping.

do do Blanks for do.

Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

do 1st book of do do.

Mrs. Cutter's Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

do High School do.

Mitchel's Outline Maps.

Pelton's do do.

The increased and increasing business in this office renders it necessary that legislative provision be made for furnishing such additional assistance as may be required. Attention to the extensive correspondence of this Department alone nearly occupies the time of one person. Add to this the duty of deciding numerous cases on Appeal, and the recording of decisions—visitation and inspection on the part of the State Superintendent, occupying four or five months of the year—the preparation and distribution of blank reports and the reception, filing, and recording of annual returns, together with the preparation of the Annual Reports of this department, and the apportionment of school moneys; and it will be seen, that the services of a clerk for portions of the year are absolutely demanded. Myself and assistant are now required to labor from fourteen to sixteen hours each day for the dispatch of the business of the office, and will be required so to labor until after the apportionment is made.

I bring this Report to a close, by commending the common Schools of the State to the fostering care of the Legislature. Whatever is done through wise counsel and effectual aid on their behalf, will tell with power upon every vital interest. Every good work, every true reform, will be promoted thereby. What shall tend more than earthly agency beside, to hasten the removal of those evils which oppress and distress society, is right education, developing, training, disciplining the immortal through its mortal mediums; and through this development of the soul's divine faculties, wielding its resistless power on human institutions, and human errors and wrongs, and working out the political, social and moral salvation of all lands beneath the sun.

A. CONSTANTINE BARRY.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX "A."

Abstract of the Reports of the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the several Counties of the State of Wisconsin, for the year ending September 1, 1855.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of School Districts.	No. of Districts which have not reported.	Number of parts of Districts.	No. of parts of Districts which have not reported.	No. of School Houses in Joint Districts.	Average Number of Months School have been taught.	No. of Male Children residing in County over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female Children residing in County over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total No. of children residing in county over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of children over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended School	No. of children under 4 years of age who have attended school.	No. of children over 20 years of age who have attended school	Average No. months children between 4 and 20 years of age have attended school
Adams.....	10	40	7	11	..	6	3 2-3	710	704	1,558	867	23	11	3 1-9
Bad Ax.....	6	37	5	4	..	1	4 1-3	833	798	1,630	821	3	2	2 3-8
Brown.....	9	28	9	1	..	1	5 3-5	1,021	1,077	2,098	916	7	6	4 11-12
Buffalo.....														
Calumet.....	7	25	2	5	3	1	4 1-2	699	682	1,381	809	17	1	3 1-2
Chippewa.....	1	2					3	94	83	177				
Clark.....														
Columbia.....	22	109	5	48	12	16	6 5-11	3,303	3,238	6,541	4,898	62	47	4 4-5
Crawford.....	5	21	2	1	..	1	3 1-5	701	603	1,304	389	3	..	3 1-6
Dane.....	33	169	1	72	1	34	6 3-10	6,024	5,851	11,875	6,710	102	85	4 1-6
Dodge.....	25	138		89	..	55	6 3-5	6,411	5,711	12,122	7,975	137	87	4 1-2
Door.....														
Douglass.....		2					1							
Dunn.....										65				
Fond du Lac.....	21	120	8	57	7	24	6 7-18	4,755	4,315	9,070	6,724	153	74	4 1-2
Grant.....	22	113	6	48	6	18	5	4,711	4,212	8,923	5,550	54	40	4 1-6
Green.....	16	93	16	44	12	10	5 1-4	3,105	2,818	5,923	4,619	64	77	4 1-2

Iowa	11	71	8	13	3	10	3 2-3	2,726	2,502	5,228	3,505	19	17	4 7-10
Jackson	1	7	4	..	..	..	5 1-3	98	92	190	123	..	1	4 1-2
Jefferson	16	178	..	79	10	..	6 1-3	4,479	4,217	8,696	6,249	80	56	4 3-4
Kewaunee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenosha	8	57	4	30	4	12	7 5-8	2,454	2,284	4,738	3,428	38	50	5 1-2
La Crosse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LaFayette	15	73	2	18	..	..	6 2-5	3,062	2,610	5,672	3,641	52	20	4 7-8
La Pointe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitowoc	10	62	14	..	..	..	4	2,008	1,852	3,860	1,434	28	10	4 1-5
Marathon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marquette	22	84	2	70	8	26	6 3-8	2,759	2,557	5,316	4,021	77	39	3 3-7
Milwaukee	8	60	1	15	1	4	7 1-4	7,531	7,411	14,942	7,064	24	20	5 1-9
Monroe	5	15	8	2	..	..	3 1-4	250	256	506	451	3	..	3 1-5
Oconto	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	210	250	460	170	..	..	3
Outagamie	10	31	2	5	2	2	5	846	678	1,524	869	8	4	6 1-8
Ozaukee	7	51	..	13	..	7	5 5-7	2,566	2,482	5,048	2,338	39	10	5 1-8
Pierec	2	5	3	..	..	..	10 1-2	80	69	349	120	6	..	8 1-2
Polk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portage	7	19	10	6	2	..	5 1-10	270	220	494	343	14	12	2
Racine	11	58	1	44	..	..	7 4-11	2,471	2,100	7,586	4,485	43	26	5 6-11
Richland	9	45	11	6	..	7	1 1-2	867	781	1,648	1,025	16	7	3 5-6
Rock	21	121	5	88	9	44	7 1-7	5,657	5,392	11,049	8,480	121	97	5 1-2
St. Croix	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	267	163	497	239	..	..	4 3-8
Sauk	16	81	4	36	6	22	4 8-13	2,500	2,180	4,680	3,120	55	21	4 8-11
Shawanaw	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	26	31	57	51	1	..	2 1-2
Sheboygan	16	91	3	26	..	11	6 3-8	3,715	3,477	7,192	4,461	86	30	4 5-8
Trempeleau	2	3	..	..	..	..	5	81	60	141	77	3	..	4 1-2
Walworth	17	97	..	81	..	41	7 2-9	4,257	3,940	8,197	5,945	53	90	5 1-2
Washington	13	89	3	39	1	17	6 1-3	3,850	3,481	7,331	4,482	49	17	6 5-13
Waukesha	16	83	1	94	3	50	7 4-9	4,750	4,484	9,234	7,035	97	85	5 1-4
Waupacca	11	32	6	8	4	2	4 3-4	711	643	1,354	812	15	3	4 5-7
Waushara	13	42	8	43	7	20	5 5-13	936	838	1,774	1,313	40	19	4 1-7
Winnebago	17	67	..	52	..	14	6 1-9	2,996	2,759	5,755	4,128	58	51	4 6-7
	468	2436	162	1148	101	456	5 1-3	94,689	87,901	186,085	119,687	1,660	1,115	4 1-4

APPENDIX "A."—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Average No. of months schools have been taught by a male teacher.	Average No. of months schools have been taught by a female teacher.	Average amount of wages per month paid to male teachers.	Average amount of wages per month paid female teachers.	Amount of money received from County Treasurer.	Amount of money received from Town Treasurer.	Amount of money received from other sources.	Total amount of money received.	Amount of money paid for Teachers' wages.	Amount of money paid for Libraries.	Amount of money expended for other purposes.
Adams.....	2 1-4	3 3-5	\$21 50	\$8 65	\$ 306 94	\$ 245 43	261 20	794 69	790 19	11 12	.....
Bad Ax.....	4 1-2	4 1-6	18 66	10 96	702 43	182 74	132 50	885 19	692 59	12 00	.....
Brown.....	3 2-3	5 1-10	19 97	13 74	2,020 30	1,901 35	359 19	4,280 84	2,215 26	35 44	468 09
Buffalo.....											
Calumet.....	3 1-4	2 1-2	17 00	7 87	788 08	571 58	207 81	1,972 61	1,077 78	38 15	1,528 24
Chippewa.....		3		16 33							
Clark.....											
Columbia.....	3 4-5	4 2-11	20 57	11 28	5,100 72	4,963 78	27 93	10,805 06	9,637 08	259 30	652 00
Crawford.....	2 1-2	3 1-2	20 50	11 02	832 15	327 80		1,159 95	606 85	.....	18 64
Dane.....	3 1-9	6 1-3	21 13	10 72	8,716 90	6,196 41	22 75	15,043 20	14,171 37	378 75	589 00
Dodge.....	3 2-7	4 1-4	19 11	9 85	7,958 43	4,549 68		14,599 04	13,397 71	487 50	476 56
Dunn.....											
Door.....											
Douglass.....											
Fond du Lac.....	3 5-8	4 3-9	21 40	10 40	5,443 47	3,891 43		9,668 00	9,757 58	196 20	225 64
Grant.....	3 8-9	2 11-12	24 85	14 14	6,148 03	3,226 79	119 72	8,940 64	7,479 43		
Green.....	2 1-5	3 2-3	20 57	11 74	4,035 89	2,140 87	1,041 61	6,944 76	6,042 56	110 40	2,330 57
Iowa.....	2 3-4	4 1-7	22 53	14 26	3,782 35	2,543 94		6,326 29	5,757 09	44 25	

Jackson	6	5 1-4	25 30	10 00	107 87		50 00	157 87				
Jefferson	4 1-4	4 1-9	20 95	11 46	6,027 49	3,843 89		10,333 48	9,965 31	193 87	829 09	
Kewaunee												
Kenosha	4 2-9	5	26 65	16 05	4,276 58	3,594 31		7,870 79	7,531 97	142 75		
La Crosse												
La Fayette	4 3-4	3 3-7	25 47	13 77	3,916 87	2,185 70		6,490 67	4,802 86	71 32	1,972 22	
La Point												
Manitowoc	5 2-5	5 5-7	25 23	15 01	1,970 74	430 06		4,438 66	3,265 81	86 93	660 39	
Marathon												
Marquette	2 1-2	4	17 89	8 95	4,110 09	2,588 07		6,743 03	5,803 14	183 23	275 82	
Milwaukee	5 1-4	4 1-2	23 36	13 77	9,802 81	8,510 65	3,196 64	20,576 12	18,140 03	211 00	24 80	
Monroe	1 1-10	2 1-10	19 00	8 80			833 00		78 00			
Oconto	1 1-4	6 7-8	34 50	18 00	358 22	823 08		1,181 50	457 61		239 75	
Outagamie	2 7-8	4 3-8	21 85	12 78	1,055 49	1,140 01	25 11	2,425 65	2,257 66	56 64	30 50	
Ozaukee	3 1-3	4 1-2	20 15	14 06	4,278 36	1,400 50		5,678 86	4,854 98	240 31	178 90	
Pierce	7	-	34 17	20 00	176 20	135 79		312 00	358 50		70 00	
Polk												
Portage	4 1-2	4 4-5	25 00	8 90	194 57	1,055 12		1,373 69	145 93		40 00	
Racine	4 5-11	4 10-11	26 65	13 92	5,089 07	6,359 27	204 38	13,613 17	12,170 27	302 11	964 25	
Richland	2 1-2	3 7-8	24 16	9 55	782 30	246 64	174 75	1,440 13	1,169 17	2 00	43 00	
Rock	3 1-3	4 2-5	21 95	11 25	7,711 02	7,052 60		15,792 27	13,956 43	869 72	396 06	
S. Croix	3	3	40 00	13 83	237 55	592 05		830 18	65 95			
Sauk	2 6-7	5 1-6	19 02	9 48	2,722 62	3,186 74		6,241 79	5,217 39	157 26	178 30	
Shawanaw		3					3 00					
Sheboygan	3 1-4	4	21 13	12 51	4,638 92	10,069 66	4,720 31	19,924 89	9,760 82	173 96	9,858 25	
Trempeleau	1	4	25 00	15 00	59 00			129 00	59 00			
Walworth	3 2-7	5	23 98	10 28	6,757 81	5,362 14	10,958 61	23,753 29	15,778 88	191 43	6,242 76	
Washington	3 10-13	2 8-13	19 24	11 77	5,623 34	3,861 54		9,484 90	8,689 19	88 08		
Waukesha	4	4 1-3	21 28	11 23	6,947 19	3,873 00		12,410 68	11,257 26	131 74	130 04	
Waupaca	2 1-3	3 5-8	19 20	10 25	658 46	347 11		1,005 57	884 38		32 50	
Waushara	2 1-8	4 1-6	18 04	8 52	997 39	857 59		2,049 26	1,728 80		41 50	
Winnebago	3 1-3	4 3-8	21 23	11 65	4,528 32	4,073 01		9,086 31	6,577 89	65 75	294 90	
	3 1-2	4 1-6	22 84	12 09	128,863 97	93,330 93	22,338 51	264,764 03	216,542 72	4,741 21	28,791 77	

APPENDIX "A"—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Amount of money remaining unexpended.	Amount of money raised by tax and expended for Teachers' wages.	Amount of money raised by tax and expended for District Libraries.	Amount of money raised by tax and expended on School Houses.	Amount of money raised by tax and expended for fuel and other purposes.	Names of Authors of Spelling Books most used in Schools.	Names of Authors of Reading Books most used in Schools.
Adams.....	120 97	\$ 88 71	3 60	112 00	26 00	Sanders and McGuffey.	Sanders and McGuffey.
Bad Ax.....	71 86	210 38	-----	776 39	-----	McGuffey.....	McGuffey.....
Brown.....	1,031 80	1,054 28	20 00	670 41	94 31	McGuffey.....	McGuffey.....
Buffalo.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Calumet.....	105 38	20 00	-----	487 54	23 00	Sanders.....	McGuffey.....
Chippewa.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Webster.....	McGuffey.....
Clark.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Columbia.....	1,393 91	27,664	119 90	5,818 32	798 49	Webster and Sanders.	McGuffey and Sanders.
Crawford.....	272 90	100 15	-----	2,095 31	-----	Town.....	Town.....
Dane.....	1,656 71	4,218 29	147 53	7,264 14	1,172 60	Sanders.....	Sanders.....
Dodge.....	1,294 71	16,115 59	128 14	5,205 49	1,491 42	Sanders.....	Sanders.....
Door.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Douglass.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dunn.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fond du Lac.....	478 67	4,682 29	136 30	11,317 78	1,862 63	Sanders and McGuffey.	Sanders and McGuffey.
Grant.....	431 50	4,780 56	98 00	4,312 29	487 95	Town.....	McGuffey.....
Green.....	512 78	2,679 39	407 03	2,512 87	310 17	Sanders.....	McGuffey.....

Iowa.....	411 78	1,275 97	14 00	1,852 62	579 29	Webster.....	Sanders.....
Jackson.....		50 00			40 00	McGuffey.....	McGuffey.....
Jefferson.....	933 04	5,283 40	57 34	2,342 78	566 53	Sanders and McGuffey	Sanders and McGuffey.
Kewaunee.....							
Kenosha.....	885 58	7,871 01	182 75	30 00	2,825 92	Sanders.....	Sanders.....
La Crosse.....							
La Fayette.....	406 25	653 99	12 55	112 27	147 80	Webster.....	McGuffey.....
La Pointe.....							
Manitowoc.....	236 61	1,519 00	43 50	1,256 20	308 64	Sanders.....	Sanders.....
Marathon.....							
Marquette.....	503 22	3,220 64	53 00	4,954 07	1,115 93	McGuffey and Sanders	McGuffey and Sanders
Milwaukee.....	750 47	871 30	48 93	1,658 63	2,070 76	McGuffey.....	McGuffey and Sanders
Monroe.....		78 00		755 00		Sanders.....	Sanders.....
Oconto.....		50 00			35 00	McGuffey.....	McGuffey.....
Outagamie.....	580 93	1,494 75	74 32	1,056 83	687 57	Sanders and McGuffey	Sanders and McGuffey
Ozaukee.....	736 00	673 21	41 19	508 85	316 89	McGuffey.....	McGuffey.....
Pierce.....	20 00			53 00	17 00	Sanders.....	Sanders.....
Polk.....							
Portage.....		349 00		962 07	320 00	Sanders.....	McGuffey and Sanders
Racine.....	177 35	2,301 93		3,444 33	9,859 74	Sanders.....	Sanders.....
Richland.....	264 30	227 00		1,582 55	128 50	Webster and Sanders.	McGuffey.....
Rock.....	463 50	9,125 04	123 11	4,931 97	2,860 78	Sanders and McGuffey.	Sanders and McGuffey
St. Croix.....	26 93	409 00		435 00			
Sauk.....	1,333 63	2,136 77	122 06	3,712 46	391 84	Sanders.....	McGuffey.....
Shawano.....		150 00		700 00	80 00	Sanders and McGuffey	Sanders and McGuffey
Sheboygan.....	414 57	2,421 69	33 40	8,786 83	1,073 04	McGuffey.....	McGuffey and Sanders
Trempeleau.....		30 00				Sanders.....	McGuffey.....
Walworth.....	144 78	6,163 10	58 88	4,444 43	1,319 69	Sanders.....	Sanders and McGuffey
Washington.....	492 45	1,705 84		1,433 71	307 86	Webster and Sanders.	McGuffey and Sanders
Waukesha.....	496 48	7,181 50	60 00	6,898 06	3,076 93	Sanders and McGuffey	McGuffey and Sanders
Waupaca.....	197 69	485 43		255 31	165 47	McGuffey and Sanders	McGuffey and Sanders
Waushara.....	72 12	1,218 19	1 00	2,024 83	208 48	McGuffey and Sanders	McGuffey and Sanders
Winnebago.....	555 09	3,395 81	76 77	4,889 72	489 60	McGuffey and Sanders	McGuffey and Sanders
	17,773 96	96,567 85	2,063 30	99,654 06	35,259 83		

APPENDIX "A"—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Names of Authors of Geographies most used in Schools.	Names of Authors of Arithmetics most used in Schools.	Names of Authors of Grammars most used in Schools.	No. of Brick School Houses.	No. of Stone School Houses.	No. of Frampt School Houses.	No. of Log School Houses.	Total valuation of School Houses.	Highest valuation of any School House.
Adams.....	Smith.....	Adams.....	Brown.....	..	..	8	10	\$1,531 50	\$ 300
Bad Ax.....	Mitchell.....	Ray.....	Brown.....	..	..	6	13	1,819 00	520
Brown.....	Smith.....	Ray.....	Brown and Kirkham.	..	..	3	13	1,645 00	250
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	Mitchell.....	Adams.....	Brown.....	..	..	5	9	1,819 38	275
Chippewa.....	Smith.....	Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	Smith.....	Adams.....	Brown.....	..	3	67	40	20,033 63	700
Crawford.....	Smith and Mitchell.	Smith.....	Kirkham.....	..	..	2	12	2,450 00	2,000
Dane.....	Smith.....	Adams.....	Brown.....	7	11	73	71	30,120 75	575
Dodge.....	Mitchell.....	Adams.....	Brown.....	3	3	99	72	35,053 96	4,976
Door.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	Mitchell.....	Adams.....	Brown.....	..	2	82	48	25,469 68	2,800
Green.....	Smith.....	Smith and Adams.....	Wells.....	7	7	63	34	26,199 00	1,000
Iowa.....	Smith.....	Adams.....	Smith.....	5	10	39	45	17,574 00	1,000

Iowa	Smith	Adams	Smith	4	2	26	21	10,156 50	1,671
Jackson	Mitchell	Adams	Green and Smith	..	..	3	..	481 80	250
Jefferson	Smith	Adams	Wells and Smith	17	..	55	51	21,032 50	1,000
Kewaunee									
Kenosha	Mitchell	Thompson	Wells	2	1	47	5	22,090 00	8,000
La Cross									
La Fayette	Smith	Adams	Wells and Smith	2	7	27	19	7,776 33	1,000
La Pointe									
Manitowoc	Mitchell	Adams	Smith	..	..	12	30	6,384 00	800
Marathon									
Marquette	Smith	Ray	Brown and Smith	..	..	55	41	16,087 00	1,200
Milwaukee	Mitchell	Ray	Bullion	8	..	37	28	86,781 25	500
Monroe	Smith	Ray	Smith	..	..	1	11	1,180 00	575
Oconto	Morse	Bay		..	..	5	..	520 00	150
Outagamie	Mitchell	Colbourn and Ray	Bullion	..	..	8	11	6,204 00	2,600
Ozaukee	Mitchell	Ray	Brown	1	1	11	41	5,170 00	1,000
Pierce	Mitchell	Adams	Smith	..	..	2	..	750 00	400
Polk									
Portage	Olney	Adams and Ray	Brown and Smith	..	..	9	2	2,800 00	700
Racine	Mitchell	Thompson	Green	3	3	65	3	20,865 00	7,000
Richland	Smith	Smith and Adams	Smith	..	..	12	10	3,762 50	600
Rock	Smith	Ray, Adams, Thomp.	Br'n, S'th, Pineo, Wells	14	29	93	17	43,986 00	5,500
St. Croix				..	..	5	1	2,400 00	2,000
Sauk	Mitchell and Smith	Adams and Ray	Brown and Green	..	1	37	41	12,577 25	2,000
Shawanaw	Mitchell	Emerson and Davies	Wells	..	..	..	..
Sheboygan	Mitchell and Smith	Adams and Ray	Smith and Brown	4	..	45	43	20,044 00	8,000
Trempeleau	Olney and Smith	Smith	Smith	..	..	1	2	455 00	280
Walworth	Mitchell and Smith	Adams	Brown	5	6	95	9	25,454 00	2,500
Washington	Mitchell and Morse	Adams	Smith and Brown	..	1	19	79	8,653 00	450
Waukesha	Mitchell	Adams, Ray, Colb'n.	Brown	2	1	88	27	33,803 38	5,000
Waupacca	Olney, Mitchell, Smith	Adams, Ray, Smith	Smith and Brown	..	..	14	9	2,510 00	400
Wauashara	Mitchell and Smith	Adams and Ray	Pineo and Brown	..	..	15	30	3,652 14	200
Winnebago	Smith and Mitchell	Adams and Ray	Pineo and Brown	10	..	51	29	13,371 32	2,100
				94	88	1,286	927	542,662 77	8,000

APPENDIX "A."—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Lowest valuation of any School House.	No. of School House sites containing less than an acre.	No. of School House sites uninclosed.	No. of Schools without a black-board.	No. of Schools without Outline Maps.	No. of District Libraries.	No. of Joint Libraries.	No. of Volumes in all the Libraries.	No. of Volumes loaned during the year.	Amount of library fines collected	Amount of library fines expended	Amount of library fines remaining unexpended.	No. of select and private schools other than incorporated Acad's.	Average No. of pupils attending such schools during the year.	No. of incorporated Academics in the County.	Average No. of pupils attending such academies during the year.
Adams.....	\$20	16	19	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bad Ax.....	12	19	17	22	19	2	..	18	11	..	..	0 07	..	..	..	..
Brown.....	75	5	6	4	7	5	..	152	90	..	..	..	5	..	..	122
Buffalo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calumet.....	10	24	21	18	20	1	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chippewa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clark.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	5	82	101	45	102	49	8	989	464	0 10	0 10	..	1	..	..	40
Crawford.....	25	7	11	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	100
Dane.....	5	118	141	61	132	70	10	1014	431	60	..	0 60	5	..	..	820
Dodge.....	0 05	162	159	48	144	94	25	2059	1,894	..	..	..	3	..	..	528
Door.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Douglass.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunn.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fond du Lac.....	0 05	131	127	25	112	74	15	1357	860	0 10	..	0 10	3	..	..	50
Grant.....	0 40	79	111	34	96	25	1	952	200	0 27	0 27	..	16	..	..	360
Green.....	1 00	94	98	51	105	47	5	835	354	..	..	..	5	..	..	275

Iowa.....	10 00	35	43	31	51	26	2	845	234	0 65	....	0 65	10	290	..	..
Jackson.....	31 86	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	125	..	..
Jefferson.....	0 50	115	122	28	111	71	13	871	514	0 25	....	0 25	5	294	1	30
Kewaunee.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kenosha.....	0 20	61	45	..	40	41	4	723	146	0 75	....	0 75	1	40	..	..
La Crosse.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
La Fayette.....	20 00	40	38	35	40	20	2	482	65	..	..	..	4	90	..	..
La Pointe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitowoc.....	..	34	36	26	40	6	1	456	424	1 25	0 12	1 25	2	70	..	..
Marathon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marquette.....	0 03	88	91	60	113	45	15	905	915	1 11	0 75	0 36	1	..	..	..
Milwaukee.....	2 00	54	51	11	48	49	7	1,570	1166	1 00	..	1 00	2	2,030	..	..
Monroe.....	25 00	10	14	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	50	..	..
Oconto.....	60 00	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outagamie.....	6 00	21	19	13	21	6	..	181	45	0 25	..	0 25	1	115	..	..
Ozaukee.....	5 00	42	55	23	34	31	2	860	143	..	..	..	2	114	..	..
Pierce.....	350 00	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..
Polk.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portage.....	25 00	4	7	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Racine.....	5 00	71	50	12	47	43	23	858	673	0 10	..	..	4	1,125	..	..
Richland.....	20 00	22	25	20	30	3	..	99	..	..	..	..	2	45	..	..
Rock.....	5 00	135	148	35	127	78	36	1,854	926	0 18	..	0 05	5	442	..	..
St. Croix.....	100 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	75	..	..
Sauk.....	5 00	65	78	46	71	25	5	397	227	5 20	6 45	0 25	5	235	..	..
Shawanaw.....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheboygan.....	1 00	84	89	20	92	54	7	1,033	836	..	..	..	3	18	..	..
Trempeleau.....	50 00	3	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walworth.....	5 00	125	107	7	119	59	18	981	..	..	..	..	6	600	..	..
Washington.....	2 00	81	79	44	68	61	8	1,011	171	..	..	..	3	125	..	..
Waukesha.....	0 01	112	94	6	81	62	26	987	572	..	..	0 10	2	1,742	..	..
Waupacca.....	10 00	18	22	18	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	55	..	..
Waushara.....	10 00	33	40	35	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
Winnebago.....	0 05	73	73	28	74	31	7	214	120	0 35	0 35	..	4	105	..	..
	0 01	2,074	2,152	862	2,081	1,080	240	21,667	11,481	12 16	8 04	5 68	114	10,185	1	30



CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER OF J. H. LATHROP.

MADISON, December 24, 1855.

HON. A. C. BARRY,

Dear Sir :—It is the settled design of the Regents of the University to make the Institution subsidiary to the cause of popular education through its Normal department. In accordance with this policy, the board at their last meeting appropriated \$500 per annum for the support of this department, and filled the chair of Normal instruction by the election of Professor Daniel Read, who is also Professor of the English department of the Faculty of Arts. A yearly course of professional instruction, will be rendered in the art of teaching at such season of the year as will best suit the convenience of teachers' classes.

In the present condition of the University fund, this is all that the Regents are able to do in that direction, a full organization of the department will require.

1. The support of a Normal Professor, whose undivided time and energies shall be devoted to the duties of his charge.
2. The necessary apartments and apparatus : and
3. A well arranged system of Teachers' Institutes which shall carry temporary nor moral instruction annually into every section of

the State. The professional course at the University should occupy about five months of the year, and during the seven months of vacation the Normal Professor in connexion with the State Superintendent, should hold at least one Teachers' Institute in each judicial district.

The constitution of the State contemplates that provision for normal instruction be made from the income of the School Fund, and the charter of the University designates the Department of "Theory and Practice of Elementary Instruction," as the proper normal agent. The plan is well devised, and does not appear to me to be open to objection from any quarter. The previous action of the Board of Regents in this behalf, justifies me in saying that they are ready to assume the charge of normal instruction for the state so soon as the Department shall be suitably and permanently endowed from the income of the School Fund. An appropriation of \$2000 per annum, would enable the Board to perfect the system, and to offer to the public a normal organization unsurpassed elsewhere, at a moiety of the expenditure it would require to set up a normal school separate from the University, which could not be expected to perform the work as well. It is greatly to be desired that the educational organism for the State should present a skillfully arranged and well compacted system, from the district school to the University. To this end, it is a valuable provision of the organic law of the University, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction is, *ex officio*, a member of the Board of Regents. It is a pleasure to me, that your relations to the University will enable me to co-operate with you more efficiently than I should otherwise be able to do, in your labors to perfect the educational system of Wisconsin.

With high personal and official consideration,

I am, very truly, yours, &c.

J. H. LATHROP.

LETTER OF J. W. ANDREWS.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, O., Sept. 25, '55.

My Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in acceding to your request, to state my views as to the best method of teaching children to read. The subject I regard as the most important one in primary education, and I have devoted to it considerable study and reflection. The views which I entertain, in common with most of the best writers on elementary education, (though some of them seem timid as to carrying them out to their legitimate results,) are based on a careful examination of the requisites for good reading, and of the character and capacities of those who are to be instructed in the art. I have not the slightest doubt that they will be fully confirmed by experience, and become universally prevalent.

There are three methods of teaching children to read. (1.) The common method, according to which the letters of the alphabet are first taught, then syllables, and lastly words. In this method spelling is made to precede reading. The various combinations of vowels and consonants, constituting words or mere syllables are spelled orally before reading commences.

(2.) The phonetic method, by which the *sounds*, not the names of the letters, are first taught, which sounds are combined by rapid utterance, into syllables and words.

(3.) The word or analytic method, according to which the child commences with words instead of letters. Words are learned as wholes at first, and reading is entered upon at once.

The first two are, at least in appearance, *scientific*: they begin with the elements of a word and construct it. They are synthetic, as the third is analytic. At a later period in the child's education, the science of language, both spoken and written, should be

learned ; but at the beginning, the analytic is nature's method.—The child learns everything in the concrete. He begins with the whole, and proceeds thence to the parts. In this way the child learns to talk. He commences not with separate sounds, but with words. He says baby long before he can give by itself the sound of b.

What does a child need, to be able to read a short easy sentence? He needs to know, at sight, the words in the sentence, and to be able to give their names—that is, to speak them. This latter part children are supposed able to perform when they enter upon the work of learning to read ; they can speak any word which they hear. The first part is what the child is to learn of the teacher : to know the words at sight. And the child can never read a sentence well, till the sight of each word suggests its name. The question then is, how can he best gain this knowledge, this sight knowledge of words? I answer, by the third of these methods.

I shall not discuss these methods separately, but in endeavoring to show the superiority of the third, shall necessarily refer to the others. Let us suppose the process about to commence. On a card, or the blackboard, the teacher points to a word,—*man*, for instance,—and tells the child its name. It is dwelt upon until it can be recognized as readily by the child as a picture of a man ; till it can be distinguished from other words as readily as the picture of a man from that of a horse. This is the first lesson, and a great work is done when one word has been thoroughly learned. A second word is learned in the same way, and the two are read together. A third is learned, and the three are combined into a sentence. At each lesson, one or more new words are learned, and with the others, are read in various combinations. There is continual practice, that all the words may be made perfectly familiar. But if a word is forgotten, the child is never required or permitted to spell it, but the teacher gives the word. Mere spelling—that is, pronouncing the names of the letters in their order—could never give any clue to the word itself, unless the word had

been associated with the spoken names of the letters; and this association being indirect, is the bane of good reading, and should always be prevented. Before the child can read, he must associate the word with letters, as *visible* things, and not with their names as given to the ear.

It is said that *eleven* small words constitute one-fourth of all the words found on an ordinary page. Where the child has mastered a few words, he can read easy reading, and new words are learned with great facility. And with a skillful teacher, fifty words would be learned, I think, quite as soon as the alphabet alone, taught as it usually is.

This is the method I would recommend. In its favor the following reasons may be adduced:

(A.) It is the method *dictated by nature*. How any one could continue the common method, after observing how children actually gain a knowledge of spoken language, and of the various material objects about them, I cannot conceive. The first method is wholly unnatural, and has hardly a reason in its favor. And the second is altogether too artificial to meet the wants of children.

(B.) The word method is much more rapid than the others. I am no advocate for commencing the education at an early age. But there is no necessity in wasting so much time in the elementary work of learning to read. I do not deem it extravagant to say that three-fourths of the time would be saved by the method here advocated.

(C.) Children are interested in it. Learning a, b, c, and ab, eb, bi, bo, etc., is necessarily to the child utterly unmeaning and therefore distasteful. But in this method he begins with real words; he is learning the names of real objects; and he is conscious of doing something. He knows that he is making progress. The discovery which Hugh Miller says he made when reading the history of Joseph, (if I mistake not) some years after he began to read, the child, instructed according to this method, makes in a few days, viz: that reading is the art of getting knowledge from

books. He is able to read understandingly in his easy primer, and he enjoys it as much as his father does his newspaper. According to the usual method, reading is calling words from books, and there is nothing in the method calculated to beget a taste for reading for knowledge, but such taste if formed at all, is formed in spite of the tendencies of the method.

(D.) Monotonous, drawling habits are avoided. All bad habits in reading are formed; they come not by nature. They are always to be charged either upon the system or the teacher. With the usual system they are almost unavoidable; for as ab, eb, ib, etc., are utterly unmeaningless, the child draws the not irrational conclusion that all which he finds in his books is unmeaningless also. Then the stopping to spell half his words must prevent reading in any true sense of the word. Suppose one should do the same in talking—spell every other word—how interesting, both to speaker and hearers!

Some people cannot get over the notion that spelling must precede reading; that letters must be taught first, then syllables, then words. This would be the order if the science of language were to be taught; but the child is not ready for that. How do we teach a child other things? If we wish him to become acquainted with a tree do we uncover the roots to his view, then show him the trunk, and the branches, and leaves, and explain that all these combined in one object make a tree? Or to give him an idea of a house, should we show him a pile of brick, some floor boards, beams, doors, windows and chimneys, and tell him that all these constitute a house? It would be just as reasonable as to teach him to read in the usual way. In teaching children everything except written language, we commence with the concrete: they learn the house and the tree as wholes, and from these proceed to the parts.

It is objected to the word method, that each word must be learned separately. That as a word is learned not by its letters, but as a whole, the child must depend on the teacher for the name of every new word. How is a new word learned by the old system,

after a large number are already familiar? Either the child is told its name, or he calls it from its resemblance to words already known. That is, he generalizes. And cannot there be generalization by the *eye*, as well as by the *ear*? Suppose *man*, *pan*, *ran* are known, as also *cat*, *car*, *cup*. The word *can* occurs for the first time. The force of *c*, known from the words *cat*, &c., will be united to the force of *an*, as known from *man*, &c., and the child will of himself call the new word. There is no reason why the *eye* should not generalize as readily and as rapidly as the *ear*; and experience shows the objection to be groundless. I have seen children call accurately columns of words which they had never before seen.

By this method the child actually acquires a knowledge of the letters of the alphabet, in less time than if the effort were made to teach them alone; that is, all the knowledge that is necessary for reading. If the child knows *man* from *ran*, does he not know *m* from *r*? He knows everything but the names, and these are not of the slightest use in reading. And the names themselves will be taught in a very short time without any effort on the part of the teacher.

I have not said much respecting the phonetic method. Its advocates have done good service in pointing out the absurdities of the old system. And as to the assertion that children may be taught to read the parent language through the medium of phonetics, sooner than without it. I do not doubt it, if the comparison is with the old system. But that this can be done by phonetics sooner than by the word method, I do not believe at all. Indeed, a child can be taught to read phonetic books themselves, by the word method sooner than in any other way; and this I understand, the advocates of the old system themselves admit. The word method is, in truth, nature's method, and therefore the one to be adopted.

J. W. ANDREWS.

Hon. A. C. BARRY,
Superintendent, &c., Wisconsin.

LETTER OF HON. HENRY S. RANDALL.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, NEW YORK,
July 31st, 1855.

Hon. A. Constantine Barry, Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR: Yours of 14th reached me to-day. My opinion is clear and decided that the most perfect system of public instruction which can be devised in this country, is that which for a time prevailed in this state, viz: a town superintendent in each town; one or more county superintendents in each county—(say one for each Assembly district)—and a state superintendent. You are undoubtedly aware of the duties of these several officers under our system, and the legal powers and judicial jurisdiction that was conferred on them. The last (which I believe has not been imitated by several states which imitated the mere form of having officers called by their names) was, if not the most important feature of the whole, at least that one without which all the rest amounted to comparatively nothing. You must clothe your school officers with authority if you wish them to have weight in the community and be looked up to; and then again, there can be no such things as successful schools where any quarrelsome man in the state can plunge a school district into contention and litigation in the ordinary courts of law. Our laws did not prevent an aggrieved party in very many cases from going to a court of law.

But it opened another class of courts to him where there were no lawyers, no costs or fees, and no wire-drawn technicalities; in short, where a man familiar with schools, and who ought to be familiar with school laws—who ought to be above local excitements and paltry prejudices—acted as a judge, a jury—a court of conciliation—a court of law, a court of equity, and finally, as a firm and sensible *friend of all the parties!* Our county super-

intendents answered to a county court, and the few appeals that went up from their decisions, went to the State Superintendent, who in school cases, (commenced before a County Superintendent, or before himself,) answered to a court of appeals.

In our State he was and is an officer within his jurisdiction, the most absolute known to our laws. No legislature, perhaps, would ever at once and directly conferred such powers. It grew gradually out of circumstances, and out of the necessity of the case—*unless* the schools were to be swamped by litigation, and unless the vast machinery necessary to carry on nearly 12000 schools, and to annually pay from the public treasury over a million of dollars, was to be left to fall into irregularity or inefficiency. And never have our people complained of the high and summary powers of the State Superintendent. In the few questions ever raised on the subject, they have invariably stood by him. Indeed, I hardly now recollect an instance of such a question getting to any extent before the public, unless in the case of my decision, in the case of *Quigley vs. Gifford*, (on the subject of compelling Catholic children to read the version of the Bible used by Protestants, and to attend Protestant religious services.)

This is a question on which so much sensitiveness exists in the public mind, that my decision called out a few public murmurs, but the newspapers of the State, almost in a body, without reference to any party or sect, rushed to my defence and sustained me triumphantly. Our State Superintendent always has the flood-tide of public sympathy in his favor—and he must decide *outrageously* not to have the entire community at his side.

I don't remember, and have no statistical table to show, before me, how many cases were appealed annually from the county officers to the state superintendent, while we had county superintendents. (The latter office was abolished before I became state superintendent.) I know however they were very few. I can speak for this county, for the two terms in which I held its superintendency. There was not a single case appealed during those

two terms. Nay, there was scarcely a case carried out in form before me. When I found one was arising, I always asked the parties to wait until I could come on the ground and talk with them all face to face on the subject. In nineteen cases out of twenty they assented to this, and I have not a single case in recollection where I failed to settle the matter to the comparative, and frequently to the entire satisfaction of all. I presume this was very much the same over the entire state. I would not give a farthing for a system where the officers are not armed with proper powers. I do not mean with the mere power of advising, (if that can be called a power,) but with authority to enforce, by removals from office, by withholding the public money, &c. It is the sheet-anchor of any efficient system.

Our county superintendency operated admirably. No intelligent man will now deny this. When the law first went into effect, that very able man, John C. Spencer, was superintendent. Through his efficient deputy, Mr. Samuel S. Randall, he solicited able and public spirited men throughout the state to become candidates for the local superintendencies. Many a man did so, and was elected, (by the supervisors,) who "would not have looked at" what many at the time would have considered much more important offices. Many of them were or had been teachers, but they were not a band of opinionated, crotchety pedagogues; they were of general information—of knowledge of the world—of standing. They were not men who could be sunk down into agents and puffers for book publishers! Two dollars a day (and no margin for "roast beef,") paid their horse hire, and for their time and efforts they found their pay in the good which they daily saw themselves accomplishing! Oh, sir, I look back with delight to a period of my life when I was facing storms, breaking through winter drifts, going without regular meals, to bear what I may term the missionary cross among the hills and valleys of this county.

How the "new officer" was dreaded at his first approach by

fossil school masters and jealous town officers! They had some occasion to dread him. I remember well my first visit to the town of —— to examine teachers. That was before we had town superintendents, and while we had three commissioners and three inspectors in each town. In the town of —— these were all my political and personal friends, and therefore came out very cordially to meet me at the examination. They were the leading men of the town; two of them decidedly its magnates. One of the magnates had a daughter, and another a sister, to be examined. Both of the young ladies had taught for several seasons, and were not aware that it was necessary for *them* to think of looking over their studies or “brightening up” for the examination. Their father’s and brother’s friend,—the man whom their fathers and brothers had supported for office,—reject them? The idea was preposterous! I prolonged the examination half an hour, revolving bitterly in my mind how I should perform my duty with any degree of grace. Seeing no way to do this, I finally shut my eyes and took the leap. I rejected the entire class! Had a stunning clap of thunder broke from that clear April sky, there would not have been such a momentary look of surprise. The next instant, mortification and wounded feelings filled the room with sobs. I escaped; but then I had accepted an invitation to take tea and stay over night with magnate number one. Here was a new trial. I marched over, as cool (just about) as a soldier mounting, “the deadly imminent breach,” with Hyder Ali or a Russian garrison on the other side. We got down to the tea table. The Squire evidently had a terribly choking sensation about the throat. Finally he thought he must relieve his mind, and he said—“Randall, what did you reject —— for? At that moment —— entered the room, with eyes redder than another Niobe’s. Said I, “You hear your father’s question; can you answer it for me? “I suppose, sir, because I was not qualified,” was the reply. “Exactly,” said I; “Squire, be good enough to pass me the bread?”

The next morning — — — and two other rejected and dejected ones were started off by their parents for the academy. I told them I thought with two or three weeks of rubbing up, they would "pass muster." But no they had made up their minds that they would be beholden to no man's lenity in future. They went to the academy. They staid until they became polished scholars and on two of them I afterwards conferred state certificates, as teachers of the highest grade of attainment and practical skill. Now for the moral of this anecdote. I knew that the law creating county superintendents was terribly unpopular in the town of — — —, even before I came down on them "like a wolf on the fold!" They thought it a terrible thing in theory to clothe a "central" officer with such powers and certainly they had found it no joke in practice! So when a few months afterwards I turned my horses heads into the quiet little valley of the — — —, I could not but reflect with what secret if not open aversion I should be received in the schools. However remembering "faint heart never won" anything worth having, I drove straight to the 'Squires and "put up." His nephew, a fine young man, was the new town superintendent. On I went for two or three days through the schools, calmly and firmly administering praise or censure as I thought circumstances demanded. The teachers quivered and blanched a little at the outset, but all were deeply respectful and finally a good many of them got on pretty good terms with themselves and me before the examination of their schools closed. The trustees and people turned out to meet me. They bore the rebukes I administered where I thought it necessary, for the bad condition of the school houses, libraries, &c., with a capital grace, and many asked] me [home with them. Finally, I remarked to the town superintendent that I met a more cordial reception than I expected, after such an *opening* in the town. "Oh, sir," said he, "that opening revolutionized our town. A petition has been sent here from abroad for signers, to have the legislature abolish the county superintendency. Our people have mostly signed a remonstrance against its abolition. They say

when disinterested officers are sent in and justice comes even-handed on big and little, and teachers are made to earn the worth of the money, the law must be a good one and they are ready to meet the extra expense." The next time I entered that town I was met by a convocation of schools, arranged in their holiday bravery, banners waving, and a band of music alternating its strains with songs and hymns, written for the occasion, pealed forth by the entire body of the children of the town. And foremost in the demonstration, were the rejected teachers of the preceding season.

Indifference warmed into interest, and interest swelled into enthusiasm in our schools, such I believe to have been the history of the county superintendency in a large proportion of the counties of the state—everywhere where competent men filled the office. But a feeling of deep hostility was manifested against the law from the outset. In some counties, miserable officers were appointed. In others, it was claimed that they depreciated after the first incumbents returned. But independently of all such considerations, there is a prejudice among our people against *centralizing* office, and a most salutary one it is if not carried to an improper extent, or into improper departments. Each town desires to be a little commonwealth in itself, and to submit to just as few outside officers as may be. Then again the central office is held and its pay and honors are monopolized by one; division makes offices and honors for many. I'll wager that I could get up a powerful petition to abolish the office of sheriff, and put in his place a town officer to discharge the same duties in each town! We New Yorkers endure some old central officers, because we have got used to seeing them, but I assure you we shall create very few new ones! Well, this idea is the very bulwark of liberty, and so let us endure it even where it operates a little unpleasantly. But now the fight is over and so sad a sequel has followed, I believe thousands who warmed up against the county superintendency, would now remain quiet. If a legislature should now quietly pass the law over again, I doubt much whether it

would call our any serious opposition. The truth is the present system is a failure, and the blindest will before long see it. It is not even as good in my opinion as the old one, where we had commissioners and inspectors, then as the office was so divided that little labor fell on each, and the pay was an object to none, the first men in each town were willing to serve. Educated professional men formed a large proportion of these officers. If they did little, they did it with good sense and with good taste. They did not belittle anything.

Now, (in the hands of a town superintendent), there are a considerable range of duties devolving on one man. The pay is too inconsiderable to employ a man who considers his time of any value. There is not scope enough to the office to invite the labors of philanthropy. Many of our town superintendents are well qualified men, but an unfortunately large proportion, too, are superannuated teachers, who never were qualified to teach a school and others whom the towns have bestowed the office on because they are too feeble to work, lame, or poor, and being persons of excellent character this has been thought a good way to provide for them. Of course I do not mean that these reasons would often induce a town to elect a man wholly unqualified. But it has induced them to elect men not sufficiently qualified. Unfortunately the town superintendents are nominated in the political caucuses just like the other town officers. When the struggle comes between two—one poor or unable to work, and the other differently situated—and when the body of the voters have had no opportunity to know any thing really of their respective qualifications, you can readily see how natural it would be for any one to vote for the person to whom the office would be considered a kindness.

The town superintendents, as a body, are not nearly so well qualified as they were while the county superintendency remained. The latter officer kept up a feeling for improvement which induced the people to think far more about and care far more for the qualifications of their officers.

In our cities, villages, and in some other favored places, the great reformation which began in our schools with the county superintendency, is still kept on. Our state and town teachers associations do much to keep the vestal fire burning—but my deliberate judgment is that the body of our schools have sunk back into the old slough quite as deep as they were fifteen years ago. I may be wrong in this but I believe it.

Do you ask me why, entertaining such views, I failed in my reports as State Superintendent, to vigorously press the immediate restoration of the County Superintendency? I am ready to answer you. If I am not quite prepared to declare my belief in the maxim “vox populi vox dei!” still I believe the people have a right to have this, or do that, according to their own good pleasure.

It is all nonsense, in my judgment, for any man, or set of men, in matters where no deep principle is involved, to keep up a struggle against the settled tide of public opinion. It is worse than useless, because it only perpetuates the evil, if evil there be. There was an acrimonious contest in this State, and the County Superintendency was put down. Keep up a constant fusilade on the subject, and the old fires of prejudice will be kept burning. Drop the subject, and let our people look coolly at the matter a few years—investigate, without being thrown into the position of combatants—and then the “sober second thought” will be heard. If that second thought says *restore*, then restore it will be; if it says the contrary, we cannot help ourselves and must submit. In my last annual report, at the close of 1853, I submitted my individual views in favor of the restoration of the County Superintendency, but still advised the legislature to wait a little longer, as no where is excited popular controversy so fatal as in our schools. I have little doubt the office will be restored within two or three years. If I were in a State, where the question was an open one, I should most earnestly press the establishment of the office.—State.—Assembly district and town Superintendents, with proper powers and duties, constitute infi-

nately the best system, and if the results are to be taken into view, the cheapest one. There is no economy in saving a dollar to each head of a family per annum by a system of schools in which it will take ten years for his children to procure the amount of education which they ought to obtain in five! If I could have my choice, and was obliged to give up either, the county or town superintendency, I would give up the latter. To do all the school business of a county, (I should rather say Assembly district, for a county gives no idea of size or number of population,) would make one man too much of a drudge, but out of a whole Assembly district, you could always, if the appointing power was exercised discreetly, get a well qualified man and then something would be done to good purpose. Under the other system you cannot be at all sure that what is done in many towns will be done to good purpose. And a county officer would cost less than one for each town.

I have given you my views at extraordinary length for me, crowded as I am at present with other objects. But one cannot but feel a deep interest when he thinks of the importance of your great new western commonwealth starting right in their educational career, and he does not feel at liberty to decline to throw his "mite" of opinion into the scale where it is asked for. I have written with running pen, and you must take my wheat, if I bring any, with a good deal of chaff.

Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. RANDALL.

LETTER OF J. L. PICKARD.

PLATTEVILLE ACADEMY,

July 23, 1855.

Hon. A. C. Barry, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th inst., in which you propose the following question:

“Would the interests of Education in a State be enhanced by a legislative provision for uniting townships and incorporated villages, for the purpose of organizing Union and Central High Schools?”

It is evident that the interests of popular education are advanced by any thing that tends to elevate the common school, and leads to a wise and economical expenditure of the school monies. That the system of *classified schools*, including all grades from the primary to the high schools, is the best adapted to secure this elevation and economical expenditure, needs no illustration, except with such as have no practical knowledge of its workings, or have bestowed no thought upon its reasonableness. All desire the stability and permanence of our common school system. But what security has any state that it will be permanent, except in provision for the training of those who are its main support—*the teachers*? And where, in our unclassified schools, are we to look for those who will rise far enough above the common level to become competent guides for the young? To provide teachers, private schools must be established at an outlay far exceeding the extra expense of well classified schools, which may in their higher departments furnish teachers for the lower, fully prepared for their work. On the score of *economy*, no one, who for a moment will consider the operation of schools classified,

as compared with the present system of unclassified non-descripts, can doubt the importance of a thorough gradation of our public schools. And how can any school be elevated, in which all grades of scholars are crowded together under the direction of one teacher? As well may one expect to find a dwelling well completed and thoroughly furnished under the superintendence of a stone mason alone, though he did not stand at the head of his craft, as a well disciplined and thoroughly furnished mind coming from a school taught by the best primary school teacher in the world, or the best *high school teacher* even.

Minds of different degrees of advancement require different methods of instruction and discipline, not practiced with equal success by the same teacher, nor carried out to their fullest development under the same roof. It seems useless to spend time in illustrating what must commend itself to any thinking mind as reasonable and absolutely essential to success. The only question that remains is—How can this be best accomplished? In reply to this, we cannot go back to years previous to any school organizations; we must look at things as they at present exist. Had no organization of school districts been effected, it would evidently be proper to start at the foundation, and build up a system in our own townships, which without special legislation, could be perfected as circumstances demanded. And in townships not yet organized, or where school edifices have not yet been erected, our present school law admits of such an organization as shall serve the purposes of union schools and high schools. There are, however, many incorporated villages in townships which, through blindness or gross carelessness, have in their haste to erect school houses and organize schools, followed in the track of their ancestors, and are now laboring to retrace their steps. Difficulties which have been constantly increasing, stand as mighty obstacles in their way. To meet the necessities of such, it seems to me a legislative provision might be made, by which such villages might, by erecting suitable buildings, accommodate with high school

privileges other districts adjoining, whether in the same township or not, leaving to each village the making of such contract as would best suit the circumstances of the parties interested.— Except in the villages, the present organization would not be interfered with, and might supply the place of primary and intermediate departments. No special legislation which would suit one locality would be desirable, because it opens the way for endless special acts. But a general act which would allow the union of districts for high school purposes, (and even for the lower grades, if thought desirable,) and should make such union dependent upon the fulfilment of any contracts they might see fit to make, not inconsistent with said act, is highly desirable, and I doubt not would contribute greatly to the advancement of the public schools of the state.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. PICKARD.

LETTER OF P. R. HOY.

RACINE, Sept. —, 1855.

Hon. A. C. Barry, State Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR: This is in answer to yours of a recent date, in which you solicited my views on the following questions: "What place in importance should physical education occupy in public schools?" "What are the conditions that can be controlled by public schools, which are best calculated to secure a sound, vigorous physical body?"

To the first I answer that all we know of the mind is through the body; hence physical education must, from necessity, underlie all else; and without a healthy, well developed body there can be no lasting intellectual greatness: for just in proportion to the perfection of the body, will be the value of its intellectual and moral manifestations.

That system of education is all wrong, that does not have a direct tendency to strengthen, invigorate, and beautify the animal system, as well as to enlighten the understanding, and regulate the emotions and disposition of the heart.

How many fatal errors are committed by vain parents, and injudicious teachers, in directing all their efforts to excite, stimulate and precociously develop the minds of the young, to the neglect of their physical nature! In a perfect system of education, the three fold nature in man would be harmoniously developed; then we might have men and women physically healthy and beautiful; intellectually, with minds active and enlightened, capable of great and lasting mental efforts; morally firm and dignified in the right.

Your second interrogatory covers a wide and important field. I can only touch a few points in a communication necessarily quite too limited to do justice to the subject.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school buildings should be architecturally tasteful, located in not only the most healthy, but the most picturesque and charming spot to be found within the district; with ample grounds attached, ornamented with trees, flowering shrubs and plants, arranged with taste.*

The furniture should be ornamental, as well as convenient; the rooms hung with paintings, engravings and maps, executed in the best manner. The buildings and their surroundings should present to the eye nothing but delightful and pleasing objects, from the contemplation of which the mind would return satisfied, to make us better, more contented and happy—quicken our sympathies—filling the mind with imagery of beauty and taste; for man in contemplating the beautiful in art and nature, not only finds a delightful enjoyment of an elevating character, but is profited by the influence these emotions exert on his physical nature. The influence that the beautiful exerts over man is well known; but aside from this, it exerts a large influence over his physical development, which has been too much neglected. Of this I shall only here speak. In a perfect state of things, every individual would be perfectly beautiful. There can be no physical perfection without it; for beauty is the normal condition; hence health and beauty are synonymous; then just so far as we bring man back to his primitive, God-like condition, we restore him to beauty and health.

* Some fifteen miles from Racine last summer, I passed a school house located on the very margin of a marshy, miasmatic swamp; and not twenty feet from the door I noticed some urchins, with rolled up pants, engaged in the double occupation of capturing *tad-poles* and catching the *fever and ague*. Some public spirited, benevolent person (?) donated to this district this site for a school house, it being worthless for anything else.

It can be shown that every nation or class of people, remarkable for beauty of person or feature, is not only surrounded by the beautiful, but has also a cultivated taste for these objects. This fact can be accounted for by that wonderful something we call sympathy—that something which assimilates us to, and makes us a part of those objects and beings by which we are surrounded. Where then should we expect to find the most beautiful persons? Where but in ancient Greece and Rome, in modern Italy, Spain and France, and among the better class of Germans and English; just where we find in profusion the beauties of art and nature, in connection with the most universal cultivation of a refined taste, for whatever is grand, lovely, beautiful and graceful. The emotions of taste can only be known by being felt; and can no more be acquired without our being placed in suitable circumstances—that is surrounding ourselves with the beautiful or sublime—than a knowledge of music could be acquired without ever having heard a musical tone.

It is a physiological law that any impression upon our form or features, long continued, becomes fixed and permanent. Exhibit to a child an offensive object, one calculated to excite disgust or dislike, and mark the expression of disquiet and loathing. Now substitute an object of an opposite character, one suited to excite pleasurable sensations, what a change! the eyes now sparkle and fairly dance with delight; the face is all radiant with happiness and beauty. Should these impressions be long continued or frequently repeated, they will be daguerreotyped on the dial of the soul—the human face divine. We have such examples in great abundance. Look at the squalid poor: their children at birth very often have the elements of beauty in a considerable degree; but by dwelling continually amidst coarse and disgusting objects, they grow up with that stereotyped quirk of the upper lip and nose which makes them look as though their olfactories were perpetually being offended. The shanty and its surroundings has become a part of their existence; and its influence is stamped upon their faces. Take one of these children while young, and sur-

round it with elegance, cultivate its taste, and you will be surprised at the lack of resemblance to its parents. In proof I can point to individual cases that would be quite satisfactory to the most skeptical. If such a change be effected in the first generation, what ought we not to expect if such influences were continued for a series of generations?

VENTILATION.

Without pure unadulterated air, there can be no health—it is of the very first importance; it plays a prominent part in all the phenomena of life. But so much has been written, and well written too, on the subject of ventilating school houses, that I will only here record my voice in support of that system of ventilation which will secure the most constant, and abundant supply of pure fresh air.

EXERCISE.

Daily exercise in the open air is essential to the best health; it expands the chest, equalizes the circulation of the blood, thereby favoring a harmonious development of every tissue; for the ultimate nutrition of the body, and calorification of the blood, are only effected within the capillaries. It follows then, if the circulation be retarded or cut off in any part, nutrition of that part will diminish or cease in the same ratio. Exercise, to be the most profitable, should call into action, not only the entire muscular system, but for the time must completely engage the mind. Among the conditions that can be controlled, essential to insure the full physical benefit of exercise, are an opportunity and a sufficient inducement for action. In childhood, when the functions of assimilation are the most active, and exercise is the most demanded, the opportunity should be given several times a day to inhale the pure air, start afresh the active pulse, and relieve the aching capillaries. Ample room and opportunity are all that is generally necessary to insure the full benefit of exercise for children, fresh from the hand of God, overflowing with animal spirits, with minds

easily directed, they rush with their whole soul, mind lungs, feet and hands into their childish sports. But with persons of riper years, the case is quite different, they require amusements more rational, to divert the mind, while the body is being invigorated. For such gymnastic exercise will be of much value ; for that precision of action, which distinguishes gymnastic from common, loose, irregular, random movements, compels the mind to be directed with accuracy on the muscular effort. Those free gymnastic exercises, which require no technical apparatus or machinery are all-sufficient to ensure the harmonious developement of the body. They ought to be introduced into the play grounds of every school, especially if situated in the larger towns and cities. Neither would I except the girls ; for they surely require sound vigorous bodies. Let them practice those gymnastic exercises suited to their sex, and not to be deterred from the noble purpose of laying the foundation of health and usefulness in after years, by the fear of being called "*tom boys*." Females require daily out door exercise, and they ought to have it. We should expect the opposition of those ignorant parents who would have their daughters to be lady-like (?) and at thirteen to have as many "nips and tucks" as an old maid of thirty. "Don't, dear, run and romp ; you make yourself look quite ridiculous, you should remember you are almost a young lady : " such untimely admonitions have sent hundreds of thousands of lovely daughters to a premature grave. Then we hear the consoling declarations, "mysterious Providence ! a promising flower nip'd in the bud, only to teach us the uncertainty of life." Better say : destroyed through the parents ignorance of the laws of life. Encourage the girls to hop, jump, and run races, with perfect freedom, and health will fix her rosy seal on the cheeks of bright, joyous, elastic youth.

The study of the natural sciences as an inducement to physical exercises, cannot be too highly recommended. The study of plants and animals especially, calls us into the fields, woods and prairies, by the brooks and on the hills ; affording to the mind as well

as the body a most healthy stimulus. I am thoroughly convinced that natural history should be studied in every school, and taught even to the young. Children learn to perceive differences in form, texture and color, with remarkable facility, and even to classify, bringing into action their faculties of observation, comparison and classification—operations of the mind of the first importance. They should be taught how to collect and preserve minerals, plants, shells, insects, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals; and encouraged to deposit these in the school-room. By this means each good school would soon have a collection of the flora and fauna of the neighborhood; then, by mutual exchanges, each school would accumulate a valuable cabinet. It is to be regretted that there are no suitable text books, to assist the pupil and teacher in investigating the common objects with which we are surrounded. It is to be hoped that this want will not remain long unsupplied. While the mere child can find enough to interest and delight him, the proudest mind will here find ample materials for the profoundest investigation, prompting at the same time to healthful exercises; for when the mind is thoroughly interested, exercise becomes a real pleasure. It is a significant fact, that materialists almost universally live to a ripe old age, and retain their mental powers unimpaired to an advanced period of life. If those persons whose brains are perpetually racked to torment the body, would interest themselves in some branch of material history, and spend one or two days in each week in the woods and fields, collecting and investigating these objects, there would be less call for bran-bread, and more for beef-steaks; fewer broken down, pale faced young ministers, more vigorous sermons written, and fewer old ones used.

CLEANLINESS.

Absolute purity of persons should be positively required of every one attending school. Away with the vulgar notion "that dirt is healthy." Filth is but another name for disease.

Finally,—Physiology and Hygiene should be taught to every advanced class; and teachers should not be considered fully qualified for the profession unless capable of giving sound, wholesome instruction in the great art of preserving life.

P. R. HOY.

LETTER OF PROF. BAIRD.

Of the importance of the study of natural history as a branch of education, there can be no question. Even independently of the practical applications of the different departments of the science in the various processes of agriculture, commerce and the arts, the mental training it imparts is of the highest benefit.

The cultivation of the perceptive and reasonable faculties, the acquisition of skill in composition, as involved in recording the facts observed, the habits of healthful exercise of body in pursuing the study, and a rational and suitable occupation for leisure hours, are among the ends readily to be gained in the pursuit of natural science. When I speak of natural history, I do not refer simply to a string of harsh dry names in foreign language, and referring to many objects which a youth never has seen nor may expect to see except possibly in a drawing. I mean the study of nature as displayed in the woods and fields, under the eye of any and every looker on. The child should be taught to analyze everything he sees, to examine into the why and wherefore, to take up some particular act of animal life and trace it back to its inception, and follow it to its conclusion. He should be taught to watch how the bird builds its nest, of what materials, what number and character of eggs it lays, the duration of incubation, the number of broods in the year, the date of appearing and disappearing, the abundance or scarcity as compared with other species, the kinds of food, etc. The frog should be watched, to learn when he leaves his mud retreat, how the eggs are deposited, whether in spherical masses or in long ropes, how long before the embryo emerges from the shell and the interval of attaining full development of limbs. The fish should be traced to its secret

haunts, to learn when the period of spawning takes place, whether it builds a nest of grass, sticks or stones, what arts of defence it employs, what changes it undergoes in the different seasons. The transformations of the insect should be followed out through its successive stages, so as accurately to determine the kind of food, duration of the different conditions, etc., points all of the highest importance in an economical point of view. The same general principles will apply to every form of life. The student should be encouraged to write down what of such operations and actions he may have seen in his rambles. No matter how trivial these may seem, a record should be made, as cultivating a habit of great importance. The difficulty so often experienced in the writing of compositions may be remedied to a great extent by assigning some particular subject in natural history to be investigated and reported upon. Students may be encouraged to procure living animals and keeping them in confinement to work out the details of their history. Indeed with many species this is the only way in which anything can be learned respecting them. I have obtained vastly more information of the peculiarities of the frogs and salamanders, by watching them in my own room, than I ever could in the fields and by the ponds. In order however to systematize the studies first referred to, it will be necessary to proceed to the formation of local cabinets. Each school should be provided with some sets of shelves as well as bottles, alcohol, etc., by means of which to exhibit the results of Saturday afternoon forays, or incidental gatherings throughout the week. The object should be to procure as complete a collection as might be convenient, of all the different minerals, rocks, fossil remains, animals and plants of the neighborhood. This will be very easily accomplished by the help of the teacher who should know enough of the art of taxidermy to skin a bird or a quadruped. The processes involved are all exceedingly simple, and will be found detailed at sufficient length in the little pamphlet published by the Smithsonian institute which might be re-produced for distribution among the schools. Collections of skulls and skeletons, detached

or combined, might be made of the domestic and other animals of the vicinity. The collections thus made or in process of accumulation, are now to be labelled as accurately as the means at command will allow. If the scientific names cannot be obtained, then some provisional ones may be adopted serving to identify them temporarily, until better can be done. It must be the teacher's business to procure all the books he can get relating to the subjects collected, and by their means as well as by conference and correspondence with "Experts," find out what is already known of their history as well as the names by which they are recognized. In possession of such cabinets, it will then be proper to introduce some text book on natural history, and the course of instruction, selecting one suited to the comprehension of the classes. Unfortunately, we have nothing new at our command bearing upon the generalities of natural history and adapted to this country, excepting the text book of Zoology by Agassiz and Gould, which covers only the physiology of Zoology. This work, however, is very admirable as far as it goes and most highly to be recommended.

Very respectfully,

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

Smithsonian Institute.

LETTER OF SAMUEL S. RANDALL.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
 New York, July 20, 1855. }

HON. A. CONSTANTINE BARRY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th inst., requesting my views in reference to the expedience and utility of a legislative provision for uniting townships and incorporated villages for the purpose of organizing Union and Central High Schools.

In my judgment, such a provision would be eminently adapted to advance the interests of common school instruction. Our own experience in this state, under a law very inartificially drawn up, embracing as its leading feature this principle, has fully demonstrated the practical efficiency of such an enactment, even when the minor details failed to give full effect to the intention of the legislature. In the case of villages and well populated townships, there can be no doubt of the advantages of the system, concentrating, as it does all the mental and material energies of the inhabitants upon the support of a good school, well furnished with all the necessary appliances for systematic and scientific instruction. And in the rural districts or townships, even where a sparse population exists, I am convinced its effect would prove decidedly beneficial. The prevailing system of separate school districts, however advantageous in the incipient movements and first organization of a school system, labors under the serious defects of a want of adequate supervision, and the absence of a hearty, vigorous, systematic and united co-operation of the whole commu-

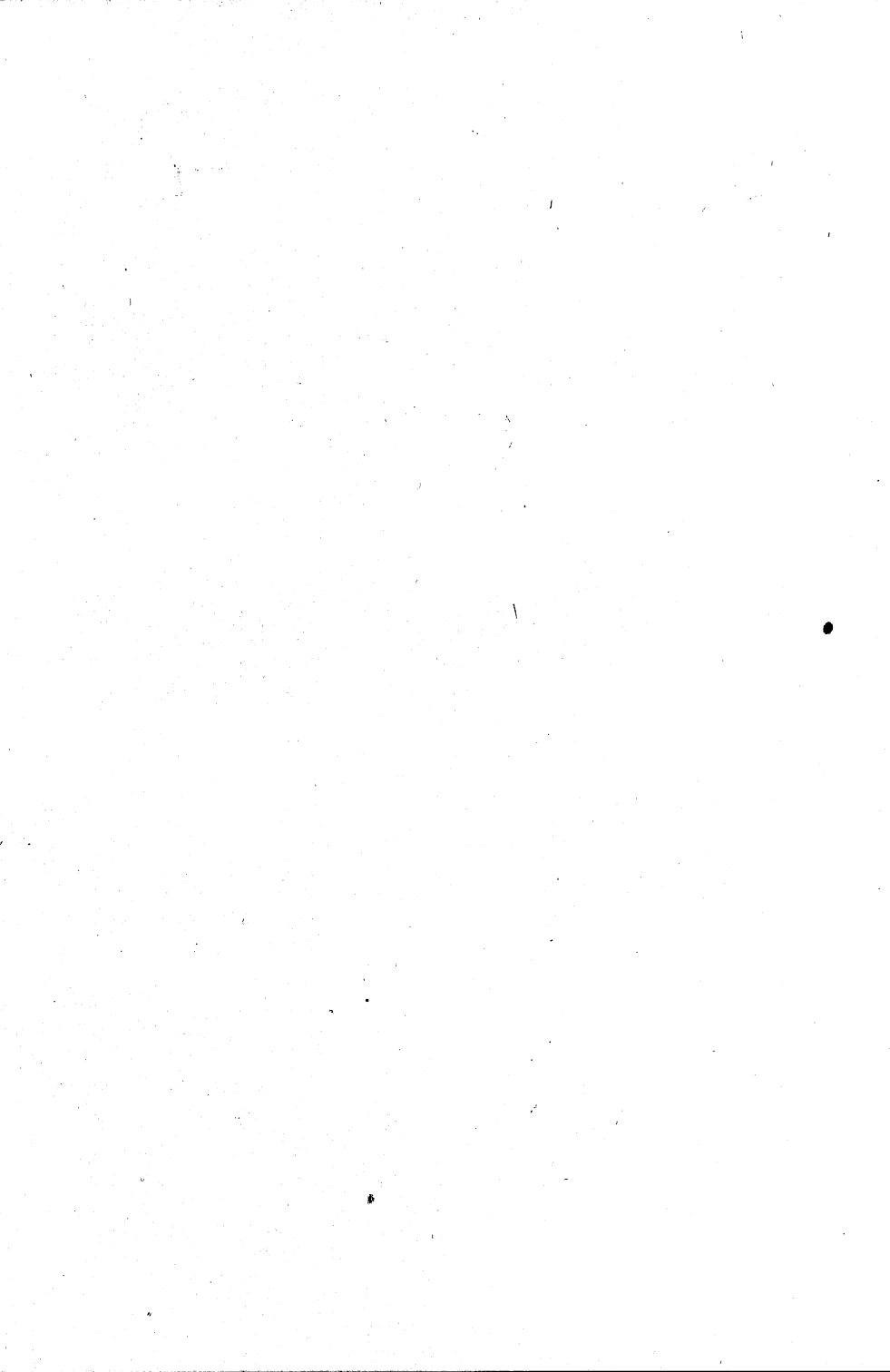
nity in one common effort for the advancement and improvement of its educational facilities. These defects are effectually remedied by the union and central system.

A legislative provision authorizing, and as far as may be, encouraging the union of any two or more adjoining school districts, in each township with the assent of a majority of the legal voters, parents and tax payers, with power to form a permanent board of education, consisting of representatives (two or more) from each district, (which for this purpose, and another to which I am about to advert should retain its original organization), and to impose the necessary taxes for the support of the school; with power also to such board to establish and maintain primary schools in each original district for the instruction of children under ten or twelve years of age, preparatory to their transfer at a suitable period to the central or high school, and from thence on the completion of the prescribed course of instruction, to a county free academy, to be supported by county taxation, aided by such funds as the state might be induced to grant; the whole system to be completed by a Free State college or university of the highest grade. Such a provision, carefully and judiciously guarded in its several details, so as to accomplish, with the least possible infringement upon individual or collective interests or rights, the great object of a thorough and complete and practical education, common and free to all, accessible, in all its stages, to all, and equal in all respects to that of institutions of a similar grade elsewhere, would, it strikes me, be not only eminently useful and successful, but generally acceptable to all classes, and especially to the friends of education. It would likewise be found, I apprehend upon experiment, far more effective than the existing system of separate, and to a considerable extent, isolated districts. The supervision would be far more thorough and complete—the public interest in the progress and advancement of the system, more direct and palpable—the private interest of parents better provided for, and the interest and exertions of the pupils of every grade more absorbing. Such

at least is our experience, wherever the system has been fairly tried. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend it to your earnest consideration, and that of the legislature and people of Wisconsin.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

SAMUELS. RANDALL,
City Superintendent of N. Y. Public Schools.





EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

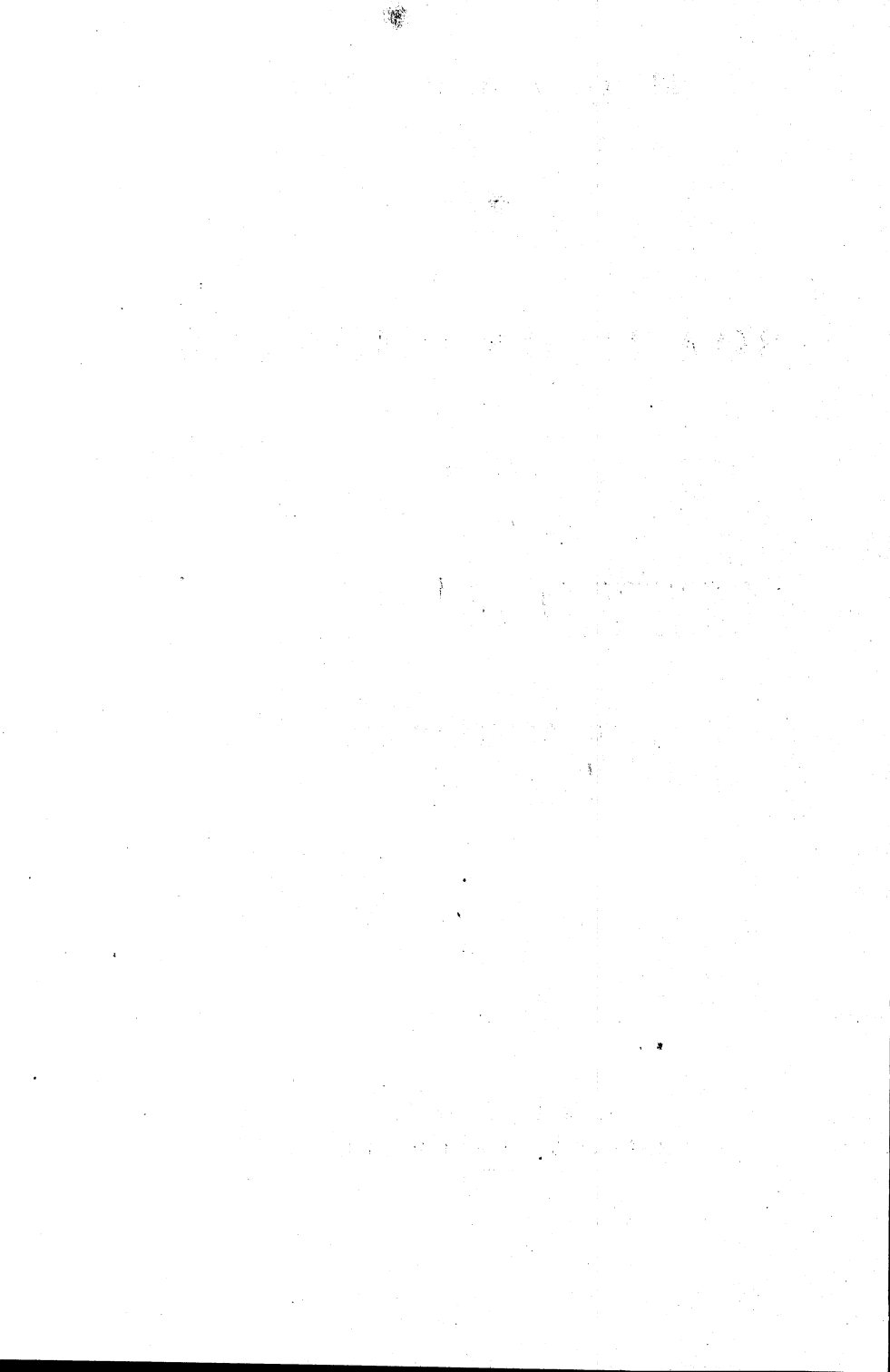
FOR THE YEAR 1855.



MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Feb. 6, 1856.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

In accordance with law, I transmit to you, herewith, the Eighth Annual Report of the Regents of the University, and have the honor to be,

Most Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN H. LATHROP,

President of the Board.

1870

Wm. A. ...

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REGENTS' REPORT.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Jan. 1, 1856.

The Regents of the University, in compliance with law, make to the Hon. the Legislature this, their Eighth Annual

REPORT:

In addition to their stated meetings, the Board have been repeatedly called together during the year terminating December 31, 1856, as the exigencies of the institution seemed to require; and have given to the trust committed to their hands, all that care and supervision, due to an educational interest of great acknowledged importance to the character of the state, and the intellectual culture of its citizens.

From the report of the building committee, hereunto appended, it will be seen that the second edifice has been completed, and is now occupied; adding greatly to the accommodations the institution is able to offer to the young men of this and other states, in the pursuit of a liberal course of study.

The south half of the building contains public rooms for lecture, for library, and for collections in natural science, apartments

for some of the families of the faculty, and a dining hall for the common use of the faculty and students. The north wing contains studies and lodging rooms for the use of the students, and the whole is warmed in winter by furnaces in the basement.

One of the lecture rooms has been seated and furnished, as a laboratory for the use of the Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. The philosophical chamber, and the apartments for the library, cabinet, &c., will be finished and furnished during the coming year, in preparation for collections now being made, and which we hope to increase in much greater ratio hereafter.

The refectory system, introduced in pursuance of an order of the board in July last, has proved entirely successful. The maximum price of board to the student was fixed at \$2 per week. The actual charge for the full term was \$1 72, which may be assumed as the average bill for board, material and service remaining at present prices. The charge to each member of the families of the resident faculty, is fixed at \$3 per week. It is not to be doubted that the residence of the faculty on the college grounds, and the social and domestic influence of daily intercourse in the hall, and elsewhere, will tend to elevate the standard of good manners and good order in the institution.

The cost of the new edifice, with fitting up thus far, has been over \$20,000, and of this sum more than \$5,000 have been drawn directly from the income of the institution for the past year. The surplus means having been thus turned into this extraordinary channel of expenditure, there has been no material enlargement of the library and cabinet since the date of the last annual report. Occasional donations of books have been made by the bounty of congress, of the legislature of New York, and of the Smithsonian institution. Valuable contributions have also been received from our delegation at Washington, and from individuals, which are duly noticed by the librarian.

The cabinet and library will be removed during the coming

year, into the more spacious apartments to be prepared for them in the new edifice; and as the income of the University will be relieved from building uses, and other extraordinary burdens, it is the intention of the board to make suitable appropriations for the increase of those aids to instruction which are essential to the credit of the University, and without which, it cannot be expected to compete successfully with better appointed institutions.

An appropriation of \$1,100 was made in 1854 for chemical and philosophical apparatus, and purchases were made with great judgment by the late professor of chemistry, S. P. Lathrop. It is the purpose of the board, by such yearly appropriation for apparatus as may be compatible with other interests, to put and to keep these important departments in a sound and effective condition.

The receipts into the treasury of the University during the past year, irrespective of the balance of the loan for building, will be seen by reference to the report of the treasurer to have been \$15,090 32. The disbursements of income for the year have amounted to \$13,999 33. To this sum must be added the interest on the loans from the school and university funds, reserved by the state treasurer, and not included in the account of disbursements stated by the treasurer of the board, amounting for said year to \$2,800; leaving a balance against the University, on the 31st December, 1855, of \$1,709 01.

All the above disbursements have been made on warrants issued by the secretary, in accordance with the by-laws and special instructions of the board, as set forth in the secretary's report, herewith appended.

For the items of cost, in the erection of the second edifice, reference is also made to the report of the building committee, contained in the appendix.

During the past year the vacant chairs in the collegiate department have been filled, by the appointment of Dr. J. P. Fuchs to

the chair of Modern Languages ; Daniel Read, LL.D., to the chair of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature ; and Dr. E. S. Carr, to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History.

Dr. Fuchs entered upon the duties of his Professorship, at the beginning of the collegiate year, in September. In addition to regular instruction in the German and French languages, he will deliver a course of lectures on physiology to the college classes.

Professors Read and Carr begin their connexion with the University with the second term, which opens in January. Their public inauguration took place in the Capitol, at this annual meeting of the Board ; and it has been ordered that their addresses on that occasion be appended to this report.

Hitherto the labor of originating the State University, and nursing it up to maturity, has been thrown upon a fractional Faculty. The work has gone steadily forward under difficulties and embarrassments. The Board would not refrain from expressing their satisfaction at the results that have been reached. The Institution is sound in discipline and scholarship, and is growing in popular favor. The number of entries for the year just closed, was one hundred and fifteen. It remains to erect an enduring superstructure on the good foundation already laid.

The Board have the gratification to announce the inauguration of a new era in the history of the University, by the introduction of the newly appointed Professors into their several chairs, and the completion of the college Faculty. The experiment whether a State University can be built up in Wisconsin, which shall educate her sons on their own soil, honor science, advance the arts and exalt the commonwealth, is now fairly on trial. The eminent success of the experiment need not be doubted, if the fostering care and the protecting arm of the State secure the institution in the quiet enjoyment of those elements of prosperity which have been so happily accumulated by careful, pains taking management hitherto.

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In the additions which have been made to the instructional force of the university, the Board have not been unmindful of their obligation to keep the expenditures of the institution within its available income. The revenue of the University for the coming year will be substantially as follows :

Interest of seminary fund,	\$12,731 23
Students' fees,—estimated,	1,500 00
From other sources, do.,	300 00
	14,531 23

The main items of disbursement for the coming year will be :

Deficit of last year's income,	\$1,709 01
Interest on loans for buildings and grounds,	3,200 00
Salaries of Faculty,	7,600 00
	12,509 01

Leaving a balance of \$2,022 22 applicable to the contingent expenses of the institution, and to the enlargement of the library, the cabinet, apparatus, and other aids of instruction.

The collegiate year is divided into three terms, of thirteen weeks each, beginning—

1. On the third Wednesday of September.
2. On the first Wednesday of January.
3. On the fourth Wednesday of April.

The fees per term have been fixed as follows :

Tuition,	\$4 00
Room rent.	3 00

Amounting to the moderate sum of \$12 per year, to those who room elsewhere, and of \$21 to those who reside in the buildings and enjoy the advantage of private studies and lodging rooms. A small additional charge will be made for wood consumed during the fall and winter terms.

The Collegiate Faculty, now full, is constituted as follows :

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., Chancellor, and Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity, and Political Economy.

DANIEL READ, LL. D., Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

O. M. CONOVER, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Lecturer on Physiology.

AUGUSTUS C. SMITH, A. B., Tutor.

It will be observed that the above Professorships cover the whole ground of the preparatory and collegiate departments, up to graduation.

In addition to his collegiate appointment, the Board have elected Professor Read to the Normal Chair in the department of "Theory and Practice of Elementary Instruction." Although the constitution and laws of the state, seem to contemplate the endowing of this department of the University, from the income of the school fund, yet the Board are desirous of making the institution, in the absence of aid, from this appropriate source, subsidiary to the cause of general education, as far as their means will permit. Professional instruction will, therefore, be rendered in the art of teaching during the summer term of each year, by Professor Read; and the young men of the State, who may connect themselves with the teachers' class, will be admitted to the instructions of the other departments of the University, as they may select.

During the same term, Dr. Carr will deliver a course of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, and the applications of science

to the useful arts. This course of instruction is expressly designed for the young farmers and artisans of the state; and it is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented, of carrying the instructions of the laboratory into the industrial operations of the community at large. Each pupil of this department may become the instructor of his vicinage—and especially would it be desirable, that the teachers of the district schools should be well versed in natural science and its applications. The University proposes to open the way to this very valuable result, by arranging the agricultural and the teachers' classes in the same term. It is greatly to be desired that the teacher of each school district in the state should avail himself of these instructions in agricultural science and the philosophy of the useful arts.

The Board would strongly urge upon the legislature the propriety and the policy of so shaping the operations of the Geological survey of the state, that the chemical analyses may be made in the laboratory of the State University. Whatever propriety there may have hitherto been in sending abroad for this service, the necessity no longer exists. In addition to the distinguished reputation of Professor Carr, as a chemical analyst, his connexion with the New York survey, and familiarity with all its processes, have prepared him to render essential service in the survey of Wisconsin; and have obviated the necessity of going beyond the University of our own state, for any aid which chemistry may be able to render.

The New York survey, by its completeness and its celebrity, has come to be regarded as the standard with which the results of geological observation in other states are to be compared. The Board are negotiating for complete suits of New York specimens, as well as of other states where surveys have been made. The law requires our State Geologist to make a full deposite of specimens in the University cabinet. The needful comparisons may therefore be made on this ground, and the proper degree of ac-

curacy and consistency be secured to the survey of our own State.

The Board, at their last annual meeting, provided, by ordinance, for the organization at the Medical Department of the University, to be supported by fees for tuition, without recourse to the treasury of the University, until the existing debt incurred for buildings and ground be paid off. The several chairs of instruction have been filled, with the exception of those of Surgery and the Institutes of Medicine. Arrangements will be made for opening the School at an early day, and under favorable auspices. The Faculty, as at present constituted, consists of the Chancellor and the following Professors:

ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

EZRA S. CARR, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

D. C. AYRES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

GEO. D. WILBUR, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

SAMUEL W. THAYER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

_____ Professor of Surgery.
 _____ Professor of the Institutes of Medicine
 and Pathological Anatomy.

Some preliminary action has been taken by the Board in reference to the organization of the Law Department of the University. Madison is apparently the most favorable location in the northwest for a professional school in this department. The question of organization is one of time, and arrangements will be promptly made by the Board to meet the public demand in this behalf.

In the progress of this report, the Board have indicated the form which, in their judgment, a State University ought to be made to assume, when mature in its organization, and in harmony with its relations to other portions of the educational system and to the industrial and professional interests of society.

The great central idea is the college proper, with its ample appointments, its able and learned Faculty, its library, its apparatus, its collections in the various departments of natural science, its astronomical observatory,—the dispenser of knowledge in its higher and more useful forms; the instrument of the state for the liberal culture of the citizen; the treasure house to the intellectual wealth of the past and the present; the gate way to the higher civilization which lies beyond. Around the central college, as the general educator, is arranged the four schools of professional instruction; 1. of Law; 2. of Medicine; 3. of the art of Teaching; and 4. of science as applied to Agriculture and the Useful Arts; leaving the professional schools of Theology to the support of the denominations to which they severally belong.

That such an institution of learning as we have thus shadowed forth would be the crowning honor to any state; that it would richly requite the bounty that sustains it, is a matter of general consciousness. No man doubts who comprehends.

The enlightened liberality of congress has put it in the power of Wisconsin to realize this idea in every essential particular. If Wisconsin is true to the trust it has assumed,—if it carry out with common honesty the unmistakeable intention of the grant,—if the administration of it be conducted with a steady intelligence, and the thrift which has characterized its progress hitherto, the means will not be found wanting to accomplish all that the friends of this great interest have rationally expected and desired. The existing revenue of the University is sufficient for the support of the institution on its present scale, the gradual increase of the aids to instruction, and the payment of the annual interest on the debt incurred for the grounds and buildings. The Board now look to the income yet to be derived from the recent land grant by congress, for the rapid extinction of the debt and the accumulation of a building fund for the erection of the remaining structures comprised in the plan adopted by the Board, with such variations and additions as time and observation may suggest, and the exigencies

of the institution may require, in order to its highest usefulness and eminence. After these objects shall have been compassed, the whole income of the University will be applicable to its current uses. Substantial aid may then be extended to the schools of Medicine and Law, the Normal department become the effective and sufficient professional agent of public instruction, and the school of applied science receive its full development, extending the benefits of its instructions to agriculture and the mechanic arts, to mining and metallurgy, to engineering and practical astronomy.

For more detailed information relative to the condition and prospects of the University, reference is made to the communication of the Chancellor, the reports of committees and of the accounting officers, the inaugural addresses of Professors Read and Carr, and other relevant papers, hereunto appended.

The board, in conclusion, invoke the co-operation of the legislature in the noble work of handing over such an institution of learning to the pride, the affection and the liberality of posterity. It is destined to live while man lives, and its records will speak to coming generations, of the enlightened munificence and wise forecast of the founders of the commonwealth.

All which, &c.,

J. H. LATHROP,
 ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN,
 A. CONSTANTINE BARRY,
 EDWARD M. HUNTER,
 J. D. RUGGLES,
 BERIAH BROWN,
 N. W. DEAN,
 D. W. JONES,
 CHARLES DUNN,
 ALONZO WING.

APPENDIX.

W. H. H. H.

"A."

CHANCELLOR'S COMMUNICATION.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, I open this meeting, with a statement of the condition of the University for the past year, and a recommendation of such measures as the best interests of the Institution seem to require.

During the past year there has been an essential addition to the accommodations which the University offers to the youth of this and other states for residence during the period of instruction. The second dormitory building has been completed and occupied; adding to the number of studies and lodging rooms for the use of students; providing also suits of apartments for the residence of some of the families of the Faculty, and a boarding hall for the accommodation of both Faculty and Students.

The cost of the edifice as it now stands, including furnaces, and the outlay for the boarding establishment, has been somewhat over \$20,000; and some \$500 more will probably be required to seat and furnish the lecture rooms, and to prepare the apartments destined to the reception of the library and scientific collections. Of the sum which the edifice has cost up to this time, more than \$5000 have been paid from the income of the fund for the year just closed, and have just so far contracted our means for the prosecution of other valuable objects—such as the enlargement of the

library, the apparatus and collections in the various departments of science. As our income for the year on which we have now entered, will be relieved from this extraordinary burden, it will be in the power of the Board to make liberal provision for these aids of instruction, essential as they are to the usefulness and the credit of the University, as an institution of learning of the highest grade.

A very gratifying measure of success has attended the boarding establishment, opened in the hall at the beginning of the present collegiate year. Conducted with skill and economy, under the personal supervision of Professor Sterling and Lady, the cost of board to the student was brought down to the low figure of \$1 72 per week, for the term ending December 19th. This may be regarded as the average charge to the student, the price of material and service remaining as now. By resolution of the executive committee, the charge to each member of the families of the college officers is fixed at three dollars per week, the maximum to the student at \$2.

This system, (aside from its economy,) by bringing the families of the Faculty on to the college grounds, and into social and domestic relations with the students, is productive of the happiest effects on the good manners and good order of the institution; and is obviating an alledged objection to the locality of the University, as an unsafe as well as an expensive place for the residence of young men during their period of pupillage.

The patronage of the university has had a steady increase since the last annual meeting of the board, showing a better appreciation than heretofore of the solid advantages which the institution holds out to the student for self culture, and a gradual giving way of the traditionary prejudice which state institutions of learning have to encounter in their infancy. Ninety-two entries were made during the collegiate year ending on the fourth Wednesday of July. The number in attendance on the instructions of the year beginning on the first Wednesday of January, 1855, and termin-

ating on the 19th December, amounted to one hundred and fifteen. Of this number, forty-three were from the town of Madison, fifty-four from other portions of Wisconsin, eight from Illinois, three from New York, two from Ohio, two from Missouri, and one each from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, Kentucky, California, Minnesota, and Canada West. Of the forty-three from Madison, a large portion are from the families of those who have made Madison their residence, with a view to the advantages of university instruction. These facts demonstrate the already wide spread and growing reputation of the university, won under circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty and embarrassment. What has thus been accomplished by the labors of a fractional Faculty, constitutes a broad basis for extended patronage, when the board of instruction in the collegiate department shall be complete, by the inauguration of the two Professors elect, which was ordered by the Board in July to take place at this annual meeting.

Dr. E. S. Carr, who takes the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in the College Faculty, and of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Faculty of Medicine, will, in addition to the regular and ordinary duties of his charge, render instruction annually to classes in Agricultural Chemistry and in the philosophy of the useful arts. To offer these educational advantages to the young farmers and artisans of the community is a proper function of a state university. It is fairly to be presumed that this feature of our plan will attract to our halls of instruction annually increasing classes, and by bringing the university into close and beneficial relation with the production of the state, will demonstrate its importance and utility to those portions of our fellow citizens who have regarded themselves as beyond the pale of university instruction.

Professor Daniel Read, L. L. D., late of the University of Indiana, who is now to be inducted into the chair of "Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, and English Literature," in the department of Science, Literature and Arts, has also been elected "Normal Professor" in the department of the Theory and Practice of

Elementary Instruction. In the former capacity his accession will complete the organization of the College Faculty, and will bring in an element of strength and success which has been a great desideratum with us up to this hour. By placing in the Normal chair an educator of experience and of distinguished reputation, the University now offers rare advantages to teachers classes, who will annually assemble here to receive professional instruction in this department. The constitution of the state looks to the income of the school fund for the support of normal instruction, and the charter of the University makes this institution, through its department of "Theory and practice of Elementary Instruction," the Normal agent for the state. A small annual appropriation from the income of the school fund, for the better endowment of this department, and for the support of a series of Teachers' Institutes in connexion with it, would bring into being a better system than has yet been devised for elevating the standard of elementary instruction throughout the state. But without the endowment from the income of the school fund, it becomes the University to do whatever its means will permit, and it can do much for the cause of general education.

The full organization of the College Faculty, and the provision which has been made as above, for annual Agricultural and Teachers' classes, will render it necessary to make some other and permanent provision for the preparatory department. The executive committee was directed at a previous meeting of the Regents to negotiate with the Madison Educational Board for an apartment in the union school house that corporation was contemplating to erect at that time. The project has failed, at least for the present; and some other plan must be devised to meet the permanent wants of our preparatory school. In the beginning, when patronage was limited, and we were obliged to create the material for our college classes, there was a propriety in taking the preparatory school into the buildings. At this stage of organization and progress, the proprieties lie the other way; and I would respectfully urge upon the Board the importance of providing otherwise for

the department, during the present year, on some plan which may be permanent.

It will probably devolve on the board, at this meeting, to complete the organization of the Medical Faculty of the University; as the committee on nominations are ready to report candidates for the vacant chairs. Although no portion of the support of the Professors can be drawn from the treasury of the institution until the existing debt, incurred for buildings and grounds, be paid off, still, much, in the mean time, may be done by furnishing accommodations for lecture, and by giving a professional bearing to our purchases of works for the library, and specimens and preparations for our collections in natural science. To found and to foster, here, a distinguished Medical School, is to provide for a very important and permanent university interest.

It is my belief that the time has arrived for the organization of the Law Department of the University, by an ordinance designating the chairs, and by making provision for filling the same at an early day,—the Law Faculty bearing the same relation to the college proper which the Medical Faculty does according to the ordinance passed for the organization of that department. The want of a Law School in the north-west is beginning to be felt. No locality is better adapted to the object than this capital, and in no form would it be more likely to succeed than in that of a department of the University. I would commend the subject to the consideration of the board, in the belief that preliminary action in this behalf would not be premature.

The question, how far and how soon the support of these two Faculties, and the full development of the Normal and Agricultural departments can be assumed by the Board, will depend upon the rapidity with which the last grant of lands by congress shall be reduced to a productive form, and upon the amount of capital fund they will be made to yield. These lands have all been located, and very choice selections are said to have been made. They lie in large bodies and cannot be long kept out of mar-

ket with the acquiescence of the neighboring settlers; and in a collision of interests between the settlers and the University, the former would be likely to prevail, by carrying the sympathies of legislation. By holding on, therefore, for higher prices, we shall likely to fail in securing that end, and shall have lost the income which might have been enjoyed in the interval. It is probable that the lands may be sold within the next two years, with the concurrence of other interests, at an average of three or four dollars an acre; and be made to yield \$150,000 to the capital fund of the University. I would commend this subject to the consideration of the Board, in order that the best plan of disposing of these lands may be adopted, and receive legislative sanction, if any be needed.

Six years ago, the whole value of the entire property of the University, present and prospective, was \$130,000—the aggregate appraised value of the seminary lands. With such thrift have the financial affairs of the Institution been administered, that, in addition to the building and grounds, now worth \$150,000, the permanent productive fund will not be less than \$300,000. All this may be realized within three years; and the basis be laid thus early for an Institution of learning of the very highest grade, which shall distinguish Wisconsin perhaps more than aught else in it; comprising the college proper, with its complete appointments, surrounded by its professional schools of Law, of Medicine, of Normal Instruction, and of the application of Science to Agriculture and the Useful Arts.

It is not to be understood, however, that the resources of Wisconsin University, as I have set them forth, exceed those of the leading literary institutions of this country. The whole property of Harvard University is not less than \$1,000,000, and its annual income, including fees, is not far from \$50,000. Union College will not be less wealthy. The fixed property of the state University of Virginia cost the state about \$300,000, and \$15,000 are annually paid from the public treasury for the support of the sev-

eral Faculties. The income of the state University of Michigan will not fall much short of that of our own. If we extend the comparison to the state Universities of Germany and other portions of continental Europe, we shall see less reason to regard our prospective endowment a large one, and our annual revenue adequate to the legitimate objects to be accomplished by the highest grade of educational institutions in the economy of modern civilization. The integrity of the fund is, therefore to be guarded with jealous care, and its enlargement should be the steady policy of its guardians, and of the friends of education.

And finally, gentlemen of the Board, in the faithful and enlightened administration of the great trust which Wisconsin has committed to your care, I tender to you, as heretofore, and as ever, my constant and hearty co-operation.

J. H. LATHROP,
Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, January 1856.

"B."

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
January 16, 1856.*To the Board of Regents:*

The Executive Committee respectfully report: That during the year 1855, the committee have continued to exercise the usual care and supervision over the affairs of the university, contemplated in that portion of the by-laws regulating their duties, and have given due attention to the special matter committed to them by the Board.

Agreeably to the instructions of the legislature and of the Board, no portion of the loan of \$15,000 from the capital of the University fund was drawn from the treasury of the state in payment of the contractors of the second University edifice, except on estimates of the building committee, from time to time during the progress of the work. The building was completed in June, and has been occupied since the commencement of the first term of the present collegiate year, in September.

The instructions of the Board at their July meeting relative to the fitting up of a boarding establishment in the new edifice, have been executed by the committee, and the establishment is now in successful operation. The residence of the families of the Faculty

in the college buildings, and their presence in the hall, seem to the committee to have obviated the evils heretofore connected with college commons, while at the same time the economy of the plan has been amply and satisfactorily tested. The action of the committee in this behalf was embodied in the following resolutions, passed July 26th, 1855 :

“Resolved, 1. That Professor Sterling, in connexion with the Chancellor, be empowered to make the necessary arrangements for the occupation of the south end of the south college for residence and boarding, according to the tenor of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Regents, appropriating \$600 to this object.

“2. That Professor Sterling and family be entitled to their board and rooms without charge, in return for personal superintendence and conduct of the boarding establishment.

“3. That the other college officers resident in the building, in consideration of release of rent, pay for board for themselves and families, at the rate of three dollars per week for each member over five years of age, and half that sum for board of each servant.

“4. That the residue of the expenses for material and for market and kitchen service, be charged to the students boarding with them in the hall; provided the charge do not exceed two dollars per week to each student.

“5. That no student be permitted to board in the Hall, until he shall present to the Professor Sterling a certificate that he has deposited with the treasurer, or some authorized receiver, \$25 for the term of thirteen weeks, or *pro rata* for any less time; and if the price of board be less than that sum, the proper drawback shall be allowed at the end of the term.”

The establishment has been in operation, for one term, under these regulations, and board has been afforded to the student at the low price of \$1 72 per week. The committee look upon the

plan with great favor, and believe it will be conducive to the to the economy and order of the Institution.

Accounts have from time to time been presented to the committee and passed upon by them.

Agreeably to the by-laws, the secretary has kept a record of these and other doings of the committee, and the same is herewith presented to the Board for their approval.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. LATHROP,
N. W. DEAN,
J. D. RUGGLES,
L. B. VILAS,
A. C. BARRY.

"C."

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

Jan. 1, 1856.

To the Board of Regents:

The Building Committee make this their annual report :

The second dormitory building, which was under contract, and in process of erection, at the date of the last report of the committee, was completed and accepted in June 1855. Much credit is due to the contractors, Messrs. Bird & Larkin, for the character of the work, which, in the judgment of the committee, compares favorably with that of other edifices in the country devoted to educational ends.

The contract price of the building was \$18,000. The bills for extras allowed by the committee for material and labor necessary to complete the building and adapted to its uses, amounted to \$500. The bill of C. Shepard, of Milwaukee, for furnaces, and setting up of the same complete, was \$801 70. The additional fixtures authorized by the Board at their July meeting, in preparation of the boarding establishment now in successful operation, have cost, as accounts have been rendered to the committee, \$447 20. All needful work in and about the new edifice, the

removal of rubbish, grading, &c., has been done under the supervision of the committee, in preparation for occupation.

The cost of the new edifice, including these several items of expenditure, will not fall short of \$20,107 40. Of this sum \$15,000 was paid out of the loan from the principal of the fund, which was drawn from the treasury by order of the executive committee, from time to time, as provided by law. The residue, \$5,107 40, has been paid out of the income of the University fund for the past year.

The protection and improvement of the grounds have engaged the attention of the committee for the past year. About five hundred fruit trees have been planted within the enclosure, and the avenues have been re-set with elms and other ornamental trees. The results of the action of the committee in this behalf, although now visible, must wait the hand of time for their full development.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. LATHROP,
N. W. DEAN,
A. C. BARRY.

"D."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned Treasurer of said Board respectfully reports, that the fiscal transactions of the University for the year 1855, and as follows, to wit:

Balance in Treasury, Jan. I, 1855,	\$ 1,019 17
Received from State Treasurer balance of fifteen thousand dollar loan,	2,264 67
Received of State Treasurer income,	12,404 15
Received on account of tuition and room rent,	946 60
Received commission for sale of lots,	720 40
	<hr/>
Total,	\$17,354 99
There has been disbursed during same time,	16,264 00
	<hr/>
Leaving balance of	\$1,090 99

Vouchers for said disbursement are herewith submitted that the same may be examined and properly cancelled.

The available income for the year 1856, after paying interest on all loans, will not, in my opinion, vary much from eleven thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON MILLS,
Treasurer Wis. University.

MADISON, Jan. 7, 1856.

"E."

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEES.

The Auditing committee of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin hereby respectfully report, that we did, on the 8th day of January A. D. 1856, meet at the office of the secretary of said Board, and proceed to compare the warrants issued by the Secretary, with the records and vouchers therefor; and also the account of the Treasurer of said Board, with the warrants drawn on him by the Secretary aforesaid, and we do hereby certify to said Board, that we found the same correct and true.

We further certify that the Treasurer aforesaid delivered to us warrants drawn on and paid by him in the sum of \$16264, which were cancelled by us.

J. H. LATHROP,
Chairman Executive Committee.

J. T. CLARK,
Secretary Board of Regents.

MADISON, Jan. 9, 1856.

"F."

SECRETARY'S REPORT :

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

The undersigned secretary of said board respectfully report that since the date of the last report, he has issued warrants, as follows :

Date.	To whom issued.	For what.	Amount
Jany. 3, 1855.	J. W. Sterling, salary	.....	250 00
" " do	O. M. Conover, do	.....	250 00
" " do	J. P. Fuchs, do	.....	30 00
" " do	A. L. Smith, do	.....	100 00
" 6, do	Bird & Larkin, on building contract,	.....	769 77
" " do	do do do do	.....	500 00
" 18, do	Strong, Crapo & Russell, merchandize,	.....	41 00
" 27, do	J. D. Ledyard, interest on loan,	.....	405 00
Feb'y. 4, do	Bird & Larkin, on building contract	.....	664 00
" 5, do	S. Mills, salary as treasurer	.....	360 24
" " do	John Conklin, salary as janitor	.....	60 00
" 10, do	Wm. A. Mears, lumber	.....	30 69
" " do	Livingston, Fargo & Co., express charges	.....	3 00
" " do	J. N. Jones, postage	.....	1 00
" " do	Rutus King, advertising	.....	4 00
" 23, do	T. D. Plumb, maps	.....	5 00
" " do	L. W. Hoyt, salary of Prof. Lathrop	.....	250 00
" 27, do	J. W. Sterling, expenses of Prof. Lathrop's funeral	.....	31 50
March 5, do	Bird & Larkin, on building contract	.....	549 44
" " do	John McCarty, labor	.....	6 00
" " do	Wm. E. Cramer, advertising	.....	8 00
" 8, do	Deming Fitch, cabinet work	.....	8 75

Date.	To whom issued.	For what.	Amount.
March 23, 1855,	S. H. Titus, superintending building.....		95 00
April 2, do	J. W. Sterling, salary.....		250 00
" 4, do	Aug. L. Smith, salary.....		100 00
" 5, do	John Conklin, salary as janitor.....		60 00
" " do	J. H. Lathrop, salary.....		500 00
" " do	O. M. Conover, do.....		250 00
" 6, do	Madison brass band, music furnished at college exhibition.		15 00
" " do	J. P. Fuchs, salary.....		75 00
" " do	J. T. Clark, services as secretary.....		31 25
" 7, do	Bird & Larkin, on building contract.....		765 56
" 12, do	L. W. Hoyt, freight on philosophical apparatus.....		41 41
" " do	Chamberlain & Ritchie, philosophical apparatus.....		122 93
" " do	J. N. Jones, postage.....		2 14
" 23, do	Pat. McCarty, labor.....		37 38
" " do	Andrew Nelson, labor.....		5 76
May 5, do	Bird & Larkin, on building contract.....		678 00
June 2, do	do do do do.....		1,000 00
" 7, do	Livingston & Co., freight.....		6 75
" " do	J. H. Lathrop, for labor on grounds.....		11 50
" " do	Rufus King, advertising.....		3 00
" 11, do	Tibbits & Gordon, merchandize.....		77 48
" " do	H. A. Tiffany, fruit trees.....		140 00
" 22, do	Henry Dinkle, wood.....		115 00
" 28, do	J. H. Lathrop, paid for evergreens.....		3 00
" " do	Bird & Larkin, on building contract.....		1,700 00
" " do	Miller & Lathrop, advertising.....		5 00
" " do	S. H. Titus, superintending building.....		70 00
" 30, do	A. G. McBride, shade trees.....		26 40
July 2, do	S. Shepard, freight &c. on furnaces.....		32 00
" " do	J. H. Lathrop, salary.....		500 00
" " do	J. P. Fuchs, do.....		75 00
" " do	O. M. Conover, do.....		250 00
" 3, do	J. M. Sterling, do.....		250 00
" " do	J. T. Clark, services as secretary.....		31 25
" 4, do	John Conklin, services as janitor.....		60 00
" " do	Aug. L. Smith, salary.....		100 00
" 12, do	Dennis Forgety et al, labor on grounds.....		30 00
" 25, do	John Conklin, paid for labor.....		12 00
" 28, do	J. P. Fuchs, additional salary.....		100 00
" 30, do	J. W. Sterling, services as librarian.....		100 00
August 4, do	Estate of S. P. Lathrop, books.....		22 00
" 12, do	Geo. W. Dewey, cows.....		80 00
" 27, do	John Sullivan, labor.....		4 75

Date.	To whom issued.	For what.	Amount.
August 4, 1855,	Jos. Mousebach, do	.....	7 00
Sept. 14, do	White & Co., work and materials on university building,	.....	128 90
" " do	Livingston & Co., express charges.....	.....	3 50
" 22, do	G. P. Hewitt, furniture.....	.....	42 75
" " do	Bradford Bros., do	.....	11 03
" " do	Mack Bros., table linen &c.,.....	.....	8 25
" 24, do	O. C. Buck & Co., furniture.....	.....	57 50
Oct. 1, do	J. H. Lathrop, salary.....	.....	500 00
" " do	J. W. Sterling, do	.....	250 00
" " do	O. M. Conover, do	.....	250 00
" " do	Aug. L. Smith, do	.....	125 00
" " do	J. T. Clark, services as secretary	.....	31 25
" " do	S. R. Fox, bell and fixtures	.....	138 22
" 3, do	O. M. Conover, disbursements.....	.....	3 25
" 4, do	J. P. Fuchs, salary.....	.....	133 00
" 5, do	William H. Demanot, mason work, &c.,.....	.....	22 64
" 9, do	John Conklin, salary as janitor.....	.....	60 00
" " do	Wm. Westerman, painting.....	.....	46 76
" 15, do	Bird & Larkin, extras on building.....	.....	240 10
" " do	J. H. Lathrop, disbursements.....	.....	39 75
" " do	Wm. Connor, labor.....	.....	5 00
" " do	James Kelley, do	.....	6 00
" " do	S. Shepard, furnaces.....	.....	674 70
" " do	S. P. White, carpenter work, &c.,.....	.....	82 05
Nov. 12, do	Mears & Ripley, lumber.....	.....	68 66
Dec. 15, do	Livingston & Co., express charges.....	.....	12 25
" 26, do	Johnson & Harvey, mechanical work.....	.....	6 00
" 31, do	O. M. Conover, salary.....	.....	250 00
" " do	J. W. Sterling, do	.....	250 00

J. T. CLARK,

Sec'y Board Regents.

Madison, Jan'y 6th, 1856.

"G."

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

The undersigned, commissioner for the sale of lots in the University addition to the village of Madison, respectfully reports:

That since the first of January, 1855, there has been collected upon sales previously made the following sums of money, viz:

Of M. B. Rogers,	\$106 00
E. W. Keyes,	286 40
F. A. Ogden,	60 50
M. B. French,	267 50
	<hr/>
	720 40

Which amount has been paid into the treasury of the University.

No sales have been made since my last annual report.

Respectfully submitted,

SIMEON MILLS,

Commissioner.

Madison, Jan. 1, 1856.

“H.”

CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF
WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 25, 1866.

RECEIVED

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BOARD OF REGENTS.

J. H. LATHROP, President,	-	-	-	-	Madison,
E. M. HUNTER,	-	-	-	-	Madison,
ALONZO WING,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson,
J. D. RUGGLES,	-	-	-	-	Madison,
BERIAH BROWN,	-	-	-	-	Delafield,
CHARLES DUNN,	-	-	-	-	Belmont,
NELSON DEWHY,	-	-	-	-	Lancaster,
ELEAZER WAKELY,	-	-	-	-	Whitewater,
JOHN K. WILLIAMS,	-	-	-	-	Shullsburg,
LEVI B. VILAS,	-	-	-	-	Madison,
A. L. CASTEMAN,	-	-	-	-	Delafield,
N. W. DEAN,	-	-	-	-	Madison,
S. L. ROSE,	-	-	-	-	Beaver Dam,
A. C. BARRY,	-	-	-	-	Madison,
D. W. JONES,	-	-	-	-	Madison.

JULIUS T. CLARK, Secretary,	-	-	-	Madison.
WM. N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer,	-	-	-	Madison.

F A C U L T Y
OF
SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., *Chancellor,*
And Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity and Political Economy.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

O. M. CONOVER, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Lecturer on Physiology.

DANIEL READ, LL. D., *
Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D., *
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

AUGUSTUS L. SMITH, A. B., *Tutor.*

* Inaugurated, January 16th, 1866. The Faculty is now full.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 309

LECTURE 10

PROBLEMS

1. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the magnitude of the centripetal force.

2. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the angular velocity ω .

3. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the period T .

4. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the frequency f .

5. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the centripetal acceleration a_c .

6. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the centripetal force F_c .

7. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the centripetal force F_c in terms of m , v , and r .

8. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the centripetal force F_c in terms of m , ω , and r .

9. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the centripetal force F_c in terms of m , T , and r .

10. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Find the centripetal force F_c in terms of m , f , and r .

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., *Chancellor.*

ALFRED L. CASTLEMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

D. C. AYERS, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

GEORGE D. WILBUR, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

SAMUEL W. THAYER, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

Professor of Surgery.

Professor of the Institute of Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JOHN D. ...

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Department of Science, Literature and Arts.

STUDENTS.

JUNIORS.

Samuel S. Benedict,	-	-	-	Montrose,
James M. Flower,	-	-	-	Sun Prairie,
Sidney Foote,	-	-	-	Belvidere, Ill.
James Hickox,	-	-	-	Buffalo, N. Y.
George W. Perry,	-	-	-	St. Charles, Ill.
Burgess C. Slaughter,	-	-	-	Middleton.

SOPHOMORES.

Hiram Barber,	-	-	-	Juneau.
Sinclair W. Botkin,	-	-	-	Madison.
Thomas D. Coryell,	-	-	-	Verona.
Charles Fairchild,	-	-	-	Madison.
William Irwin,	-	-	-	Madison.
Geol. W. Stoner,	-	-	-	Madison.
Wm. F. Vilas,	-	-	-	Madison.

FRESHMEN.

Gasherie Decker,	-	-	-	Madison.
Richard W. Hubbell,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
Alfred W. Lathrop,	-	-	-	Sparta.

PREPARATORY CLASSES.

Leroy G. Armstrong,	-	-	-	Lima.
William H. Arnold,	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
Geo. W. Ashmore,	-	-	-	Arena.
Charles E. Bishop,	-	-	-	Sheboygan.
Alex. C. Botkin,	-	-	-	Madison.
Wm. W. Botkin,	-	-	-	Madison.
William H. Brisbane	-	-	-	Arena.
James B. Britton	-	-	-	Madison.
Samuel P. Clark	-	-	-	Montrose.
John Fay Cramer	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
George Chase	-	-	-	Milwaukee.
Wm. W. Church	-	-	-	Madison.
Robert H. Cornell	-	-	-	California.
Jeremiah H. Douglass	-	-	-	Cross Plains.
Franklin Ensign	-	-	-	Grand Rapids.
Edward B. Guild	-	-	-	Madison.
Samuel Fellows	-	-	-	Hanchetville.
Azariah Hall	-	-	-	Hanchetville.
Randall W. Hanson	-	-	-	Minneapolis.
Henry T. Holt	-	-	-	Madison.
Henry Gardner	-	-	-	Burke.
Nicholas G. Iglehart	-	-	-	Chicago, Ill.
Theodore D. Kanouse	-	-	-	Cottage Grove.

Charles H. Kellogg	-	-	-	Madison.
John H. Kilroy	.	.	.	Montrose.
Edward N. Larkin	-	-	-	Madison.
Edwin Marsh	-	-	-	Beaver Dam.
William K. McHugh	-	-	-	Madison.
Emery Russell Mears	-	-	-	Madison.
Samuel M. Mills	-	-	-	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stanley Morrow	-	-	-	Madison.
John D. Parkinson	-	-	-	Madison.
Thomas B. Parkinson	-	-	-	Madison.
George K. Powers	-	-	-	Madison.
William P. Powers	-	-	-	Madison.
Charles Sharp	-	-	-	Richmond.
Lyman B. Stillwell	-	-	-	New York city.
James M. Stoner	-	-	-	Madison.
James H. Stuart	-	-	-	Chicago, Ill.
Geo. W. Taylor	-	-	-	Madison.
Newton P. Treat	-	-	-	Turtle.
Albert Weatherbe	-	-	-	Madison.
Erastus Wyman	-	-	-	Madison

ENGLISH CLASSES.

Edward Ball,	.	.	.	Chester.
Andrew Bodwell,	.	.	.	Madison.
Amos H. Boyington.	.	.	.	Jefferson, Me.
Sidney Breese,	.	.	.	Carlyle, Ill.
David H. Brooks,	.	.	.	Madison.
Ole Christianson,	.	.	.	Muskego.
Melville C. Clark,	.	.	.	Madison.
Edward Conklin,	.	.	.	Madison.

Elon G. Crandall,	Cottage Grove
Henry Drakely,	Cottage Grove.
Mortimer N. Duncan,	Cookville.
Angelo A. Flint,	Whitewater.
John G. Gill,	Elizabeth, Ill.
Geo. C. Hill,	Waterloo.
Edmund Huddart,	Clifton.
William H. Larkin,	Madison.
James H. McCord,	Middleton.
Elias C. Morse,	Exeter.
Dempster Ostrander,	Waterloo.
David B. Richmond,	Whitewater.
John Roth,	Utica, N. Y.
Edgar A. Sadd,	Madison.
William O. Saxtun,	Adrian, Mich.
Charles B. Seaver,	Madison.
Charles G. Schellenger,	Wyota.
Charles F. Sherman,	Eagle.
John James Slightam,	Madison.
Mark W. Terrill,	Mineral Point.
Franklin A. Thompson,	Black Earth.
John H. Toland,	Erin.
William M. Treat,	Turtle.
Marvin Wilson,	Sauk.
Total,	92.

Since July there has been a decided increase of patronage. The whole number for the year terminating in December last was one hundred and fifteen. Admissions to the college classes proper since September amount to nineteen.

Course of Instruction.

I. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF STUDY.

1. English Grammar.
2. Geography.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Elements of Algebra.
5. Latin Grammar.
6. Cæsar's Commentaries.
7. Virgil's Æneid.
8. Greek Grammar.
9. Greek Reader.

II. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The college course occupies four years, and the studies of the course are distributed as follows:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.

Livy.

Xenophon or Virgil's Georgics.

SECOND TERM.

Algebra—Geometry.
Livy.
Xenophon or Cicero.

THIRD TERM.

Geometry.
Horace.
Herodotus or Sallust.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Plane Trigonometry and Applications.
Horace.
Thucydides or French.

SECOND TERM.

Spherical Trig.—Analytical Geometry.
De Oratore.
Homer or French.

THIRD TERM.

Analytical Geometry—Calculus.
Tacitus, (History.)
Sophocles or French.

JUNIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Natural Philosophy.
Rhetoric.
English Literature.
Tacitus (Tracts) or German.

SECOND TERM.

Tacitus, (History.)
 Logic and Evidence.
 Natural Philosophy or German.

THIRD TERM.

Chemistry.
 Mental Philosophy (Intellectual Powers).
 Cicero (Tracts) or German.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Ethics.
 Geology—Mineralogy.
 Mental Philosophy (Active Powers).

SECOND TERM.

Civil Polity—Constitutional and International Law.
 Botany—Zoology, &c.
 Philosophical Grammar—Criticism.

THIRD TERM.

Political Economy.
 Optics and Astronomy.
 Art of Teaching.
 Agricultural Chemistry.

The following tabular statement will present to the eye in another form, the subjects of study, and their order:

Class.	Terms.				
Freshmen.	1	Algebra.....	Livy.....		Xenophon or Virgil.....
	2	Algebra--finished..... Geometry--begun.....	Livy.....		Xenophon or Cicero.....
	3	Geometry--finished.....	Horace--Odes.....		Herodotus or Sallust.....
Sophomores.	1	Plane Trigonometry and Ap- plications.....	Horace--Satires, &c.....		Thucydides or French.....
	2	Spherical Trigonometry..... Analytical Geometry.....	De Oratore.....		Homer or French.....
	3	Analyt. Geometry--finished- Calculus.....	Tacitus.....		Sophocles or French.....
Juniors.	1	Natural Philosophy.....		Rhetoric and English Literature..	Tacitus [tracts]-or German..
	2		Tacitus.....	Logic and Evidence.....	Nat. Phil. or German.....
	3		Chemistry.....	Mental Philosophy..... Intellectual powers.....	Cicero [tracts] or German...
Seniors.		Ethics.....	Geology..... Minerology.....	Mental Philosophy..... Active powers.....	
	2	Civil Polity.....	Botany, Zoology, &c.....	Philosophical Grammar, Criticism.	
	3	Political Economy.....	Agric'l Chem. [optional]	Art of Teaching, [optional].....	Optics and Astronomy.....

There are frequent exercises, throughout the course, in written translation, English and Latin composition, elocution, and forensic debate.

Lectures are delivered on most of the topics connected with the course; and in some subjects the instruction is mainly by lecture and alternate examination.

Each term is concluded by a public examination of all the classes, and by exhibition either of the more advanced classes or of the literary societies.

Young gentlemen desirous of pursuing select portions of the course, will be admitted to the recitations and other exercises of regular classes, and will be entitled to certificate of the term of membership, and of the studies pursued by them. This provision extends the benefits of university instruction to the teachers of the public schools of the state, and those who intend the practice of agriculture and the arts.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

A special course of professional instruction will be given in the art of teaching, by Professor Read, of the Normal department, beginning on the third Wednesday of May, and running through the remaining ten weeks of the summer term. Teachers of the state, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the normal course, will do well to enter the University at the beginning of the summer term, on the fourth Wednesday of April, for preparatory review.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Beginning and ending with the normal term, as above, a special course of instruction will be rendered by Professor Carr, in Agricultural Chemistry and the applications of science to the useful arts. It is thus provided that the teachers of our public schools

may be able to carry the benefits of this Agricultural department into the school districts; and it is to be hoped that every district in the state may have its representatives in the normal and agricultural classes.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must pass a satisfactory examination in all the studies of the preparatory school, or their equivalents.

Candidates for an advanced standing are also examined in all the studies to which the class they propose to enter have attended.

All applicants must present testimonials of good moral character, and students coming from other colleges a certificate of honorable dismissal.

RECITATIONS, &C.

Each class of the collegiate department attends three recitations or lectures daily. There are also frequent exercises in declamation and composition.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS, &C.

The library, which is open to all the students of the university, comprises over 1,200 volumes, and will receive yearly additions by the purchase of the most valuable standard works.

The university is possessed of a valuable cabinet of minerals, comprising numerous specimens. Contributions continue to be made by the State Geologist, and from other sources.

The institution is furnished with a suit of philosophical and chemical apparatus.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are two literary societies, in a flourishing condition, connected with the university. These are valuable auxiliaries in the mental training of the students. Each of them has already a library of several hundred volumes.

MERIT ROLL.

A permanent record is kept of the daily attendance, conduct and recitations of each student; and information of his standing communicated from time to time to his parent or guardian.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

The students are assembled at prayers daily in the chapel of the university, at the morning hour for commencing study and recitation.

ACCOMMODATION.

The University edifices contain public rooms for recitation lecture, library, cabinet, &c.; study and lodging rooms for students; apartments for the residence of some of the families of the Faculty; and a large dining hall for the board of the Faculty and Students. A laundry is also attached to the establishment. The buildings are warmed, during winter, by furnaces in the basement.

TERMS.

The collegiate year is divided into three terms or sessions, of thirteen weeks each, beginning as follows:

1. The third Wednesday of September.
2. The first Wednesday of January.
3. The fourth Wednesday of April.

Commencement anniversary, the fourth Wednesday of July.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term,	\$4 00
Room, " "	3 00

The bill of wood for furnace heat, will range from six to eight dollars per term, for each of the two winter sessions.

These comprise all the University charges, except for actual damage done by the student. Occasions for this item of charge are very rare.

BOARDING, ETC.

The families of several of the members of the Faculty reside in a portion of the new edifice, and take their meals in the hall. Students are admitted to the several tables of the Faculty, at a charge not exceeding two dollars per week. The average will not exceed \$1 85.

Many of the students board themselves at their rooms, at rates varying from one dollar to \$1 50 per week.

Washing is done in the laundry for forty-four cents per dozen.

These arrangements having been perfected, the State University offers to pupils a more economical and safe residence, than any other institution of learning in the West.

It is provided in the by-laws, that no student shall be admitted by the Chancellor to residence in the buildings, or to the exercises of any term, till he present a certificate from the treasurer, that the charges for tuition and room have been adjusted in advance.

It is further provided, that no student shall be admitted to board in the hall, till he shall have deposited with the proper officer \$25 for the term of thirteen weeks; or *pro rata* for any less time; the proper draw back to be paid at the close of the term.

A deposite in advance of \$5 will also be required of each student having his washing done at the laundry—subject to draw-back in like manner.

The chairs of instruction in the collegiate Faculty are now filled, and ample arrangements are made for the accommodation and economical residence of the student. Books, apparatus, and scientific collections will be rapidly accumulated. It is the fixed intention of the University authorities, that all the means at their command shall be so administered, as to aid the diligent and successful student, and to secure to the University a just public confidence and support.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK COMPTROLLER,

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

FOR THE YEAR 1855.



MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

ANNUAL REPORT

BANK OF AMERICA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

1911

ATTEST

SECRETARY

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER.

MADISON, Jan. 21st, 1856.

HON. ARTHUR McARTHUR,

Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate:

I herewith transmit to the Legislature as required by law,
the Annual Report of the Bank Comptroller.

Very Respectfully,

WM. M. DENNIS,
Bank Comptroller.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Office of the State Comptroller

Madison, Wis., Dec. 1880.

For A. J. ...

... ..

... ..
the Annual Report of the State Comptroller

... ..

W. M. L. DENNIS,
Bank Comptroller.

Number of Banks	Capital	Reserves	Securities
100	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
200	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
300	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
400	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
500	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
600	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
700	7,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
800	8,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
900	9,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
1,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

REPORT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

BANK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

MADISON, Jan. 21st, 1856.

In pursuance of Law the Bank Comptroller has the honor of submitting the following report of the transactions of his office for the year 1855:

At the date of my last Annual Report, the aggregate capital of the Banks organized under the general Banking Law of this State was \$1,450,000.

During the past year ten Banking Associations with an aggregate capital of \$345,000 have been organized, and have deposited the securities required by Law to entitle them to receive circulating notes.

The names and location, the amount of securities deposited, and

the amount of circulation issued to each Banking Association, is as follows :

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital.	Securities.	Circulation.
Bank of Beloit.....	\$60,000	\$55,000	\$39,842
Janesville City Bank.....	25,000	25,000	23,751
Kenosha County Bank.....	35,000	40,000	34,998
Waukesha County Bank.....	25,000	28,000	25,000
Dodge County Bank.....	50,000	28,000	26,748
Bank of Fox Lake.....	25,000	27,000	25,000
Oakwood Bank.....	50,000	31,300	27,000
Winnebago County Bank.....	25,000	27,000	24,099
Walworth County Bank.....	25,000	25,000	23,000
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	25,000	25,000	23,100

The whole number of Banks organized and doing business on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1856, was thirty-two, with an aggregate capital of **\$1,970,000**

The banking capital of the State has been increased during the past year, **520,000**

Notwithstanding the closing of four banking associations, having an aggregate capital of **225,000**

The names, location and amount of capital stock, of each of the closed banks, is as follows :

Oshkosh City Bank,	Oshkosh,	50,000
Germania Bank,	Milwaukee,	25,000
Bank of the West,	Madison,	100,000
Exchange Bank,	Milwaukee,	50,000
		\$225,000

The whole amount of countersigned notes issued to the Banks, and outstanding on the 1st Monday of January 1856, was, **1,153,254**

Which is secured by the deposits of State Stocks and Specie, in the sum of **1,246,698-75**

As follows:

Virginia	State Stocks,	6 per cent,	277,500
Missouri	do	do	363,000
Tennessee	do	do	205,000
North Carolina,	do	do	77,000
Kentucky	do	do	77,000
Louisiana	do *	do	31,500
Michigan	do	do	11,000
Wisconsin	do	7 per cent,	50,000
Wisconsin	do	8 per cent,	50,000
Georgia	do	6 per cent,	25,000
do	do	7 per cent,	20,000
California	do	7 per cent,	33,000
Gold,	do		26,898,75
Total,			<u>\$1,246,898 75</u>

A particular description of the stocks deposited by each Bank, will be found in the appendix attached to this report.

From the reports made to this office on the first Monday of January, 1856, by thirty Banks (the Dodge County Bank and the Oakwood Bank not reported) the following items are gathered, to wit:

Capital,	\$1,870,000 00
Circulation, (outstanding,)	1,060,165 00
Deposits,	2,806,341 61
Specie,	531,713 64
Cash items,	57,218 89
Public Securities,	1,170,422 93
Private Securities,	3,936,043 14

Tables attached to this report will exhibit the semi-annual reports of the Banks on the first Monday of July, 1855, and the first Monday of January, 1856.

The whole amount of taxes collected from the several

Banks of this State for the year 1855, was	\$23,970 83
Whole amount of taxes collected in 1854, was	18,165 63
Showing an increase of revenue from that source for the past year of	5,805 70

Since the date of my last annual report the circulating notes of the Oshkosh City Bank at Oshkosh, as well as the circulating notes of the Germania Bank at Milwaukee, having been protested for non-payment, and the protested notes together with the protests filed in this office, as provided by the 23d section of the Banking Law, the Comptroller notified the officers of said Banks to redeem such notes, and they neglecting so to do within the period limited by law, notice was immediately given that all the circulating notes of said institutions should be presented at this office for redemption. The securities deposited to secure the redemption of the same were accordingly advertised and sold at the Merchant's Exchange in the city of New York, on the 12th day of March last; and it is gratifying here to state that the proceeds of such sale were sufficient to secure the redemption of all the outstanding circulating notes of each of said Banks at par, which is not only an evidence of the excellency of our Banking law, but of the complete security it gives to the public against all loss upon notes issued in conformity to its provisions.

BANK OF THE WEST.

On the second day of May last the officers of the Bank of the West at Madison, notified the Bank Comptroller that the said institution had closed its business and relinquished all right of further exercising its corporate powers, and having deposited a

sum sufficient to redeem all their outstanding circulating notes. Notice was therefore given that all the circulating notes of said Banking Association, would be redeemed at par on presentation at this office; and all the Stocks deposited to secure the redemption of the circulation of said Bank were surrendered. The first publication of the said notice was made on the seventh day of May, 1855.

On that day the outstanding circulation of the said Bank amounted to	\$17,700
Amount of cash deposited with the Comptroller to redeem the said notes was	\$17,700

EXCHANGE BANK.

On the sixteenth day of July last, The Exchange Bank of Wm. J. Bell & Co., at Milwaukee, filed a similar notice and deposited in this office a sum sufficient to redeem its outstanding circulating notes. The first publication of the notice for the redemption of its notes was made on the 24th day of July, 1855.

On that day the outstanding circulation of said Bank was	\$7,492 00
Amount of cash deposited with the Comptroller to redeem the same, was	\$7,492 00

The 36th section of the Banking Law provides that any banking association relinquishing its business, and depositing a sufficient sum with the Comptroller to redeem its outstanding circulating notes, shall give notice for two years in some newspaper published in the county in which the bank is located, that all the circulating notes of such bank must be presented at the Comptroller's office for redemption within two years from the date of such notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes will be given up to the association.

The following statement will show the amount of Capital, Stock, the amount of countersigned notes issued to each Bank, the amount of securities on deposit to secure the redemption of such notes, on the first Monday of January, 1856.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Capital Stock.	Circulation Outstanding.	Amount of Securities Deposited.
State Bank, Madison.....	\$ 50,000	\$39,401	\$40,000
Wis Marine & Fire Ins.Co. Milwaukee	100,000	49,995	50,000
Bank of Racine, Racine.....	50,000	49,994	53,000
Rock River Bank, Beloit.....	50,000	50,000	56,000
City Bank of Kenosha.....	50,000	48,450	51,000
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	250,000	64,800	70,000
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point.....	50,009	20,998	23,000
Farmers & Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.	250,000	44,150	45,000
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown..	50,000	50,000	55,000
Badger State Bank, Janesville.....	50,000	23,741	25,000
Racine County Bank, Racine.....	100,000	47,086	50,000
City Bank of Racine, do.....	50,000	46,286	50,000
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	25,000	24,651	26,000
Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee.....	100,000	20,250	23,000
Columbia County Bank, Portage City	50,000	29,453	31,000
Fox River Bank, Green Bay.....	25,000	24,998	27,000
Bank of Watertown, Watertown....	50,000	49,992	53,000
Northern Bank, Howard.....	50,000	35,147	37,000
Dane County Bank, Madison.....	50,000	50,000	54,000
People's Bank, Milwaukee.....	25,000	24,997	25,000
Bank of Milwaukee.....	100,000	29,246	30,000
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac	50,000	44,605	48,000
Bank of Beloit.....	60,000	39,842	55,000
Janesville City Bank.....	25,000	23,751	25,000
Kenosha County Bank.....	35,000	34,998	40,000
Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam..	50,000	26,748	28,000
Waukesha County Bank.....	25,000	25,000	28,000
Bank of Fox Lake.....	25,000	25,000	27,000
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.....	50,000	27,000	31,300
Winnebago County Bank, Neenah..	25,000	24,099	27,000
Walworth County Bank, Delevan....	25,000	23,000	25,000
Central Bank, Janesville.....	25,000	23,100	25,000

The following Statement will exhibit the whole amount of Circulating notes returned to this Office, for the purpose of being cancelled, during the past year.

Name of Bank.	Amount of Notes returned.
State Bank at Madison,	\$4,881
Bank of Racine, Racine,	45
Rock River Bank, Beloit,	88
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha,	637
State Bank of Wiscensin,	51,000
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point,	26,055
Farmer's and Miller's Bank, Milwaukee,	5,743
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown,	2,050
Badger State Bank, Janesville,	5,399
Racine County Bank, Racine,	1,133
City Bank of Racine,	5,000
Bank of Fond du Lac,	1,236
Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee,	15,750
Bank of Watertown,	14
Dane County Bank, Madison,	7,544
People's Bank, Milwaukee,	3,000
Bank of Milwaukee,	14,170
	\$143,745

Banks winding up.

Oshkosh City Bank, Oshkosh,	\$47,860
Germania Bank, Milwaukee,	21,994
Exchange Bank, Milwaukee,	20,017
Bank of the West, Madison,	27,555
	117,426
	\$261,171

The banks organized under our general banking law have, during the year just closed, done a safe, profitable, and legitimate business. The amount of capital invested has yielded fair returns. Their entire currency is well secured by the deposit of State stocks, and their deposits show an unusual amount of specie in their vaults. Public confidence in their currency is perfect, and the integrity of their management is shown by the large amount of individual deposits.

The confidence of our citizens in our banking system is so general, and its operations have been so satisfactory, that I have not in this report proposed any alterations or improvements in its provisions, but have confined myself to a simple statement of the condition of the banks and the business of this department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM M. DENNIS,
Bank Comptroller.

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APPENDIX.

ALPHABET

"A."

The following is a statement in detail of the stocks held for each banking association, and the amount of circulation issued and outstanding on the same, on the first Monday of January, 1856.

State Bank, Madison.

Wisconsin 8s,	\$20,000	
do 7s,	8,000	
Missouri 6s,	12,000	
	<hr/>	40,000
Circulation,		39,401

Wis. Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee.

Wisconsin 8s,	20,000	
do 7s,	30,000	
	<hr/>	50,000
Circulation,		49,995

Bank of Racine, Racine.

Virginia 6s,	\$5,000	
Tennessee 6s,	10,000	
Missouri 6s,	38,000	
	<hr/>	53,000
Circulation,		49,994

Rock River Bank, Beloit.

Virginia 6s,	40,000	
Kentucky 6s,	5,000	
Missouri 6s,	11,000	
	<hr/>	56,000
Circulation,		50,000

City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha.

Virginia 6s,	25,000	
Kentucky 6s,	13,000	
Georgia 6s,	12,000	
Louisiana 6s,	1,000	
	<hr/>	51,000
Circulation,		48,450

State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Tennessee 6s,	\$31,000	
Kentucky 6s,	6,000	
Missouri 6s,	33,000	
	<hr/>	70,000
Circulation,		64,800

Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point.

Missouri 6s,	17,000	
Specie,	6,000	
	<hr/>	23,000
Circulation,		20,998

Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee.

Kentucky 6s,	33,000	
Tennessee 6s,	7,000	
Louisiana 6s,	5,000	
	<hr/>	45,000
Circulation,		44,150

Jefferson County Bank, Watertown.

Virginia 6s,	50,000	
California 7s,	5,000	
	<hr/>	55,000
Circulation,		50,000

Badger State Bank, Janesville.

Missouri 6s,	25,000
Circulation,	23,741

Racine County Bank, Racine.

Virginia 6s,	\$25,000
Louisiana do	7,000
Tennessee do	13,000
Missouri do	5,000
	<hr/>
	50,000
Circulation,	47,086

City Bank of Racine, Racine.

Tennessee 6s,	13,000
Virginia do	17,000
Missouri do	20,000
	<hr/>
	50,000
Circulation,	46,286

Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac.

Tennessee 6s,	25,000
Missouri 6s,	1,000
	<hr/>
	26,000
Circulation,	24,651

Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee.

Tennessee 6s,	23,000
Circulation,	20,250

Columbia County Bank, Portage City.

Missouri 6s,	12,000
North Carolina do	4,000
Wisconsin 8s,	10,000
Tennessee 6s,	5,000
	<hr/>
	31,000
Circulation,	29,493

Fox River Bank, Green Bay.

Virginia	6s,	10,000	
Missouri	do	3,000	
Tennessee	do	14,000	
		<hr/>	27,000
Circulation,			24,998

Northern Bank, Howard.

Virginia	6s,	25,000	
Missouri	do	12,000	
		<hr/>	37,000
Circulation,			35,147

Bank of Watertown, Watertown.

North Carolina	6s,	18,000	
Michigan	do	11,000	
Tennessee	do	10,000	
Kentucky	do	4,000	
Louisiana	do	3,000	
Wisconsin	7s,	7,000	
		<hr/>	53,000
Circulation,			49,992

Dane County Bank, Madison.

Missouri	6s,	10,000	
Tennessee	do	10,000	
North Carolina	do	25,000	
Georgia	do	5,000	
Specie		4,000	
		<hr/>	54,000
Circulation,			50,000

People's Bank, Milwaukee.

Georgia	7s,	20,000	
Virginia	6s,	5,000	
		<hr/>	25,000
Circulation,			24,997

Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee.

North Carolina	6s,	\$9,000	
Kentucky	6s,	16,000	
Wisconsin	7s,	5,000	
		<hr/>	30,000
Circulation,			29,246

Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac.

Missouri	6s,	25,000	
California	7s,	3,000	
Tennessee	6s,	5,000	
North Carolina	6s,	10,000	
Georgia	6s,	5,000	
		<hr/>	48,000
Circulation,			44,605

Bank of Beloit, Beloit.

Missouri	6s,	55,000
Circulation,		39,842

Janesville City Bank, Janesville.

Virginia	6s,	19,000	
Missouri	6s,	6,000	
		<hr/>	25,000
Circulation,			23,751

Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha.

Missouri	6s,	11,000	
Virginia	6s,	4,000	
Louisiana	6s,	10,000	
California	7s,	15,000	
		<hr/>	40,000
Circulation,			34,998

Dodge County Bank, Beaverdam.

Tennessee	6s,	10,000	
Georgia	6s,	3,000	
North Carolina	6s,	11,000	
Louisiana	6s,	500	
Virginia	6s,	500	
Specie,		3,000	
		<hr/>	28,000
Circulation,			26,748

Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha.

Missouri	6s,	10,000	
Virginia	6s,	5,000	
Louisiana	6s,	5,000	
California	7s,	5,000	
Tennessee	6s,	3,000	
		<hr/>	28,000
Circulation,			25,000

Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake.

Virginia	6s,	15,000	
Missouri	6s,	5,000	
California	7s,	5,000	
Tennessee	6s,	2,000	
		<hr/>	27,000
Circulation,			25,000

Winnebago County Bank, Neenah.

Missouri	6s,	17,000	
Virginia	6s,	10,000	
		<hr/>	27,000
Circulation,			24,099

Oakwood Bank, North Pepin.

Missouri	6s,	26,000	
Virginia	6s,	5,000	
Specie,		300	
		<hr/>	31,300
Circulation,			27,000

Walworth County Bank, Delavan.

Tennessee	6s,	20,000	
Virginia	6s,	3,000	
Missouri	6s,	2,000	
		<hr/>	25,000
Circulation,			23,000

Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville.

Virginia	6s,	14,000	
Tennessee	6s,	4,000	
Missouri	6s,	7,000	
		<hr/>	25,000
Circulation,			23,000

BANKS WINDING UP.

Oshkosh City Bank, Oshkosh.

Specie,		2,040
Circulation,		2,040

Germania Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie,		506
Circulation,		506

Exchange Bank, Milwaukee.

Specie,		2,475
Circulation,		2,475

Bank of the West, Madison.

Specie,		7,445
Circulation,		7,445

"B."

The following statement will show the names of the persons who have executed bonds, now on deposit in the Bank Comptroller's Office, (in addition to the state stocks deposited,) to further secure the redemption of the countersigned notes issued to their respective Banks, as required by section 17 of the Banking Law :

State Bank of Madison, penalty of bond, Names of bondsmen : Samuel Marshall and Chas. F. Illsley.	\$12,500
Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Milwaukee, penalty of bond Names of bondsmen : Geo. Smith and Alexander Mitchell.	25,000
Bank of Racine, Racine, penalty of bond, Names of bondsmen : Aug. L. McCrea, Wm. J. Bell and Henry J. Ullman.	12,500
Rock River Bank, Beloit, penalty of bond, Names of bondsmen : John M. Keep, Lucius G. Fisher, and Alfred L. Field.	12,500
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha, penalty of bond, Names of bondsmen : A. Campbell, E. W. Blinn, H. W. Hubbard, H. B. Towsley, S. B. Scott, H. W. Jones, Betsey D. Goff, J. H. Kimball, and E. W. Evans.	6,250

City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha, penalty of bond,	\$6,250
Names of bondsmen: Henry B. Towsley, Samuel Hale, J. Bronson, jr., John Dennister, A. Campbell, Hubbard & Blinn, Hetta M. Elkins, H. W. Janes.	
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, penalty of bond,	37,500
Names of bondsmen: James B. Martin, Eliphallet Cramer, Anson Eldred, Elisha Eldred, John Catlin, P. W. Badgely, Joshua Hathaway, John G. Inbusch and E. B. Dickerman.	
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman.	
Farmers' & Millers Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: Newcomb Cleveland, Stephen H. Alden, Chas. D. Nash, M. B. Medberry, John W. Medberry, and Jacob A. Hoover.	
Farmers' & Millers Bank, Milwaukee, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: Edward H. Brodhead, J. H. Alden, Anson Eldred, A. Finch, jr., John Lockwood and E. D. Holton.	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Charles G. Harger and Daniel Jones.	
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: C. G. Harger and Daniel Jones.	
Badger State Bank, Janesville, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Wm. J. Bell and E. L. Dimock.	

Racine Co. Bank, Racine, penalty of bond,	\$12,500
Names of bondsmen : Geo. C. Northrop, L. W. Monroe, R. M. Norton, Nicholas D. Pratt, Henry S. Durand, H. B. Monroe, John W. Cary and John Thompson.	
City Bank of Racine, Racine, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen : Gilbert Knapp, W. H. Waterman and Alex. McClurg.	
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen : Wm. J. Bell and Abram G. Butler.	
Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee, penalty of bond,	25,000
Names of bondsmen : Geo. W. Peckham, James H. Rogers, Joseph S. Colt, Walter H. Peckham, and John Watson.	
Columbia Co. Bank, Portage City, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen : Samuel Marshall, Charles F. Illsley and H. S. Haskell.	
Columbia Co. Bank, Portage City, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen : Jas. P. McGregor, Fred. S. Illsley, Samuel Marshall, Chas. F. Illsley and J. A. Ellis.	
Fox River Bank, Green Bay, penalty of bond,	7,000
Names of bondsmen : Joseph G. Lawton, M. L. Martin, F. Desnoyers and John Day.	
Northern Bank, Howard, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen : Otto Tank, M. L. Martin and E. Conklin.	
Dane County Bank, Madison, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen : Levi B. Vilas, L. J. Farwell and N. B. Vanslyke.	

Peoples' Bank of Haertel, Greenleaf & Co., Milwaukee,	penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: H. Haertel, E. B. Greenleaf and A. W. Greenleaf.		
Bank of Watertown, Watertown,	penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: A. L. Pritchard, Linus R. Cady, Luther A. Cole and Ebenezer Cole.		
Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee,	penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: G. D. Cole, C. D. Nash, Rodney Sherman, John S. Rockwell, William Nash, R. W. Peake, Joseph Warner.		
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac,	penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Benjamin F. Moore, J. E. Lefferts, John Sewell, Edward Pier, J. H. Martin, John Bannister and Aug. G. Ruggles.		
Bank of the North West, Fond du Lac,	penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Benjamin F. Moore, J. E. Lefferts, John Sewell, Edward Pier, J. H. Martin, John Bannister and Aug. G. Ruggles.		
Bank of Beloit, Beloit,	penalty of bond,	8,000
Names of bondsmen: Geo. B. Sanderson and W. F. Goodhue.		
Bank of Beloit, Beloit,	penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: Geo. B. Sanderson, John Hackett and W. T. Goodhue.		
Janesville City Bank, Janesville,	penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Henry B. Bunster and H. W. Bunster.		
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha,	penalty of bond,	2,500
Names of bondsmen: John V. Ayer, Wm. Goff, Metcalf & Merrill, Clement F. LeFevre, Camilla Kimball, Uriah Newman, Harman Marsh and Emily H. Marsh.		

Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: John C. Coleman, G. Kimball, Thomas Wright, Uriah Newman, and John V. Ayer.	
Dodge County Bank, Beaver Dam, penalty of bond,	12,500
Names of bondsmen: Samuel L. Rose, William Farrington, and Robert V. Bogert.	
Waukesha County Bank, Waukesha, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: A. Miner, H. N. Davis, Wm. White, S. S. Sawyer, Wm. Blair, Sebina Barney, C. C. Barnes.	
Bank of Fox Lake, Fox Lake, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: John M. Davis, Wm. Edwards, Miner Peater, Charles Luling, Wm. E. Smith, John Dickson, C. C. Barnes, A. Miner, O. Burroughs, G. N. Burroughs.	
Winnebago County Bank, Neenah, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Charles Cronkhite, Aaron H. Cronkhite and W. L. Lee.	
Oakwood Bank, North Pepin, penalty of bond,	25,000
Names of bondsmen: Bostwick O'Conner, Alexander W. McGregor and W. L. Lee.	
Walworth County Bank, Delavan, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Wm. C. Allen, George Passage, W. W. Dinsmore, E. McClurg and B. D. White.	
Central Bank of Wisconsin, Janesville, penalty of bond,	6,250
Names of bondsmen: Warren Norton, Wm. H. Tripp, J. Bodwell Doe, Wm. A. Laurence, J. De Witt Rexford, Otis W. Norton, F. J. Burdick, J. F. Willard, S. G. Williams, F. S. Eldred, E. A. Foot, Jonathan Corry and Lyman J. Burrows.	

"C."

The following statement will exhibit the names of the Stockholders and the amount of Stock owned by each individual in the several Banks of the State, as reported to this office, on the first Monday of January, 1856.

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
State Bank, - -	Marshall & Illsley,	Milwaukee,	} \$50,000
	Samuel Marshall,		
	J. Alder Ellis,	Madison,	
	Charles F. Illsle,	Milwaukee,	
Wis. Mar. & Fire Ins. Co.	Alex. Mitchell,	Milwaukee,	100,000
Bank of Racine,	Henry J. Ullmann,	Racine,	11,800
	Daniel Ullmann,	do	300
	Jerome J. Case,	do	1,000
	John W. Jones,	do	500
	Philo White,	do	1,000
	Nathan Burnham,	do	1,000
	Jones, McCreary & Sons,	do	200
	Daniel Slauson,	do	1,000
	Thorpe & Gorton,	do	100
	John Dearsley,	do	100
	Jeremiah Whipple,	do	1,000
	Adam C. Sandford,	do	500
	Isaac Taylor,	do	5,000
	Alanson Filer,	do	2,000
	Charles C. Stebbins,	do	200
	Frauers C. Stebbins,	do	200
William C. Marshall,	do	1,000	
Edwin J. Stebbins,	Clinton, New York,	1,000	
Lee & Dickson,	Racine, Wis.,	1,000	

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Bank of Racine continued,	Henry Stephens,	Caledonia, Wis.,	1,000
	Henry Collins,	do	1,000
	Eldad Smith, Guar- dian, &c.,	Racine, Wis.,	800
	Ernest Hueffner,	do	500
	Wm. W. Vaughan,	do	1,000
	Richard H. Bowman,	do	500
	William Baswick,	do	3,000
	George H. Carpenter,	do	5,000
	Howard Harris,	Wallingford, Vt.,	1,500
	George Burford,	Racine, Wis.,	200
	James Langlois,	do	200
	Preston Wing,	Wing's Station, N. Y.,	1,000
	Mrs. L. A. Carpenter,	Racine, Wis.,	400
	J. E. Hollister,	Mesahawaka, N.Y.,	2,000
	George Grant,	Chitenango, do	2,000
	John Gurst, Guardian, &c.	Mt. Pleasant, Wis.,	1,000
	Total,	50,000	
Rock River Bank,	Lucius G. Fisher,	Beloit, Wis.,	2,900
	S. C. Morgan,	Norwich, Conn.,	15,000
	A. L. Field,	Beloit, Wis.,	9,500
	J. R. Field,	do	300
	Mrs. E. C. Brensmade,	do	2,000
	Joseph Emerson,	do	1,200
	A. L. Chapin, Guar- dian, &c.,	do	1,200
	Lupton W. Curtis,	Union Dis., S. C.,	400
	A. W. Root,	Elgin, Ill.,	500
	Rev. David Root,	New Haven, Conn.,	700
	T. W. Williams,	New London, Conn.	3,500
	A. P. Haven,	New London, Con.	1,500
Samuel Talcott,	Gilead, do	2,000	
W. & S. Talcott,	Rockton, Ill.,	500	

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Rock River Bank continued,	Miss Mary Lusk,	Enfield, Conn.,	2,000
	“ Caroline Lusk,	do	2,000
	“ Julia Lusk,	do	2,000
	Rev. Joseph Emerson,	Rockford, Ill.,	1,200
	Chas. A. Sheffield,	Old Sabrook, Conn.	200
	Amelia Sheffield,	do	200
	Amos Sheffield,	do	1,200
	Total,		50,000
City Bank of Kenosha,	Alonzo Campbell,	Kenosha, Wis.,	19,000
	Samuel Hale,	do	7,500
	H. B. Towslee,	do	5,000
	Uriah Newman,	do	3,000
	S. B. Scott,	do	2,500
	Thomas Prieture,	do	2,200
	H. W. Hubbard,	do	2,000
	Richard Campbell,	Chitenango, N. Y.,	2,000
	Royal B. Towslee,	Kenosha, Wis.,	1,000
	Seth Doan,	do	1,000
	Asabel Farr,	do	1,000
	James A. Newman,	Somers,	1,000
	J. G. Gottfredson,	Kenosha, Wis.,	500
	Harvey Dukee,	do	500
	Mrs. Louisa Elkins,	do	500
	Southport Lodge,	do	500
	No. 7 of I. O. of O. F.,	do	500
Frederick Robinson,	do	300	
Frederick Gage,	do	300	
Mrs. A. M. Robinson,	do	200	
	Total,		50,000
State Bank of Wisconsin,	James B. Martin,	Milwaukee,	7,000
	Joshua Hathaway,	do	4,500
	F. W. Hawley,	do	2,000
	P. W. Badgeley, estate,	do	5,000
	Charles R. Richards,	do	3,300

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
State Bank of Wisconsin, continued,	Elisha Eldred,	Milwaukee,	7,500
	John Catlin,	do	8,300
	Eliphalet Cramer,	do	7,000
	Wm. E. Cramer,	do	3,00
	E. P. Dickerman,	do	5,000
	John G. Inbusch,	do	5,000
	Mrs. Harriet M. Peck,	do	1,000
	Anson Eldred,	do	10,000
	M. S. Scott,	do	500
	Edward H. Broadhead,	do	4,000
	Lester Sexton,	do	3,000
	Cyrus Hawley,	do	1,400
	Helen Hawley,	do	600
	Daniel Wells, jr.,	do	5,000
	Daniel Newhall,	do	3,000
	John D. Inbush,	do	4,000
	Franklin Ripley,	Greenfield, Mass.,	3,000
	H. W. Clapp,	do	4,000
	T. Ripley and W. T.		
	Davis, trustees,	do	2,500
	T. Ripley and Geo. F.		
	Davis, trustees,	do	1,000
	David Aiken,	Greenfield, Mass.	1,000
	H. A. Perkins,	Hartford, Conn.	2,000
	Thomas Belknap,	do	3,000
	Wm. S. Storrs,	do	6,000
	John Warbenton,	do	5,000
	Wm. T. Lee,	do	1,000
Mrs. Oliva Catlin.	Detroit, Mich,	7,500	
George H. Cramer,	Troy, N. Y.	5,000	
James Forsyth,	do	1,800	
George B. Warren,	Troy, N. Y.	14,000	
Nathan B. Warren,	do	1,500	
George H. Warren,	do	6,500	
Stephen E. Warren,	do	7,500	
Joseph M. Warren,	do	7,500	

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
State Bank of Wisconsin, continued.	Mary W. Cannon,	Troy, N. Y.	4,000
	Charles F. Tabor,	do	3,300
	Elias Plum,	do	2,000
	Legrande B. Cannon,	New York,	15,000
	Edwin Curtis,	do	10,000
	John Knickerbocker,	Waterford, N. Y.	8,000
	John Cramer,	do	10,000
	George W. Kritland,	do	8,000
	P. C. Cole,	Rochester, N. Y.	2,000
	William H. Warren,	Morian, N. Y.	2,500
	William H. Warren,		
	Trustee,	do	1,500
	F. W. Borden,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,000
	A. Peckham, (estate of)	Providence, R. I.,	2,000
	Edward H. Ball,	East Troy, Wis.	1,000
	Henry Thayer,	do	1,000
	F. S. Eldude,	Johnstown, Wis.	1,000
	Hiram Brewster,	Troy, Wis.,	500
	B. R. Hinkley,	Summett, Wis.	1,000
	Mark Hopkins,	Williamstown, Mass.	1,200
Henrietta S. Woodruff,	Litchfield, Conn.,	1,000	
George Seymour,	do	1,000	
O. S. Seymour,	do	1,300	
Henry Thompson,	do	1,000	
		<hr/>	\$250,000
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Pt.	C. C. Washburn,	Mineral Pt., Wis.	50,000
Farmer & Millers Bank,	Edward D. Holton,	Milwaukee,	18,600
	Anson Eldred,	do	10,000
	Askahel Finch, Jr.,	do	10,000
	Edward H. Broadhead,	do	10,000
	John Lockwood,	do	5,000
	Geo. H. Walker,	do	5,000
	Daniel Newhall,	do	5,000
	R. W. Pierce,	do	2,000
C. H. Hurd,	do	300	

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Farmers & Millers Bank, continued.	Elward Button,	Milwaukee,	1,000
	George Dyer,	do	1,000
	Lewis Blake,	do	500
	H. H. Harrison,	do	2,000
	Davis & Moore,	do	3,000
	A. B. Van Cott,	do	1,000
	S. D. Luscomb,	do	1,000
	Wesley Kenney,	do	1,000
	H. J. Nazro & Co.,	do	5,000
	H. L. Dousman,	do	5,000
	N. G. Storrs,	do	1,000
	Herman L. Page,	do	1,000
	Allison Lewis,	do	1,500
	Winfield Smith,	do	500
	Anthony Green,	do	1,000
	Hoel H. Camp,	do	3,000
	J. T. Vought,	do	2,000
	J. L. McVickar & Co.,	do	1,000
	J. A. Lapham,	do	500
	Harry Curtis,	do	2,000
S. Morris,	do	1,000	
F. E. Knuger,	do	100	
John Shepard,	do	100	
Stephen H. Alden,	Albany, N. Y.	6,500	
Alanson Sumner,	do	5,000	
Royal Woodward,	do	1,500	
Adam E. Ray,	Troy, Wis.	1,000	
J. E. Hall & Co.,	Whitewater,	5,000	
Farmers & Millers Bank, continued.	Henry Burgman,	New York City,	500
	E. Fassett,	do	2,500
	A. Atwood & Co.,	do	2,500
	William M. Wilson,	do	5,000
	M. Halton Brown,	do	2,000
	Samuel Root,	Brattleboro, Vt.,	2,000
	J. & W. Goodhue,	do	1,000
	Philip Well,	do	1,000

Name of Banks	Name of Shareholders	Residence	Amount
Farmer & Millers Bank,	Charles Stratton,	Brattleboro, Vt.,	1,000
continued.	Wm. H. Rockwell,	do	2,000
	Samuel Clark,	do	1,000
	Joseph Goodhue,	do	1,000
	George Wilder,	do	500
	Marshall Wilder,	do	500
	William Dawes,	Waukesha, Wis.,	5,000
	R. A. Kimball,	do	1,000
	E. D. Clinton,	do	1,000
	J. P. Story,	do	800
	Olivia M. Catlin,	Detroit, Mich.,	7,500
	Charles L. Hubbell,	Troy, N. Y.,	2,000
	J. Van Schronhoern,	do	10,000
	Latham Cornell,	do	10,000
	Charles R. Cornell,	do	5,000
	W. W. Cornell,	do	5,000
	Willard Gay,	do	1,000
	Ward W. Parker,	New Bedford Mass.,	2,000
	William Cobb,	Greenfield, Wis.,	1,000
	Francis N. Wilson,	Cattskill, N. Y.,	1,000
	Wm. C. Townsend,	Providence, R. I.,	3,000
	Phittiplace & Seagrim,	do	2,000
	Wm. J. King,	do	10,000
	H. K. Angell,	do	1,500
	Amos C. Barstow,	do	2,000
	E. K. Gleason,	do	1,000
	Henry W. Clapp,	Greenfield, Mass.,	2,000
	J. S. Seymour,	Auburn, N. Y.,	5,000
	Harmon Woodruff,	do	2,000
	John Catlin,	Madison, Wis.,	5,000
	Preston Wing,	Duchess Co., N. Y.	500
	Cath. S. McIntosh,	Cayuga, N. Y.	1,000
	E. McIntosh,	do	1,000
	John McIntosh,	do	3,000
	Heirs of D. Brodhead,	Platkill, N. Y.	4,000
	Otis Woodward,	Kromsfield, Conn.,	600

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Farmers & Millers Bank, continued,	James Voorhus,	Monroe Co., N. Y.,	3,500
	P. H. Turner,	Palmyra, Wis.,	500
	E. Partridge,	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	5,000
	Cath. Jenkins,	Modena, N. Y.,	700
	Asa Pierce,	Providence, R. I.,	1,000
			<hr/> \$250,000
Jefferson Co. Bank, Water- town,	C. G. Harger,	Pamelia, N. Y.,	36,000
	Daniel Jones,	Watertown, Wis.,	14,000
			<hr/> \$50,000
Badger State Bank, Janes- ville,	Wm. M. Tallman,	Janesville, Wis.,	5,000
	Edward L. Dimock,	do	22,500
	Henry C. Matteson,	do	22,500
			<hr/> \$50,000
Racine Co. Bank, Racine,	Henry S. Durand,	Racine, Wis.,	3,000
	Reuben M. Norton,	do	2,000
	Geo. C. Northrop,	do	7,300
	Lyman W. Monroe,	do	6,000
	Horatio B. Munroe,	do	3,800
	Nicholas D. Pratt,	do	2,010
	John W. Cary,	Racine, Wis.,	2,000
	John Thompson,	do	2,000
	C. Clement,	do	500
	E. Darwin Monroe,	do	1,000
	W. P. Brown,	do	100
	Alex. Mosher,	do	200
	Harry Griswold,	do	100
	Charles F. Bliss,	do	100
	James Nield,	do	250
	James Mather,	do	250
Edwin Burgess,	do	250	
Heath & Dickinson,	do	500	
Mrs. Mary H. Cary,	do	200	
Mrs. Hannah R. Aiken	do	600	

Name of Banks	Name of Shareholders:	Residence	Amount.
Racine Co. Bank, Racine,	George Burford,	Racine, Wis.,	250
continued,	R. H. Bowman,	do	500
	Lewis C. Osborn,	do	250
	T. H. Barnard,	do	150
	Wm. W. Vaughn,	do	1,000
	Ellis Price,	do	850
	C. W. White,	do	2,000
	Sylvester P. Peak,	do	250
	Chauncey Hall,	do	500
	Wm. H. Lathrop,	do	5,000
	Miss Eliza Bassett,	do	1,000
	Mary Cottrell,	Greenwich, N. Y.	1,000
	Adam Cottrell,	do	1,000
	E. Andrews, executor,	do	1,000
	Edwin Andrews,	do	1,000
	Darwin Andrews,	do	1,000
	Horace Bigelow,	Greenwich, N. Y.,	1,000
	Leonard Gibbs,	do	2,000
	A. Bigelow,	do	2,700
	D. A. Boies,	do	500
	Horace Cottrell,	do	1,000
	Sylvia B. Burton,	do	1,000
	William Dorr,	do	500
	John P. Masters,	do	2,000
	David Dater,	Troy, N. Y.,	1,000
	David Carr,	do	1,000
	Latham Cornell,	do	5,000
	C. W. & G. A. Waters,	do	50
	H. C. Sheldon,	do	1,000
	Harvey Church,	do	2,600
	Charles H. Holden,	do	1,000
	Frederick Button,	Clarendon, Vt.,	500
	Enoch Smith,	do	500
	Elias H. Stewart,	do	500
	Franklin Hardy,	Barnett, Vt.,	200
	Sylvester Denning,	West Arlington, Vt.,	1,000

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Racine Co. Bank, Racine, continued,	Geo. Capron, jr.,	Plymouth, Vt.	500
	J. W. Moore,	Danby, do	500
	Chas. Andrews,	Wallingford, do	500
	E. Martindale,	do do	1,000
	Howard Harris	do do	1,000
	Edward L. Howard,	Benson, do	2,000
	J. J. Vail,	East Dorset, do	1,000
	Daniel Roberts,	Manchester, do	1,000
	Frederick L. Durand,	Rochester, N. Y.,	1,000
	N. M. Harrington,	Delavan, Wis.	500
	Wm. C. Allen,	do	1,000
	Chas. R. Cornell,	New York City,	5,000
	Wm. W. Cornell,	Rahway, N. J.,	5,000
	H. Newcomb Graves,	Granville, N. Y.,	5,000
Thomas Hilt,	do	500	
Mrs. Mary McMurtry,	Newark, N. J.	500	
			<hr/>
			\$100,000
City Bk. of Racine, Racine	A. McClurg,	Racine,	21,800
	W. T. Van Pelt,	do	5,000
	Philo White,	do	5,000
	Almira Knapp,	do	3,000
	M. B. Mead,	do	1,000
	A. J. Stevens,	Fort Des Moines, Ia.	6,000
	Isaac McConihe,	Troy, N. Y.	4,000
	Alonzo McConihe,	do	1,000
	Wm. McConihe,	Brownville, Tenn.	1,000
Mary Ann McClurg,	Pittsburgh, Penn.	1,200	
Thomas D. Strong,	Westfield, N. Y.	1,000	
			<hr/>
			\$50,000
Bank of Fond du Lac,	A. G. Butler,	Fond du Lac,	25,000

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Bank of Commerce,	Geo. W. Peckham,	Milwaukee,	40,000
	Joseph S. Colt,	do	15,000
	Walton H. Peckham,	City of New York,	15,000
	John Watson,	do	10,000
	Rufus W. Peckham,	Albany, N. Y.	10,000
	Peleg. B. Peckham,	Lockport, N. Y.	10,000
			<u>\$100,000</u>
Columbia co. bk, Portage City, Wis.	Marshall & Ilsley,	Milwaukee,	32,500
	John P. McGregor,	Portage City,	10,000
	Fred. S. Ilsley,	do	7,500
			<u>\$50,000</u>
Fox River Bank, Green Bay,	Joseph G. Lawton,	Erie, Penn.	25,000
Northern Bk. Green Bay,	Otto Tank,	Ft. Howard,	\$7,666 66,6
	Edgar Conklin,	Green Bay,	7,666 66,6
	Mason C. Darling,	Fond du Lac,	7,666 66,6
	Keyes A. Darling,	do	7,666 66,6
	Morgan L. Martin,	Green Bay,	9,666 66,6
	Uriel H. Peak,	Ft. Howard,	9,666 66,6
			<u>\$50,000 00,0</u>
Bk. of Watertown, Watertown,	L. R. Oady,	Watertown,	\$1,000
	L. A. Cole,	do	1,500
	John Richards,	do	500
	E. W. Cole,	do	2,000
	John P. Roose,	do	300
	Daniel Jones,	do	2,000
	R. S. Little,	do	300
	A. L. Pritchard,	do	10,000
	W. H. Clark,	do	14,700
	Joseph Moss,	New Berlin, N. Y.	3,000
Samuel Medbury,	do	2,500	
Delia S. White,	do	1,000	

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Bk. of Watert'wn, Watert'wn,	Samuel White,	New Berlin, N. Y.	1,000
continued,	D. H. White,	do	2,000
	Jessee Beardslee,	do	2,100
	Trueman Moss,	W. Burlington, N.Y.	3,000
	H. W. Gaige,	do	400
	John S. Rockwell,	Oconomowoc, Wis.	1,000
	Solomon Green,	Saratoga Sp'gs, N.Y.	1,700
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			\$50,000
Dane Co. B'k., Madison,	Levi B. Vilas,	Madison,	20,000
	N. B. Van Slyke,	do	15,000
	Timothy Brown,	do	14,000
	Geo. A. Mason,	Jordan, N. Y.	1,000
			<hr/>
			\$50,000
Peoples Bank Milwaukee,	Herman Haertel,		15,600
	E. B. Greenleaf,		9,400
			<hr/>
			\$25,000
Bk. of Milwaukee, Milwaukee,	Charles D. Nash,	Milwaukee,	16,000
	Carlisle D. Cooke,	do	15,000
	Andrew Mitchell,	do	2,000
	C. D. Nash, Guardian,	do	7,000
	J. Warner,	Middleburg, Vt.	2,000
	Paris Fletcher,	Bridgeport, Vt.	3,000
	E. R. Jewett,	Buffalo, N. Y.	5,000
	Wm. Nash,	New Haven, Vt.	10,000
	R. W. Peake,	Bristol, Vt.	10,000
	Mrs. Susan Sherwin,	Milwaukee,	10,000
	John S. Rockwell,	Oconomowoc,	3,000
	Philo Jewett,	Weybridge, Vt.	8,000
	S. K. Stow,	Troy, New York,	2,000
	Perley Mitchell,	Indiana,	2,000
	Daniel W. Tomlinson,	Batavia, New York,	5,000
			<hr/>
			\$100,000

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Bank of the North West,	Benj. F. Moore,	Fond du Lac, Wis.,	8,000
Fond du Lac,	John Sewell,	do	2,500
	Augustus G. Ruggles,	do	8,900
	John Bannister,	do	1,200
	Edward Pier,	do	2,700
	John H. Martin,	do	3,200
	Skidmore E. Lefferts,	do	8,000
	William D. Conklin,	do	1,000
	Henry Conklin,	do	1,500
	Charles H. Ruggles,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	3,000
	Mary C. Ruggles,	do	1,000
	John Thompson,	do	2,000
	Isaac S. Wheaton,	do	1,000
	Horner Wheaton,	do	1,000
	Grier Tallmadge,	Oswego, N. Y.,	1,000
	Justus E. Hollister,	Meshawaka, Ind.,	3,000
	Henry Bannister,	Cayenovia, N. Y.,	1,000
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			\$50,000
Bank of Beloit, Beloit,	Geo. B. Sanderson,	Beloit, Wis.,	20,900
	De Lorma Brooks,	do	8,300
	John Easterly,	do	8,300
	Wm. T. Goodhue,	do	8,300
	John Hackett,	do	1,700
	Wm. P. Adams,	do	1,600
	Allen Warden,	do	800
	J. G. Winslow,	Beloit,	1,700
	Louis C. Hyde,	do	8,400
			<hr/>
			\$60,000
Janesville City Bank,	Henry B. Bunster,	Janesville,	24,500
Janesville,	A. W. Bunster,	do	500
			<hr/>
			\$25,000

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha,	John C. Coleman,	Milwaukee Co. Wis.	5,000
	J. H. Kimball,	Kenosha,	5,000
	George Kimball,	do	10,000
	J. V. Ayer,	do	1,100
	Thomas Wright,	do	1,600
	Emily H. Marsh,	do	600
	Emily H. Newman,	Somers, Ken. Co.,	1,000
	Uriel Newman,	do	700
	Henry B. Marsh,	do	1,500
	Emily H. Marsh,	do	400
	Uriel Newman,	do	1,300
	Camilla Kimball,	Kenosha,	300
	J. V. Ayer,	do	500
	Metcalf & Merrill,	do	500
	Julia Bennett,	do	500
William Goff,	Town of Pleasant Prairie, Ken. Co.,	1,000	
C. F. Le Fevre,	Milwaukee Co.,	4,000	
		<hr/>	\$35,000
Dodge Co. Bank, Beaver Dam,	Beaver S. L. Rose,	Beaver Dam, Wis.,	\$20,000
	R. V. Bogert,	do	20,000
	Wm. Farrington,	do	7,000
	A. Proudfit,	Waukesha, Wis.,	5,000
	Wm. A. Barstow,	Madison, Wis.,	1,000
		<hr/>	\$50,000
Waukesha Co. Bank, Wauk.	A. Miner,	Waukesha, Wis.,	\$9,000
	Sebina Barney,	do	2,000
	H. N. Davis,	do	1,000
	William Blair,	do	500
	William White,	do	1,000
	S. S. Sawyer,	do	1,000
	N. Burroughs,	do	2,000
C. C. Barnes,	do	8,500	
		<hr/>	\$25,000

Name of Banks	Name of Shareholders.	Residence:	Amount
Bk. of Fox Lake,	J. W. Davis,	Fox Lake, Wis.,	5,000
	William Edwards,	do	1,000
	William E. Smith,	do	500
	George Knowles,	do	500
	John Dickson,	do	500
	C. Luling,	do	1,500
	C. O. Barnes,	Waukesha, Wis.,	5,500
	A. Miner,	do	4,500
	N. Burroughs,	do	4,000
	George N. Burroughs,	do	500
	O. Burroughs,	do	500
	J. T. & E. M. Edwards,	Chicago Ill.,	1,000
			<hr/>
			\$25,000
Winnabago Co. Bk. Neenah,	Aaron H. Cronkhite,	Neenah,	12,500
	Charles Cronkhite,	New York City,	12,500
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			\$25,000
Oakwood Bk., North Pepin,	B. O'Connor,	North Pepin, Wis.	\$1,000
	A. W. McGregor,	Davenport, Iowa.	49,000
			<hr/>
			\$50,000
Wauworth Co. Bk. Delavan,	Otho Bell,	Delavan, Wis.,	2,000
	Wm. C. Allen,	do	4,600
	Wm. W. Dinsmore,	do	4,600
	L. Bliss,	Westfield, N. Y.,	6,000
	B. D. White,	Delavan, Wis.,	2,000
	H. M. Ray,	do	500
	E. P. Conrick,	do	500
	L. E. Downie,	do	500
	George Colton,	do	500
	C. H. Startevant,	do	500
	Wm. Pierce,	do	500

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Walworth Co. Bk. Delavan,	J. D. Monell,	Delavan, Wis.	500
continued,	James Aram,	do	500
	George Passage,	do	500
	A. McClurg,	Racine, Wis.,	1,000
	Lucius Foote,	Delavan, Wis.,	300
			<hr/>
			\$25,000
Central Bank of Wis., Janesville,	Warren Norton,	Janesville, Wis.	2,000
	W. A. Lawrence,	do	1,200
	O. W. Norton,	do	2,200
	Jonathan Corey,	Center,	2,000
	E. A. Foot,	do	1,200
	Stephen G. Williams,	Janesville,	2,000
	Wm. H. Tripp,	Rock,	2,000
	Z. P. Burdick,	Janesville,	500
	Orrin Densmore,	do	400
	Andrew T. Hart,	Harmony,	200
	S. W. Spencer,	Janesville,	100
	Weldon Hughes,	do	200
	J. M. Riker,	do	200
	J. B. Carle,	do	500
	J. R. Beale,	do	100
	David Jeffris,	do	200
	G. W. Chittenden,	do	100
	P. A. Pierce,	do	100
	S. J. Belton,	do	100
	Joseph Church,	Rock,	100
	O. P. Robinson,	Janesville,	100
	G. S. Strassberger,	do	100
	J. Bodwell Doe,	do	1,000
	W. O. Weeks,	Canaan, N. H.	1,000
	J. D. Reedford,	Janesville,	1,000
	Mrs. M. Babcock,	do	1,000
	Miles and Dolson,	do	200

Name of Banks.	Name of Shareholders.	Residence.	Amount.
Central Bk. of Wis. Janesville, continued.	Asa Rice,	Janesville,	100
	Heman Rice,	do	100
	B. M. Cooley,	Janesville,	100
	J. E. Babcock,	do	100
	S. A. Martin,	do	100
	John L. V. Thomas,	do	200
	S. A. Hudson,	do	100
	Ogelvie and Barrows,	do	500
	John Smith,	Bradford,	500
	J. T. Willard,	Rock,	500
	W. J. Owen,	Center,	500
	F. S. Eldred,	Janesville,	1,000
	L. R. Bliss,	Winfield, N. Y.	500
H. B. Eldred,	Kinsman, Ohio.	500	
L. J. Barrows,	Janesville,	500	
			<hr/> \$25,000

The following is a List of Plates of Banks belonging to the Bank Department of the State of Wisconsin, and now deposited in the Bank of the Republic of New York.

Bank of the West,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	3,
Bank of Commerce,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	5,
Fox River Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	5,
State Bank of Wisconsin,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	5,
do do	-	-	-	-		5,	10,	
Exchange Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Rock River Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co.,	-	-	-	-	2,	3,	5,	5,
Wisconsin Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Bank of Racine,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Farmers' & Millers' Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	5,
Oshkosh City Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Badger State Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Germania Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
Madison Bank,	-	-	-	-		1,	2,	
People's Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	3,
Dane County Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
do do	-	-	-	-		10,	20,	
Milwaukee Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	3,	5,
North Western Bank,	-	-	-	-		5,	10,	
Janesville City Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	2,	5,	5,
Northern Bank,	-	-	-	-	1,	1,	2,	3,

State Bank at Madison, - - - -	1,	1,	2,	5,
Dodge County Bank, - - - -	1,	1,	2,	3,
City Bank of Kenosha, - - - -	1,	1,	2,	3,
Oakwood Bank, - - - -			5,	5,
Bank of Fox Lake, - - - -	1,	1,		
Kenosha County Bank, - - - -	1,	2,		
Winnebago County Bank, - - - -	1,	2,		
Walworth County Bank, - - - -	1,	2,	2,	5,
Southern Bank, - - - -	1,	3,	5,	10,
Central Bank, - - - -	1,	1,	2,	3,
Columbia County Bank, - - - -	1,	1,	2,	5,
City Bank of Racine, - - - -	1,	2,	3,	5,
Bank of Beloit, - - - -	1,	2,	3,	5,
Bank of the North West, - - - -	1,	2,	3,	5,
Bank of Beloit, - - - -				10,
Bank of Milwaukee, - - - -	1,	1,	2,	5,
Racine County Bank, - - - -	1,	2,	3,	5,
Waukesha County Bank, - - - -		1,	1,	
Jefferson County Bank, - - - -	1,	1,	3,	5,
Bank of Fond du Lac, - - - -	1,	2,	3,	5,
Bank of Watertown, - - - -	1,	2,	3,	5,

"E."

The following Statement will exhibit the number of Bank Note Impressions which have been received at this Office, from its organization up to the first day of January, 1856; the number delivered to the Banks, or destroyed, and the number now remaining in the Bank Comptroller's Office:

NAMES OF BANKS.	Denomination.	No. Impressions Received.	No. Impressions Destroyed & delivered.	On hand.
State Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 5.	7,778	6,165	613
Bank of Racine.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	4,700	4,552	148
Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	2. 3. 5. 5.	5,000	5,000	---
Rock River Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	5,000	4,556	444
City Bank of Kenosha.....	1. 1. 2. 3.	8,200	7,245	955
State Bank of Wisconsin	1. 1. 2. 5.	14,500	11,588	2,912
do do.....	5. 10.	2,004	2,004	---
Wisconsin.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	6,200	6,164	36
The Farmers & Millers' Bank.	1. 1. 2. 5.	10,500	7,033	3,467
Jefferson County Bank.....	1. 1. 3. 5.	6,500	5,268	1,232
Fox River Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 5.	6,000	2,781	3,219
Badger State Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	4,700	3,004	1,696
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	4,600	2,468	2,132
Exchange Bank, W J Bell & Co.	1. 2. 3. 5.	4,600	4,591	9
Oshkosh City Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	7,000	6,990	10
Racine County Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	4,500	4,429	71
City Bank of Racine.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	5,700	5,149	551
Bank of the West.....	1. 1. 2. 3.	14,000	13,990	10
Bank of Commerce.....	1. 1. 2. 5.	7,000	5,445	1,555
Columbia County Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 5.	6,000	3,277	2,723
Northern Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 3.	8,900	5,021	3,879
Germania Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	2,500	2,490	10
Winnebago County Bank.....	1. 2.	8,250	8,033	217
Bank of Watertown.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	5,000	4,548	452
Dane County Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	6,000	4,550	1,450
Mac'ion Bank.....	1. 2.	18,000	18,000	---
People's Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 3.	3,699	3,571	128
Milwaukee Bank.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	2,500	2,490	10
Janesville City Bank.....	1. 2. 5. 5.	2,299	1,828	471
Bank of Beloit.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	3,727	3,622	105
Bank of Milwaukee.....	1. 1. 2. 5.	6,000	4,824	1,176
Bank of the North West.....	1. 2. 3. 5.	5,000	4,055	945
Kenosha County Bank.....	1. 2.	11,900	11,666	234
Dodge County Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 5.	3,000	2,972	28
Bank of Fox Lake.....	1. 1.	13,000	12,500	500
Waukesha County Bank.....	1. 1.	13,000	12,500	500
Oakwood Bank.....	5. 5.	5,000	2,700	2,300
Walworth County Bank.....	1. 2. 2. 5.	2,800	2,300	500
Southern Bank.....	1. 3. 5. 10.	2,700	---	2,700
Central Bank.....	1. 1. 2. 3.	7,200	5,900	1,300

"F."

LIST OF BANK OFFICERS.

NAMES OF BANKS.	LOCATION.	PRESIDENTS.	CASHIERS.
State Bank.....	Madison.....	Samuel Marshall...	J. A. Ellis.....
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co..	Milwaukee.....	Alexander Mitchell	David Ferguson....
Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	Isaac Taylor.....	Henry J. Ullmann..
Rock River Bank.....	Beloit.....	L. G. Fisher.....	A. L. Field.....
City Bank of Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	Alonzo Campbell..	Samuel B. Scott....
State Bank of Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Eliphalet Cramer..	M. S. Scott.....
Wisconsin Bank.....	Mineral Point..	Cyrus Woodman....	Henry P. George....
Farmers and Millers' Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	Edward D. Holton..	H. H. Camp.....
Jefferson County Bank.....	Watertown ..	Charles G. Harger..	Daniel Jones.....
Badger State Bank.....	Janesville ..	E. L. Dimock.....	H. C. Matteson....
Racine County Bank.....	Racine.....	Reuben M. Norton..	Geo. C. Northrop..
City Bank of Racine.....	Racine.....	Alexander McClurg	J. J. Ullmann.....
Bank of Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac...	A. G. Butler.....	C. W. Winfield....
Bank of Commerce.....	Milwaukee.....	Geo. W. Peckham...	Jos. S. Colt.....
Columbia County Bank.....	Portage City...	Samuel Marshall...	Fred. S. Hawley....
Fox River Bank.....	Green Bay.....	Francis Desnoyers.	G. A. Lawton.....
Northern Bank.....	Green Bay.....	K. A. Darling.....	Robert Chappell..
Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown ..	Albert L. Pritchard	Wm. H. Clark.....
Dane County Bank.....	Madison.....	N. B. Vanslyke....	Timothy Brown....
People's Bank.....	Milwaukee.....	Herman Haertel....	E. B. Greenleaf...
Bank of Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	C. D. Nash.....	T. R. B. Eldridge...
Bank of the North West.....	Fond du Lac...	Benjamin F. Moore	Aug. G. Ruggles...
Bank of Beloit.....	Beloit.....	G. B. Sanborn.....	L. C. Hyde.....
Janesville City Bank.....	Janesville ..	Henry B. Bunster..	Samuel Lightbody.
Kenosha County Bank.....	Kenosha.....	John C. Coleman...	J. H. Kimball.....
Dodge County Bank.....	Beaver Dam...	S. L. Rose.....	R. V. Bogert.....
Waukesha County Bank.....	Waukesha ..	A. Miner.....	C. C. Barnes.....
Bank of Fox Lake.....	Fox Lake.....	John W. Davis....	Charles Luling....
Winnebago County Bank.....	Neenah ..	A. H. Cronkhite...	C. C. Townsend....
Oakwood Bank.....	North Pepin...	Bostwick O'Connor	S. H. Mann.....
Walworth County Bank.....	Delevan ..	Wm. C. Allen.....	W. W. Dinsmore ..
Central Bank of Wisconsin.....	Janesville ..	Wm. A. Laurence..	O. W. Norton.....

1941

1. The first part of the document discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It mentions the importance of maintaining a strong and united front and the need for continued support from the people.

2. The second part of the document deals with the economic situation and the measures being taken to improve it. It highlights the need for increased production and efficiency in all sectors of the economy.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the social and cultural aspects of the war effort. It emphasizes the role of the youth and the importance of maintaining high morale and discipline among the troops.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the international situation and the role of the country in the global struggle. It mentions the need for closer cooperation with our allies and the determination to defeat the enemy.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes with a call to action, urging all citizens to do their part and contribute to the common good. It expresses confidence in the ultimate victory and the future of the nation.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1856.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.														LIABILITIES.						
	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Directors of this Bank.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stocks at their par value deposited with State Treasurer.	Stocks not deposited with State Treasurer.	Promiss. Notes other than for Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.	Loss & Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Suspended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treasurer of State.	Due to Depositors on demand.	Due to others not included under either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
The State Bank, Madison	\$98,970 88	-	-	\$337 13	\$40,000 00	-	-	\$40,165 43	\$831 83	\$8,500 00	-	-	\$29,221 00	\$21,748 38	\$239,774 65	\$50,000	\$39,401	-	\$132,227 64	\$18,146 01	\$239,774 65
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Comp. Milw.	380,811 47	-	-	4,114 48	50,000 00	-	-	67,465 97	2,137 02	2,480 92	-	-	69,195 00	\$33 00	61,291 68	100,000	49,226	-	338,015 82	150,287 72	637,529 54
Bank of Racine, Racine.	128,667 07	-	\$4,259 98	1,081 81	55,634 98	2,000 00	-	17,293 43	1,025 36	-	-	-	33,617 00	4,696 04	248,273 47	50,000	49,934	-	138,466 23	9,873 24	248,273 47
Rock River Bank, Beloit	79,457 18	-	9,528 13	1,600 45	56,000 00	-	-	10,341 39	258 55	-	-	-	19,080 00	9,056 68	185,322 38	50,000	50,000	-	43,173 71	42,148 67	185,322 38
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha . . .	144,868 97	\$2,850 00	-	1,009 83	51,000 00	4,500 00	-	16,157 65	1,647 30	7,772 97	-	-	20,050 00	190 00	120,439 94	50,000	48,270	-	136,276 23	27,544 43	268,090 66
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	621,455 85	33,429 12	-	6,209 12	70,000 00	-	-	56,671 85	10,311 87	20,500 00	\$234 62	-	13,104 00	26,693 73	858,610 16	250,000	64,750	-	381,411 30	162,448 86	858,610 16
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point	73,947 69	-	-	617 08	17,000 00	-	-	6,359 64	6,000 00	-	-	-	1,787 00	449 59	106,161 00	50,000	20,939	-	32,651 21	2,570 79	106,161 00
Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee	437,406 91	31,073 32	3,682 27	769 72	45,000 00	6,496 04	-	33,460 16	7,600 49	13,000 00	2,648 58	-	34,539 00	43 00	261,217 73	250,000	42,056	-	246,274 76	103,510 46	641,841 22
Jefferson County Bank, Watertown . .	79,203 29	-	-	259 90	55,000 00	-	-	12,216 06	3,351 22	5,000 00	-	-	12,892 00	16 00	10,224 71	50,000	49,639	-	78,524 18	-	178,163 18
Badger State Bank, Janesville	127,311 22	-	3,557 98	959 23	25,773 51	-	-	18,763 78	222 92	499 60	1,316 23	-	35,717 75	67 00	14,605 10	50,000	23,435	-	139,143 72	16,215 60	228,794 32
Racine County Bank, Racine.	227,473 88	7,400 00	498 86	1,201 50	50,000 00	-	-	13,936 03	492 68	-	-	-	26,584 00	234 00	33,451 83	100,000	45,716	-	143,056 45	72,500 33	361,272 78
City Bank of Racine, Racine.	108,363 15	-	2,042 00	1,565 43	50,000 00	-	1,800 00	13,797 70	971 22	-	-	-	50,345 00	-	1,027 70	50,000	46,286	-	86,129 34	47,496 86	229,912 20
Bank of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac . . .	67,920 67	-	2,599 35	131 91	26,000 00	-	-	14,924 43	1,320 03	6,648 00	-	-	19,884 00	72 00	2,107 06	25,000	24,298	-	81,483 75	10,825 70	141,607 45
Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee	84,360 60	5,784 64	-	317 67	24,511 70	-	-	10,560 22	4,268 27	1,927 72	3,983 09	-	7,532 00	-	4,655 97	100,000	17,998	-	11,789 58	18,114 30	147,901 88
Columbia Co. Bank, Portage City	48,458 50	-	-	28 68	31,727 74	-	-	9,014 91	-	8,985 37	610 00	-	4,113 00	-	6,092 43	50,000	29,493	-	31,923 87	2,813 76	114,230 63
Fox River Bank, Green Bay	5,192 30	-	4,951 11	3,575 02	27,000 00	11,665 00	36,564 79	11,173 17	1,092 18	2,102 33	998 97	-	5,445 00	-	5,534 67	25,000	24,622	-	28,829 44	36,848 10	115,294 54
Northern Bank, Howard	36,690 22	3,447 79	-	118 68	37,000 00	-	-	17,297 38	500 00	-	-	-	9,612 00	39 00	15,830 49	50,000	34,971	-	31,060 06	4,504 50	120,535 56
Bank of Watertown, Watertown	88,250 47	632 58	7,731 84	65 06	53,000 00	-	-	12,633 95	1,242 00	8,796 39	2,071 86	-	9,260 00	174 00	-	50,000	49,992	-	52,354 56	30,511 59	182,858 15
Dane County Bank, Madison	83,279 29	-	1,151 65	335 52	50,000 00	5,000 00	-	18,322 90	4,000 00	2,111 74	-	-	17,494 00	82 00	14,382 37	50,000	50,000	-	89,459 47	7,000 00	196,459 47
Peoples Bank, Milwaukee	79,806 92	-	-	1,054 00	25,000 00	-	-	10,408 94	601 00	1,936 34	-	-	15,767 00	309 00	7,055 93	25,000	21,858	-	75,966 91	20,414 22	143,239 13
Bank of Milwaukee, Milwaukee	243,767 20	-	-	2,363 47	30,775 00	-	-	18,760 04	781 76	-	279 63	-	44,462 00	124 00	26,949 47	100,000	28,348	-	126,833 89	118,080 68	368,262 57
Bank of the North W., Fond du Lac . . .	45,937 48	300 00	2,153 38	154 04	48,000 00	-	11,823 00	10,306 88	1,540 68	4,000 00	-	-	11,771 00	23 00	9,750 59	50,000	38,488	-	54,219 22	3,052 83	145,760 05
Bank of Beloit, Beloit	48,458 05	4,262 53	-	1,375 09	55,000 00	-	24,000 00	21,454 97	3,893 11	-	-	-	18,709 00	10 00	5,835 66	60,000	39,842	-	16,881 98	16,223 43	182,998 41
Janesville City Bank, Janesville	109,020 55	-	50 02	-	25,000 00	-	-	9,114 50	61 00	-	-	-	40,408 24	-	9,032 54	25,000	23,751	-	62,139 20	81,796 65	192,686 85
Kenosha County Bank, Kenosha	86,469 69	-	569 28	-	40,000 00	-	-	8,180 61	363 19	-	2,961 86	-	9,506 00	-	161 78	35,000	34,578	-	35,037 58	43,596 83	148,212 41
Dodge Co. Bank, Beaver Dam	No report.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waukesha Co. Bank, Waukesha	42,694 71	-	17,537 03	-	28,000 00	-	-	16,079 04	354 17	-	436 51	-	3,800 00	-	2,083 84	25,000	25,000	-	55,833 35	5,151 95	110,985 30
a Bank of Fox Lake,	21,282 86	-	-	89 88	27,000 00	-	-	6,381 15	305 67	-	999 77	-	7,783 00	-	7,178 83	25,000	25,000	-	16,881 86	4,139 30	71,021 16
b Winnebago Co. Bank,	17,587 26	-	1,711 26	-	27,000 00	-	-	11,249 52	487 75	-	1,157 89	-	15,120 00	15 00	11,690 21	25,000	23,874	-	26,402 08	10,742 81	86,018 89
c Oakwood Bank,	No report.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d Walworth Co. Bank,	20,880 32	7,963 13	-	329 05	25,000 00	-	-	5,665 33	1,432 22	-	2,457 98	-	6,767 00	-	2,963 52	25,000	23,000	-	22,930 72	2,527 83	73,458 55
e Central Bank of Wisconsin	24,004 20	3,267 37	2,160 33	-	25,000 00	-	100 00	14,556 61	125 40	-	1,091 87	-	10,284 00	70 00	10,444 85	25,000	15,400	-	40,912 50	* 9,792 13	91,104 63
Total	3,667,196 85	100,410 48	64,184 47	29,963 55	1,170,422 93	29,661 04	74,287 79	531,713 64	57,218 89	94,261 38	24,548 86	603,848 99	1,501 00	363,161 32	6,810,381 19	1,870,000	1,060,165	-	2,806,341 61	1,073,874 58	6,810,381 19

a Commenced business August 20, 1855. b Commenced business September 19, 1855. c Commenced business September 8, 1855. d Commenced business October 1, 1855. e Commenced business September 5, 1855. f Including bankers. g Reported as office furniture, and refitting old office. h \$2,634 98 of it reported as premium paid on stocks. i Including property and fixtures. j In hands of Bank Comptroller. k Including premium paid on all stocks. l Including fixtures. m Including premium paid. n Including outfit. o \$955 94 of it reported as office furniture. p \$1,511 70 of it reported as premium paid. q Reported as personal property. r \$727 74 reported as premium paid. s Including personal property. t Reported as office furniture, plate, &c. u Reported as office fixtures. v Reported as fixtures and bank note plate. w Including brokers. x \$775 of it reported as premium paid. y \$1,500 of it being for safe, plate and outfit. z \$1,148 23 reported as office furniture. A Including bank note plate, outfit and personal estate. B Reported as office furniture.

OFFICE OF BANK COMPTROLLER. MADISON, WISCONSIN, January 19, 1856. I certify that the foregoing Statement is an Abstract of the semi-annual reports made to this Office, by the several Banks that made reports (as far as it was practicable to arrange the items of the returns under general heads,) in pursuance of the provisions of the 41st section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," Approved April 19, 1852. WILLIAM M. DENNIS, Bank Comptroller.

SUMMARY OF THE ITEMS OF CAPITAL, CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS, SPECIE AND CASH ITEMS, PUBLIC SECURITIES AND PRIVATE SECURITIES, OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, ON THE MORNING OF MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1856.

CAPITAL	\$1,870,000 00	CASH ITEMS	\$57,218 89
CIRCULATION	1,060,165 00	PUBLIC SECURITIES	1,170,422 93
DEPOSITS	2,806,341 61	PRIVATE SECURITIES	3,936,043 14
SPECIE	531,713 64		

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, ON MONDAY, JULY 2, 1855.

NAMES OF BANKS.	RESOURCES.														LIABILITIES.						
	Loans and Dis- counts except to Directors & Brokers.	Due from Directors of this Bank.	Due from Brokers.	Over Drafts.	Stock at their par value deposited with the State Treasurer.	Stocks not Depos- ited with State Treasurer.	Promiss. Notes other than for Loans and Dis- counts.	Specie.	Cash Items.	Real Estate.	Loss & Expense Account.	Bills of Solvent Banks on hand.	Bills of Sus- pended Banks.	Due from Banks.	Total Resources.	Capital.	Registered Notes in Circulation.	Due to the Treasurer of State.	Due to Depos- itors on demand.	Due to others not included un- der either of the above heads.	Total Liabilities.
The State Bank, Madison	\$54,131 85	-	-	\$189 60	\$32,000 00	-	-	\$25,178 64	\$5,327 90	\$8,500 00	\$1,486 87	\$33,455 00	-	\$45,068 86	\$205,338 72	\$50,000 00	\$30,800 00	-	\$95,042 62	\$29,496 10	\$205,338 72
Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Comp. Milwaukee	262,800 54	-	-	1,770 84	50,000 00	-	-	60,876 45	2,130 87	2,530 92	-	-	73,257 00	-	48,289 17	100,000 00	48,289	-	340,035 65	53,572 14	541,896 79
Bank of Racine, Racine.	92,773 83	-	\$7,701 18	1,359 73	50,000 00	-	-	9,007 66	4,689 30	-	2,634 98	-	39,239 00	-	16,482 95	50,000 00	44,124 00	-	119,588 70	10,175 93	223,888 63
Rock River Bank, Beloit	79,386 09	-	2,691 98	368 61	56,000 00	-	-	10,235 07	1,792 96	-	-	-	16,983 00	-	17,926 66	50,000 00	50,000 00	-	32,846 65	34,605 16	167,451 81
City Bank of Kenosha, Kenosha	102,024 24	3,200 00	2,702 87	2,141 87	51,000 00	4,500 00	-	9,354 81	1,047 71	1,331 25	-	-	12,511 00	495 00	5,540 38	50,000 00	45,866 00	-	68,526 00	13,457 12	195,849 13
State Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	570,813 31	33,656 61	22,556 58	1,192 56	128,500 00	-	-	36,847 51	26,541 89	12,000 00	-	-	12,900 00	414 00	35,964 30	250,000 00	110,425 00	-	262,057 46	248,344 30	870,826 76
Farmers & Millers Bank, Milwaukee	161,790 06	5,141 90	889 88	156 27	35,000 00	52,896 04	-	7,943 87	372 90	-	-	-	31,629 00	37 00	3,907 97	50,000 00	33,197 00	-	80,921 98	139,178 92	303,297 90
Wisconsin Bank, Mineral Point	69,978 62	-	3,354 59																		

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of the State Prison,

FOR THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.



MADISON:
CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.



REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR—In accordance with the requirements of sec. 6 of chapter 477, of the Session Laws of 1852, the undersigned presents the following report of the affairs and conditions of the State Prison for the year 1855.

Whole number of convicts confined in the prison from January 1st, 1855, to December 1st, 1855,	117
Of which number there were here, Jan. 1st, 1855,	71
Number of convicts received in the prison from January 1st, 1855, to January 1st, 1856,	46
Number of males received during the year,	43
Ditto females do. do.	3
Number of convicts discharged on expiration of their sentence,	3

Number discharged on the Governor's pardon,	40
Ditto do. by order of the Supreme Court,	1
Number of deaths,	1
Whole number discharged during the year,	45
Number of male convicts discharged,	41
Ditto females do. do.	4
Of those convicts that were here on the 1st of Jan. 1855, there were discharged on the pardon of the Governor,	37
Of the convicts who were here on the 1st of Jan. 1855, there were discharged on expiration of sentence,	3
Of the convicts received here during the year, there were discharged on pardon, and by order of the Supreme Court,	4
Number of prisoners pardoned one day before the expira- tion of their sentence,	26
Number pardoned from one month to two years before the expiration of their sentence,	14
Number of male prisoners now here,	68
Ditto female prisoners do.	4
Whole No. of prisoners now here, Dec. 31, 1855,	72

Counties from which the Prisoners were sent.

Milwaukee,	41	Fond du Lac,	2
Marquette,	2	Columbia,	1
Dodge,	3	Adams,	1
Rock,	2	Bad Ax,	1
Racine,	1	Ozaukee,	3
Kenosha,	1	Jackson,	1
Waukesha,	4	Pierce,	1
Dave,	2	Winnebago,	1
I wa,	1	La Crosse,	1
Walworth,	3		

Crimes of which the Prisoners here were Sentenced.

Murder in first degree—eight of which are sentenced for life, and one for ten years,	9
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Murder in second degree and sentenced for life,	2
Murder in third degree,	1
Assault with intent to kill,	1
Manslaughter in first degree,	2
Burglary,	4
Rape,	6
Assault with intent to commit a rape,	1
Larceny,	25
Embezzlement,	3
Arson,	1
Poisoning well,	1
Adultery with daughter,	1
Burglary, larceny, and assault with intent to kill,	1
Burglary with intent to murder,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Assault with dangerous weapons with intent to steal	1
Larceny in warehouse,	1
Larceny in shop,	2
Breaking into house with intent to steal and murder,	1
Burglary with intent to murder,	1
Stealing,	8
Grand larceny,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	72

Trade or occupation of the Prisoners now here.

Carpenters,	3	Barber,	1
Farmers,	20	Bookbinder,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	Weaver,	1
Shoemakers,	2	Physician,	1
Painter,	1	Clerks in store,	3
Pedlar,	1	Shingle maker,	1
Engineer,	1	Saloon keeper,	1
Sailors,	7	Brewer,	1
Tinsmith,	1	Clotheir,	1
Cooks,	2	Printer,	1

Clergyman,	1	Teamsters,	3
Seamstress,	2	Tavern keeper,	1
Laborers,	2	Masons,	3
Cabinet Maker,	1	Tailor,	1
Butchers,	3	No trade,	1
Overseer of railroad,	1		

Places of Nativity of the Prisoners now here.

United States,	36
Ireland,	13
England,	3
German States,	17
Wales,	1
France,	1
Atlantic Ocean,	1
	<hr/>
Total,	72

Ages of the Prisoners now here.

From 14 to 15 years of age,	1
“ 15 “ 20 “ “	9
“ 20 “ 30 “ “	29
“ 30 “ 40 “ “	12
“ 40 “ 50 “ “	9
“ 50 “ 60 “ “	7
“ 60 “ 70 “ “	5
	<hr/>
	72
No. that can read,	70
“ “ cannot read,	2
	<hr/>
	72
No. that can read and write,	65
“ “ cannot write,	7
	<hr/>
	72

It will be recollected that at the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed, and approved April 2nd, requiring the Commissioner to let out to the highest and best bidder, the services of the convicts in the several mechanic shops of the Prison; and to commence the construction of the main or centre building of the Prison with the convict labor at his disposal. Accordingly, after advertising for proposals as the law requires, on the 10th of May last, the proposals for the labor of the mechanic convicts, rough stone, lime sand, and team work to haul away the excavations of the basements and foundation of the main building, were opened. When it was found that 55 cents per day had been offered by Messrs. Whitney and Danforth for the labor of the convicts in the carpenter's shop, and a contract having two years to run, with the privilege of three, on their part by their giving the Commissioner 90 days' notice in writing to that effect, was entered into with those gentlemen on the 15th day of May last. But one proposition for the mechanic convicts in the tin shop was received, and that at so low a price that I thought it my duty to reject it. No proposition was received for the services of the mechanic convicts in the shoe or paint shops.

Subsequently, however, to wit: on the 29th day of May last, I entered into a contract having thirteen months to run with Messrs. Starkweather & Elmore for the labor of the mechanics in the tin shop, at an average rate of about 48 cents per day, including apprentices, of which there are two. And on the 21st day of June, I entered into a contract, having one year to run with the privilege of two, with Messrs. Mensink & Bolland for the labor of the convicts in the shoe shop, at the rate of 60 cents per day for those who are masters of the trade, and 25 cents per day for apprentices for the first six months.

The convicts in the above mentioned shops are all that have been hired out to contractors, under the provisions of the law above referred to; and it will be found upon inspection, that the contracts most effectually protect the rights and interest of the State.

On the 14th of May last, in compliance with the requirements of the law approved 2nd of April last, I began excavating for the foundation and basement walls of the main building of the new Prison, but soon found that it would be impossible for me to procure teams to haul away the earth in excavating, and furnish rough stone, lime sand, lumber and other articles necessary for its construction without money; and to add to my embarrassment, the contractor for furnishing the Prison with beef, pork, lumber, corn meal and charcoal, threw up his contract, and positively refused to furnish us with neither of those articles, until he was paid for what he had furnished. Being unable to procure the money from the State Treasurer to meet his just demand and to purchase provisions for the prisoners, and other articles necessary to keep them at their work, I did not hesitate to sell the appropriation made by the last Legislature to pay the debts of and for the support of the prison the current year.

The following statement will show the amount of money received by me from from all sources during the current year, and the disbursements of the same. It will be seen that I have charged myself with the full amount of appropriations sold, and credited myself with the sum paid for discount in the disbursements.

Jany. 11, Rec'd from State Treasurer the balance of appropriations of 1854,	\$4,379 45
do 27, Rec'd from State Treasurer on appropriation to pay past indebtedness,	200 00
March 8, Rec'd from State Treasurer, on same appropriation,	2,000 00
do 23, do do do	1,800 00
do 28, Gave Hobkirk & Co., a draft to pay for acceptances and merchandise of 1854, payable out of same appropriation,	2,275 41
Amount rec'd from the prison shops, contractors for convict labor, &c.,	1,200 00
Total amount of money received,	11,854 86

April 13, Sold balance of appropriations to pay past indebtedness,	6,502 08
Sept. 7, Sold appropriation to pay expenses of the current year 1855,	13,000 00
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	31,356 94

Disbursements.

Am't paid on indebtedness of prison, for 1854,	17,336 20
Leaving a balance of all money rec'd to be expended on expenses of current year,	14,020 74

Which balance has been expended as follows :

Amount paid officers for services,	\$5000 00
“ “ for lime for main building,	304 00
“ “ “ sand,	375 00
“ “ “ rubble stone,	450 00
“ “ “ block stone,	750 00
“ “ “ locks south wing,	308 23
“ “ prisoners on their discharge,	100 00
“ “ the chaplain,	30 00
“ “ the physician,	50 00
“ “ for iron work of main building,	51 63
“ “ to masons for labor on main building,	137 00
“ “ for discount on appropriations and drafts,	2539 39
“ “ paid for improving roof to south wing,	10 00
“ “ for team work in excavating basement to main building and cistern,	150 00
“ “ for wood, provisions, merchandise, stock and tools for shops, postage, &c.,	3765 47
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	\$14,020 74
Amount paid on indebtedness of prison for 1855,	17,336 20
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For all of which proper vouchers are on file in the commissioners office,	\$31,356 94

The following statement will show the indebtedness of the Prison for the current year:

Amount of indebtedness of the Prison for the current year, 1855,	\$9,291 30
Of which amount there is due on officers' labor,	\$4,917 05
On prison physician's account,	300 59
On chaplain's account,	185 50
On Dr. Look's acc't, for services rendered as prison physician, and for lumber furnished in 1853, under ex-Com. Brown, allowed on affidavits of three men employed as officers at that time,	119 68
Block and rough stone and team work,	1,627 09
Wood, provisions, merchandize, &c.,	1,552 32
Lime, sand, and labor on main building,	384 33
Due on indebtedness of 1854,	88 29
Stone coal,	116 45
	\$9,291 30

The following statements will show the improvements which have been made within the prison yard by convict labor, and the earnings of the convicts in the various shops, as also the property now on hand, which has been purchased during the year. All of which is presented as offsets to the indebtedness of the current year.

Am't of convict labor done on main builing,	\$3,675 70
Cistern joining south wing, containing 1200 bbls., the walls built of Rubble masonry and plastered with water lime,	450 00
Dressed stone on hand,	2,030 00
Undressed do	2,225 00
Work made to order in prison shops,	417 00
Stone dressed to order and sold from stone shop,	408 42
Labor done in tin shop for Starkweather & Co., contractors,	417 92

Labor done in carpenter shop for Whitney & Co.,	do	511	43
do in shoe shop for Mensink & Co.,	do	301	25
do for contractors, in finishing of south wing			
for J. N. Ackermar, contractor,		535	34
do Wm. Reinhard,	do	208	79
do A. Proudfit	do	231	53
do John Taylor,	do	56	98
Iron	on hand in blacksmith shop,	1,540	00
Scrap iron	do do	15	00
Cast steel	do do	14	30
Prepared work	do do	37	70
Corn, potatoes, &c., raised on prison farm,		600	00
Flour, corn, meal and provisions on hand,		150	00
Clothing, cloth and bedding	do	250	00
Hogs, large and small,	do	65	00
Prepared work on hand in carpenter's shop,		46	00
Cistern pumps,		6	00
Lumber on hand,		125	00
Stone coal	do	5	00
Chloride of lime on hand,		7	00
Stock in paint shop	do	40	00
Tools purchased for the several shops,		125	00
Improvements in office, warden and matrons apart-			
ments, stone shop, paint shop, out-building, vaults			
and drains,		150	00
To sacking for bedstead in south wing and putting on			
the same,		250	00
Furniture, &c., for south wing,		75	00
Outstanding debts collectable,		477	41
		<u>\$15,477</u>	<u>80</u>
Amount of moneys received to be expended on ex-			
penses of current year brought forward,		14,020	74
Indebtedness brought forward,		9,291	30
		<u>23,312</u>	<u>04</u>
Assets deducted,		15,484	80
Cost of supporting the Prison the current year,		<u>\$7,827</u>	<u>.24</u>

The expenses of the Prison the past year has been greatly augmented in consequence of the very high prices of block stone, provisions and firewood, being nearly 40 per cent. higher than the preceding year. The cost of warming the prison is no inconsiderable sum, and will continue to advance as the demands for fuel increase. The cost of block stone the past year has been from \$22 50 to \$25 per cord, and the price of good stone will continue to increase.

Estimate made out the current year for the Contractors engaged in building the south wing of the new Prison, as also all other outlays, showing the cost of finishing the same:

Estimate of J. N. Ackerman, made July 30th, 1855, convict labor and 20 per cent. deducted,	\$ 57 27
Estimate of J. N. Ackerman, made July 30th, 1855,	169 51
Final estimate of J. N. Ackerman, made Nov. 24th; the 20 per cent. which was deducted from former estimates, added,	842 52
Estimate of A. Proudfit, made Jan. 30th, convict labor, 20 per cent, and pay for superintendent of stone shop, deducted,	105 92
Final estimate of A. Proudfit, made Dec. 1st, additions made,	1,222 69
Estimate of J. S. Sherwood, for iron, made out to him Nov. 20th,	3,246 89
Estimate of Wm. Reinhard, made Jan. 30, paid by ap- propriation last winter,	1,020 82
Estimate of John Taylor, made May 30th	210 60
do of M. Dahl, for locks for south wing,	308 25
Lumber for a walk for fourth story,	84 00
Dressing and laying the same,	25 00
Making door-frames and hanging doors in octagon cells,	8 75
Altering door to main entrance,	3 00
Improving roof,	10 00
	\$7,315 22

In commencing the erection of the main building, I thought best to extend its width to seventy feet, thus making it twenty feet wider than was originally intended, its dimensions now being eighty feet in length by seventy in width, the foundation walls are four feet thick, laid in mortar and sunk ten feet below the surface and resting, like the walls of the south wing, on solid rock. The height of wall laid the past season is fourteen feet six inches.—The whole has been under the charge of J. M. Schrouk, and is a most excellent piece of work.

The following statement will show the expenditures on the building as far as erected, and amount of labor performed by convicts on the same :

Rough wall laid 1716 perch at \$2 50 per perch,	4,290 00
Cut stone wall laid 69 do 10 50 do	724 50
Caps, sills and steps 24 do 10 50 do	252 00
Team work and labor in excavating,	1,000 00
Iron for grating windows, 1,622 lbs. at 7 cts. per lb.	113 61
Ratcliffe's bill for working the same,	48 69
Fitting and letting in do	15 00
Four ventilators,	5 00
Lumber for window frames, and making same,	45 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,493 80

From which deduct,

Amount paid for lime and sand,	624 60
For services of two masons to instruct convicts	401 45
Stone in the rough,	1,119 75
For iron and lumber, and working same,	217 30
Ventilators,	5 00
Team work,	250 00
	<hr/>
	2,818 10

Which would leave amount of labor performed by convicts,

\$3,675 70

The following Statement will show the amounts of money received by me to pay Convicts for over-work and the Disbursements of the same, as also the amount now due them on estimates made to the Contractors for building the South Wing, the current year, (1855):

Received in 1854, from all sources chargeable to \$25,000, appropriation of same year to build the South Wing,	\$2,117 08
Sold appropriation of 1855, to pay prisoners for over-work,	2,813 14
	<hr/>
	\$4,930 52
Deduct from amount paid for discount on appropriation of 1855,	168 81
	<hr/>
	\$4,761 71
Amount paid to Convicts for over-work,	4,577 38
	<hr/>
Leaving a bal. of all money rec'd by me yet unpaid,	\$184 33
There is now due Convicts on estimates made the current year, previous to the repeal of the law to pay Convicts for over-work, for building the South Wing, for which no appropriation has been made,	\$472 82

The health of the prisoners the past year, like the preceding one, has been remarkably good. Only one prisoner has died in the two years I have had charge of the prison; and no accidents of a serious nature has happened to either officers or prisoners. Our success in preserving the health of the prisoners is mainly attributable to the skill and promptitude of the Prison physician.

The library of the prison has been, through the liberality of the American Bible Societies of New York and Chicago, and ——— Packard, Esq., of Philadelphia, and now numbers upwards of 500 volumes. A large share of this collection are of a religious character, such as Bibles, English and German, Testaments, Hymn and Singing Books. Most of the convicts appear to take

a lively interest in reading, and in the religious services on the Sabbath. And the moral and intellectual training of the prisoners has not been neglected the past year by the worthy and faithful chaplain of the prison, Rev. Samuel Smith.

We have been, and still are, destitute of a hospital and chapel for the Prison; besides the provisions for the prisoners have to be cooked in the old prison, and carried from thence a distance of some ten rods, in all weather and at all seasons of the year, making it very inconvenient and unsafe, as those employed in cooking have to be let out of their cells in the winter season, one and a-half hours before day light, and when no guards are on the fence, in order to get the breakfast of the prisoners ready in season to go to work by day light.

I would therefore, most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars be made to complete the main building the coming season, which sum I have no doubt would be sufficient for that purpose, if the work was done by convicts. It is also of the greatest importance that some other place than a State Prison should be provided for children from 9 to 15 years of age. Since my connection with the prison four boys of the ages above referred to have been sent here, and I am well satisfied that the associations of a State Prison are not of that character to produce a reformation in their conduct.

Again, I wish to impress upon the mind of your Excellency the very great necessity that exists for paying for what is purchased for the use of the prison when it is bought. If that could be done, and comfortable and convenient shops were erected, so each mechanical branch could be carried on separate and every thing connected with the convicts could be reduced to a perfect system, instead of two or three trades being carried on in one small room, the prison would be a source of revenue to the State instead of a bill of expense.

Before closing this Report, I wish to say, that I am truly sensible that I have committed errors, but they are of that character

that I could not avoid, under the circumstances. And while I admit I have committed errors, I also claim that no man ever held the office of Prison Commissioner under more trying or embarrassing circumstances; and yet, during the two years I have had charge of the prison, but one prisoner has died,—none escaped, nor has there been an attempt to escape; and although in punishing, I have never, in a single instance, resorted to the lash, the yoke, or shower bath, still I believe the convicts in the Wisconsin State Prison behave as well, and do as much labor, and are under as strict discipline as any other prison in the Union.

Hoping that what we have done will meet the approbation of your Excellency, the Honorable the Legislature, and the people generally, I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. STARKS,
Commissioner.

Waupun, Dec. 31st, 1855.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. }
County of Dodge, } ss. A. W. Starks, being duly sworn, says that the matters and statements set forth in the foregoing Report, by him subscribed, are just and correct, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

A. W. STARKS.

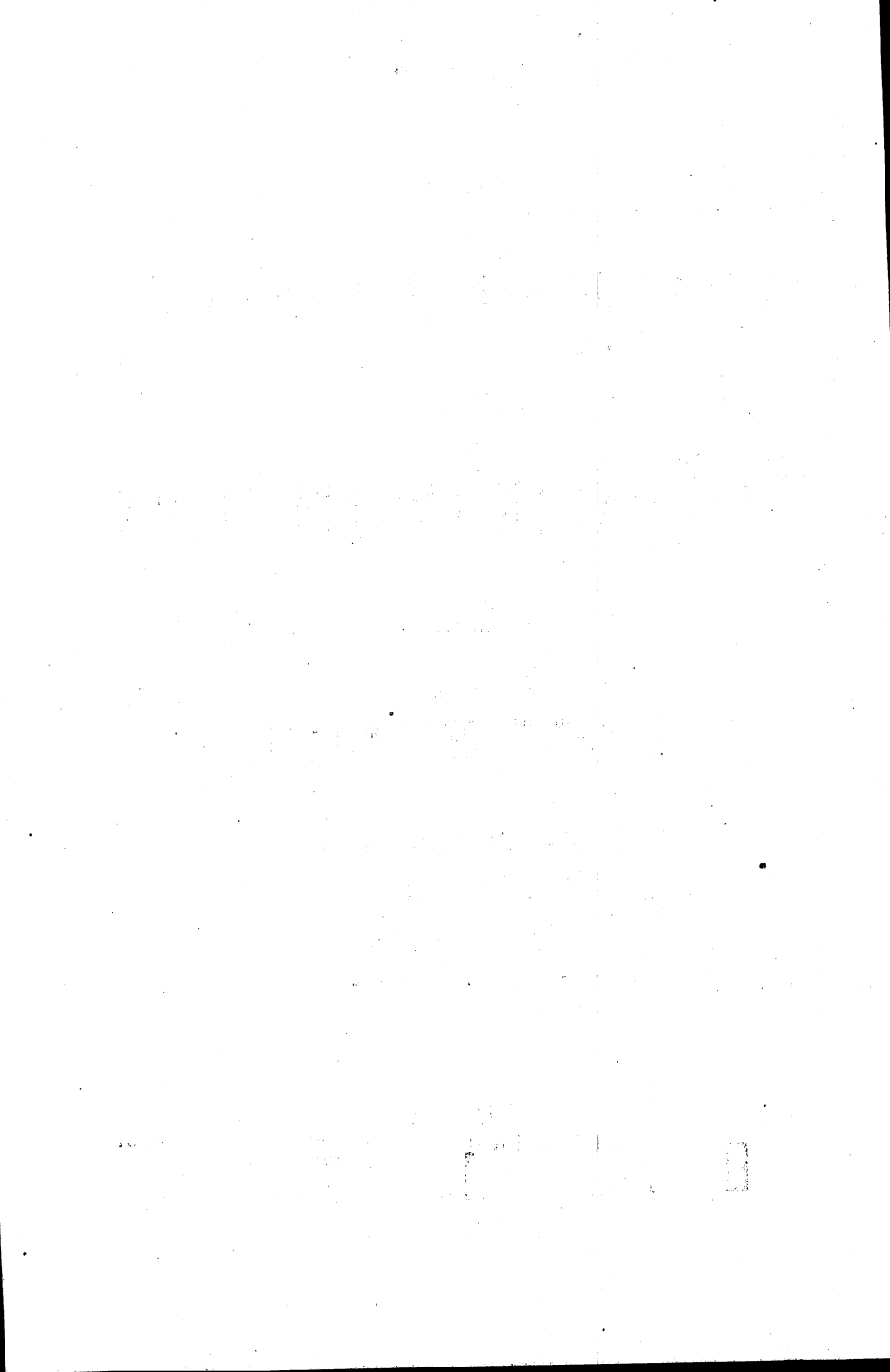
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
third day of January, 1856.

JOHN WARE,
Notary Public.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
WISCONSIN INSTITUTION,
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

DECEMBER 31, 1855.

MADISON:
CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.
1855.



OFFICERS

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

President—JAMES NIEL.

Secretary—L. J. BARROWS, M. D.

Treasurer—J. BODWELL DOE.

TRUSTEES:

A. HYATT SMITH,

J. DE WITT REXFORD,

J. BODWELL DOE,

J. F. WILLARD,

EZRA MILLER,

JAMES NIEL.

Superintendent—P. LANE.

Visiting Physician—L. J. BARROWS, M. D.

Music Teacher—MARGARET BELCHER.

Matron—Miss FOOTE.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, respectfully submit their Sixth Annual

REPORT:

The year commenced on the first Monday of October last. The Report of the Superintendent, hereto annexed, and accompanying our report marked "A," exhibits the present number of pupils in the Institute, and the time of their admission; it also shows the account, debit and credit, with the work-shop connected with the Institution.

We also transmit the Report of J. B. Doe, Treasurer, in account with the Institution, hereto annexed, marked "B," showing the specific disposition made of the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, out of the moneys heretofore appropriated by the Legislature, and received from the State Treasurer.

There is also due from the Institution, not yet paid, the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, which the Trustees have been unable to pay, but intend to settle the same out of moneys which the Institution is entitled to receive from the State Treasurer, in January, 1856.

We also refer to the Report of the Building Committee of the Institution, showing the expenses and cost of the main building and east wing, up to the time the work ceased.

The erection of the main building and the east wing connected with it, has progressed during the year 1855 with all possible speed, strict reference being had to the material, quality of the labor and durability of the same. One of the Trustees has had the direction of the buildings in course of erection, subject to the advice of the Board. It was the earnest determination of the Board, early in the past year, with an economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose, to finish the buildings referred to, but the large increase in the demand for all the materials needed for the purpose, the consequent increase of price, the increased demand for labor, and like increase of price, rendered it impossible to accomplish the desired completion of the buildings, without incurring a large amount of indebtedness, which they determined not to do. In the labor performed during the past year, particular care has been exercised in reference to the durability of the materials used in the construction of the buildings, and the Trustees are conscious that so far as care was needed, the trust reposed in them has been faithfully discharged during the year.

The — parts of the Institution referred to, namely: the main building and the wing to the east thereof have been raised to the second story and must so remain till the next season. This situation of the building in addition to the great increased demand for materials and labor, and the increased price of materials and services, is attributable to the insufficiency of the appropriations heretofore made by the Legislature.

Appropriations of sums of money varying in amount have been made yearly by the Legislature toward the erection of the Institution buildings, and also a specific sum of money for the support of the pupils and for the furnishing the Institution with everything necessary for their instruction.

But the Board of Trustees knew that at no time since the Institution has been the recipient of Legislative appropriation has it needed moneys more than at the present time.

From the experience of artisans familiar with the erection of buildings of the character in charge of the Board of Trustees, we believe it will require the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to complete the erection of the main building and the east wing; and to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out the original plan of Mr. J. F. Rague, architect, adopted by the Board, respectfully ask an appropriation of that amount. The Board of Trustees feel that all their efforts the coming year would be paralyzed without the amount of appropriation named, as they desire that the seventh year of their labors, in behalf of the state of Wisconsin and of her afflicted children, shall be crowned with success in the completion of this monument of state charity. The Board of Trustees ask for a further appropriation of Five Thousand Dollars to defray the expenses and for the support and maintenance of the Institution for the coming year. This sum is necessary to meet the ordinary expenses for the support of those residing in the Institution and to furnish the buildings when completed. The resignation of C. B. Woodruff, late superintendent, was accepted, to take effect on the first Monday of October last; the Board of Trustees regretted the separation of Mr. Woodruff from the Institution, as he had always been faithful and attentive in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the pupils committed to his charge. The Board of Trustees upon the resignation of Mr. Woodruff were apprehensive that it would be difficult to obtain a competent superintendent for the compensation previously allowed.

Our reports have not heretofore shown, nor do we claim that they now show any rivalling position with the like institutions of older states: we have not yet arrived at the "gristle of manhood." The Institution has hitherto been altogether indebted to the noble generosity of the legislature of Wisconsin for its support; nothing has been contributed by the parents or friends of the blind connected with the Institution. This position of the Institution has

compelled the Trustees to economise the funds appropriated by the legislature to the real enterprise contemplated by the state, namely, to use all the moneys as nearly as could be done in the erection of the buildings and the actual support of the inmates, and pay small salaries for labor, but the increased and increasing price of all the means of human comfort and support demand that a higher rate of remuneration for services should be allowed, and the Trustees feel confident they must yield to these demands for the future in the compensation to be paid to those having in charge the instruction and care of the pupils.

The Board of Trustees succeeded soon after the resignation of Mr. Woodruff in securing the services of the Rev. P. Lane, late superintendent of the Mississippi Institution for the education of the blind, located at Jackson; and they refer with pleasure to the first report of Mr. Lane, herewith submitted, marked A., as containing many valuable suggestions connected with the history and experience of that class of our citizens whom it is the purpose of our state to benefit.

In our reports for the years 1854 and 1855 the Board of Trustees have respectfully asked for the appointment of a Committee of the legislature to personally visit the grounds and building in course of erection, and we would again renew the application for the appointment of such a committee at an early day of the session, with authority to visit and personally examine the grounds, buildings, houses and out-houses connected with the Wisconsin Institution for the education of the Blind; we conceive that the examination and report of such a committee will only confirm the propriety of our suggestion of the amount needed to finish the main building and east wing and for the support of the Institution for the year 1856.

We desire to see the whole enterprise complete, to make it attractive in its exterior appearance to the parents and friends of the blind. We desire to make it "holy ground" to those for whose especial benefit it was undertaken; that all interested whether as a state or as citizens shall feel that the money has been

well invested, in "bringing the blind by a way that they knew not; in leading them in paths that they had not known; in making darkness light before them, and crooked things straight."—that all may with one heart and voice exclaim, "These things will we do unto them and will not forsake them."

J. NIEL, *President.*

L. J. BARROWS, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

—

“A.”

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to the requirement by which the presentation of an annual report is made the duty of the incumbent of the position I hold, I submit the following statement of such of the affairs of this Institution as lie within the province which specific prescription has to me assigned. On the 2d day of October, 1855, I entered this Institution as Principal, and found it destitute of a Matron and the assistants requisite successfully to carry forward its domestic economy. A lady has since been appointed to the Matronship, and the other domestic deficiencies have been numerically supplied.

At the time of my arrival there were four pupils in the Institution, two of whom had remained during the vacation, and two had returned to the school from their homes; the incoming of the remainder was spread over a period of several weeks, the last comer having returned but a few days since. The number of pupils now in the Institution is fourteen, which I believe is two less than the number mentioned in the last report; this fact is utterly insignificant and absolutely worthless as a datum on which to rest any inference concerning the advancement or retrogression of the Institution, for the augmentation or diminution of the number of pupils in a school is not a just criterion by which to estimate its prosperity; but were it such a criterion, it would be altogether inapplicable in the present instance. One of the ab-

sentees, I am informed, is undergoing medical treatment for the recovery of sight; the cause of the detention of the other I do not know, but from what I have heard concerning him, I am led to believe that he is imbecile, and if this be correct, he should not be allowed to return. The reason is obvious; this is a school for the blind of a sound mind, and not an asylum for idiots. As soon as a sufficient number of pupils had re-entered the school, I proceeded to organize them into classes, and to ascertain the precise degree of advancement each had made. I found that somewhat had been learned by all, and that in a few instances creditable progress had been made. The branches now taught in the school-room are, Reading, History, Spelling, Decyphering words, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Natural Philosophy. This catalogue does not, perhaps, present an array of studies so numerous, or of an order so high as those registered in the reports of other years,—nevertheless it contains all to which the pupils are at this present moment prepared profitably to attend. Experience has taught me that the progress of a learner is generally inversely as the number of subjects to which his attention may be directed at any given time. In the attempt daily to grapple with multifarious studies, doubtless some crumbs of knowledge will be picked up, and there will be the semblance of learning, but surely not its reality,—such a course may be favorable to the development of versatility, but certainly thereby can never be acquired the habit of patient and severe investigation, or the power of accurately applying principles to facts. It is better to obtain the mastership of a few things, than to be a mere scribblist in many. Most of the pupils receive instruction in music, and in this department their efforts have been in an encouraging degree successful, and their attainments decidedly respectable. During my connection with the Institution nothing has been done in the mechanical department, owing to the want of raw material, and this want is probably attributable to the sadder and more lamentable want of money. Broom-corn has recently been procured, and as soon as the other essentials are obtained, the manufacture of brooms will be steadily

prosecuted. It has been, and is still, designed to instruct the female pupils in the manufacture of fancy bead work, but all intentions relative to this matter, by reason of want of material, have hitherto remained unfulfilled.

The discipline of the Institution is nominally regular and vigorous enough, and practically as much so as counteracting and opposing circumstances will admit. The time allotted to school is five and a half hours per day ; superadded to this is miscellaneous reading, of a useful and instructive character. Religious exercises, consisting of scriptural reading and prayer, is held morning and evening, and a portion of each Sunday is devoted to an examination of the Bible, and to the endeavor to give a sensible exposition, and to make a useful application of its historical facts and didactic declarations. On these occasions, all party dogmatism, sectarian cant, and imbecile rant about matters that none understand, and vague generalities, are carefully avoided ; it is sought to be set forth that the Bible is the great treasury of useful and sublime truth,—both of infinite concernment to all ; that its divine authenticity is beyond the possibility of a successful refutation ; that it is the record of the mightiest transactions of which this world has been the theatre ; that it makes known to man his destiny, and assures him of the certitude of the everlasting life and the everlasting death ; that the scheme of human redemption is an arrangement by which the attainability of ineffable beatitude is made a possible achievement ; that cleanliness and industry are duties no less imperative than proper, and that absolute manhood is the highest of attainments.

The necessities of this Institution are various and manifold ; the household furniture is indifferent in kind and insufficient in quantity ; the books are few and the greater part even of these are rendered useless from excessive wear : there is a total absence of maps and globes, and in short of all the appliances necessary to the satisfactory conducting of the business of instruction.

Additional musical instruments are required, and the machines for making brooms are so clumsy and imperfect as to render the

procurement of other and better almost indispensable ; there is an entire want of the means of out door exercise ; the contrivances for this purpose are simple and cheap, and might easily be introduced.

The number of pupils as before stated is fourteen : this number is indeed small, but small as it is, it is all that building can with decency and comfort accommodate. This want of room is a serious obstacle to the fulfilment of the design of the Institution ; at present the carrying out of regular discipline causes the inmates to be herded together, and thus produces a moral effect which is emphatically objectionable—the gregarious tendency thus fostered and developed, while the sense of separate and distinct individualism is in a considerable degree suppressed or at least unawakened. Owing to the construction of the building eight fires are required for heating and culinary purposes, and hence the consumption of fuel forms a large item of expenditure. Were the Institution largely endowed and thoroughly complete in all other respects, yet the lack of domicilliary space, would oppose much difficulty to its success, and greatly abridge its usefulness. This circumstance would always keep the number of pupils at a low figure, and during the time that these were in process of instruction all others must be excluded, and at the expiration of the educational term of the former, many of the latter would have passed the period in which they might most advantageously entered the school, thus losing the only, or at all events the best opportunity for the cultivation and awakening of such powers as they might possess ; besides this, numerical insignificance exerts a preudicial influence upon those within and those without the Institution. The infancy of an Institution, as the infancy of a man, has its littleness and its weakness, and these serve to elicit the affection and excite the solicitude of friends ; but if the period of infancy be prolonged beyond its due limit the littleness becomes dwarfishness, and the weakness deformity, and then indifference or disgust is likeliest to be felt. An Institution by remaining small for a considerable time may become contemptible, and finally

perish for lack of such aid as can only be obtained by receiving public favor.

The number of blind in this state is rapidly increasing. According to the census of 1850, the number of blind in this state was fifty, and by the enumeration of 1855 one hundred and eighty-six.

During the last five years the population of this state has increased eighty-two per cent., and the number of blind more than two hundred and seventy per cent.; this is a frightfully rapid augmentation, and is argument enough to show the utility of sustaining and enlarging this establishment.

This report might here terminate, but the subjoining, a few supplemental remarks will not, I trust, be considered obtrusive or subject me to the charge of a prurience to heap words together. Many connected with similar Institutions have theorized much upon the causes of blindness, and speculate largely concerning the influence upon the moral and intellectual powers, and they have given those productions to the world in the form of tedious pamphlets, bearing the title of "Annual Reports." These effusions may possess somewhat of ingenuity, but it is certain that they have nothing of value. The primal cause of blindness is the susceptibility of the human body to affections by accident or disease, and as long as this constitution so remains there will be blindness, and all those manifold woes which now afflict humanity: surely it needs not that wise men should come from the east or elsewhere to tell us this. The effect of blindness is as various as the individuals upon whom it falls, and is always modified by the mental constitution, and the external circumstances of the smitten one.

There has been much talk about the capabilities of the blind. Now gravely to discuss such a subject is a mental achievement of about as high an order as laboriously to demonstrate the perplexing and intricate proposition that two and two make four.

That the blind possess capabilities alike in kind and degree to those possessed by others is simply a matter of fact, and not a question for debate. Some who have written about the blind assert that they are utterly helpless and can do nothing, while others maintain that they can do everything. These declarations are equally extravagant and equally ridiculous. Blindness certainly renders the sufferer helpless in many respects, but not in all; the blind cannot do all that they could did they possess sight, nor can the seeing perform all that they could did they possess wings. Helplessness is in one degree or other attached to all, simply because every man cannot do everything.

There is many an intelligent, keen-eyed man, who if placed in mid-ocean on board a strong and well-appointed vessel, would be utterly unable to guide her into port, but by reason of this inability he would not be charged with complete helplessness, and neither should the verdict of entire uselessness be pronounced against the blind, merely because they cannot do several things that others can accomplish. It has been alleged that the blind are suspicious and morose: this may have arisen from the fact the maker of the allegation was acquainted with one or two persons deprived of sight who possessed these qualities, and by a hasty and false generalization he applies these characteristics to all marked by this infirmity. Let us test the logical process here employed, by application to analagous cases: Samson slew three thousand Phillistines, but Samson was blind, therefore, every blind man will slay three thousand Phillistines. Again, Napoleon was born in Corsica, and was five feet and six inches in height, therefore, every man born in Corsica and of this stature will be Emperor of France, will invade Russia, and die in St. Helena. In establishments in which the blind are congregated, it sometimes happens that they detect the seeing, in practising upon them what they regard as an unfair species of espionage, they immediately speak of the matter in a complaining and censorious manner,—in due time the detected party, chagrined by discovery, gives it forth to the world as an opinion at which he has arrived by long observation and laborious

reflection, that the blind are ungrateful and suspicious. All talk of the kind to which I have alluded, and that pity of which the blind are oftentimes made the objects, is to them extremely hurtful,—the effect is to depreciate them and bring them into disesteem. It is thus that their energies are crushed, and they are made really helpless and useless. I know not what others may think of this course, but to me it seems more merciful to break one's head than to break his spirit.

The object of an Institution for the blind is ostensibly to fit its pupils for self support, and this should be its real purpose, and all its operations should have direct reference to the production of this result. To this end, special attention should be given to the mechanical department, and care should be taken to keep out the profitless trades elsewhere introduced.

To me it seems possible that many of the sightless might successfully apply themselves to the manufacture of rope and twine and to several sorts of cabinet work. The erection of an establishment disconnected with the Institution, in which to employ such industrious blind persons as might desire or need it, should be kept in view.

Such an enterprise, if rightly managed, would, I believe, succeed, and pay remunerative wages to the employees. I might say much more,—I ought not to have said less; I will only add, that if an appropriation for the support of this Institution be made by the legislature at its approaching session, I trust it will be no less liberal than those heretofore granted. If this undertaking were ever worthy of public favor, it is no less so now.

Respectfully submitted,

Janesville, Dec. 31st, 1855.

P. LANE,
Superintendent.

Schedule Showing Names and date of Admission of Pupils:

NAMES.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
Eliza Bowman.....	October, 1850.....
George Ross.....	October, 1850.....
Francis Raleigh.....	October, 1850.....
Harrie Porter.....	March, 1851.....
Andrew Sivensrude.....	November, 1851.....
Joseph Miller.....	October, 1851.....
Lucy Randall.....	October, 1853.....
Mary Fitzgerald.....	October, 1853.....
Maria Slaughter.....	October, 1853.....
Fidelia Blood.....	October, 1853.....
August Cale.....	October, 1853.....
Sylvester Van Alstine.....	October, 1854.....
Henry Hendrickson.....	October, 1854.....
Oliver Van Zant.....	October, 1854.....

Work-shop in Account with Wisconsin Institute for the Blind:

To Cash paid for materials.....	\$110	42		
Cr.				
By Stock on hand and Articles..			\$141	53
Balance in favor of Shop...	31			
	\$141	53	\$141	53

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: The Building Committee having performed, so far as they were able, the duties assigned them, respectfully submit to you their second

REPORT:

In accordance with a resolution of your Board, directing us to resume the work on the Institution buildings, we entered upon our duties as Building Committee some time in March last, by making contracts for stone, lumber, and other materials, and on the 27th day of April commenced work on the buildings, and from that time till the close of October the work has progressed as rapidly as was possible under the circumstances.

The change of times and unparalleled high prices of all the materials for building, mechanical and other labor, has largely increased any estimates of the cost of completing the Institution buildings heretofore made, and a mere allusion to this fact will suggest to you the occasion of the large amount our bills for the present season exceed what any one could have anticipated one year ago.

What we have done we have aimed to do well, and invite to it your closest inspection and scrutiny, and through you extend the invitation to the tax paying public, believing as we do, that the work will not suffer in comparison, either in cheapness or goodness, with any work of the kind either private or public in the state.

We have laid the water table and raised the main building two stories above it to the height of thirty-one feet. The east wing is raised above the water table seventeen feet inside, and partition walls of brick and stone are carried up to the same height. The timbers and joist are all laid throughout the building, and also the joist for the commencement of the next story.

We have constructed "runways" on the outside and stagings on the inside of the buildings, so that the expense of raising stone, mortar and timber is materially lessened from the usual method of ropes, pulleys, &c.

We have built area walls on the north side and foundations for portico, and that you may be better able to judge of the amount of work done, we subjoin statistics and accounts, all of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. WILLARD, }
IRA MILTIMORE. } *Building Committee.*

STATISTICS.

Quantity of materials already used and in the walls of the building,

5097 surface feet of cut stone,
115 cords or 545 yards of solid masonry,
32,000 brick.

Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind,

In account with Building Committee.

To am't paid for labor and team work,	\$4,818 55
" " Sawed and building stone,	2,761 79
" " Lumber,	1,874 88
" " Square and round timber,	153 57
" " Lime,	121 00
" " Iron window caps,	429 28
" " Iron, nails, and hardware,	141 02

To am't paid for Blacksmithing,	\$139 28
" " Brick,	154 00
" " Glass,	168 57
" " Blank books and stationery,	13 00
" " Painting,	10 16
" " Leveling building,	3 00
" " Barrels, for drawing water,	11 16

C.R.

By materials on hand, as follows:

769 feet of sawed stone and partly cut,	\$276 00
67 cords of building stone, at \$4 50,	301 50
405 feet of sawing stone,	151 87
91 feet of flagging stone,	11 37
Cast iron window caps,	175 08
Glass,	168 57
Lumber,	1,000 00
Tools, water-barrels, &c.,	40 00
Balance,	8,675 41

10,799 80 10,799 80

To amount of materials expended, \$8,675 41.

Showing a balance of materials on hand, \$2,124 39.

"B."

Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind,

In account with J. BODWELL DOE, Treasurer ;

ORDER

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Date	1854		
123	Dec. 27		L. Merrill & Son, stove furniture,	\$2 74
124	"		J. A. Wood & Co., do do	20 07
162	"		Pixley & Kimball, stove and pipe,	8 72
167	"		C. B. Woodruff, salary as superintendent,	125 00
174	"		Miles & Dolson, meat,	34 23
176	"		P. Myers, do	12 50
182	"		Dorsey & Pottinger, livery,	1 75
183	"		Wood & Moon do	3 50
186	"		Clement Dusten, stone for building,	100 00
187	"		Cooley & Babcock, for Ira Miltimore's service,	75 00
188	"		O. W. Norton, groceries,	29 74
189	"		H. Rice & Son, do	82 99
192	"		T. B. Wooliscroft, crackers and bread,	20 33
194	"		Merrill & Son, hardware,	3 77
195	"		C. G. Pease, M. D., medical services,	25 00
196	"		A. B. Miller, surveying,	3 00
197	"		John F. Pease, tuning piano and music,	5 50
198	"		G. L. Knox, book binding,	3 00
206	"		Clem. Dusten, stone,	200 00
207	"		J. Goslin, labor on building,	50 00
208	"		Dorsey & Pottinger, livery,	18 50
210	"		Levi Moses, furniture,	21 13

211	Dec. 27,	H. Rice & Son, groceries,	68 83
212	"	Peter Myers, meat,	2 72
215	"	C. B. Woodruff, salary as superintendent,	158 00
216	"	" " sundries,	24 88
217	"	" " wheat,	50 00
218	"	Lyman J. Barrows, medical services,	28 50
219	"	Toll & Co., broom corn,	25 00
220	"	John T. W. Murray, sundries,	1 50
221	"	Ogilvie & Barrows, merchandise,	43 31
222	"	John F. Pease, music,	7 37
223	"	Cooley & Babcock, piano and merchandise,	556 70
224	"	A. K. Allen, groceries,	261 20
225	"	Ira Miltimore, services superintending building,	30 00
226	"	Alden & Holt, printing,	11 25
227	"	J. F. Willard, services on buidjing committee,	50 00
228	"	Secretary, do	7 00
229	"	" do	13 00
230	"	Clem. Dusten, stone,	41 54
231	"	" " do	50 00
232	"	" " do	69 72
233	"	" " do	100 00
234	"	Ogilvie & Barrows, paints, water casks, &c.,	21 86
235	"	J. F. Willard, wood and oats,	97 10
236	"	John Tompkinson, blacksmithing,	5 88
237	"	Joseph H. Budd, castings,	2 50
238	"	J. B. Crosby, merchandise,	12 98
239	"	James Sutherland, stationery,	20 99
240	"	J. A. Wood & Co., hardware,	27 82
246	Dec. 30	R. Chrystie, repairs in building,	17 00
247	"	C. B. Woodruff, contingent expenses,	20 00
248	"	Cooley & Babcock, merchandise,	89 26
249	"	R. Hill, blacksmithing,	12 19
250	"	Lawrence, Atwood & Co., merchandise,	49 41
251	"	Miles & Dolson, meat,	169 45
252	"	McKay & Brother, merchandise,	111 60
253	"	C. B. Woodruff, contingent expenses,	6 95
254	"	E. H. Strong, postage,	3 05

255	Dec. 30,	S. C. Spalding, clock,	5 50
256	"	Sarah E. Isworth, salary as teacher,	26 00
257	"	Mrs. E. Walls, salary as teacher of music,	86 00
258	"	Jane Murray, housework,	13 88
259	"	Sarah Flavel, do	10 00
260	"	Elizabeth Flavel, do	12 62
261	"	Andrew Keikle, services in shop and for materials,	66 85
262	"	Joseph Horton, labor,	78 50
263	"	C. B. Woodruff, salary as superintendent,	125 00
264	"	Mrs. C. B. Woodruff, salary as matron,	33 00
1855			
269	Jan. 18	Ira Miltimore, window caps,	42 57
270	"	J. F. Willard, wood,	87 50
271	"	C. B. Woodruff, contingent expenses,	20 00
272	"	E. H. Strong, postage,	2 14
273	"	Elias Fenton, livery,	10 50
274	"	Thomas Woolliscroft, provisions,	12 47
275	Jan. 23	Edward Heller, flour and feed,	33 40
241	Feb. 10	Ira Miltimore, services and teaming,	80 88
242	"	Daniel J. Richards, labor,	100 00
243	"	Cooley & Babcock, merchandise paid laborers,	3080 51
244	"	J. F. Willard, materials,	57 00
245	"	Robert Chrystie, labor,	4 38
265	"	Jacob O. Jones, do	70 00
266	"	Crosby & Co., merchandise paid laborers,	20 00
267	"	Levi Alden, brick,	43 65
268	"	Henry Search, labor,	20 00
276	"	P. Myers, meat paid laborers,	9 00
277	"	J. B. Davis, labor,	35 00
278	"	James Bunce, do	6 50
279	"	R. W. Davis, do	51 48
280	"	Cooley & Babcock, merchandise paid laborers,	290 29
281	Feb. 12	O. W. Norton, do do	4 22
282	Feb. 15	Miles & Dolson, meat do	10 19
283	"	Ogilvie & Barrows, merchandise paid laborers,	13 00
284	Feb. 17	Cooley & Babcock, do do	13 00
285	" 19	Thomas Jones, labor,	23 75

286	Feb. 21	Cooley & Babcock, merchandise paid laborers,	287 96
287	"	labor,	15 00
288	Feb. 24	Cooley & Babcock, merchandise paid laborers,	2 00
289	Mch. 1	J. W. Storey, lumber,	139 15
290	" 2	Thomas Thornton, labor,	225 00
291	" 3	Ira Miltimore, materials,	12 50
292	" 7	R. J. Richardson, iron. &c.,	127 75
293	" 8	H. Rice & Son, groceries,	1 88
294	" 8	Tice, Thompson & Co., blacksmithing,	2 00
295	" 8	Norwegian, cutting wood,	3 50
296	Mch. 9	J. Parkhurst, tuning pianos,	5 50
297	"	J. F. Willard, wood and feed,	114 88
299	"	C. B. Woodruff, furniture,	14 50
300	"	" " do	3 50
301	"	" " salary as superintendent,	125 00
302	"	Mrs. C. B. Woodruff, salary as matron,	33 00
303	"	Mrs. Walls, salary as teacher of music,	2 00
304	Mch. 12	Clem. Dusten, stone,	35 41
305	Mch. 15	Miles & Dolson, meat,	69 62
306	"	John Eyclesheimer, livery,	9 00
307	"	R. J. Richardson, merchandise paid laborers,	147 88
308	"	Geo. W. Taylor, sawing stone,	28 38
309	"	C. B. Woodruff, contingent expenses,	30 00
310	May 4	A. K. Allen, groceries,	205 13
311	"	C. B. Woodruff, contingent expenses,	30 00
312	"	Insurance,	30 00
313	"	R. Stevens, lumber,	12 12
314	"	Cooley & Babcock, cash paid laborers,	150 00
315	"	Broom corn,	32 37
316	"	C. B. Woodruff, broom corn, &c.,	29 82
317	"	" " salary as superintendent,	55 00
318	"	Whiton & King, drawing contract,	8 00
319	"	T. B. Woolliscroft, provisions,	21 21
320	"	Prosper A. Pierce, meat,	43 84
321	"	P. W. Puffer & Co., furniture,	18 00
322	"	Wood & Moon, livery,	13 50
323	"	G. L. Knox, time book,	3 00

324	May 4,	Strong & Bacon, merchandise paid house servants,	2 37
325	"	J. Bodwell Doe, expenses to Madison,	4 50
326	"	E. Heller, flour and feed,	14 57
327	"	do	35 47
328	"	Charles Dunn, labor,	32 00
329	"	Sarah Flavell, house work,	24 00
330	"	E. Flavell, do	23 72
332	"	Sarah Ellsworth, salary as teacher,	26 00
331	"	Mary Griffith, housework,	6 00
333	"	Mrs. E. Walls, salary as music teacher,	43 22
334	"	E. Strong, postage,	4 32
335	"	T. Z. Buck, dif. in exchange of cows,	6 00
336	"	Doolittle & Amsden, painting,	9 24
337	"	Andrew Kichlie, services in shop,	38 75
338	May 12	Robert Carr, labor,	7 50
339	"	Martin Barnes, do	6 75
340	"	John Dodd, do	3 00
341	"	James Fenlon, do	6 33
342	"	Charles Richards, do	2 81
343	"	J. Olleins, do	7 81
344	"	Ira Miltimore, do	10 00
345	"	Wm. McKoon, do	6 87
346	"	Reis Davis, do	18 00
347	"	Robert Cairnes, do	8 75
348	"	Wm. Atkinson, do	7 50
349	May 19	Robert Carr, do	7 50
350	"	John Dodd, do	6 00
351	"	James Fenlon, do	3 38
352	"	Wm. Atkinson, do	7 50
353	"	do	8 00
354	"	Enos Hayes, do	2 50
355	"	Isaac O' Clair, do	3 75
356	"	Charles Richards, do	2 50
357	"	Wm. M'Koon, do	7 50
358	"	Wm. James, do	6 87
359	"	James Vincent, do	1 50
360	May 19,	John Proof, do	4 50

361	May 19	Wm. James,	labor,	2 25
362	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 50
377	"	Charles Stevens,	do	4 67
363	May 26	Martin Barnes,	do	10 12
364	"	Reis Davis,	do	10 00
365	"	William McKeon,	do	6 87
366	"	Charles Richards,	do	3 00
367	"	William Atkinson,	do	6 37
368	"	Joseph Horton,	do	5 62
369	"	Isaac O'Clair,	do	3 12
370	"	Charles Richards, jr.,	do	3 09
371	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 19
372	"	John Dodd,	do	5 00
373	"	Thomas Thornton,	do	7 87
374	"	William James,	do	6 87
375	"	James Vincent,	do	2 75
376	"	John Ploof,	do	4 12
378	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	6 37
379	June 2,	Martin Barnes,	do	4 69
380	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	5 31
381	"	Robert Carr,	do	4 37
382	"	William Atkinson,	do	5 94
383	"	Reis Davis,	do	5 00
384	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	12 00
385	"	William McKeon,	do	6 25
386	"	Patrick McMahan,	do	7 50
387	"	William James,	do	5 31
388	"	James Vincent,	do	2 00
389	"	John Adams,	do	7 50
390	"	J. Fenlon,	do	2 50
391	"	Joseph Horton,	do	3 44
392	"	George Sandrew,	do	2 53
393	"	W. D. Allen,	do	3 65
394	"	Isaac O'Clair,	do	2 00
395	"	John Ploof,	do	3 00
396	June 9,	Robert Carr,	do	7 50
397	"	William Atkinson,	do	7 50

398	June 9	Reis Davis,	labor,	17 25
399	"	" "	do	14 00
400	"	Charles Richards,	do	6 10
401	"	James Vincent,	do	3 00
402	"	Mr. James,	do	7 50
403	"	M. Barnes,	do	6 25
404	"	John Adams,	do	4 50
405	"	Thomas Thornton,	do	11 25
406	"	Isaac O'Clair,	do	4 50
407	"	W. D. Allen,	do	4 77
408	"	J. Goslin,	do	10 11
409	"	Geo. Sanderson,	do	6 75
410	"	Frank Strunk,	lime,	28 09
411	"	John Kerr & Co.,	timber.	98 69
412	"	Ira Miltimore,	services superintending building,	116 00
413	"	Ogilvie & Barrows,	merchandize,	32 65
414	"	J. W. Storey, lumber,		9 62
415	"	J. W. Storey, do.,		700 00
417	"	Puffer & Co., furniture,		4 50
418	"	C. B. Woodruff, salary as superintendent,		60 00
419	"	J. Blackhurst, tuning piano,		4 00
420	"	E. Huyer, labor,		8 90
421	"	Nat Parker, tools,		30 00
422	"	Loren Davis, labor,		3 93
423	"	Robert Cairnes, labor,		7 50
424	"	Joseph Herton, labor,		3 75
426	"	L. Merrill & Son, hardware,		10 87
427	"	James Fenlon, labor,		3 12
437	"	James Vincent, do		3 00
451	"	Norton & Ford, lumber,		52 33
428	June 16	Isaac O'Clair,	labor,	4 50
429	"	James Fenton,	do	3 63
430	"	Thomas Thornton,	do	6 75
431	"	John Adams,	do	4 50
432	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
433	"	William James,	do	7 50
434	"	Martin Barnes,	do	6 75

435	June 16	Robert Carr,	labor,	7 50
436	"	William Atkinson,	do	7 50
438	"	Joseph Horton,	do	2 50
439	"	John Davis,	do	4 50
440	"	J. Goslin,	do	11 25
441	"	Thomas Griffin,	do	3 00
442	"	Geo. Sanderson,	do	6 75
443	"	Ira Miltimore,	materials,	119 38
444	"	do	labor	21 00
445	"	W. D. Allen,	do	6 75
446	"	C. Richards, sen'r,	do	3 75
447	"	Charles Richards, jr.,	do	3 37
448	"	J. Root,	do	4 50
449	"	John Ploof,	do	4 50
450	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	13 75
452	June 23,	J. A. Babcock.	do	2 50
453	"	Wm Atkinson,	do	7 50
454	"	Robert Carr,	do	4 37
455	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
456	"	Isaac O'Brien,	do	4 25
457	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 09
458	"	James Vincent,	do	2 75
459	"	William James,	do	7 50
460	"	John Adams,	do	4 12
461	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 50
462	"	do	do	7 50
463	"	J. Goslin,	do	10 31
464	"	Martin Barnes,	do	3 37
465	"	Loren, Davis,	do	3 75
466	"	John Flynn,	do	75
467	"	Geo. Sanderson,	do	6 75
468	"	Robert Carr, jr.,	do	5 00
469	"	Thomas Griffin,	do	2 50
470	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7 18
471	"	Wm. English,	do	3 00
472	"	C. Richards, jr.,	do	1 00
473	"	Wm. D. Allen,	do	6 18

474	June 23	Tho's Thornton,	labor,	6 75
475	"	Wm. C. James,	do	6 75
476	"	C. Richards,	do	2 62
477	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	18 00
478	"	C. Atherton, teaming,		38 06
479	June 30,	John Conan,	labor,	4 92
480	"	Cornelius Kuhn,	do	4 61
481	"	John Barnes,	do	3 53
482	"	J. Nitengale,	do	1 43
483	"	John Donaldson,	do	1 00
484	"	Edward Lawton,	do	3 75
485	"	Daniel Riley,	do	4 61
486	"	Charles Richards,	do	1 58
487	"	Thomas Shehan,	do	4 12
488	"	George Harkins,	do	3 87
489	"	Edward McCormick,	do	7 50
490	"	John Mehan,	do	4 61
491	"	J. Quinn,	do	3 12
492	"	John Golden,	do	2 62
493	"	John Managhan,	do	3 75
494	"	Ira Miltimore	do	10 00
495	"	J. Horton,	do	4 37
496	"	Thomas Thornton,	do	7 50
497	"	Pat Rafter,	do	4 61
498	"	Wm. Murphy,	do	50
499	"	Thomas O. Cogan,	do	1 25
500	"	Wm. Atkinson,	do	7 50
501	"	Robert Carr,	do	6 87
502	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
503	"	George Sanderson,	do	6 75
504	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 50
505	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7 19
506	"	Robert Carr, jr.,	do	4 75
507	"	Archibald Souter,	do	6 19
508	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 29
509	"	J. Vincent,	do	3 00
510	"	Thomas McDermont,	do	6 87

511	June 30,	Martin Barnes,	labor,	5 08
512	"	Pat Fitzgerald,	do	6 87
513	"	Wm. James,	do	7 50
514	"	Ira Miltimore, teaming,		36 50
515	"	J. Goslin, labor,		9 37
516	"	Carrier & Co., castings,		50 00
517	"	William D. Allen,	labor,	6 75
518	"	John Adams,	do	2 00
519	"	Nicholas Humphrey,	do	1 25
520	"	John Adams,	do	4 31
521	July 7,	Edward McCormick,	do	3 75
522	"	John Skelly,	do	5 12
523	"	Loring Davis,	do	50 0
524	"	Richard Conners,	do	1 75
525	"	John Conners,	do	2 25
526	"	Pat Rafty,	do	2 50
527	"	John Nitingale,	do	1 90
528	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 75
529	"	John Barnes,	do	2 25
530	"	John McMahan,	do	2 81
531	"	James Finlord,	do	2 81
532	"	John Conil,	do	2 50
533	"	Edward Harris,	do	1 69
534	"	Edward Bray,	do	2 50
535	"	Nicholas Humphrey,	do	2 50
536	"	Wm C. Jones,	do	6 75
537	"	James Quin,	do	2 50
538	"	James Marclay,	do	7 50
539	"	do	do	1 75
540	"	Thomas Cronan,	do	2 25
541	"	Edwin Brogan,	do	2 50
542	"	John Colan,	do	2 50
543	"	John Skelley, jr.,	do	1 25
544	"	do	do	2 50
545	"	J. Horton,	do	6 25
546	"	William Cassey,	do	2 81
547	"	Thomas Nitingale,	do	2 81

548	July 7	Michael McCarty,	labor,	6 12
549	"	John McDeming,	do	12 00
550	"	Thomas Griffin,	do	2 50
551	"	Eloph Harmonie,	do	4 00
552	"	do	do	3 93
553	"	Nelson Brow,	do	7 50
554	"	Wm. Atkinson,	do	7 50
555	"	Robert Carr,	do	6 25
556	"	Thomas McDermont,	do	6 25
557	"	Robert Fitzgerald,	do	6 25
558	"	James Vincent,	do	2 81
559	"	Wm James,	do	6 75
560	"	Geo. Sanderson,	do	6 75
561	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	6 25
562	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
563	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	6 75
564	"	Robert Carr, jr.,	do	3 00
565	"	J. Goslin,	do	11 75
566	"	Martin Barnes,	do	6 19
567	"	do	do	6 75
568	"	C. Atherton,	do	15 15
570	"	Wm. D. Allen,	do	6 75
572	"	Thomas Thornton,	do	6 18
573	"	do	do	5 62
574	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	13 75
575	"	do	do	21 00
576	"	Charles Richards, sen'r,	do	4 50
578	"	John Adams,	do	3 75
579	"	Geo. Sanderson,	do	2 25
581	"	Arch'd Souter,	do	6 46
583	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 50
588	"	Pat Fitzgerald,	do	2 50
589	"	Thomas McDermot,	do	2 50
591	"	D. Crosby,	do	4 00
580	" 11	Nic Vordlane,	do	2 00
582	" 12	E. S. Carnes,	do	45 00
590	" 14	D. Crosby,	do	4 20

592	July 14	D. Crosby,	labor,	7 50
593	"	Michael Dorsey,	do	1 00
594	"	Robert Carr,	do	7 50
595	"	Wm. Atkinson,	do	7 50
596	"	John Golden,	do	1 00
597	"	Dan Riley,	do	5 34
598	"	John Connor,	do	4 87
599	"	John Carmil,	do	1 00
600	"	John Nitingale,	do	84
601	"	Nich. Murphy,	do	3 37
107	June 16	Charles Stevens,	lumber,	10 80
1	July 14	Thomas Nitengale,	labor,	2 81
2	"	Thomas Cronan,	do	3 37
3	"	J. Finland,	do	2 25
4	"	J. Goslin,	do	11 25
5	"	John Skelly, 2d.	do	1 00
6	"	" "	do	1 00
7	"	Michael McCosty,	do	1 00
8	"	Loren Davis,	do	4 50
9	"	John Barnes,	do	2 81
10	"	John McMahan,	do	3 37
11	"	Edward McCormick,	do	4 50
12	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
13	"	James Markley,	do	4 00
14	"	James Farson,	do	2 81
15	"	Thos. Lockard,	do	7 50
16	"	Thos. Thornton, sen.,	do	8 25
17	"	Ira Miltimore,	materials,	36 00
18	"	John Ploof,	labor,	3 75
19	"	" "	do	4 12
20	"	W. D. Allen,	do	6 75
21	"	Jas. W. Storey,	lumber,	221 50
22	"	Dan. C. Brown.	printing,	7 00
23	"	Frank Strunk,	lime,	30 75
25	"	C. B. Woodruff and wife,	salaries,	43 00
26	"	Sarah Flood,	housework,	15 00
27	"	Mary Griffith,	do	6 00

23	July 14	Chas. Dunn, labor,		14 00
30	"	Edward Heller & Co., flour and feed,		31 53
31	"	John Adams,	labor,	4 50
32	"	Nelson Brown,	do	3 00
33	"	Wm. M. Keon,	do	7 50
34	"	Pat. Rafter,	do	3 08
35	"	Thos. Thornton,	do	6 75
36	"	Robert Carr, jr.,	do	3 00
37	"	John Denning	do	3 00
38	July 21	D. Crosby,	do	7 12
39	"	Davis,	do	2 25
40	"	Isaac O'Clair,	do	10 00
41	"	John Monegnam,	do	3 00
42	"	James Mieat,	do	5 12
43	"	John Rafter,	do	2 67
44	"	James Fenlon,	do	2 81
45	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7 50
46	"	John Cohill,	do	1 37
47	"	Ira Miltimore,	teaming,	20 00
48	"	John Burns,	labor,	2 95
49	"	Wm. Powers,	do	1 12
50	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
51	"	Martin Barnes,	do	8 15
52	"	Wm. D. Allen,	do	6 75
53	"	Chas. Richards, sen.,	do	4 50
54	"	Wm. Atkinson,	do	7 50
55	"	Nic. Murphy,	do	2 37
56	"	Michael McCarthy,	do	2 37
57	"	Geo. Connors,	do	1 87
58	"	" "	do	3 29
59	"	J. Goslin,	do	5 62
60	"	Chas. Richards,	do	2 62
61	"	Nelson Brow,	do	7 12
62	"	John Denning,	do	6 00
63	"	Dol. Riely,	do	2 43
64	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 50
65	"	" "	do	7 50

66	July 21,	Francis Quin,	labor,	2 00
67	"	Carrier & Co.,	castings,	72 32
68	"	John Skelly, 2d.	labor,	2 37
69	"	John Adams,	do	3 75
70	July 28	Robert Carr,	do	5 67
71	"	John Adams,	do	2 25
72	"	J. Fenlon,	do	2 87
73	"	John Skelly,	do	2 37
74	"	" "	do	3 09
75	"	John Corum,	do	3 23
76	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
77	"	Wm. Powers,	do	2 11
78	"	Pat Rafter,	do	3 09
79	"	Edward McCormick.	do	4 50
80	"	Wm. Atkinson,	do	7 50
81	"	M. Barnes, sen.,	do	4 00
82	"	D. Crosby.	do	8 62
83	"	W. D. Allen,	do	6 46
84	"	James Vincent,	do	2 75
85	"	Thos. Thornton,	do	10 12
86	"	" "	do	9 00
87	"	" "	do	2 30
88	Aug. 4	" "	do	10 17
89	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
90	"	C. Johnston,	do	2 50
91	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	10 00
92	"	John Conner,	do	3 09
93	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 50
94	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 38
95	"	Chas. Richards, sen.,	do	5 81
96	"	Robert Carr,	do	1 25
97	"	J. Goslin,	do	10 12
97	"	John Davis,	do	1 87
98	"	Edward McCormick,	do	4 50
99	"	John Barnes,	do	6 18
100	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	4 50
101	"	John Wimens,	do	4 50

102	Aug. 4,	Dan. Riley,	labor,	6 40
103	"	Seth Dusten,	do	5 00
104	"	Robert Carr,	do	1 84
105	"	Wm. D. Allen,	do	6 75
106	"	Joseph H. Budde,	castings,	20 00
234	"	Robert Cairnes,	labor,	7 50
108	"	Pat. Rafters,	do	2 81
109	"	John Skelly,	do	3 09
110	Aug. 11	Thos. Dallas,	do	3 00
111	"	C. Johnston,	do	4 50
112	"	John Vargen,	do	4 50
113	"	Jas. Quin,	do	1 00
114	"	John Merachel	do	4 50
115	"	John Davis,	do	4 50
116	"	Mrs. Walls, salary as music teacher,		99 00
117	"	J. F. Willard, services as building committee,		55 22
118	"	J. M. Alden & Co., brick,		75 00
120	"	J. W. Storey, lumber,		600 00
122	"	O. W. Norton, groceries,		176 49
125	"	G. L. Knox, bookbinding,		3 25
126	"	Miss Alice Barrere, salary as teacher,		18 00
127	"	Thos. B. Woolliscroft, provisions,		25 82
128	"	Chas. Holt, printing order book,		7 00
129	"	Reis Davis,	labor,	9 00
130	"	John Griffith,	do	6 75
131	"	Jacob Jones,	do	3 50
132	"	John Adams,	do	4 50
133	"	John Williams,	do	6 75
134	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7 50
135	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	6 75
136	"	Pat Rafters,	do	3 38
137	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 38
138	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	2 21
139	"	James Vincent,	do	2 57
141	"	John Conner,	do	3 38
142	"	David Riley,	do	3 12
143	"	L. Dustin,	do	5 00

144	Aug. 11	John Ploof,	labor,	15 19
145	"	Thos. Thornton,	do	4 50
146	"	W. D. Allen,	do	2 25
147	"	John Skelley	do	3 28
148	"	Wm. Atkinson,	do	7 50
149	"	Charles Richards, sen'r,	do	7 87
151	"	John Adams,	do	4 50
152	"	Loren Davis,	do	3 75
153	"	J. Goslin,	do	4 50
154	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 38
155	"	C. Johnston,	do	3 00
156	"	Pat Rafter,	do	2 81
157	"	John Griffith,	do	6 75
158	"	David Reiley,	do	2 81
	"	James Furlong,	do	2 81
160	"	John Williams,	do	6 75
161	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	6 75
162	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7 50
163	"	John Burns,	do	6 71
164	"	Isaac O'Clair,	do	5 00
165	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
166	"	John Stephenson,	do	4 50
166	"	Wm. English,	do	3 00
167	"	John Griffith,	do	2 50
167	"	George S. Poor,	do	4 50
168	"	John Conner,	do	2 95
169	"	John Lawn,	do	4 50
172	"	Pat McLoon,	do	2 37
173	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	5 00
174	"		do	33 78
175	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	6 25
176	"	John Skelly,	do	2 81
177	Aug. 25	Charles Richards,	do	4 50
178	"	John Skelly,	do	3 09
179	Aug. 28	J. Goslin,	do	4 50
180	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 09
181	"	Pat Raftus,	do	3 09

182	Aug. 28,	John Adams,	labor,	4 12
183	"	John Ploof,	do	2 25
184	"	John Griffith,	do	3 75
185	"	Andrew Conner,	do	2 25
186	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 75
187	"	Dan Riley,	do	3 75
188	" 25	John Williams,	do	6 75
188	" 28	John Griffith,	do	6 75
189	"	Jacob Jones,	do	6 75
190	"	John Stephenson,	do	3 93
191	"	Thomas Cogan,	do	2 50
192	"	John Conner,	do	3 37
193	" 25	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
194	"	John Merechel,	do	4 00
195	"	C. Johnston,	do	4 50
197	Aug. 18	John Lawn,	do	3 00
198	Aug. 25	Geo. S. Poor,	do	4 50
199	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	10 00
200	"	W. D. Allen,	do	4 50
201	"	S. B. Dusten,	do	10 00
202	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7 19
230	"	Thos. Thornton,	do	9 00
203	Sept. 1	C. Richards, sen.,	do	4 12
205	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
206	"	Loren Davis,	do	1 50
207	"	James Fenlon,	do	3 37
208	"	Pat Rafters,	do	3 38
209	"	John Ploof,	do	4 50
210	"	Robert Owen,	do	4 50
211	"	Wm. English,	do	5 00
212	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	11 87
213	"	John Conner,	do	3 37
214	"	C. Johnston,	do	3 00
215	"	John Griffith,	do	3 75
216	"	John Snelly,	do	3 37
217	"	Thomas Cogan,	do	2 50
218	"	John Griffith,	do	6 75

219	Sept. 1,	John Williams,	labor,	6 75
220	"	Andrew O'Connor,	do	3 37
221	"	Daniel Riley,	do	3 75
222	"	James Furlong,	do	3 75
223	"	John Marecher,	do	2 50
224	"	Seth B. Dusten,	do	5 00
225	"	Dwight Crosby,	do	13 50
226	"	Geo. S. Poor,	do	4 50
227	"	George S. Poor,	do	4 50
228	"	Edward McCormick,	do	2 00
229	"	John Adams,	do	3 75
231	"	Thomas Thornton,	do	4 50
232	"	H. Stevenson,	do	5 62
233	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	12 00
235	"	John Burns,	do	4 84
238	"	Thomas Lappin, powder,		5 00
347	"	Robert Cairnes, labor,		7 50
236	Sept. 8,	J. H. Budde, castings,		8 72
239	"	John Lawn,	labor,	4 50
240	"	S. B. Dusten,	do	5 00
241	"	J. Rook,	do	4 50
242	"	J. O. Brown,	do	3 75
243	"	Edward McCormick,	do	2 50
244	"	George S. Poor,	do	4 50
245	"	John Adams,	do	4 87
246	"	Pat Raftus,	do	6 34
247	"	John Ploof,	do	8 06
248	"	Charles Richards	do	7 87
249	"	John Williams,	do	13 50
250	"	James Fenlon,	do	7 03
251	"	Daniel Riley,	do	5 00
252	"	Reis Davis,	do	3 75
254	"	Loren Davis,	do	6 00
255	"	John Skelley,	do	6 34
256	"	John Burnes,	do	6 87
257	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	15 00
258	"	Pat Fitzgerald,	do	12 37

259	Sept. 8.	John Griffith,	labor,	13 50
260	"	J. Stephenson,	do	8 43
263	"	J. Goslin,	do	7 78
295	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	9 28
345	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	15 00
237	Sept. 10.	" "	do	7 50
253	Sept. 15.	" "	do	7 50
261	"	Robert Owen,	do	11 25
262	"	W. D. Allen,	do	3 00
264	"	Ira Miltimore,	do	12 00
265	"	Capt. Wm. McLoon,	hauling lumber,	40 25
266	Sept. 22.	Chas. Richards, sen.	labor,	3 75
267	"	John Ploof,	do	3 75
268	"	James Fenlon,	do	1 68
269	"	John Stephenson,	do	2 81
274	"	Loren Davis,	do	3 00
271	"	Reis Davis,	do	9 00
272	"	John Griffin,	do	5 94
273	"	Pat McLoon,	do	4 17
274	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7 50
277	"	James Furlong,	do	2 65
278	"	J. Goslin,	do	5 39
279	"	Wm. English,	do	5 00
280	"	Jacob Jones,	do	2 00
281	"	Daniel Riley,	do	2 50
282	"	Robert Owen,	do	4 50
283	"	John Connor,	do	3 37
284	"	Thomas Hogan,	do	4 37
287	"	Andrew O'Conner,	do	4 06
288	"	Ira Miltimore,	services,	20 00
289	"	W. D. Allen,	labor,	2 00
297	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	6 75
304	"	Robert Cairnes.	do	7 50
290	Sept, 29.	Thos. Thornton,	do	12 00
291	"	W. D. Allen,	do	3 75
292	"	John Williams,	do	6 50
293	"	Reis Davis,	do	7 87

294	Sept. 29.	John Griffith,	labor,	6	50
296	"	Wm. C. Jones,	do	6	50
298	"	James Fenlon,	do	3	10
299	"	J. B. Dustin,	do	5	00
300	"	John Burnes,	do	2	34
301	"	John Conner,	do	2	12
302	"	John Griffin,	do	3	12
303	"	John Adams,	do	3	94
306	Oct. 6.	John Griffin,	do	2	81
307	"	James Furlong,	do	2	80
308	"	Chas. Richards, sen.,	do	3	94
309	"	Peter Burnes,	do	2	34
310	"	Daniel Riley,	do	2	34
311	"	Pat Riley,	do	6	00
312	"	James Fenlon,	do	2	15
313	"	John Ploof	do	3	00
314	"	Reis Davis,	do	9	00
315	"	J. Griffith,	do	6	00
316	"	John Williams,	do	6	75
317	"	Wm. McKeon,	do	7	50
318	"	John Burnes,	do	2	34
319	"	H. Stephenson,	do	9	00
320	"	"	do	4	50
321	"	H. A. Skelly,	do	2	47
322	"	W. D. Allen,	do	3	37
346	"	Robert Cairnes,	do	7	50
330	Oct. 15,	Mary Griffith, housework,		9	82
332	"	Frank Strunk, lime,		15	75
336	"	A. W. Kiekle, hay,		6	00
339	"	Ellen Mack, housework,		9	50
356	Nov. 2,	Hay,		8	28
357	Nov. 8,	Mary Mack, housework,		4	50
359	Nov. 19,	Mrs. Murphy, do		2	00
364	Dec. 21,	Mary Mack, do		7	50

\$16,084 63

RECEIPTS.

	Balance on hand,	\$30	70
1854—	Dec. 27. By cash from state Treasurer,	3500	00
1855—	Jan. 30. " " " " "	8500	00
"	Feb. 7. " " " " "	3500	00
	Balance due Treasurer,	553	93

\$16,084 63

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL INVESTIGATION

EDUCATION OF THE INDIAN CHILD

FOR THE YEAR 1894

BY

JOHN W. WOOD, CHIEF OF BUREAU

1895

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WILLIAM A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

I have the honor of presenting you herewith, the Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," by order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. C. ALLEN, Secretary.

DELAVAN, December 12, 1855.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York, for the term ending on the 31st day of December, 1900.

Secretary of State: William C. Clegg

Comptroller: William C. Clegg

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. WILLIAM C. ALLEN,
O. W. BLANCHARD, M. D.,
M. M. HARRINGTON,
REV. P. W. LAKE,

HON. SALMON THOMAS,
H. HUNT, M. D.,
J. D. MONNELL, Jr.,
J. C. MILLS, M. D.,

HON. C. BETTS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

H. HUNT, *President*,

HON. W. C. ALLEN, *Secretary*, N. M. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer*.

INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT.

LOUIS H. JENKINS, A. M., *Principal*,

HIRAM PHILLIPS, ZACHARIA McCOY, *Professors*,

MATTHEW CLARK, *Monitor*.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

O. W. BLANCHARD, M. D., *Physician*,

Mrs. ADELIA T. JENKINS, *Matron*.

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REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The board of trustees of the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the deaf and dumb," by their secretary, beg leave to submit to the Legislature of this State their fourth annual report, for the year A. D. 1855. During the past year the Institute has been under the superintendence of Louis H. Jenkins, principal, and nothing has occurred during the past year tending to mar the harmony or to retard the general prosperity of the same. Little or no sickness has occurred among the pupils, and their learning has been rapid, and, to the entire satisfaction of the board, and to the credit of the energetic, efficient, and gentlemanly teachers who have had them under their instruction.

The health and general comfort of the pupils has been guardedly looked after by the board, and no want has been left unsupplied which has come to their knowledge, and within the means placed in their hands. The pupils are kept cleanly, and appear happy and contented, and the board have spared no pains in having every thing in and about the Institute as it should be.

The number of pupils who have been under instruction the past year is thirty-four. The number which is expected to be, between fifty and sixty. For the support of the Institute for the year 1856, in meeting the payment of salaries of principal, teachers, and the

various domestic help required and indispensably necessary about the Institute, and for the support of the pupils, the board have come to the conclusion, upon a close computation, it will require the sum of seven thousand dollars, which the board most respectfully ask your honorable body to appropriate for that purpose.

The board have the pleasure to inform your honorable body, that during the past summer the east transverse wing of the main building has been completed and accepted by the board, and will favorably compare in beauty of architecture and solidity of execution with any public building in the State. The present buildings will now accommodate comfortably, fifty pupils.

In an Institution of this character, where there are so many children, and more especially of the character of the deaf and dumb, many things will get out of repair. And as a matter of economy to the State, as well as comfort to the pupils, these repairs should be immediately made, before the injury becomes enlarged. Up to this time, the board has had no funds placed in their hands for the purpose of making these repairs, and in consequence of the continued straitness of the finances of the board, they have been unable out of necessity to make the necessary repairs, although as yet they are slight in their character. To meet this want of the Institution the board asks your body to appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars.

The board would also ask a further appropriation of the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing some five to six acres of land, lying on the East side and adjoining the present Asylum premises. This piece of land is very much needed by the Institution and can now be purchased for a reasonable sum, while should its purchase be delayed it will be sold in small parcels, and the probability of its purchase hereafter, be placed beyond our reach.

Owing to the rapid increase of the pupils, and, to provide in due season plenty of comfortable room in the Institution for them, it will be absolutely necessary at as early a day as next summer,

To commence the erection of the main building of the Institute. The board after having this subject under full and careful advisement came unanimously to the conclusion as a matter of economy to the State, and at the same time subserve the present and future wants of the institution equally well, it would be better for your body to make an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the main building to be paid out of the State Treasury in three equal annual payments commencing in the year 1856.

The cost of the main building will not be less than thirty thousand dollars. Should your honorable body make this appropriation, ten thousand dollars could be drawn from the treasury the present year, and ten thousand at the commencement of the year 1857. This would enable the board next summer to let the contract so that the walls could be put up and the roof on, before January, 1857, and with the ten thousand dollars to be drawn in the year 1858, finish the building entire. By your body taking this course to raise said amount the extra taxation will hardly be felt by the people and enable the board to subserve the increasing wants of the institution equally well. The above request, the board feel as though it was reasonable, and confidently trust will be granted by your body.

Should no such appropriation be made, the work cannot be commenced so as to provide the pupils with proper room. The board has no doubt that by the commencement of the year 1858, the Institution will have under instruction one hundred pupils. The Institution now can only accommodate fifty pupils comfortably without diminishing the common wants of the pupils and hazard- ing their health, and parents and guardians of these unfortunate children will not be willing to send them away from their own parental care and protection unless they are fully satisfied their wants will be fully and certainly provided for. And in the opinion of the board it is a duty which the State owes to itself as well to these unfortunates to provide liberally for their education and not be behind her sister States who have taken the lead in mute edu-

cation, proportionally to the means in her power, and hold out all proper and necessary inducements to invite to the Institution to the education in those useful branches of education so important to prepare them to become useful citizens.

To educate the deaf and dumb remains no longer problematical, experience having fully solved the question, and now it is an established fact, though the child cannot hear nor speak, still his mind is capable of receiving an education and of high moral and religious culture and be useful citizens. Without the kindly and munificent aid of your body their minds must remain in outer darkness and mere blanks among the people.

The board feel called upon to bring before your body again, the necessity of erecting suitable mechanical work shops in which the male pupils can be taught some useful trade, thereby preparing them the better when they leave the Institution to obtain for themselves a respectable livelihood. The legislature at its last session made an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for that purpose, but as no part of that appropriation has been received by the board, consequently nothing has been done towards erecting the buildings for mechanical purposes. And as the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is by the board considered altogether too small for that purpose, now believe that if your body will appropriate a further sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the mechanical shops can be built and properly stocked and suitable mechanics obtained to have the control and direction of the same. In conclusion the board humbly hope that your body will consider the importance of this Institute and bestow on it, the liberality of the state commensurate to the importance of the subject. The board would invite a committee from your body to come and examine personally the whole action of the board, that you may be the better enabled to judge of the propriety of extending the aid of the State in behalf of this Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. C. ALLEN, Secretary.

R E P O R T

OF THE PRINCIPAL TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION FOR
THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

GENTLEMEN :—The close of another year makes it my duty to report to you the condition of this Institution. I do this most cheerfully because it has been distinguished, as a year in which much has been accomplished. It is a universal law that well directed labor in any department of life, will produce beneficent results. This law, so applicable elsewhere, has not failed here. The harmony that prevails among the corps of Professors; the order that characterizes every department of the Institution; the progress exhibited in the advancement of the pupils in knowledge; the respect and obedience to law so prevalent among them; the good health of all the inmates of the establishment; and the respect and love of the pupils for the officers of the Institution, compensate more than anything else for the cares and labors that have been bestowed. Every profession has its peculiar difficulties. There is no work which does not present its obstacles. The farmer, the mechanic, the members of the learned professions, all have obstacles to surmount before they attain either eminence or success. So the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has obstacles to overcome, but they all yield to systematic effort and persevering labor. The success that has hitherto crowned our mutual la

bors in the difficult work of perfecting the organization of this Institution, will, I hope, inspire us with renewed energy to prosecute with vigor, the honorable pursuit in which we are engaged.

The whole number of pupils who have enjoyed the privileges of the Institution the past year is thirty-four. After the annual exhibition before the Legislature, we may expect a still further increase, and it is my opinion that the average rate of increase for the next five years, will be ten or twelve a year. These, together with those at present under instruction, will so increase the whole number of pupils, that our present building will be insufficient for their accommodation. Preliminary measures should be taken to secure building accommodations as they may be needed.

The health of the pupils during the past year has been comparatively good. During the autumn months more sickness prevailed throughout the West than at perhaps any former period since its settlement. This State usually so healthy, had its full share: and some of our pupils suffered slightly from diseases prevalent at the commencement of the present term, in September. One or two cases assumed quite a serious aspect, but they yielded to the skilful treatment of O. W. Blanchard, M. D., the respected physician of the Institution. In nothing can the utility of such an institution be so readily seen as in the facilities it furnishes for the health of the pupils, and their treatment in sickness. Their symptoms are readily made known to the physician in charge by those who can communicate with them in their own vernacular. Their fears are allayed, and they willingly confide themselves to his treatment. Added to this they have those to sit up and watch with them, to whom they can freely communicate their wants. The completion of the east transverse wing of the building, has afforded better facilities for the treatment of the pupils who may be disabled by sickness. This materially lightens our labors, which, at such a time, are unusually severe. Although at the commencement of every term we expect some little sickness, occasioned by the change of the pupils from out-door

exercise and labors ; yet it is a fact, demonstrated by the history of all deaf and dumb institutions, that on account of the preventive and sanitary means employed, the general health of the pupils is better than when at their homes. Cases might be cited among our own pupils, whose health has improved since admission into the Institution. This, we believe, is to be attributed to the regimen and the regularity observed in the preparation of meals. Besides this the development and exercise of their mental powers, together with the sports common among the pupils, greatly promotes their healthfulness. I have been thus particular in respect to what I have said in relation to the health of the pupils, and the means the Institution furnishes for its preservation, because there are many parents who retain mute children at home fearing that they will not be properly treated in case of sickness.

I would call your attention to the manner in which the domestic department of the Institution has been conducted. Formerly, in the infancy of other institutions, the pupils were boarded by an agent of the institution, at a given sum per week. This made it an object for the agent to look to his own emolument while he boarded the pupils. The plan adopted in this Institution, is the same as that adopted by the older Institutions, and which experience has shown to be liable to less objections. The supplies are purchased by the steward of the Institution, and made use of in common with all the inmates of the establishment. This takes away the odium so commonly attached to a boarding hall, while it gives to this department the character of a home. Besides, this plan commends itself on the ground of economy, for by a reference to the expenses of the Institution, as shown by the books of the steward, it will be seen that the pupils have received their board, medical attendance, books, instruction, and some of the indigent ones supplied with clothes, all of which have been furnished at a less expense than the same number of persons could obtain their board alone at the usual boarding establishments.

It is well known to your honorable body, that the appropriations made to this Institution by the Legislature have been less

than to any other of the benevolent institutions of the State, while a greater number of unfortunates have enjoyed its advantages, and advanced in knowledge and virtue. I might also add, that there has never been an institution of the kind established in the United States, which, when its age is considered, can show the same state of advancement with double the amount of money expended. While this fact reflects great honor upon yourselves and the officers of the institution, still, such a state of things should not be permitted to exist, for there is no institution of greater practical utility; none which requires a greater exercise of talent, experience and patient effort on the part of the Principal, Professors and other officers; and none which reflects greater honor upon the State of Wisconsin. Other States have manifested great interest in the prosperity of their Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and there is no reason why Wisconsin, with its fruitful soil, its abundant harvests, and its citizens composed of the most enterprising from the old world, New England, New York, and other States, should have an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, inferior in any respect to any in the Union.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

On the twentieth of October last, the Institution was favored with a visit from His Excellency, Gov. W. M. A. BARSTOW, and Lieutenant Governor McARTHUR. As these distinguished gentlemen entered the chapel of the Institution in which the pupils were assembled, they arose in a body and paid them their respects. After the Principal of the Institution had, on behalf of the pupils, thanked the Governor for the interest he had manifested in their welfare, and the prosperity of the Institution, His Excellency addressed to them some remarks expressive of the interest he felt for their education, and of the continued effort he should make in their behalf. His remarks being interpreted by the Principal, in the language of signs, were received with the greatest interest, for

their countenances indicated feelings of the deepest gratitude, and this was the more manifest, when at the close of his remarks, arose spontaneously to express their thanks. The spectacle was certainly an interesting one, for it must be remembered, that two years ago hardly one of these unfortunate children had any conception of what government or its Chief Executive was. Now they looked upon the Governor as the embodiment of the people's will, the executor of the laws of the State, and the one whose clemency could give freedom to the innocent prisoner. One thing they certainly had learned, since their admission to the privileges of the institution, and that was to show proper deference and respect to persons occupying high official positions. This idea is a valuable one, for it underlies the foundation of all government. There is too little deference paid by Americans to persons holding official positions. If there be one idea more important than another, in the proper government of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or an institution of learning, it is that of deference and respect towards superiors. When this idea is inculcated, there will be little difficulty in governing a school; and the pupils will grow up with an attachment for law and order which will ennoble them when they become citizens. The deference thus expressed to the Chief Executive of Wisconsin, by our pupils, whose intellects were so lately enshrouded in the pall of ignorance, is certainly worthy of emulation by pupils who have the possession of all of their faculties.

ORGANIZATION OF CLASSES.

The great work of the past year, and the one which best shows the progress of the Institution, has been the more perfect classification of the pupils according to their respective capacity and progress. If the proper classification of a school of speaking pupils be difficult, how much more so is that of a school of mutes, who come to us with minds undeveloped and often weakened

through inactivity. An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb which has been established many years, is composed of several classes, with their respective instructors. It is not very difficult to assign a pupil to the class where he properly belongs, as indicated by his capacity and progress. Then he can be transferred readily to a higher or lower class, as his improvement shall warrant. But in a new Institution the work of classification is very difficult. It cannot be done in a moment, but takes time for its accomplishment. Upon no one thing does the good appearance and improvement of the pupils of a Deaf and Dumb Institution depend so much as upon their proper classification. That the pupils might be classified so that they could derive all the advantages of the course of instruction has been to me a great object of solicitude; for the time allotted to their instruction is short; indeed, when the difficulties of their education is considered. The work of developing the minds of the deaf and dumb is a work of such great magnitude, and its difficulties are so apparent to their instructor, that if any thing excites in him feelings of the deepest compassion for his pupils, it is to contemplate the mountain of difficulties that must be surmounted by them before they are able to communicate in writing with their friends, or use written language with facility; all of which must be attained by their own personal effort, aided by the exertions of their instructor.

Such considerations have impressed upon me the importance of the exercise of great prudence and judgment in the selection of those who were to aid the pupils in the capacity of instructors.

It became me not to introduce innovations in the course of instruction, but to secure the co-operation of those who had derived the best advantages furnished in the older Institutions of the United States, and which are confessedly the foremost in the world.

At my nomination you elected Mr. HIRAM PHILLIPS, a distinguished graduate of the Ohio institution, as Professor. It is now over a year since this gentleman entered upon the discharge of his duties, and it is but justice to him to remark that with the experience he has had in the business of instruction, he is now equal

in efficiency to any mute Professor in the United States. The State of Ohio did a good service in educating him, and he is now reflecting high honor upon his *alma mater*, the Ohio institution, while he is opening to his companions in misfortune, the sources of knowledge.

The service of Mr. MATTHEW CLARK, also a mute, and who has been employed during the past year, have been most valuable to the Institution. Mr. Clark has discharged his duties with a faithfulness and perseverance worthy of honorable mention. On Saturday evenings he has lectured to the pupils upon history, in a knowledge of which he excels, and thus has contributed to their improvement and happiness.

Professor McCoy, who is a graduate of the High Class of the New York Institution, entered upon his duties at the beginning of December. For nine years he has pursued a course of instructions in the New York Institution. This alone evinces a thirst for knowledge and a perseverance in its pursuit the most praiseworthy. At the time of his graduation as a member of the High Class, besides receiving a prize for his attainments in rhetoric, he was presented by the Board of directors, with a complete set of Irvings Works, for "excellent general character, and for the very creditable appearance he made when exhibited at Albany, before the Legislature at the last session of that body." Professor McCoy is a natural mute; that is, he was born deaf. He has therefore derived no assistance from hearing a spoken language, as is the case with semi-mutes. His attainments consequently indicate the effect of his own industry, and that of his instructors, and show what may be expected from the patient labors of skillful instructors with those who are natural mutes. His connection with the Institution is certainly an acquisition, for he brings to it the recent improvements of the sign language as derived from H. P. Peet, LL. D., whose experience in the instruction of the deaf and dumb for about thirty-five years, is so valuable; and who is regarded as the most superior sign-maker in the United States.

With the assistance of these three gentlemen, this Institution can now furnish as good facilities for the education of the deaf and dumb as that of any other Institution. Formerly, on account of the want of proper classification, some of the pupils could not receive as many hours instruction as was common in the older Institutions. This difficulty is now overcome, and the Institution may now be considered as properly organized. The pioneer work is completed. Henceforth it shall vie in efficiency with the best in the Union.

THE LANGUAGE OF SIGNS.

The language of signs is the chief means of instruction in a deaf and dumb Institution; it has its foundation in nature, and has been perfected by gentlemen of high intellectual attainments and long experience in the profession. This language is not an end, but a means of instruction, it is the channel through which alone intelligence is conducted into the mute's mind. Before its discovery and perfection, thousands of mutes with intellects susceptible of the highest cultivation, lived and died surrounded by the most deplorable darkness, denied the rights of citizenship, and even classified with demons. The notions we possess concerning the Supreme Being, the phenomena of nature, and the obligations we sustain to each other, are the result of the collective wisdom of inspired and uninspired men from the creation to the present time. They are ideas that have been evolved by superior minds, and have been handed down to us by tradition and history. The child of to-day is wiser than the sages of antiquity; the reason is because the child has the means of learning the collective wisdom of the past through the medium of written language. Let the child be deprived of a knowledge of language, and he is emased in a prison of ignorance more gloomy than the darkest cell of the Bastile. When Kossuth was released from captivity, he said that he was restored to life, because restored to activity. In his incarceration he had books, and above all, the resources of his highly

cultivated intellect; these mitigated the severity of his bondage. Who can conceive then of the life to which the mute is restored by means of the language of signs. His intellect, which was, every day of his ignorance through inactivity becoming more and more enfeebled, almost to imbecility, is awakened to a consciousness of its high powers. He is put in communication with his parents, his relatives, and his fellow men. He is made to understand and account for various phenomena of nature which before made existence almost terrible. From being considered an idiot, he is regarded as a man, and treated as such before the law and society. His mind is opened to proper notions of the Supreme Being and of his relations and obligations to Him and his fellow men. The sign language deserves to be classed among the wonders of the age, and its inventors and perfectors are worthy of the respect and gratitude of posterity.

If the sign language be thus important, it becomes a matter of much moment that this Institution should spare no exertions to secure it in its highest state of improvement and seek its further perfection. It was for this reason that a graduate of the high class of the New York Institution was nominated by me as Professor. This Institution having now all the recent improvements of the sign language, in this respect will compare very favorably with any in the Union. This will be seen when we consider the sources from which it has been derived. The system employed is that denominated the French system. It had its origin with Charles Michael De l'Epee, an ecclesiastic of France, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. This gentleman accidentally met two deaf and dumb children who communicated with each other by means of gestures. The thought struck him that gestures might be used to express almost any idea. Attempting the education of these children, he by patient study, at last laid the foundation of a system that has been diffused throughout the civilized world. At his death he was succeeded by Sicard, one of his pupils, who devoted himself for thirty years to the improvement of the system. It was introduced into the United States in

the year 1817 by the Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet, who went to France, studied it, and in connection with Laurent Clerc, a mute graduate of the French Institution, established the American Asylum at Hartford. It was introduced into the New York Institution by Dr. Peet, who for over nine years was an instructor in the American Asylum at Hartford, and who for the last twenty-five years, has been its distinguished President.

The New York Institution has always sought to secure its improvement and perfection, for as early as 1831, it secured the services of Professor Leon Vaysse, of the National Institution, to derive from him all the recent improvements. The system, as employed by myself and Professor Philips, was derived from Messrs. Hubbel, Cary and Stone, all of whom were instructors of the deaf and dumb for twenty years, and enjoy an enviable reputation as the successive Superintendents of the Ohio Institution. The recent accession of Mr. McCoy, of the New York Institution, to the corps of Professors of this Institution, gives to it all the recent improvements that have been made by Dr. Peet. It is confidently believed that no institution of this kind has ever been established, that at so early a period in its history possessed such ample resources in the language of signs. If, hereafter, attention is paid to uniformity, and chimerical instructions are avoided, an enviable position can be maintained.

In the German schools, less pains have been taken in the improvement of the language of gesture, the mute's vernacular, while much effort has been made in giving instruction by means of articulation, but facts demonstrate that the most rapid progress and the greatest intellectual culture is attained where the language of signs is employed in its highest state of perfection.

IMPORTANCE OF AN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The importance of an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb is too little understood by the people at large. This

arises from the fact that mute children are scattered over the State at distant localities, and are not often met with, consequently little consideration is given to the subject. Often individuals visit the Institution, and are surprised that there are so many of this class of unfortunates in the State as they see collected in the school. The last census reports that there are two hundred deaf and dumb persons in Wisconsin. This number we do not believe to be exaggerated, but think it falls a little short of the reality. Of this number, some are too young to attend school, while many have been educated in the older States, and now participate in the privileges of citizenship. Of the two hundred reported by the census, about seventy-five are of a suitable age to enter upon a course of instruction. These are shut out from all the ordinary means of instruction. They can derive no benefit from the common school, neither can they be educated in their respective localities, but must be collected together, and taught by individuals who have been trained especially to give instruction to this unfortunate class. An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb derives great importance from the fact that it is the only place where the means of instruction can be furnished to the mute.

The importance of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is seen from its great utility. Without education the deaf and dumb grow up with passions and propensities unduly developed; with no means of making their wants intelligibly known to those around them, and with no means of restraint or government by considerations applicable to reasonable beings. Instances there are of those who have attained the age of manhood without education, who on account of their unsubdued tempers, are perfectly unmanageable. They are a source of great anxiety to their parents, who cannot control them, and of dread to the community. Often they become a public charge, thus helping to swell the amount of pauperism. Sometimes, when uneducated, and possessing naturally strong powers of mind, which realizes its own sad enthrallment, and preying upon its crude reflection, gives way to hopeless insanity. All are proud of the achievements of the human mind,

when developed and permitted free action. The printing press, the locomotive, and the magnetic telegraph are indices of its power. Often we are prompted to deify it for its wonderful attainments. But how weak, how imbecile, how terrible its existence when undeveloped, as witnessed in the uneducated deaf and dumb. Who, then, can compute the value of an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb?

Its importance is further shown in the development of mind which it promotes. The mind, to be valued and appreciated must be developed. Undeveloped, it is like the precious stone, whose beauties are unperceived till taken from its native bed and polished by a skillful hand; then the stone, so rude and unsightly, becomes fit to grace a monarch's crown. The uneducated mute often possesses a mind of the finest quality. Encased in ignorance, it has no means of exhibiting its powers.

Through the patient effort of a qualified instructor it manifests itself, and after a few years of toil, the instructor himself is often surprised at the powers of intellect, which his persevering labor has developed. This compensates the instructor, who loves his work, more than the salary he receives for his daily toil. This it is that enables him to be patient after many unsuccessful attempts with his pupil, till at last success is realized. Then he feels compensated in the love, respect and gratitude of its pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS H. JENKINS, Principal.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, }
Delavan, December 12, 1855. }

REPORT

OF PHYSICIAN TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE WISCONSIN DEAF AND DUMB
INSTITUTE.

GENTLEMEN:

The year just closed terminates the first year of my services as Physician to this institution.

It gives me pleasure that I am enabled to state to you that with but a few exceptions the pupils have enjoyed uninterrupted health. Although intermittents have prevailed to considerable extent among the general population, we have had but few cases among the pupils, and these, owing to the healthiness of the location, and the strict and constant care of the Principal together with a mild and decided treatment have terminated favorably. We have also had a number of cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, most of which were contracted by the pupils during vacation, and while at their homes. Since the close of the last year, a very spacious and commodious room has been fitted up as a Hospital, for the accommodation of the sick.

In concluding this brief sketch of the indisposition of the pupils for the last year, it is with satisfaction that we can announce to the public, that no fatal cases have occurred under our charge.

Respectfully submitted,

O. W. BLANCHARD, M. D.

Physician to the Wis. Deaf and Dumb Institute.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

The efforts which two great nations have put forth to rescue Sir John Franklin from an icy sepulchre in the Arctic Sea, afford a striking exhibition of the value which an enlightened people place upon a human being. Had that daring Mariner been brought back to his country, the interest with which men would have hastened to greet him, would have sprung not so much from the fact that he had been the leader of an adventurous expedition, as from this, that he had been lost to the world and again restored.

So it is the fact, that our institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb are restoring human beings to the commerce of thought and language, which invests them with the highest interest.

It fills us with fresh admiration for our young State to behold her building up an Institution for the rescue of those unfortunates from their deplorable isolation.

In passing through the Institution I observed in every department a much greater degree of systematic arrangement than would have been looked for in so short a time from the beginning of such an enterprise. The order and neatness, which were apparent in the sleeping-rooms, hospital for the sick, dining room, and in brief, throughout the entire domestic department, speak highly in praise of the Matron.

I had the pleasure of taking tea at the institution and was much gratified by the decorous behavior and cheerful appearance of the pupils on that occasion.

A very pleasing feature of the system of government is the mutual kindness and affection which mark the intercourse of teach-

ers and pupils during the hours of recreation. I have seldom seen a happier or more interesting group of youths than the Company of mutes of both sexes which was gathered in the parlor of the Principal during the evening which I had the pleasure of spending in his family. No richer recompense for his labors can he have, than the enjoyment and confidence of those under his care, and the consciousness that his efforts have been instrumental in securing to them the privileges of this their comfortable and happy home.

The recitation rooms are furnished with large slates attached to the wall at a convenient height. There is a slate for each pupil, and one for the teacher on the side of the room opposite the class. Those slates have recently been procured from Europe and greatly facilitate instruction.

Both in her civil and social Institutions, the West copies largely from the East. Improvements in education or government which have been made by the wisdom and labor, and sanctioned by the experience of the East, we deem it no robbery to adopt, we claim them as our rightful inheritance. Hence in the State Institution for the deaf and dumb, the system of education is not new and incomplete as the buildings in which instruction is given, but so far as circumstances will allow, the application of the system is as improved and complete as that of any similar institution in the land.

The first class which was examined was, at the time, under the charge of Mr. Clark, himself a thoroughly educated deaf mute. The class was composed of those who have been under instruction for various lengths of time, there being apparently a greater diversity of mental ability among deaf and dumb children than among children in our common Schools. A lad who has been connected with this school but four months was among the most advanced members of the class. They had learned to write distinctly and rapidly the names of various objects which were indicated to them; they had also learned to express the qualities of

several objects, as "A white horse," "A brown hat," "A boy ride a black horse," "God is good."

On examination, the class in Arithmetic under the instruction of Mr. Clark, exhibited a very commendable degree of proficiency. In this and all branches of learning which deal principally with abstract ideas, the task of instructing the deaf, is slow and laborious, owing to the circuitous manner in which abstract relations have to be expressed to them. Considering this fact, the examination of the class in Grammar, under the care of Professor Jenkins, was most satisfactory and interesting.

The facility with which they could construct paragraphs upon any given word, and the accuracy with which the distinctions of times were observed, are worthy of special notice and commendation.

No class rendered so definite answers to the questions put to them as the class in Geography under the care of Prof. Phillips. They evidently were much interested in the study; they also manifested considerable acquaintance with History, especially with prominent events and interesting facts in the history of our own State. At the close of the examination all the pupils assembled in the chapel where the Lord's Prayer was repeated in the sign language by one of the young ladies. To me this was one of the most impressive exhibitions of pantomime that I have ever witnessed. A few remarks were then offered by a gentleman present, which were presented by Prof. Jenkins to the pupils by signs. In these remarks allusion was made to the recent death of a brother of two of the scholars and sympathy manifested for the affected ones both at this time, and whenever the sad event was referred to, revealed the interest which they take in each others welfare.

It is refreshing to turn aside from the virulence of party strife and the scenes of extortion and perfidy so often witnessed in the commercial and financial world and contemplate in such institutions the blessed fruits of Christian beneficence. We may point

with pride to the agricultural and mineral resources of the State, to our system of public instruction and to our internal improvements growing with such astonishing rapidity in the genial clime of private enterprise, but a brighter and a purer gem on the brow of the State is this Institution. for the education of the deaf and dumb. No selfish considerations moved to this establishment. It was founded not for a vast majority of the inhabitants of the State as was the case with our common school system, nor even in behalf of a considerable minority; they for whose benefit it was instituted, together with their personal friends, form but a bare fraction of our population. It is an exponent of beneficence of the people of Wisconsin. True, the deaf mute children have as great a claim upon us for education as the children in our common schools, but they come not within the sphere of the common system of education. Speech, which forms the chief connecting link between mind and mind in this world, weaving individuals together in the great net-work of society, is denied to them. This link is broken and one of the main designs of this institution is to teach them a system of communication by which their undeveloped minds may be reached and educated, a system over which their thoughts may travel and be received by their fellow beings. Thus the Institution has a twofold work to perform. The first and perhaps the more difficult—to bring their isolated minds into communication with society—the second, to educate those minds.

In conclusion, I would return my thanks to the Principal of the Institution, for his kindness in affording me the pleasure of the visit which I have thus briefly described. The work which the Principal, Professors and Trustees of the Institution, are doing for the deaf mutes of this State, is not mute, it speaks plainly for itself, it speaks in praise of them.

J. COLLIE.

LIST OF PUPILS DURING THE YEAR.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Town.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Arnold, Duane,	Oak Grove,	Dodge,
Bingham, Henry L.	Koshkonong,	Jefferson,
Basset, Jane A.	Platteville,	Grant,
Britton, Nelson,	Lake Mills,	Dane,
Bishop, Amelia,	Janesville,	Rock,
Clarkson, Thomas,	Springfield,	Dane,
Churchill, Austin,	Waukesha,	Waukesha,
Churchill, I.	Waukesha,	Waukesha,
Dudley, James A.	Darien,	Walworth,
Englehardt, Philip S.	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,
Farrer, Washington,	Summerville,	Rock,
Fitzgerald, Sarah,	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,
Fountain, Sarah,	Sugar Creek,	Walworth,
Hews, Betsey,	Eagle,	Waukesha,
Hews, Charles,	Eagle,	Waukesha,
Hews, Abram,	Eagle,	Waukesha,
Helmer, William L.	Hartford,	Washington,
Jones, Thomas,	Genesee,	Waukesha,
Kingman, Clarissa B.	Dell Prairie,	Adams,
Lowe, Mordecai,	La Fayette,	Walworth,
Lever, Annie,	Maustown,	Adams,
Mendell, George,	Chilton,	Calumet,
Morgan, Sylvester,	Columbus,	Columbia,
Noland, Patrick,	Aran,	McHenry, Ill.
O'Donnell, John,	Milwaukee,	Milwaukee,
O'Neil, Mathew,	Manitowoc,	Manitowoc,
Pierce, Albert,	La Fayette,	Walworth,

Rolfe, Harvey M.

Reed, Charles,

Shaub, Mary,

Taylor, James,

Taylor, George,

Taylor, Sarah,

Willis, Benjamin B.

Brooklyn,

Menasha,

Oshkosh,

Mt Pleasant,

"

"

• Delavan,

Green,

Winnebago,

"

Racine,

"

"

Walworth,

Whole number of pupils during the year, 34.

RULES FOR ADMISSION OF PUPILS, &c.

1. All the deaf and dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition, in this Institution, upon compliance with the rules. No certificate of any kind is required for admission. Persons, however, desirous of placing a pupil in the school, should write to the superintendent, informing him of the name, age, residence of the mute, the cause, if any, of deafness, &c. The superintendent will immediately answer, stating the time when the pupil will be received. This course is, in all cases, recommended, though none will be refused who come at the commencement of the session. Applications in behalf of persons of more or less than the required age, will be considered by the trustees, who reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject such applicants, as they may deem just and proper..

2. Pupils from other States are received at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, for board and tuition.

3. The length of the course of instruction is five years; and, that the pupils may become more proficient in their studies, they are allowed and advised to remain one year more. At the end of the six years, the superintendent may select such pupils as he may consider would be particularly benefited by continuing longer at school; and, if approved by the board of Trustees, they shall be permitted to remain an additional year.

4. Pupils will be admitted on the following conditions: 1st. The pupil, well provided with clothes, is to be brought to the Institution punctually at the commencement of each session, for the period of five years, unless detained at home by his or her own sickness. 2d. The pupil is to remain in the school until the last Wednesday in July of each year. 3d. No parent or guardian

shall be allowed to take a pupil out of the school, without the consent of the board of trustees.

5. It is the intention of the trustees to render the Institution self supporting, as far as practicable, and that every pupil on leaving its walls, shall be so proficient in some useful occupation or trade as to be able to procure a livelihood, without the reliance on the charities of others. In accordance with the design, all the scholars will be required to labor a portion of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of house work, and in various kinds of needle work, as plain sewing, ornamental work, dress making or millinery, &c., and the boys at various trades, the necessary work about the Asylum, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

6. The annual sessions of the school continue ten months, commencing on the first Wednesday in September, and close on the last Wednesday of June. Every pupil is to come promptly, on or before the first day of the session, and is to remain until the last of the same. The only exceptions allowed are cases of sickness, or where leave of absence in writing has been granted, either by the principal, or in case of the absence of the principal, the professor to whom he has delegated the power.

7. No pupil, unless under extraordinary circumstances, can be received at any other time than the commencement of the session.

8. Parents and guardians are required to furnish annually to each pupil, the following supply of clothing:

FOR MALE PUPILS.

WINTER CLOTHING.

2 Coats,	5 Pair of Socks,
2 Vests,	1 Pair of Boots,
2 Pair of Pantaloon,	2 Pair of Shoes,
5 Shirts,	2 Hats, or 1 Hat and 1 Cap.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

2 Coats,	2 Pairs of Pantaloons.
2 Vests,	1 Palm-leaf Hat.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

2 Ivory Combs,	2 Pair Suspenders,
2 Pair of Wooden Combs,	2 Pocket-handkerchiefs.

FOR THE FEMALE PUPILS.

3 or 4 Calico Dresses,	2 Pair of Summer stockings.
1 Woolen or worsted Dress,	2 Pair of Winter Stockings,
1 Sunday and 1 Sun Bonnet,	2 Night Gowns,
2 Pocket-handkerchiefs,	3 Pair of Shoes,
2 or 3 changes of Underclothing.	

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1 Shawl,	2 Hair Combs,
1 Coarse and 2 Ivory Combs.	

In addition to the above outfit, a sum of not less than \$3 is to be deposited with the superintendent for incidental expenses, repair of shoes, &c.; any part of which remaining unexpended will be returned at the close of the session.

It is not intended that the clothing should be of an expensive kind. For boys' winter apparel, plain home made cloth is sufficiently good. For summer wear, country-linen will answer for pants, with some kind of dark goods or prints for coats and vests. Girls' calico dresses may be made of a cheap article, which will not fade; and while for older girls, at least one pair of morocco shoes should be furnished, one or both the other pair should be of good calf-skin. On all articles of clothing which it is possible to mark, the full name of the pup'l should be written with indelible ink. Each pupil should be supplied with a trunk or chest.

COMPOSITIONS OF PUPILS.

In examining the compositions of the pupils, it must be noted that they are the productions of pupils who have been under instruction from one to three years. The difficulties they met with in the acquisition of the English language are greater than what a speaking person has to overcome in learning Latin, Greek, or any other dead language.

Mr. Phillips went into the woods with his dog, which saw a large rabbit running. The dog chasad the rabbit. The rabbit got into a stone fence. The dog looked at him; he came to the fence; he pulled away the stones; and he caught the rabbit. He carried it home, and put it in a cage. He fed it with herbs.

Last year a lady was walking in a road. She lost her watch which fell in the road. She walked away. An Irishman was very poor. He was walking in the road. He found the lost watch. He saw a second needle in the watch. He thought it

was a snake. He was afraid. He looked for a stick. He struck the watch with the stick. The watch was broken to pieces.

A white man lived in a house in the woods. He had his gun. He went into the woods. He looked for game. He saw two Indians. He hid behind a tree. He shot one Indian through his heart. He ran to a large brook. He threw his gun down. He swam across the brook. The other Indian shot him. He missed him. The man dived into water. He arrived at the opposite shore. He went to house.

A woman had baby. She love it much. She put it in a cradle, it was asleep. She went to wash her clothes. While she was washing the clothes a eagle fly over the cradle. The eagle down and seized it. It carried it away. The baby cried. The woman heard the baby cry. She ran to the cradle. She saw the eagle flying. She called a hired man to take his gun. He went to the mountain. He found the eagle there. He shot at it. He crawled up to the mountain. He took the baby. He gave it to its mother. The woman was happy. She went home.

Many years ago Canute was a king of Denmark, Norway and even England. He was very great and powerful. He had many friends. Also they extolled him. Some of them were talking with him. They told him that he could command all things to obey him. They thought that he could command the waves of

the sea to obey him, for he was great and powerful. One day king Canute and his friends went to sea coast. He sent one of his friends for his chair which he placed near the tide and sat upon it. When the tide was beginning to rise and touching him he stood up and commanded the tide to return from him. But it still rose and dashed against him and he returned from the place. He told his friends that every man was weak. He knew that they flattered him. He rebuked them for they were foolish. He told them that God only could command all things to obey him.

Five and a half years ago I liked my dog. The dog was unwilling to kill the Norwegian's sheep. Another man's two dogs killed the Norwegian's sheep by night. He found several of his sheep dead. He thought that my dog had killed his sheep. He came and asked my father if my dog had killed his sheep. My father grew very angry, and shot the dog the next day. At last the Norwegian found out that another man's two dogs had killed his sheep. He came and told my father that another man's two dogs had killed his sheep. My father was very, very sorry and he was mistaken because my dog had been killed. The Norwegian had lost several of his sheep. I do not know whether the other man had to pay for the sheep. Poor dog!

W. F.

Many years ago Mr. Dugan had a wife and eight children. Their infant was a week old, while its mother was so sick and weak. Her husband was working in the field when he saw a number of Indians coming across the field towards his house. He

thought that they would murder his family. Soon he mounted his horse and rode fast to his house. He told his family that the Indians were coming to murder them. He led them as fast as he could to the road. He told them to run fast and he would soon follow them. He was obliged to leave his wife and re-mounted his horse and followed them. The Indians reached his house when they saw the man who was riding towards his children. Some of the Indians chased the man. He could not take one of his children with him for he loved them all. He looked back at the Indians who were coming. He shot at the Indians. The Indians also fired and the bullet touched his hat. He re-loaded his rifle and shot at them again. They fired at him again. God preserved him and his children from the bullets. The Indians were discouraged and went back to his house. They took the infant by its leg and threw its head against the wall. Its head was broken and it died. They compelled her to get up and drove her two hired women to their hut about 150 miles distant. The Indians were all asleep one night. She freed her two women who were bound with ropes. Then they escaped from them and went to Haverhill, where she was surprised to find her house burned. She met her husband. She was exceedingly glad to kiss him many times. They were all preserved by God, but the babe was no more.

J. A. D.

Elijah was a good prophet. He obeyed and loved God. God was pleased with Elijah. Ahab was a wicked king and commanded the Jews to worship their idol. Elijah met Ahab. He reproved him for treating the Jews cruelly and making them worship the idols. God was angry with them. Ahab had 400 false prophets. He said that he did not believe God. He liked to worship the idol. Elijah told Ahab that he was mistaken. Elijah

called the Jews to go up the mountain, Elijah sent two men to look for two bullocks; and they caught them and slew one on their altar for the idol, and set another on Elijah's altar for God. The false prophets prayed to their idol for fire to consume their sacrifice, so fire would come upon their altar and Elijah laughed at them. Elijah poured much water upon his altar and prayed to God for fire from heaven. The fire immediately fell upon his altar and consumed it. The Jews now believed that God was the only true God, and Elijah commanded them to seize the false prophets and slay them which they did.

J. F.

Lydia Darrah had a husband whose name was William and both lived in Philadelphia. The English soldiers quartered in Philadelphia, also the American soldiers encamped in the adjoining woods. One day Lydia Darrah and his family were in the house and two English officers told her to drive her family into her room to sleep in the evening. They told her that they would come to her house in the evening. They went away, at last in the evening they came, then Lydia Darrah drove her family into her room to sleep. She bolted the door of the house and went to her bed, while the officer talked about attacking the American soldiers in two nights; she thought that they were cruel to her, she trembled but rose from the bed and listened at the key hole of the door and heard them talk about attacking Gen. Washington and his army. She flung upon her bed and at last the officers called Lydia loudly but she would not get up. They thought that she slept hard. One of the officers knocked at her door, soon after she rose up and unbarred her door and the English officers went away, she became distressed very much and asked her husband to let her go to a certain mill to purchase flour. William told her that she should not go. But still she wished to go to the

mill very much. He at last let her go. She took her bag and went. She asked an English sentinel to let her to go to the mill. He let her to go and she left the bag at the mill. She ran and met an American officer, she explained to him that in two nights the English soldiers would attack Gen. W. and his army. She went to the mill and took her bag home safely. The officer told Gen. W. about the English soldiers who were to attack him. Soon Gen. Washington ordered his army who loaded the cannons and guns. They were all ready and waited for them to come. The English soldiers marched to them, but they saw the American soldiers all ready for them. They were very afraid to attack them also Gen. Washington asked the English soldiers now to attack them but they were very afraid and turned back. The English officers called Lydia in her room. They asked her if she had betrayed them. She said that she did not betray them and the officers knew that she slept hardly. They knew that they had knocked hard at her door, and that she did not rise up for a long time. They said that she was right and they could not understand, how Gen. Washington heard of it. I think that the English officers were wicked and that Lydia was a good and kind woman.

G. T.

CONCLUSION.

I desire in conclusion to express to you, gentlemen, my grateful thanks for the manner in which you have as a board considered and adopted the suggestions I have made in respect to the management of the Institution. For the future, I can only promise that I shall ever study the best interests of the pupils whom Providence has committed to my guardianship, and shall strive to walk in the footsteps and emulate the zeal of De l'Epee, Gallaudet, and the other distinguished gentlemen whose lives have been identified with the history of mute education.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the editors of the *Wisconsin, Sentinel, and American*, of Milwaukee; of the *Argus & Democrat, Journal, and Patriot*, of Madison, and the *Gazette*, of Janesville, all of whom have gratuitously furnished their papers to the Institution and have otherwise promoted its interests.

Hon. Joseph Goodrich and Mrs. Goodrich, of Milton, and the obliging Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road deserve many thanks for their kindness manifested to the pupils. Moreover the public generally have our kind regards for the interest so often manifested in behalf of the Institution.

LOUIS H. JENKINS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Institute for the Education of the Deaf & Dumb.

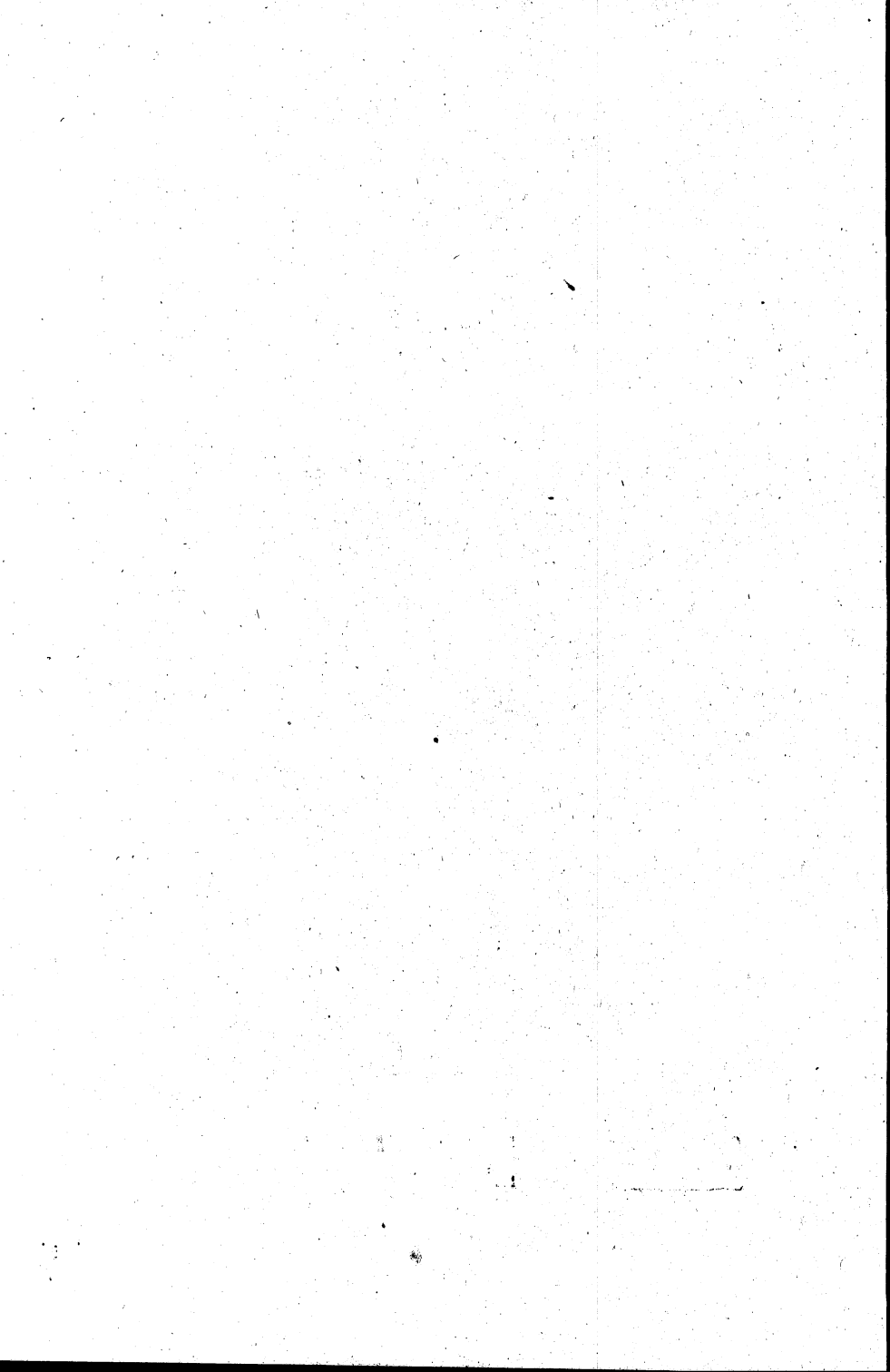
GENTLEMEN—The Treasurer would beg leave to submit the following Report for the year 1855 :

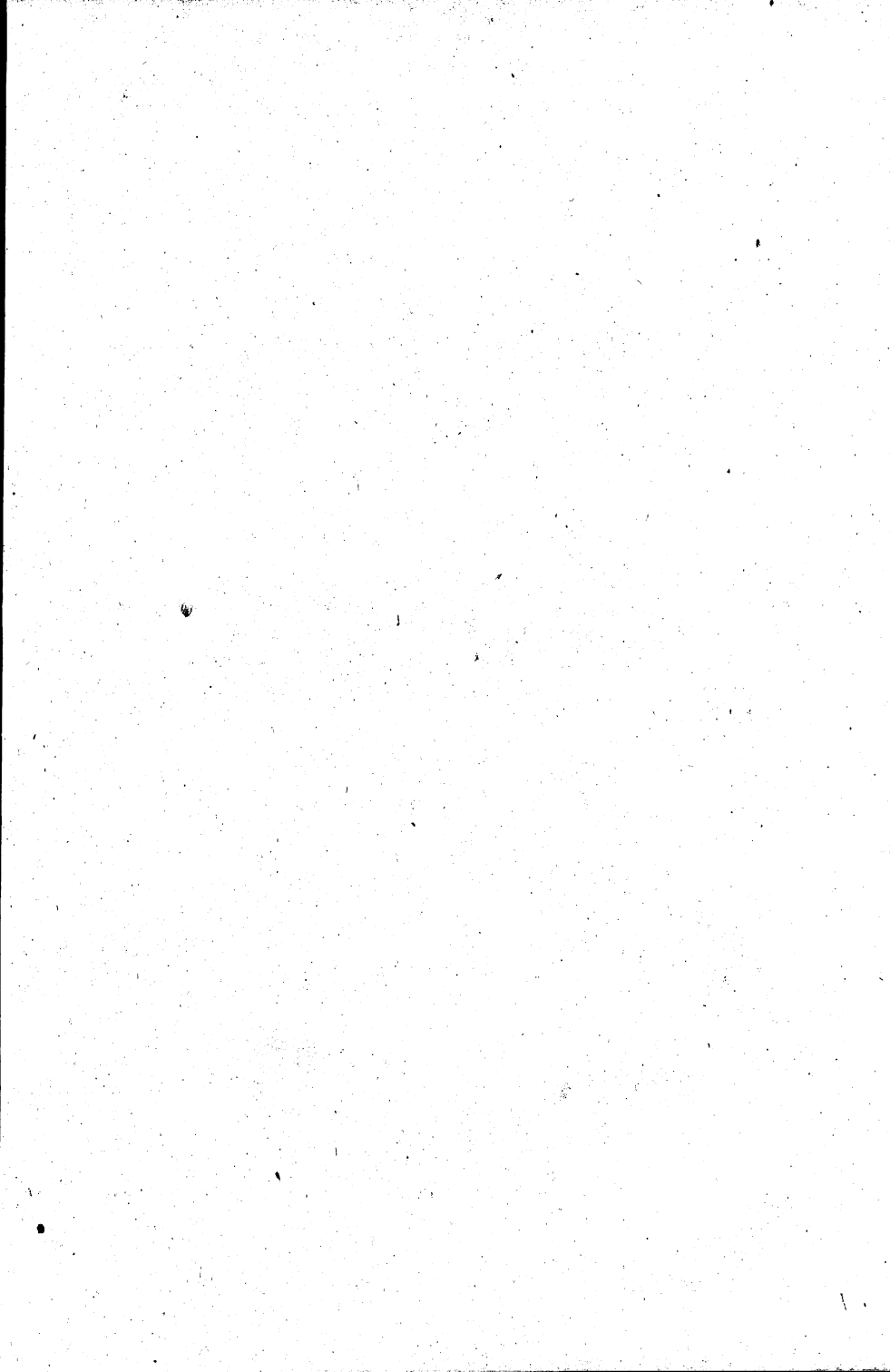
DELAVAN, WIS., December 12, 1855.

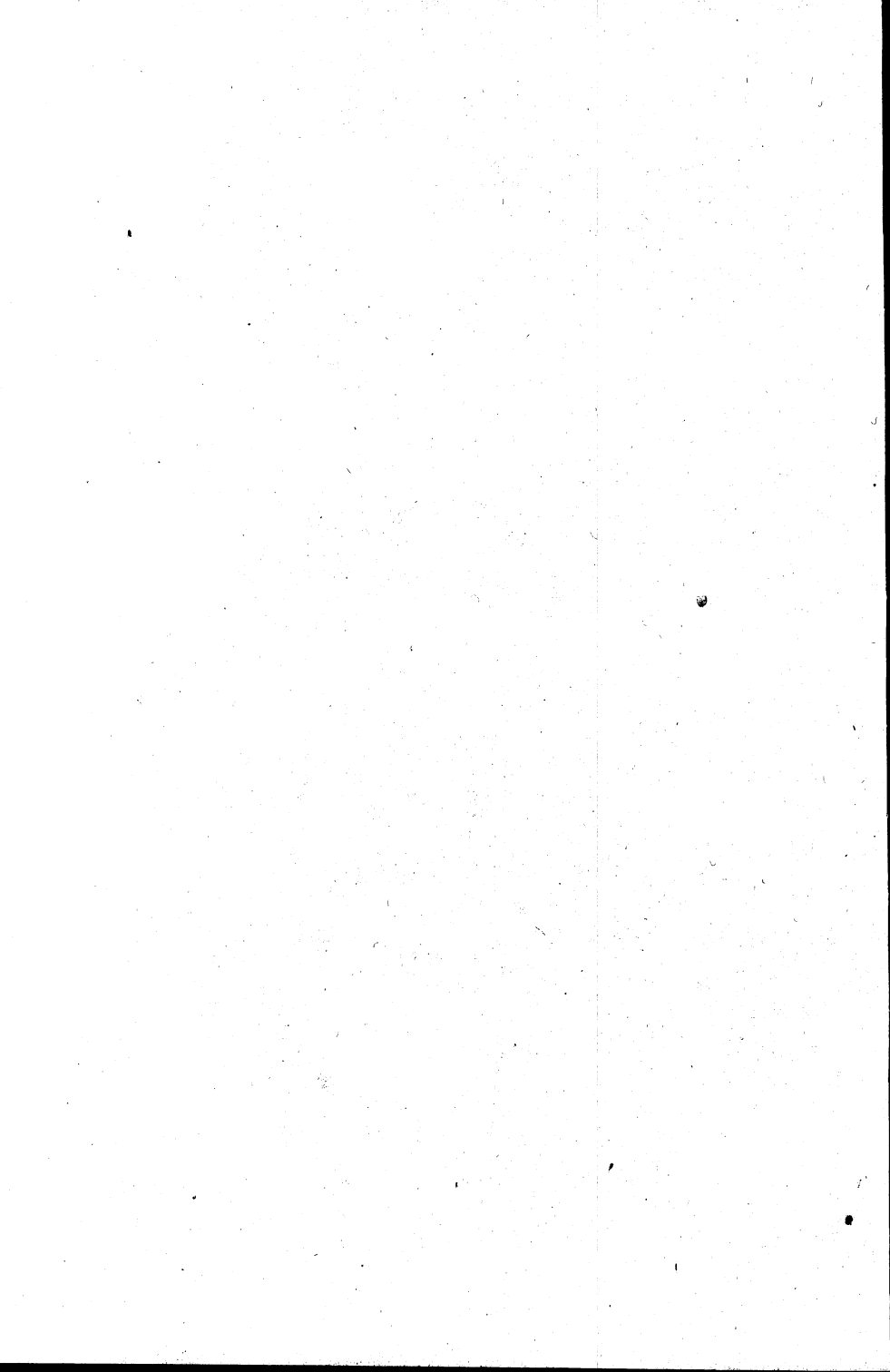
Deaf and Dumb Institute in account with N. M. Harrington, Treasurer.

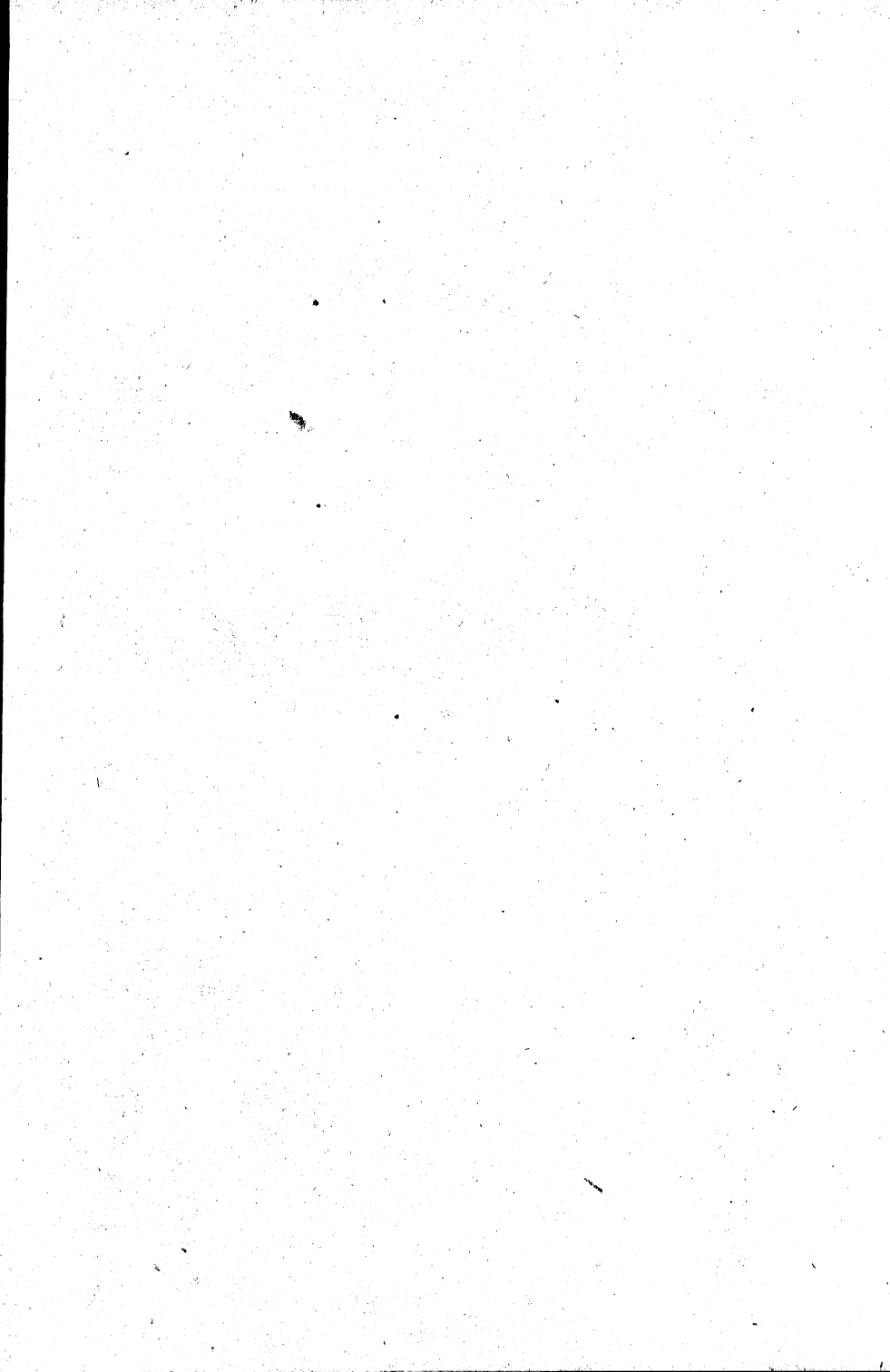
1855. Jan'y 24,	By cash received from Wm. C. Allen, Secretary,		\$1,591 08	
Febr'y 8,	do	do	4,223 00	
" 12,	do	do	588 92	
" 19,	do	do	2,500 00	
April 1,	do	on note of Trustees,	4,000 00	
June 16,	do	from P. Noland, for tuition,	30 00	
Dec. 11,	do	from Wm. C. Allen,	97 00	
			\$13,030 00	
1855. Jan'y 8,	To paid order, No. 6,		\$206 00	
" 24,	do	1 and 4	172 00	
" 25,	do	5,	1,000 00	
" 27,	do	2,	67 00	
Feb'y 5,	do	34,	200 00	
" 8,	do	7,	2,500 00	
" 23,	do	9,	1,500 00	
" 23,	do	8,	500 00	
" 23,	do	3,	172 24	
March 7,	do	23,	25 00	
" 21,	do	12,	25 00	
" 21,	do	10,	2,240 00	
" 21,	do	11,	63 71	
May 6,	do	15,	20 00	
April 6,	do	24,	2 29	
" 1,	do	13,	500 00	
" 10,	do	14,	500 00	
May 9,	do	16,	50 00	
July 2,	do	17,	1,000 00	
" 20,	do	18,	30 50	
Sept. 20,	do	21,	40 00	
Oct. 2,	do	19,	500 00	
" 8,	do	20,	500 00	
March 21,	do	28,	11 20	
Nov. 14,	do	27,	1,100 00	
			\$13,024 04	
Leaving balance in the Treasury,			\$5 06	
N. M. HARRINGTON,				
<i>Treasurer.</i>				

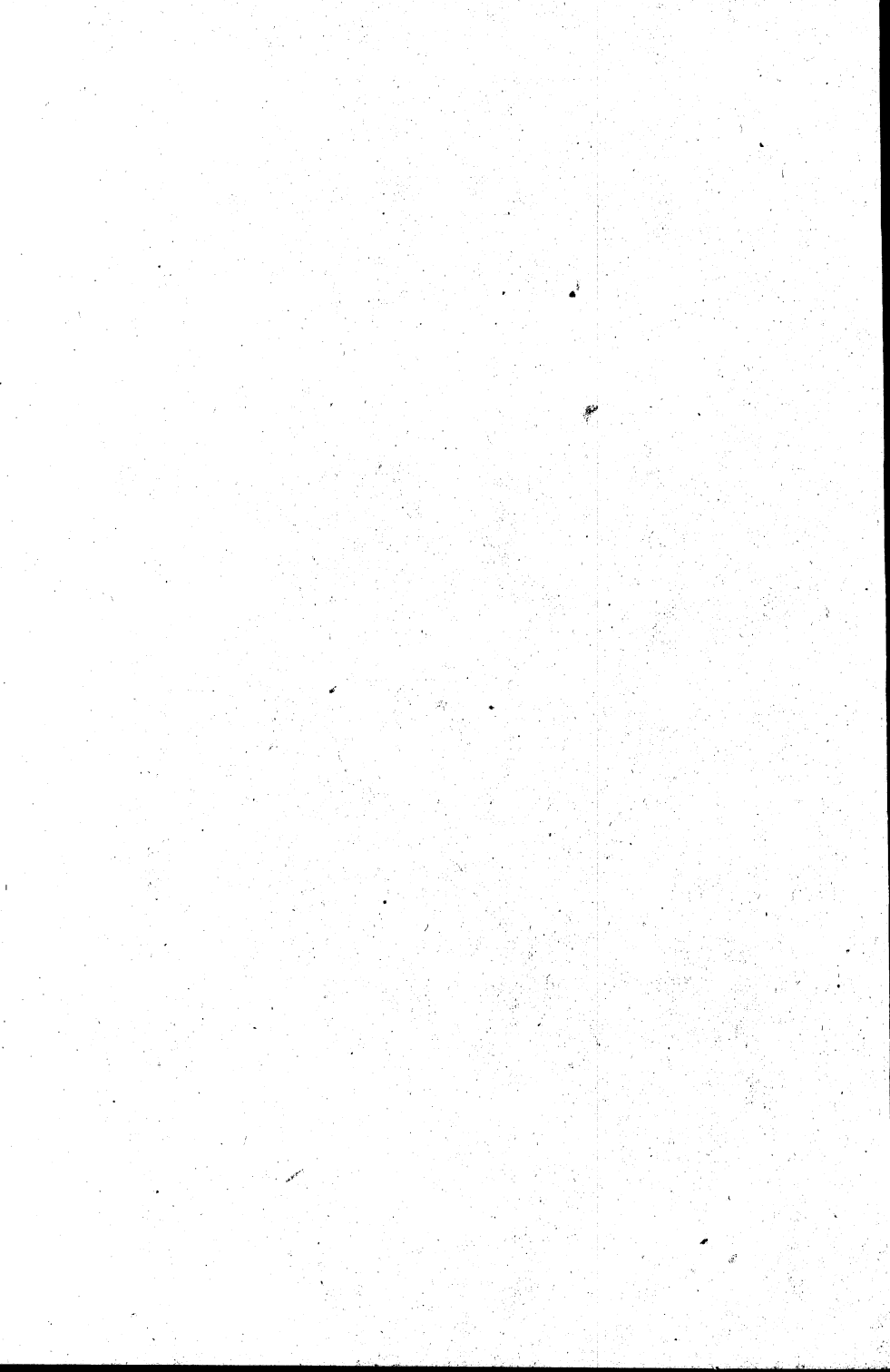












ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

WISCONSIN MILITIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1855.

MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1954

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APR 15 1954

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

R E P O R T.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WATERTOWN, WIS., Dec. 31, 1856.

*To His Excellency William A. Barstow, Commander-in-Chief of
the Wisconsin Militia.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The principal object in making the following report, is to exhibit the existing state of the active and inactive or enrolled militia of the State, by counties and divisions, showing the increase or decrease since last year as consolidated.

In order to provide against the state suffering from the neglect of the officers in command of divisions, brigades and battalions, I had in the month of June last addressed circulars to all the clerks of the boards of supervisors and assessors in each county and town, and enclosed them blank forms, and instructing them so as to fill them, and the necessity involved on them to make returns according to the act of legislature, March 11, 1851, relative to the military of our state, and regret to have to say, that with one or two exceptions, they all have both neglected and disregarded

ed the law, and in no instance have they complied, whether from a want of its true inception, or a dogged determination to put at defiance the law is evident.

It will be seen that from some regiments more turns have been received, and from others only partial; such wilful neglect of commanding officers brings into disrepute the military of the state, and gives excuse to the civil authorities to neglect (viz. county and township clerks and assessors,) depriving the state of its just quota of arms, as contemplated by the act of congress of 1803, for the arming the militia of the United States, and depriving the Adjutant General from the means entitled to him to make his annual report to the war department.

In the early part of October last, I had the honor of inspecting the uniform companies of the city of Milwaukee, comprising the Artillery Dragoons, Rifles and Black Yagers, and do say, that I found the ordnance and arms intrusted to them by the state, in the best possible order, the officers and men well disciplined, and their uniforms neat and soldier like. Since then there have been added two Infantry companies, the Light Guards and Union Guards, which will make the Milwaukee battallion an ornament and a credit to their city and the state, commanded by men of military skill and proficiency.

I would respectfully recommend that your Excellency would order for the Dragoons of the city of Milwaukee, forty Cavalry swords, of the new issue, in exchange for the ones they have; which when issued to their former captain, (Wisner) in 1816, were old ones, and by use since and exposure, are of little use, also forty Carbines with swivels and accoutrements to complete their troop. No arm of our defence is so expensive as dragoons, where many of its members have to procure horses at a heavy expense alone, without regard to the sacrifice of time required to secure for them that degree of proficiency necessary to render them of practical utility, is no small importance.

I am proud to state that quite a number of uniformed companies are being raised in different divisions of the state within the last year, with a true military spirit. The demand for arms and accoutrements is more than can be supplied at the present. I am happy to find that the greatest number is for rifles, which, for a brave, intelligent and active people, are best fitted, as riflemen are generally used for skirmishing and such service, and are only required to be skilful in the use of firearms, and above all to be obedient to the command of their officers, composed of men possessing enthusiasm which is never wanting when the sound of an enemy's gun is heard by those forming the great American family, and which was fully proved in the war of Independence, and that of 1812, by our citizen soldiers, with the most indifferent arms in their hands, humbled and made England's proudest soldiers attest by the blood of her bravest men.

I would most earnestly recommend the augmenting and encouraging the rifle corps, and, above all, to introduce the sword-blade bayonet, adapted to the rifle; and it is one of the best axioms, that a soldier should have confidence in the weapon of defence intrusted to him, which by discipline and obedience to the command of his superiors he gains confidence, which is the keystone of the military arch, and wanting, the whole structure must crumble to pieces, and if fostered, would have the desired effect of elevating in the public estimation the importance of cherishing a system of national defence founded on the rights of all freemen to bear arms in case of emergency, to sustain, protect, and defend the rights of the whole community.

It is to be regretted that the report of the Hon. Mr. Thompson, from the committee on the militia, did not become a law; as in a frontier country, such as our own is, that so little attention is given to military duties, and which the citizen owes to the country,—those duties are no less necessary to the guarantee of the personal safety of the individual than the general protection of the whole. The cause of the supineness of our citizens in relation to this sub-

ject may perhaps be found in an existing state of safety from foreign and domestic troubles, and in the well founded reliance on the impulse which American freemen will feel in the defence of his home and his rights; but in such an emergency, discipline then is required to render effectual the energies of men suddenly called to exert them. Then, and only then, can such discipline as the strictest observance of military law give confidence to the soldier, and convert the different elements into one body, and animates it with one soul, constituting real strength of armies and of nations; and such discipline can only be found in the strict observance of such laws as a wise and judicious legislature may pass; and which I hope that your excellency will, in your judgment, urge the passage of, a law placing our military on a footing with other states, this session of the legislature, making provision for the organization of the militia of the state, by the passage of a law that will make it obligatory on officers and subalterns, and by its stringent regulations and strict discipline make our militia soldier equal to the regular, and by it we could build up a militia which would preserve our soil inviolate from foreign or domestic foes.

And as the great Napoleon believed and admitted (but did not practice nor foster.) Let every citizen know his post and stand always ready to shoulder his musket, and then you would have a nation established on such a basis, so cemented together as to be capable of defying the world in arms, and even itself.

However doubting and distrustful our legislative bodies have been with regard to the policy of the organization of the militia of our state, yet volunteer associations have been fostered and encouraged by all classes of our citizens, and the legislature has repeatedly and very grudgingly responded to the popular will in this respect by enactments intended to encourage the organization of volunteer corps (or uniform companies), and to foster a spirit favorable, as no country or community can boast of an exemption.

from the liability at one time or another, and society demands its protection at the hands of their fellow-citizens.

I am in the receipt of the answer to my report sent to the President of the United States on the 27th of December, from the adjutant generals office of the United States army, which gives us a militia list of 51,321 aggregate, and will entitle the state to say \$5,000 in muskets subject to the order of your Excellency. A detailed report is annexed to the different regiments and battallions in the different divisions, comprising the militia of the state, and hope that there will be some attention given to the passage of a military law.

I have the honor to

Remain your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

JOHN McMANMAN,

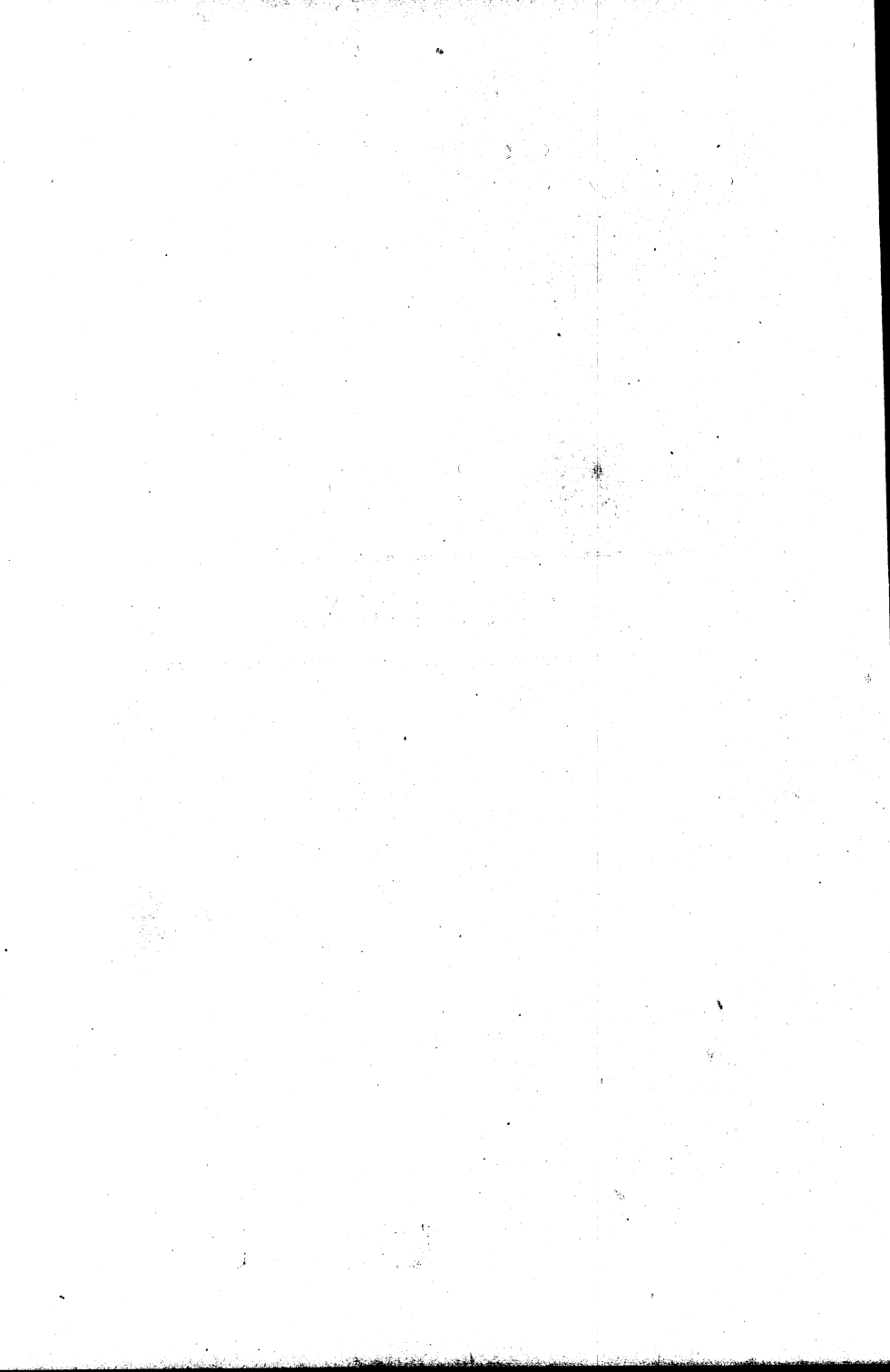
Adju't. and Inspector Gen'l., Wis. Militia.

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APPENDIX.



ENROLLED MILITIA

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

AS RETURNED FOR THE YEAR 1855.

WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, Commander in Chief.

ALEXANDER T. GRAY,	Aid.
JOSEPH LATHROP,	"
SAMUEL H. SCALES,	"
J. F. FRENCH,	"
E. St. JULIEN COX,	"
BENJ. L. SHARPSTEIN,	"
JOHN McMANMAN,	Adjutant General.
GEORGE WERSTUM,	Paymaster General.
GEO. P. THOMPSON,	Commissary General.
J. W. HUNT,	Surg. General.
JOHN DELANEY,	Judge Ad. General.
HENRY QUARLES,	Military Secretary.

FIRST DIVISION—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Wards and towns,	1854.	1855.	Remarks.
Milwaukee, 1st ward,	1243	1243	No returns this year.
2d ward,	1080	1080	No returns.
3d ward,	830	830	do
4th ward,	678	678	do
5th ward,	670	670	do
Greenfield,	295	295	do
Wauwatosa,	370	370	do
Milwaukee,	294	294	do
Oak Creek,	281	281	do
Lake,	266	266	do
Granville,	280	280	do
Franklin,	190	190	do
	<u>6477</u>	<u>6477</u>	

FIRST DIVISION—WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Muskegan,	130	130	No returns.
New Berlin,	270	270	do
Brookfield,			No returns for 2 years
Menomonee,	260	250	No returns.
Lisbon,	137	137	do
Pewaukee,	297	297	do
Waukesha,	509	607	do
Vernon,	100	100	do
Mukwanago,	143	143	do
Genesee,	220	220	do
Oconomowoc,	287	287	do
Delafield,	330	330	do
Ottawa,			No returns for two years.
Eagle,	379	379	No returns.
	<u>3167</u>	<u>3265</u>	

FIRST DIVISION—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Wards and Towns,	1854.	1855.	1855.	No returns.
Koskonong,	251	251	251	No returns.
Cold Springs,	89	89	89	do
Palmyra,	161	161	161	do
Concord,	84	84	84	do
Sullivan,	109	109	109	do
Heborn,	107	107	107	do
Jefferson,	371	371	371	do
Oakland,	136	136	136	do
Lake Mills,	104	104	104	do
Aztalan,	101	101	101	do
Farmington,	118	118	118	do
Ixonia,	187	187	187	do
Watertown,	496	1,476	1,476	980
Milford,	103	103	103	No returns.
Waterloo,	89	89	89	do
	<u>2,506</u>	<u>3,486</u>		

FIRST DIVISION—RACINE COUNTY.

Racine,	161	161	161	No returns.
Mount Pleasant,	157	157	157	do
Caledonia,	294	294	294	do
Yorkville,	220	220	220	do
Raymond,	178	178	178	do
Dover,	131	131	131	do
Burlington,	176	176	176	do
Rochester,	237	237	237	do
Norway,	145	145	145	do
	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,699</u>		

FIRST DIVISION—WALWORTH COUNTY.

Wards and Towns.	1854.	1855.
East Troy, - - -	179	179 No returns.
Troy, - - -	190	190 do
La Grange, - - -	213	213 do
Whitewater, - - -	301	301 do
Richmond, - - -	138	138 do
Sugar Creek, - - -	160	160 do
Lafayette, - - -	126	126 do
Spring Prairie, - - -	240	240 do
Hudson, - - -	196	196 do
Geneva, - - -	266	266 do
Delavan, - - -	309	309 do
Darien, - - -	171	171 do
Sharon, - - -	200	200 do
Walworth, - - -	198	198 do
Linn, - - -	135	135 do
Bloomfield, - - -	139	139 do
Elkhorn, - - -	105	105 do
	<u>3266</u>	<u>3266</u>

FIRST DIVISION—KENOSHA COUNTY.

City Kenosha, - - -	394	394 No returns.
First ward, - - -	200	200 do
Second ward, - - -	231	231 do
Third ward, - - -	231	231 do
Southport, - - -	50	50 do
Pleasant Prairie, - - -	116	116 do
Bristol, - - -	170	170 do
Salem, - - -	223	223 do
Wheetland, - - -	217	217 do
Brighton, - - -	85	85 do
Paris, - - -	170	170 do
Somers, - - -	142	142 do
	<u>1998</u>	<u>1998</u>

FIRST DIVISION—RACINE CITY.

Gov. Guards, -	-	-	49	49
Emmet Guards	-	-	41	41
1st Ward	-	-	378	378
2d Ward	-	-	210	210
3d Ward	-	-	243	243
4th Ward	-	-	203	203
5th Ward	-	-	107	107
No returns for two years.			1229	1229

SECOND DIVISION—DANE COUNTY.

Winsor	-	-	196	196	no report.
Dunkirk	-	-	163	163	do
Middleton	-	-	63	63	do
Cross Plains	-	-	50	50	do
Greenfield	-	-	91	91	do
Greenfield	-	-	87	87	do
Albion	-	-	47	47	do
Berry	-	-	57	57	do
Springdale	-	-	75	75	do
Vernon	-	-	100	100	do
Christiana	-	-	107	107	do
Sun Prairie	-	-	65	65	do
Dane	-	-	62	62	do
Roxbury	-	-	57	57	do
Blooming Grove	-	-	63	63	do
York	-	-	129	129	do
Primrose	-	-	80	80	do
Black Earth	-	-	64	64	do
Montrose	-	-	73	73	do
Oregon	-	-	128	128	do
Pleasant Spring	-	-	101	101	do
Westport	-	-	53	53	do
Rutland	-	-	112	112	do
Madison	-	-	509	1473	964
			<u>2479</u>	<u>3443</u>	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SECOND DIVISION—ROCK COUNTY.

Janesville,	-	-	1131	1131	No returns.
Magnolia,	-	-	113	113	do
Spring Valley,	-	-	130	130	do
Avon,	-	-	95	95	do
Newark,	-	-	220	220	do
Porter,	-	-	133	133	do
Lima,	-	-	192	192	do
Union,	-	-	120	120	do
La Prairie,	-	-	66	66	do
Turtle,	-	-	150	150	do
Milton,	-	-	180	180	do
Beloit,	-	-	627	627	do
Clinton,	-	-	192	192	do
Johnstown,	-	-	159	159	do
Rock,	-	-	162	162	do
Bradford,	-	-	116	116	do
Harmony,	-	-	151	151	do
Centre,	-	-	115	115	do
Yelton,	-	-	200	200	do
Plymouth,	-	-	102	102	do
			<u>3358</u>	<u>3358</u>	

SECOND DIVISION—IOWA COUNTY.

Wyoming,	-	-	66	66	No returns.
Lyden,	-	-	220	220	do
Mifflin,	-	-	170	170	do
Highland,	-	-	300	300	do
Waldrick,	-	-	121	121	do
Clyde,	-	-	50	50	do
Dodgeville,	-	-	275	275	do
Pulaski,	-	-	44	44	do
Mineral Point,	-	-	222	222	do
Arena,	-	-	400	400	do
			<u>1,850</u>	<u>1,850</u>	

SECOND DIVISION—GREEN COUNTY.

Monroe,	-	-	262	262	No returns.
Albany,	-	-	101	101	do
Brooklin,	-	-	111	111	do
Decatur,	-	-	125	125	do
Spring Grove,	-	-	113	113	do
Jefferson,	-	-	121	121	do
Sylvester,	-	-	137	137	do
Mount Pleasant,	-	-	103	103	do
Exeter,	-	-	100	100	do
New Glarris,	-	-	65	65	do
Washington,	-	-	80	80	do
Clarno,	-	-	150	150	do
Cadiz,	-	-	120	120	do
Jordon,	-	-	75	75	do
Adams,	-	-	47	47	do
			<u>1,710</u>	<u>1,170</u>	

SECOND DIVISION—LA FAYETTE.

Argyle,	-	-	80	80	No returns.
Belmont,	-	-	41	41	do
Benton,	-	-	144	144	do
Center,	-	-	65	65	do
Elk Grove,	-	-	155	155	do
Fayette,	-	-	112	112	do
Gratiot,	-	-	91	91	do
Kendall,	-	-	72	72	do
Monticello,	-	-	35	35	do
New Digging,	-	-	216	216	do
Shullsburgh,	-	-	304	304	do
Wayne,	-	-	41	41	do
Wiota,	-	-	120	120	do
White Oak Springs,	-	-	71	71	do
Yellow Springs,	-	-	82	82	do
			<u>1,629</u>	<u>1,629</u>	

SECOND DIVISION—GRANT COUNTY.

Clifton,	-	-	-	90	90	No returns.
Hazel Green,	-	-	-	290	290	do
Potosi,	-	-	-	372	372	do
Jamestown,	-	-	-	173	173	do
Harrison,	-	-	-	107	107	do
Lima,	-	-	-	128	128	do
Highland,	-	-	-	62	62	do
Patch Grove,	-	-	-	260	260	do
Lancaster,	-	-	-	188	188	do
Paris,	-	-	-	163	163	do
Wingville,	-	-	-	88	88	do
Cassville,	-	-	-	120	120	do
Waterloo,	-	-	-	139	139	do
Benton,	-	-	-	200	200	do
				<u>2270</u>	<u>2270</u>	

THIRD DIVISION—DODGE COUNTY.

Portland,	-	-	-	109	109	No returns.
Shields,	-	-	-	129	110	do
Emmet,	-	-	-	151	195	do
Lebanon,	-	-	-	155	144	do
Asheppun,	-	-	-	202	202	do
Elba,	-	-	-	170	103	do
Lowell,	-	-	-		145	do
Clyman,	-	-	-	145	145	do
Husterford.	-	-	-	108	108	do
Rubicon,	-	-	-	184	184	do
Calamus,	-	-	-	55	75	do
Beaver Dam,	-	-	-	220	215	do
Oak Grove,	-	-	-	210	200	do
Hubbard,	-	-	-	163	163	do
Herman,	-	-	-	180	180	do

Westford, -	60	50	No returns
Bennett, -	130	130	do
Williamstown, -	142	142	do
Theresa, -	162	162	do
Fox Lake, -	212	204	o
Trenton, -	139	139	do
Chester, -	140	150	do
Leroy, -	86	98	do
Lomira, -	124	131	do
Watertown, (5th and 6th ward,) -	100	270	76 increase
	<hr/>		— in W. proper
	3551	3627	

THIRD DIVISION—COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Winnebago, -	637	637	No returns.
Port Hope, -	100	100	do
Scott, -	131	131	do
Springvale, -	82	82	do
Decora, -	228	228	do
Otsego, -	103	103	do
Fountain Prairie, -	113	113	do
Happan, -	88	88	do
Leeds, -	83	83	do
Lodi, -	131	131	do
Westport, -	40	40	do
Marcellon, -	110	110	do
Randolph, -	120	120	do
Portage Prairie, -	100	100	do
Wycena, -	140	140	do
Lowell, -	200	200	do
Columbus, -	239	239	do
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2643	2643	

60
THIRD DIVISION—MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Mackford,		134	134	No returns.
Green Lake,		194	194	do
Brooklin,		129	129	do
Albany,		89	89	do
Middletown,		86	86	do
Pleasant Valley,		300	300	do
Marquette,		99	99	do
Buffalo,		144	144	do
Melin,		291	291	do
Kingston,		231	231	do
		1,697	1,697	

61
THIRD DIVISION—FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Ashford,		130	130	No returns.
Friendship,		80	80	do
Calumet,		300	300	do
Empire,		78	78	do
Eldorado,		79	79	do
Auburn,		63	63	do
Rosendale,		125	125	do
Osceola,		45	45	do
Eden,		113	113	do
Ceresco,		200	200	do
		1,213	1,213	

62
THIRD DIVISION—SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.*

Olio,		60	60	No returns.
Lima,		118	118	do
Scott,		88	88	do
		266	266	

* No report for three years from the last of the town in the county.

THIRD DIVISION—WASHINGTON COUNTY. *

Wayne,	146	146	No report
Farmington,	167	167	do
	<u>313</u>	<u>313</u>	

* No returns from the last of the towns for three years.

FOURTH DIVISION—WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Winchester,	55	55	No returns.
Clayton,	68	68	do
Neenah,	551	551	do
Venland,	159	159	do
Winneconne,	130	130	do
Rushford,	170	170	do
Omro,	230	230	do
Algoma,	155	155	do
Nekinic,	104	104	do
Utica,	95	95	do
Nepuskin,	85	85	do
Black Wolf,	65	65	do
Oshkosh,	6	6	do
First ward,	137	137	do
Second ward,	200	200	do
Third ward,	198	198	do
	<u>2,408</u>	<u>2,408</u>	

FOURTH DIVISION—MANITOWOC COUNTY

No returns from this county for two years.

FOURTH DIVISION—CALUMET COUNTY.

Charleston,	81	81	
-------------	----	----	--

No returns from any of the other towns for three years.

FOURTH DIVISION—BROWN COUNTY.

No returns for three years.

FOURTH DIVISION—DOOR COUNTY.

No returns from this county for three years.

FOURTH DIVISION—OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Grand Chute, - - - -	174	174	No returns.
Freedom, - - - -	70	70	do
Ellington, - - - -	67	67	do
Hortonia, - - - -	53	53	do
Kaukana, - - - -	43	43	do
Greenville, - - - -	63	63	do

Centre, no returns for three years.

Dale, no returns for three years.

Embanen, no returns for three years.

Brown, no returns for three years.

 470

 470

FIFTH DIVISION—CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Prairie du Chien, - - - -	398	398	No returns.
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No returns from any of the remaining towns for three years.

FIFTH DIVISION—RICHLAND COUNTY.

Rock Bridge, - - - -	54	54	No returns.
Richland, - - - -	40	40	do
Buena Vista, - - - -	230	230	do
Richmond, - - - -	60	60	do
Eagle, - - - -	30	30	do
Richwood, - - - -	68	68	do

 482

 482

FIFTH DIVISION—SAUK COUNTY.

Brooklyn,	-	-	-	359	359	No returns.
Dela,	-	-	-	54	54	do
Delavan,	-	-	-	100	100	do
Florence,	-	-	-	69	69	do
Freedom,	=	=	=	78	78	do
Honey Creek,	=	=	=	110	110	do
Kingston,	=	=	-	150	150	do
New Buffalo,	-	-	-	88	88	do
Prairie du Sac,	-	-	-	226	226	do
Reedsburgh,	-	-	-	120	120	do
				<u>1,349</u>	<u>1,349</u>	

FIFTH DIVISION—ADAMS COUNTY.

Jackson,	-	-	-	81	81	
No returns from any of the other towns for three years.						

FIFTH DIVISION—PORTAGE COUNTY.

No report from any of the towns in this county for four years.

FIFTH DIVISION—BATTALIONS.

1st. Waushara County,	. . . . .				No report for 3 years.
2nd. Waupacca	"				do do
3rd. Marathon	"				do do
4th. Chippewa	"				do do
5th. St. Croix	"				do do
6th. Lapoint	"	107	107		do
7th. Bad Ax	"	408	408		do
8th. La Crosse	"				do for 3 years.
9th. Oconto	"				do do
10th. Waupacca	"				do do
11th. Milwaukee, separate,	. . . . .	194	194		do
		<u>709</u>	<u>709</u>		
Aggregate for 1855,	. . . . .				51,321

ABSTRACT of the Annual Return of the Militia

	Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Adjutants General.	Inspectors General.	Quarter Masters General.	Aides-de-Camp.	Brigade Majors.	Brigade Quarter Masters.	Military Secretary.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Pay Masters.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Surgeon's Mates.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	
GEN'L STAFF,		1	1		5			1															
CAVALRY,																			1	4			
ARTILLERY,																	1		3	6			
INFANTRY,	5	10								29	29	67	10		40		39		290	580			
RIFLEMEN,																			5	15			
Aggregate,	5	10	1	1	5			1		29	29	67	10	40		40		299	605				

of the State of Wisconsin, for the year 1855.

Sergeant Majors.	Quarter Master Sergeants.	Musicians.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total Commissioned Officers.	Total Non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, Artificers and Privates.	Aggregate.	No. of Divisions.	No. of Brigades.	No. of Regiments.	No. of Battalions.	No. of Companies.	REMARKS.
..	..	..	1	4	4	..	36	8	45	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	1	12	12	..	53	10	96	106	..	..	..	..	3	..
29	29	..	..	1160	1160	4	46,370	1099	48,752	49,851	5	10	29	11	281	..
..	..	40	..	60	60	..	1086	40	1286	1306	..	..	..	..	5	..
29	29	58	2	1236	1236	4	47,545	1162	50,179	51,321	5	10	29	11	290	..

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES	
BRASS.	IRON.
Six Pounders.	
Pounders.	
Pounders.	
Pounders.	
Inch Howitzers.	
Inch Howitzers.	
Inch Howitzers.	
1	
Six Pounders.	
Pounders.	
Pounders.	
Pounders.	
Inch Howitzers.	
Inch Howitzers.	
Inch Howitzers.	
10	
Sponges and Rammers.	
Ladles and Worms.	
Bricoles and Drag Ropes.	
Trail Handspikes.	
Lead Aprons.	
Ammunition Boxes.	
Tumbrils or Powder Carts.	
Sets of Harness.	
Rounds of Shot and Shells.	
Pounds of Cannon Powder.	
552	552
Muskets.	Bayonets.
552	552

AND AMMUNITION.

Carriage Boxes and Belts.		
Bayonet Scabbards and Belts.	380	380
Brushes and Picks.	380	380
Spare Flints.	.....
Ball Cartridges.	.....
Rifles.	680	680
Powder Horns.	480	480
Pouches.	480	480
Loose Balls.	.....
Pounds of Rifle Powder.	.....
Horseman's Pistols.	65	65
Swords.	85	85
Sword Scabbards and Belts.	85	85
Knapsacks.	.....
Haversacks.	.....
Drums.		
Fifes.		
Bugles and Trumpets.	.....

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WATERTOWN, December, 27, 1855.

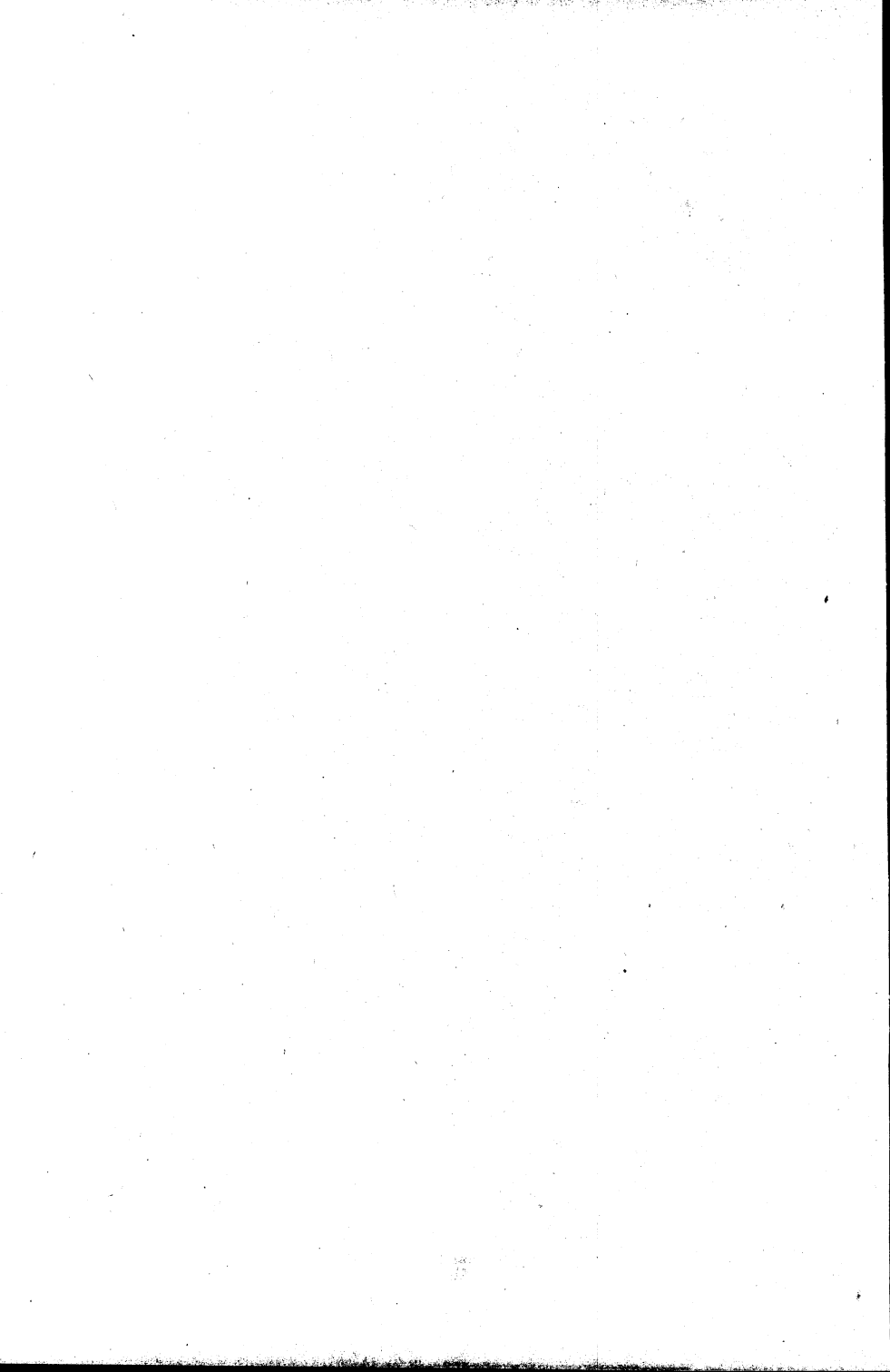
JOHN McMANMAN,

*Adj. Gen. of the Militia of the State
of Wisconsin.*

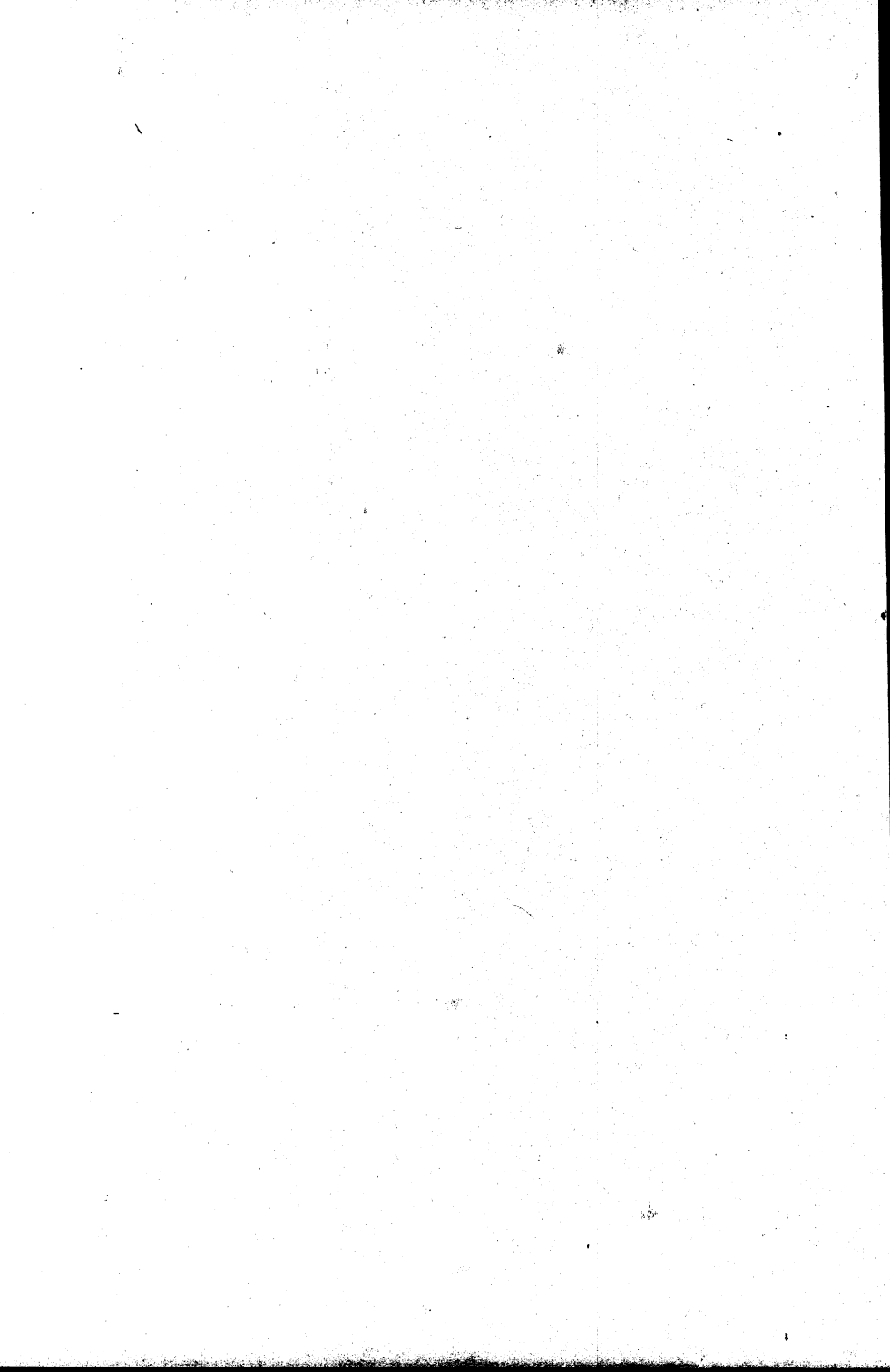
Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
1. Paper	100	0.10	10.00
2. Ink	50	0.20	10.00
3. Toner	20	0.50	10.00
4. Cartridges	10	1.00	10.00
5. Maintenance	5	2.00	10.00
6. Supplies	10	1.00	10.00
7. Repairs	5	2.00	10.00
8. Parts	10	1.00	10.00
9. Labor	10	1.00	10.00
10. Miscellaneous	10	1.00	10.00
Total			100.00

Approved: _____
 Date: _____
 Signature: _____
 Title: _____





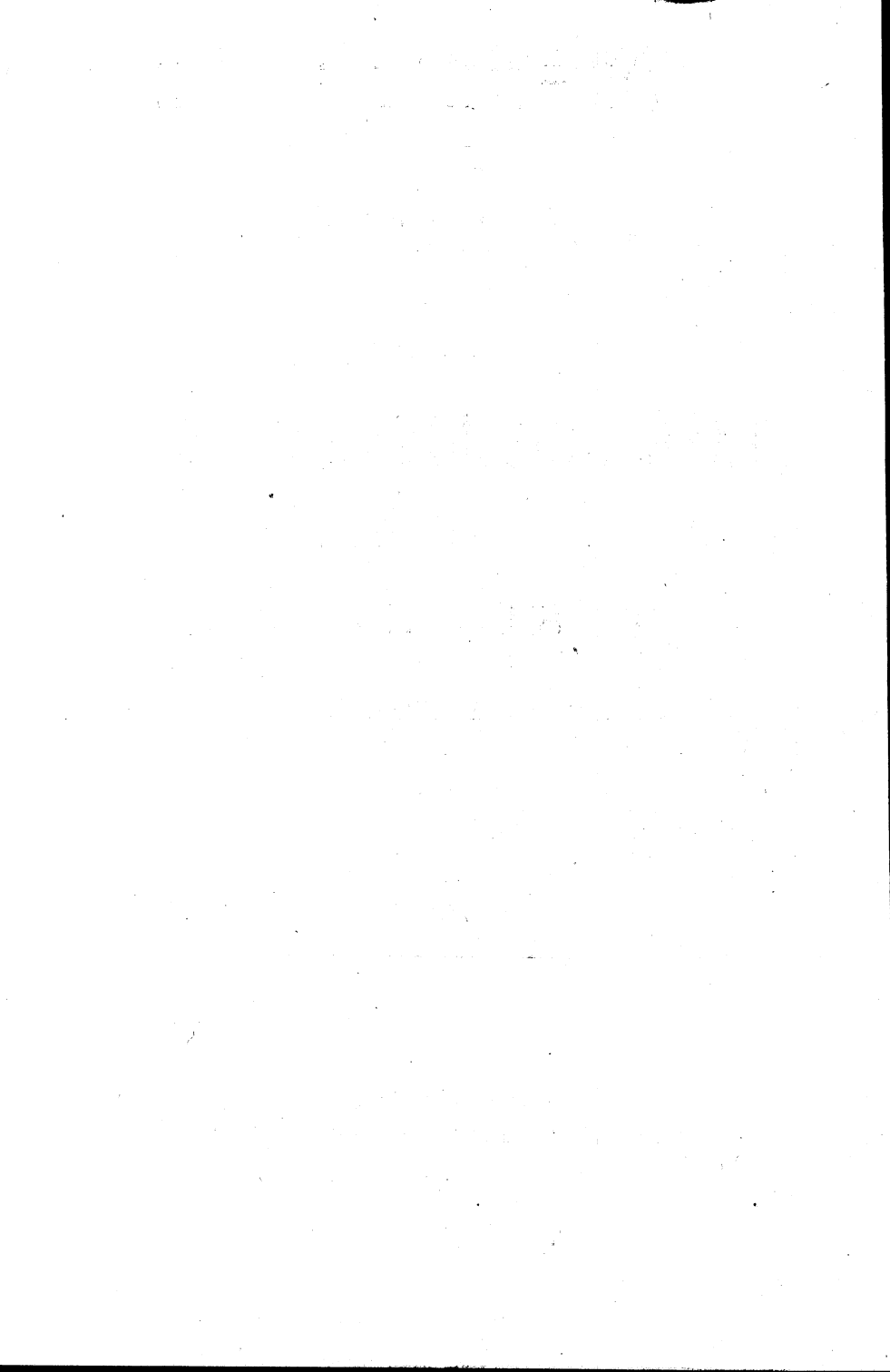




SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
AND
COLLECTIONS
OF THE
TATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
OF
WISCONSIN,
FOR THE YEAR 1855.

VOLUME II.

MADISON:
GALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.
1856.



OFFICERS FOR 1856.

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GEN. WM. R. SMITH, MINERAL POINT.

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INCREASE A. LAPHAM, * : : : : : Milwaukee.
HON. ALBERT G. ELLIS, : : : : : Stevens Point.
HON. MORGAN L. MARTIN, : : : : : Green Bay.
CYRUS WOODMAN, : : : : : Mineral Point.
BERIAH BROWN, : : : : : Delafield.

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Recording Secretary—JOHN W. HUNT.

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STANDING COMMITTEES:

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On Printing—MESSRS. HUNT, D. ATWOOD AND CALKINS.

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On Picture Gallery—MESSRS. CARPENTER, TIBBITS AND HOPKINS.

On Obituaries—MESSRS. DRAPER, CALKINS, D. ATWOOD, CARPENTER AND RUBLEE.

The regular meetings of the Executive Committee are held on the first Tuesday evening of each month.

OBJECTS OF COLLECTION DESIRED BY THE SOCIETY.

1. Manuscript statements and narratives of pioneer settlers—old letters and journals relative to the early history and settlement of Wisconsin, and of the Black Hawk War; biographical notices of our pioneers, and of eminent citizens, deceased; and facts illustrative of our Indian tribes, their history, characteristics, sketches of their prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian implements, dress, ornaments and curiosities.

2. Files of newspapers, books, pamphlets, college catalogues; minutes of ecclesiastical conventions, conferences and synods, and other publications relating to this State, or Michigan Territory, of which Wisconsin formed a part from 1818 to 1835—and hence the Territorial Laws and Journals, and files of Michigan newspapers for that period, we are peculiarly anxious to obtain.

3. Drawings and descriptions of our ancient mounds and fortifications, their size, representation and locality.

4. Information respecting any ancient coins, or other curiosities found in Wisconsin. The contribution of such articles to the Cabinet of the Society is respectfully solicited.

5. Indian geographical names of streams and localities in this State, with their significations.

6. Books of all kinds, and especially such as relate to American history, travels and biography in general and the West in particular, family genealogies, old magazines, pamphlets, files of newspapers, maps, historical manuscripts, autographs of distinguished persons, coins, medals, paintings, portraits, statuary and engravings.

7. We solicit from Historical Societies and other learned bodies, that interchange of books and other materials by which the usefulness of institutions of this nature is so essentially enhanced—pledging ourselves to repay such contributions by acts in kind to the full extent of our ability.

8. The Society particularly begs the favor and compliment of authors and publishers, to present, with their autographs, copies of their respective works for its Library.

9. Editors and publishers of newspapers, magazines and reviews, will confer a lasting favor on the Society by contributing their publications regularly for its library—or, at least, such numbers as may contain articles bearing upon Wisconsin history, biography, geography, or antiquities; all which will be carefully preserved for binding.

Packages for the Society may be sent to, or deposited with, the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to take charge of them. Such parcels, to prevent mistakes, should be properly enveloped and addressed, even if but a single article; and it would, futhermore, be desirable, that donors should forward to the Corresponding Secretary a specification of books or articles donated and deposited.

DEPOSITARIES.

G. & J. A. REMSEN, at J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s Philadelphia.

SAMUEL G. DRAKE, Antiquarian Book Store, Boston.

CHARLES B. NORTON, Appleton's Building, New York.

JOEL MUNSELL, Publisher, 78 State Street, Albany.

GEORGE OGDEN DEETH & Co., Washington City.

C. R. STARKWEATHER, No. 102 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

C. C. SIMMONS, City Recorder, St. Louis.

I. A. LAPHAM, Milwaukee.

DAVID ANDERSON, Cincinnati.

JESSE CLEMENT, Editor Western Literary Messenger, Buffalo.

Donors to the Society's Library and Collections will, in return, be placed upon the list of exchanges, and receive equivalent publications of the Society.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. A. BARSTOW,

Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR:—The undersigned Executive Committee of the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, in compliance with the act of the Legislature granting five hundred dollars annually to the Society, beg to present herewith the report of the Treasurer for the past year, exhibiting the objects and extent of the expenditures of the Society, with the accompanying vouchers. The total receipts of the year, including the balance on hand on the 2d of January last, have been \$760 42, and the disbursements \$668 12—leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$92 30.

In presenting their Second Annual Report, the Executive Committee are happy in being able to congratulate the members of the Society, and the citizens of the State, on the large measure of success that has attended the Society during the past year. The increase in the library and collections has been very large—without a precedent in the history of any similar association in the Western States; and the Society, at the same time, has increased its hold upon the sympathies and kind offices of men of letters abroad, and of our own enlightened fellow citizens of Wisconsin. With noble ends gained by honorable means, it is a subject of just pride to the Committee, that our institution, having no selfish, sectarian, partizan, or exclusive aims, should thus receive the warm approbation of the wise and the good at home and abroad.

In January, 1854, after the Society had been five years in existence, there were but fifty volumes in the library. At that date an efficient re-organization was effected, and the patronage of the State secured; and the result was, that on the 1st of January, 1855, the library by gifts, purchases and exchanges had increased to 1050; and now, after the labors of another successful year, we have to report the present number of volumes in the library at 2115—exhibiting an increase the past year of 1065 volumes, thus something more than doubling the aggregate in a single year. Of this increase, 192 were by purchase, and 873 by donation and exchange; while the previous year, the number of volumes purchased was 130, and 870 received by donation and exchange; and the 50 volumes which the Society possessed prior to 1854, were all donated. Thus of the present number in the library, 322 volumes were purchased, and 1793 were received by donation and exchange. During the past year, of the additions to the library, 46 volumes were folios, 53 were quartos, the rest chiefly of octavo size; thus making now in the library 108 folios, and 128 quartos. These works relate almost exclusively to our own country, and may be classified as follows:

Works on history, biography, travels, bound newspaper files, and publications of Historical and Antiquarian Societies,	937 vols.
Congressional publications,	509 "
Agricultural, mechanical and scientific,	155 "
State laws and State legislation,	150 "
Miscellaneous,	364 "
Total,	2115 "

The character and value of the works added to the library during the past year, demand a passing notice. The Committee have had constantly in view the paramount object of first obtaining all works relating immediately or remotely to our own State, and then of the West generally. Of this class may be mentioned the works of Lescarbot, Marquette, La Hontan, La Salle, Hennepin, Labat, Lafitau, Crespel, Carver, Henry, Pike, Shea,

Franchere, Falconer, McLeod, Hanson and others. The large folio work on the American Indians, by Hall and McKinney, in three volumes, with 120 beautifully colored engravings, taken mostly from the collection of the Indian Bureau at Washington, and embracing among the number several chieftains of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Winnebago, Menomonee, Sauk and Fox nations, is a valuable acquisition to our library. It was purchased at considerably less than the usual price. A large number of state, county and town histories and family genealogies, relating to various portions of the Union, and many of them gifts from their respective authors, have been added to the library, and serve a most valuable purpose in tracing genealogies, as well as facilitating general and local historical research and investigation.

Our newspaper files, so valuable for numerous purposes of reference, have been largely augmented. Fifty-eight bound volumes have been added during the past twelve months, of which thirty-three volumes relate to the period preceding the introduction of the printing press in Wisconsin, in 1833. The whole number of bound newspaper files now in the library, including Niles' Register, is 206, making almost a continuous series from 1784 to the present time. We have one prior volume, covering a portion of 1776 and 1777. We have Gen. Ellis' file of the *Green Bay Intelligencer* from its commencement, Dec. 11, 1833 to Sept. 1835, and then a gap occurs until the establishment of the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, by J. A. Noonan, Nov. 8, 1838; but this hiatus, we hope, will be amply supplied by the valuable files of territorial papers so considerately preserved and so kindly promised to our Society, by the Hon. George Hyer and the Hon. Joshua Hathaway, both early and meritorious pioneers of Wisconsin, and warm friends of our Society. Rev. Alfred Brunson, another early pioneer, has promised a file of the *N. Y. Advocate and Journal*, from Aug. 1832 to May 1834, containing many of Mr. Brunson's communications relative to Western matters at that period; G. W. Bliss promises a full file of the *Mineral Point Tribune*, embracing 8 volumes; J. C. Cover, the *Lancaster Herald*, 1851-55;

E. B. Quiner, *Watertown Register*, 1850-54; Mrs. Hiram A. Wright, a file of the *Prairie du Chien Patriot*, 1846-51; John Dougherty, a file of the *Oshkosh Democrat*, 1854-55; J. Crowley, *Menasha Advocate*, 1854-55; Gen. A. G. Ellis, *Stevens Point Pinery*, 1853-55; and Gov. Doty, a file of Dr. Philleo's *Galenian* for 1832, valuable as containing the current news of the Black Hawk war. Other early files of Wisconsin papers, preserved by members of our Society, residing at Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Kenosha, Appleton, Elkhorn and Portage City, in this State, and Easton, Pa., it is anxiously hoped will eventually find their way to our collections, and thus very materially enrich this invaluable department of our library:

The Society is in the regular receipt of sixty-eight publications, of which fifty-two are published in Wisconsin, and of this number, five are dailies, fifty-one weeklies, ten monthlies, or semi-monthlies, and one quarterly; and there are besides, at least, seven Wisconsin weekly papers, preserved for the Society, at the offices of their publication—making a total of seventy-five publications carefully preserved for binding, and which will add largely to our already respectable collection of newspaper files. It is extremely desirable, that the newspaper editors and publishers of our State, who have not hitherto contributed their respective publications, should do so regularly and, if possible, from their commencement; and those persons who may possess old files, are earnestly requested to bestow them upon the society. Let it be the pride of Wisconsin that we endeavor to possess a more complete series of newspapers of our own State, than does any similar Society of its State in the Union. Beginning thus early, if we but persevere unfalteringly, we can secure this desirable attainment.

During the past year, about two thousand pamphlets and documents have been received, making our whole collection number not far from three thousand. This kind of material is important, comprising history, statistics, orations, eulogies, speeches in Congress, catalogues, essays, and public documents—they form, in the

estimation of Webster, "the elements of history." They should, in due time, be arranged by subjects, bound and indexed, and then would be regarded as truly valuable. The cost of binding, however, would be quite an item.

Among the donors to the library, ex-Gov. Tallmadge is the most conspicuous. He has presented his valuable collection of Congressional documents, for the period he was a member of the U. S. Senate, from 1832 to 1843, uniformly bound, in 160 volumes, which form a complete series. From the Department of State, Washington, has been received 164 bound volumes, comprising mostly laws, journals and reports of national legislation. Hon. Wm. B. Towne, the American Antiquarian Society, S. G. Drake, Geo. R. Sampson, John P. Jewett, Rev. J. S. Barry, Dr. Edward Jarvis, Wm. H. Prescott and Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, of Mass.; J. S. C. Abbott, of Maine; Rev. E. W. Stone, R. I.; Miss F. M. Caulkins, Conn.; Samuel Cole and G. O. Deeth, D. C.; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.; S. G. Deeth, N. J.; Dr. Martyn Paine, Joel Munsell, Mrs. Emma Willard, Dr. F. B. Hough, and J. H. Hiccox, New York; D. B. Cooke & Co., Ill.; N. Trubner, London; and Silas Chapman, D. S. Durrie, Hon. Chas. Durkee, Hon. Henry Dodge, Hon. I. P. Walker, Hon. B. C. Eastman, Hon. Daniel Wells, jr., Hon. J. B. Macy, Hon. S. S. Case, ex-Gov. J. D. Doty, Dr. H. D. Holt, Hon. Chas. Clement, Hon. Levi Russell, Cyrus Woodman, Dr. W. H. Brisbane and Daniel Noble Johnson, of our own State, have severally made valuable contributions to the library. A full list of the donors of bound volumes, and the number contributed by each, will be found appended to this report.

The publications of the Historical Societies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Minnesota, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and Am. Ethnological Society, have been previously announced as having been received; and we have the pleasure to add, that during the past year those of the American Antiquarian Society, Maine and Ohio Historical Societies, and one volume of

the Pennsylvania Historical Society, have been placed upon our shelves, with assurances that those of the New York, Maryland and Georgia Historical Societies, and ten quarto volumes of the Am. Philosophical Society will be early forwarded. We have also received one volume and several pamphlets from the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen; and it would be extremely desirable to receive their larger work on the early discovery and colonization of America by the Northmen in the tenth century. We have the most sanguine expectations that our Society will soon be in possession of a complete series of all the publications of the several Historical and Antiquarian associations of our country.

Twenty maps, pertaining mostly to our own and other Western States, and a large number of charts, have been received; also several fine engravings, among which may be mentioned, the County Election, 22 by 30 inches, from the artist, Geo. C. Bingham; engravings of President Taylor, Silas Wright, Calhoun and Fremont, 12 by 16 inches in size, from N. Trubner, London, of Hon. H. A. Wise, from Cyrus Sharp, a fine photograph of the late Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, from E. G. Hawkins, and a large fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence, from the State Department, Washington.

To our autograph collection, several interesting additions have been made: Autograph letters of six of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the signature of another, have been received; of Samuel Huntington and William Ellery, from Rev. Dr. Sprague; of Thomas McKean, Cæsar Rodney and George Read, from Wm. T. Read, Esq.; of Carter Braxton, and signature of John Hart, from F. M. Etting, Esq. We have also received those of John Dickinson, Philip Schuyler, George Clinton, De Witt Clinton, Aaron Burr, Nathan Dane, C. C. Pinckney, Henry Lee, W. H. Crawford, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren, Zachary Taylor, R. M. Johnson, Thomas Carwin, John M. Clayton, and others.

A beautiful plaster statuette of Gen. Jackson has been received from the celebrated artist, Clark Mills, but was unfortunately broken on the way; and learning which, the talented and indefatigable artist, nothing daunted, has informed the Society that he has resolved to supply its place with a metal one, as soon as he can conveniently cast it. A gift so valuable, from such an eminent artist, would ever be regarded as a splendid triumph of American genius, and a worthy ornament to our library.

To C. A. Johnson the Society is indebted for a beautiful case of daguerreotypes of 27 members of the last Wisconsin Legislature, and a framed daguerreotype of Gen. W. R. Smith. Also daguerreotypes of Col. Joseph Dickson and William Davidson, pioneers of our State, and of Lieut. Gov. Burns, Hon. A. P. Ladd, and Hon. T. J. Moorman have been received since the last report was made.

During the year, the Cabinet has been enriched with various curiosities; a silken tassel from the bed of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, obtained from Holyrood Castle, Edinburgh, and presented by Robert White; a fragment of the frigate Constitution, so well known as Old Ironsides, from Hon. Levi Russell; one of the original stamps of the celebrated Stamp Act of 1765, which aroused the spirit of resistance to British oppression, and led the way to American Independence, from F. M. Etting, Esq.; a white marblé idol, with the head broken off and missing; five inches in height, in an oriental sitting posture, found in 1854, about one foot under the surface, while ditching a marsh lot near Taycheedah, Fond du Lac county, presented by Judge Hubbell; a rosary of olive wood, from the Mount of Olives, presented by the late Hon. G. R. McLane; a large quantity of continental paper money, from Gen. W. R. Smith, F. M. Etting, and Rev. A. Brunson; and from the latter and others, several notes and shinplasters of early Wisconsin banks and corporations. From the heirs of the late Hon. John Lawe of Green Bay, has been received, through the kindness of Hon. H. S. Baird, the ancient court dress of the quaint old Green Bay pioneer, the late Judge Charles Reaume. Quite

a number of curious coin have been added to our collection ; three ancient Roman ones of the first century, dug up a few years since, in Lincolnshire, on the old Roman road from London to Scotland, presented by Robert White ; a silver coin, about the value of 16 cents, bearing date 1593, dug up, about 1842, in Berkshire county, England, and presented by John W. Ford ; and others of modern dates, from Prof. J. J. Cole, Mrs. O. M. Conover, Mrs. Robert White, H. D. Holt, and others. Capt. George S. Dodge, with the just appreciation of an enlightened scholar and traveler, has generously promised, that our Society shall, in due time, receive his valuable collection of about two hundred rare and curious coin, collected in the United States, Europe, Mexico, and other countries, and must add much to our knowledge of numismatics.

THE PICTURE GALLERY has become one of the most interesting and valuable features of our collection. In the last annual report three portraits were acknowledged as having been received—a copy of STUART'S WASHINGTON, from the venerable Thomas Sully ; and a copy of Jarvis' Gen. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, the Hannibal of the west, and an original portrait of Dr. WM. BYRD POWELL, a learned writer of Kentucky on medicine and science. Fifteen others were announced as having been kindly promised the Society. During the past year, eight* portraits have been received, and now adorn our Hall. Five of them are from the pencil of the late ROBERT M. SULLY—two of them originals, never copied, WAPE-SHE KA or the *Light Cloud*, better known as the *Prophet* of the Sauks and Foxes, and Black Hawk's son NA-SHE-A-KUSK or *Loud Thunder*, both painted from life by the artist in 1833 ; and an improved copy of his BLACK HAWK, painted at the same time ; also a copy of a splendid portrait of CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL, from an original taken by the lamented artist ; and a copy of the beautiful POCAHONTAS, taken from an ancient painting, since crumbled to ruins, long preserved by the descendants of this renowned In-

* As this page is being put in type, April, 1856, the total number of oil paintings in the Picture Gallery has increased to twenty-two ; vide Librarian's report, which has been made to include them all.

dian Princess; of the others, one is an original portrait of DE WITT CLINTON, which was once possessed by that eminent statesman, another is a striking likeness of HON. BYRON KILBOURN, a Milwaukee pioneer, painted by S. M. Brookes; and the other, a good portrait of Hon. I. P. WALKER, taken in 1852. The portraits of Black Hawk, Na-she-a-kusk and Wa-pe-she-ka, were purchased at a low price from Mr. Sully; while those of Pocahontas and Chief Justice Marshall were liberally presented by the lamented artist. The portrait of Clinton was purchased at a mere nominal price, that of Mr. Kilbourn was presented by himself, and that of Ex-Senator Walker was kindly contributed by Geo. P. Delaplaine, Esq.

We have the promise of portraits from the following forty-seven persons, all more or less intimately associated with the history of Wisconsin: Gen. Lewis Cass, so long the Governor of Michigan Territory when what is now Wisconsin formed a portion of his government, ex-Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, so prominently connected with the Black Hawk war, Gov. Henry Dodge, Gov. Tallmadge, Gov. Dewey, Gov. Farwell, Gov. Barstow, Hon. Solomon Juneau, Hon. James H. Lockwood, Col. Ebenezer Childs, Hon. Henry S. Baird, Hon. Ebenezer Brigham, Hon. Moses Meeker, Gen. Wm. R. Smith, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Col. Jas. Morrison, Col. D. M. Parkison, Maj. John H. Rountree, Hon. A. A. Townsend, Capt. R. M. McGoon, Rev. Alfred Brunson, Gen. A. G. Ellis, Hon. John S. Horner, Chief Justice Whiton, Hon. A. D. Smith, I. A. Lapham, Esq., Hon. Alanson Sweet, Hon. Mason C. Darling, Col. Samuel Ryan, Hon. Charles C. Sholes, Col. James Maxwell, Cyrus Woodman, Esq., Col. A. A. Bird, Hon. Simeon Mills, Darwin Clark, Esq., Col. H. M. Billings, Hon. Patrick Rogan, John Messersmith, Gen. Geo. W. Hickcox, Stephen Taylor, Esq., Maj. John P. Sheldon, Hon. Joshua Hathaway, Bishop Henni, Hon. Charles H. Larrabee, Asahel Finch, Jr., Esq., Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., and Geo. P. Delaplaine, Esq. It is anxiously to be desired, that all these portraits, with those of other pioneers and early public men of Wisconsin which have been respectfully solicited, will be early furnished; then the Society

may well point with pride to the collection as the most complete possessed by any State of its worthy pioneers and early public servants. Such a Gallery would not only prove deeply interesting as works of art, but most of them would serve an invaluable purpose in illustrating the history and historic men of our State. It is proper in this connection to remark, that the distinguished artists Jasper F. Cropsey, John Neagle, J. McMurtrie, P. F. Rothenmel, William Hart, and Samuel M. Brookes, have severally promised or intimated some gift of their pencil to the Society—worthy tributes from men of genius which would ever be held in high estimation by our Society.

By the great kindness of S. M. Brookes, of Milwaukee, a bust of Hon. Byron Kilbourn, and one of Bishop Henni, both cast by that talented artist, have been bestowed upon the Society, and now adorn our Library.

Personal memorials of Henry Clay and Dewitt Clinton have been received from Thomas H. Clay, Esq., and Hon. G. W. Clinton. Personal memorials of Washington, kindly promised by his venerable step-son, Geo. W. P. Custis, of Webster, by his son Hon. Fletcher Webster, and of Harrison, by his son, Hon. J. S. Harrison, have not yet reached our Cabinet, but hope they may during the coming year. Similar memorials of Franklin, La Fayette and Jackson have been sought, but hitherto without success. Such relics possess a peculiar interest, and serve to keep alive the fires of patriotism in the hearts of the people.

Several important donations have been kindly tendered the Society, and which may confidently be expected to reach our collections during the year; among them, a set of the works of John Adams, in 10 volumes, from his grandson, Hon. Charles Francis Adams; over 30 volumes of the N. A. Review, from D. W. Ballou, Jr.; nearly 70 historical volumes from the library of the late Dr. Stephen W. Williams, tendered by his family in accordance with his request; the works of B. J. Lossing, Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Rev. Dr. R. Davidson, Alfred B. Street, Edmund Flagg, S.

Agustus Mitchell, G. W. Riggs, Jr., and others. The committee of Boston merchants having in charge the getting up of the gold medal to Com. Perry, have promised a bronze copy to our Society; and G. W. Childs, Esq., the enterprising publisher, has tendered proof impressions of his engravings of Stuart's Washington and Sully's Jackson, beside several volumes of books.

Since the last annual meeting, the *First Annual Report and Collections of the Society* have been published by the State in a thin volume of 160 pages, and some three thousand copies have been circulated in our State, and other portions of the Union. This publication has served the Society a valuable purpose, to send in return to donors, making more fully known, especially to the citizens of our own State, the worthy aims of our organization, and giving ample evidence of the good it has already effected, and is destined still further to effect. There is, however, a suggestion which has come from many able and learned men, that we must beg to present—that our annual publication, which is to be the permanent repository of a large mass of valuable historical and statistical matter relating to Wisconsin, should be issued in a better and more enduring form; that the quality of the paper should be better, and a portion, if not all of the edition, should be put up in cloth binding—in a style similar to the Transactions of our Agricultural Society, published by the State. While this would cost the State but a small additional sum, it would prove largely creditable alike to the State and Society, and would better subserve the great end of preserving the valuable collections thus yearly brought together.

Among the many reasons which might be adduced in favor of an improved style of publication, we would respectfully advert to the following:

I. It would prove highly useful to the State, by furnishing reliable materials for historians and other writers, at home and abroad, and by thus disseminating a correct knowledge of the history and progress of our towns and counties, render our State

more vorably known abroad, and more especially direct the attention of an intelligent class of emigrants and capitalists to our borders.

II. Such a publication would be a powerful incentive to our old pioneers and intelligent early settlers to prepare and furnish their written reminiscences.

III. The valuable manuscript narratives collected by the Society would thereby be rendered secure from all contingencies and accidents—the most of which collections once lost, could never be replaced.

IV. The library, now numbering over 2100 volumes, and over 3000 pamphlets, and about 70 periodicals regularly received, has been collected mainly by donations; and this publication, if creditably gotten up in its typographical appearance, would enable the Society to properly reciprocate these valuable gifts, and largely encourage others.

VI. Every reasonable encouragement to the Society in its earnest efforts to build up a public reference library of works of history, statistics and general literature, would lessen the necessity of making appropriations to increase the State Library, except for that class of works relating particularly to law and legislation.

The manuscript collections of the past year have been quite large in number, and valuable in point of matter. The more important of those received, may be found appended to this report, and evince, as all must acknowledge, a gratifying evidence of the success of the Society in this department of its labors, and testify most conclusively to the interest and high appreciation cherished by the intelligent pioneers of Wisconsin in behalf of the worthy objects contemplated by our organization. In addition to these, a number of other valuable papers are promised, which may early be expected to reach our archives.

The State publications granted the Society to aid in effecting exchanges have been mostly received for the years 1854 and 1855,

and will be early transmitted to the several societies and libraries to which they have been voted. Several causes have conspired to delay their reception by the Society. The volumes granted by the State to Mons. A. Vattemare, to be transmitted through the meridian of the Society, will be speedily sent forward to their destination; and both our own Society and the State Library may soon hope to reap the benefits of Vattemare's noble system of International Literary Exchanges.

During the past year, the Executive Committee have regularly held their monthly stated meetings, and four special meetings, and one special meeting of the Society has also been held. This steady interest manifested by the members may be inferred from the fact that, since the re-organization of the Society in January, 1854, no meeting ever failed for want of a quorum. Forty-seven active members have been added to the Society in the course of the year, seventeen life members, several honorary, and a large number of corresponding members. The library and collections have been frequently consulted, and the varied benefits to be derived from them must largely increase with the growth and expansion of the Society. Pains have been taken by the Society to encourage and facilitate the preparation of works devoted to the history and progress of the more important towns and counties of our State.

The Society has sustained, during the year, a serious loss in the deaths of Judge Wright, a member of the Executive Committee, Dr. McLane, a Vice President of the Society, and R. M. Sully, an Honorary Member, and one of its largest benefactors. We cannot well over-estimate the loss of the lamented Sully, whose generous soul seemed constantly on the study to devise new plans by which to render the Society unique and prosperous. And dying while on his journey to take up his permanent residence among us, and devote his superior talents to the honor of our State and Society, added not a little to our sorrow and regret at his untimely departure. The action of the Executive Committee on these occasions, will be found appended to this report.

The Society will continue to need, as we trust it will cheerfully receive, the fostering care of the Legislature, and the people.— May we not venture to express the hope, that many of our liberal and wealthy citizens may be induced to bestow a portion of their surplus wealth upon our Society, that it may, like several similar societies, have an endowment to place it beyond the reach of capricious favor, and thus never be suffered to languish for want of means to carry into effect its laudable purposes.

Our collections are already becoming so large and valuable, as to impress the minds of the Committee with the importance of a fire-proof building for their safety and preservation. We should be admonished by the destruction, in whole or in part, of public archives by fire on many occasions—in New Hampshire in 1736, in Massachusetts in 1747, besides having been damaged by three previous fires; in New York in 1740–41, and 1773; in New Jersey in 1686; in North Carolina in 1831; in South Carolina in 1698; and in Canada in 1854—all which were accidental; and in Virginia in 1781, by the fratricide Arnold. Five times have the national archives suffered by conflagration—in 1800, when the buildings of the War Department were destroyed; in 1814, when the British troops burned the public buildings; in 1833, when the Treasury buildings were destroyed; and again in 1836, and lastly in 1851, when the Congressional Library was burned. Until our Society secures a fire-proof building for the custody of its inestimable treasures, its friends cannot entirely repress their fears and anxieties. Several public-spirited citizens of our State, justly appreciating the importance of preserving the Society's collections, have each pledged fifty dollars towards a fire-proof building fund; others stand ready to contribute liberally when it shall be deemed a proper time to make an efficient movement.

The American Antiquarian Society has a fire-proof building which cost about \$18,000, of which its President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, contributed \$5,000 and the ground on which the building stands; the New York Historical Society has a commodious building nearly ready for occupancy, the foundation fund for

which was the generous bequest of a maiden lady, of five thousand dollars; the Pennsylvania and Maryland Historical Societies, possessing each a library and collections scarcely larger than ours, have their permanent quarters; while the Maine Historical Society has received from the Legislature of that State a donation of land, valued at \$6,000, to aid in erecting a permanent edifice. The Historical Society of New Jersey, whose collections are about the same in extent as ours, has raised funds for a building; and even the young, energetic Society of Minnesota is now engaged in raising fifteen hundred dollars to purchase a lot for the site of its intended structure.

If we had a fire-proof depository for our collections, they would be largely augmented by books, manuscripts, papers, pictures—comprising the most authentic materials for history, now scattered over the State, and beyond the reach of those who might, for public or historic purposes, wish to consult them. It is to be hoped that if the State should soon erect a new capitol, or enlarge the present edifice, the legislature would provide a permanent, safe and commodious Hall for the use of our Society; and if this cannot be effected within a reasonable period, that the Legislature be memorialized for an appropriation to aid in the erection of a fire proof building, on condition that a certain additional amount be raised among the citizens of the State for that purpose. A Hall of this character is greatly needed, and we cannot too soon take the matter into consideration, and devise the best means to secure the object in view.

Such is the history and almost unexampled growth, and such the aims, the hopes, the wants, of our State Historical Society.—We can better comprehend what has been accomplished in our comparatively brief career, by glancing briefly at the rise and progress of similar Societies in our country. The Massachusetts Historical Society, the pioneer institution of the Union, which was founded in 1791, has 8,000 volumes in its library, and has published 31 volumes of collections; the New York Historical Society was founded in 1804, has 25,000 vols., and has published

about thirteen volumes of collections and proceedings ; the American Antiquarian Society, founded in 1812, has 22,000 vols., and has published 3 vols. of collections, a catalogue volume, and several pamphlets ; the Rhode Island Historical Society, founded in 1822, has 2500 vols., and has published five volumes of collections ; Maine Historical Society, founded in 1822, number of vols. in its library unknown, has published 3 vols. of collections ; the New Hampshire Historical Society, founded in 1823, has 1500 vols., and has published six volumes of collections ; the Connecticut Historical Society, founded in 1825, has 8,000 vols., but has published no collections ; the Pennsylvania Historical Society, founded in 1825, with 2,000 vols. in its library, has published five vols. of collections, and several bulletins and pamphlets ; the Virginia Historical Society, founded in 1831, has 1200 vols., and has published one volume of collections, and about seven volumes of an Historical Register ; the Ohio Historical Society, founded in 1831, has 1,000 vols., and has published three volumes of collections and several pamphlets ; the Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1838, has 1,000 volumes, and has issued no publications ; the Georgia Historical Society, founded in 1839, has united its library with that of the Savannah Society, and has published three volumes of collections ; the Maryland Historical Society, founded in 1844, has 2128 vols., and has published several pamphlets ; the Missouri Historical Society, founded in 1844, has 300 vols., and has issued one pamphlet of proceedings ; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, founded in 1844, has 3,000 volumes, and has published 9 vols. of an Historical and Genealogical Register, and some pamphlets ; the New Jersey Historical Society, founded in 1845, has 1930 volumes, and has published four volumes of collections and six of proceedings ; the Minnesota Historical Society, founded in 1849, has 300 volumes, and has published four pamphlets of collections. There are other Historical Societies extant, such as those of Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Iowa, whose libraries are small, and which have issued no publications. It thus appears from the most

recent statistics of these Societies, that there are only seven which exceed ours in the extent of their libraries, and none that has equalled ours in the rapidity of its growth—our Society having been founded Jan. 30, 1849, and having 2,115 volumes, some 3000 pamphlets, eleven paintings, and a large number of manuscripts, engravings, antiquities and curiosities in its library, and having published one volume of collections, and three annual addresses in pamphlet form.

The value of such collections cannot be too highly estimated. Clinton, Gallatin, Webster, Bancroft, Cass, Everett, Harrison, and many other leading minds of our country, have warmly commended and encouraged the labors of Historical Societies. “The advantages resulting from the study of history and the collection of historical records,” as remarked in a former report of the New York Historical Society, and which is equally applicable to ours, “cannot be too strongly urged on the attention of the members of this society. In order that history may be written with truth, authentic materials must be provided. No generation comprises within its own knowledge and experience all that is necessary to secure the integrity of its annals. It must rely upon records, it must examine and compare opinions, it must study the events of the past. It must have the means of investigation and analysis at hand. Collections like this by which we are surrounded, and which are designed to preserve the memories of other days, will be deemed of inestimable value by generations which are to come after us. Such works are a blessing to mankind, since they furnish men with a true standard of character, excite them to a noble emulation, keep alive the stimulus of honorable example and prevent that lapse of national reputation which would be unavoidable without the incitement and influence of great names and noble deeds.”

In drawing their report to a close, the Executive Committee would advert to the fact, that they have been cheered in their labors by the encouraging words of those who rank among the most eminent in our country in the walks of history—such as Bancroft, Prescott, Hildreth, Irving, Sparks, Parkman, Adams, Mrs. Wil-

lard, Miss Caulkins, and others. "I hear on all hands," observes Mr. Bancroft, "that the immediate associates of your Society are singularly zealous and diligent in gathering together, preserving, and, as far as possible, in publishing the memorials of other days." "Your new State," writes Miss Caulkins, the faithful historian of Norwich and New London, Connecticut, "will, I trust, be more fortunate than older ones at the East. You will have records that begin with the beginning—full, accurate, and carefully preserved. We hail your Society with peculiar satisfaction as an earnest and pledge that the records of the early history of your State, of all kinds, will be preserved from destruction. You have not commenced your labors a day too soon. I fear, even now, that in some instances the Goths and Vandals have preceded you, and this or that document—here a file of old letters, and there the loose sheets of a clerk, or the note-books of a moderator, collector, or constable, have been cast into the flames, or scattered by the winds." "When again," writes the historian, Mrs. Willard, "I shall add to the record of passing events in my larger American history, I shall be benefitted, especially with regard to the progress of Wisconsin, by the papers which I shall be happy occasionally to receive, or which *possibly* I may have opportunity of examining at the place of deposite; for such collections as you are so efficiently making, and at a date when everything respecting your State may be known, will make Madison a point of attraction to those who wish to learn the true history of your astonishing progress."

With such noble aims, and high encouragements, may the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN never falter in its chosen career of usefulness and prosperity.

WM. R. SMITH,
L. J. FARWELL,
J. P. ATWOOD,
LYMAN C. DRAPER,
JOHN W. HUNT,
O. M. CONOVER,
S. H. CARPENTER,

D. J. POWERS,
E. A. CALKINS,
DAVID ATWOOD,
SIMEON MILLS,
DANIEL S. DURRIE,
WM. A. WHITE,
JULIUS T. CLARK,

JOHN Y. SMITH,

Madison, Jan. 1, 1856.

Executive Committee.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 1.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY respectfully presents the following statement of receipts into the Treasury, and disbursements therefrom, during the year ending January 1st, 1856 :

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 2, 1855,	Balance in treasury, as per last report	\$55 42
March 7, "	Annual appropriation from the State,	500 00
April 7, "	From Secretary, dues from active members,.....	1 00
" "	do donation from Hon. J. A. Bryan,.....	5 00
" "	do do Hon. G. F. Wright,.....	1 00
Aug. 9, "	do dues from active members,.....	7 00
" "	do A. Finch, jr., life membership,.....	20 00
" "	do W. Plocker, donation,.....	1 00
Sept. 11, "	do dues from active members,.....	4 00
" "	do donation from Gen. C. Bracken,.....	2 00
" "	do do Col. J. Maxwell,.....	1 00
" "	do do Dr. B. S. Henning,.....	1 00
Oct. 2, "	do dues from active members,.....	2 00
" "	do Hon. John Catlin, life membership,.....	20 00
Nov. 6, "	do dues from active members,.....	2 00
Dec. 22, "	do do do	13 00
" "	do Hon. L. J. Farwell, life membership;.....	20 00
Jan. 1, 1856,	do dues from active members,.....	5 00
" "	do Hon. L. B. Vilas, life membership,.....	20 00
" "	do Hon. D. J. Powers, do	20 00
" "	do H. C. Bull, do	20 00
" "	do H. K. Lawrence, do	20 00
" "	do B. F. Hopkins, do	20 00
Total,.....		\$760 42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 6,	1855,	To R. White & Co., for shelving in library,.....	\$10 00
do	do	Atwood & Rublee, extra papers of proceedings..	10 00
do	do	D. Gorum, for 2 cords wood, and sawing same....	8 00
do	do	L. C. Draper, postage, lights and express charges.	1 75
do	do	For large map of Kentucky.....	4 00
April 5,	do	To R. M. Sully, for three Indian portraits.....	100 00
do	do	Trustees of Baptist Society for room rent,.....	50 00
do	do	C. B. Norton, for Lit. Gazette, 1855	2 00
do	do	For books purchased at sale of Ingraham library..	56 43
do	do	S. H. Carpenter, for printing circular.....	30 00
do	do	L. C. Draper, for postage and freight.....	6 35
May 1,	do	Express Company, freight on Sully pictures	5 75
do	do	L. C. Draper, freight and lights.....	1 25
June 12,	do	C. B. Norton, for bill of books	50 64
do	do	L. C. Draper, for shelving, postage, &c.....	14 57
do	do	Mil. & Miss. R. R.....	4 70
do	do	Am. Express Company, for freight.....	8 75
Aug. 14,	do	S. G. Deeth, for bound newspapers and books ..	54 50
do	do	Am. Express company, for freight	9 75
do	do	L. C. Draper, postage, &c.....	8 17
Sept. 11,	do	Trustees Baptist Society, for room rent.....	60 00
do	do	J. B. Daclus, for shelving in library.....	20 00
do	do	L. C. Draper, amount of two freight bills.....	6 88
do	do	do postage and items.....	10 76
Oct. 2,	do	Weed & Eberhard, binding newspapers.....	40 00
do	do	Am. Express Company, for freight.....	4 75
do	do	L. C. Draper, freight, &c.....	3 00
Nov. 6,	do	do postage and items	6 47
do	do	M. & M. R. R., freight.....	3 00
do	do	Am. Express Company, freight	1 38
Dec. 20,	do	L. C. Draper, postage, freight, &c	
do	do	Am. Express Company, freight.....	26 50
do	do	M. & M. R. R., freight	2 20
Jan. 1, 1856,	do	L. C. Draper, postage and items.....	6 80
do	do	Am. Express Company, freight.....	28 00
do	do	Grim & Co., for framing engraving.....	5 00
Total disbursements			\$668 12
Balance on hand.....			92 30
			<u>\$760 42</u>

Vouchers for each of the foregoing disbursements are herewith presented.

Respectfully submitted, O. M. CONOVER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

JOHN W. HUNT,	} Auditing Committee.
J. P. ATWOOD,	
D. J. POWERS,	

APPENDIX NO. 2.

LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY, 1849-55, INCLUSIVE.

Only 50 volumes of the following list were received prior to the re-organization of the Society, in January, 1854:

MAINE.

Maine Historical Society.....	6	
Rev. J. C. S. Abbott.....	6	
Cyrus Eaton.....	1	
		— 13

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Historical Society.....	7	
Rev. Dr. N. Bouton.....	1	
Dartmouth College.....	1	
Rev. Dr. L. W. Leonard.....	1	
		— 10

VERMONT.

Rev. Zadock Thompson.....	4	
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Historical Society.....	31	
American Antiquarian Society.....	13	
New England Historic-Genealogical Society.....	9	
Harvard College.....	6	
Essex Institute.....	4	
Hon. Wm. B. Towne.....	19	
Samuel G. Drake.....	15	
Hon. Edward Everett.....	10	
John P. Jewett.....	7	
George R. Sampson.....	6	
Wm. H. Prescott.....	5	
Hon. Charles Francis Adams.....	4	

MASSACHUSETTS—*continued.*

Rev. John S. Barry	3
Hon Stephen Salisbury	2
Hon. Josiah Quincy	2
Henry Gassett	2
John Dean	2
A. H. Ward	2
Hon. Wm. Whiting	2
Dean Dudley	2
Rev. Dr. A. Lamson	2
Gen. W. H. Sumner	2
Francis Parkman, Col. Sam'l Sweet, J. S. Loring, Rev. H. R. Hoisington, Charles Stearns, Rev. Frederick Kidder, Hon. S. A. Eliot, C. M. Ellis, E. V. Childe, G. & C. Merriam, S. H. Jennison, Hon. Mark Doolittle, John Dagget, Rev. John Pierpont, H. S. Chase, Hon. Joseph Willard, Rev. E. B. Wilson, Dr. Edward Jarvis, and Dr. W. R. Lawrence, 1 vol. each	19 — 169

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Historical Society	7
Rev. E. M. Stone	6
R. A. Guild	2
Hon. W. B. Lawrence	1
Dr. Usher Parsons	1 — 17

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut Historical Society	2
Wm. G. Webster	4
J. H. Trumbull	3
Prof. B. Silliman, Sr	3
Rev. Edwin Hall	3
Hon. Henry Barnard	2
Hon. Wm. Cothren	2
Miss Frances M. Caulkins	2
John Durrie	2
Hon. N. A. Phelps	1
Prof. B. Silliman, Jr	1 — 25

NEW YORK.

Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, State Department	33
Regents of the University	23
American Institute	8

NEW YORK—*continued.*

American Ethnological Society.....	1
Albany Institute.....	1
Transactions Agricultural Society.....	50
Transactions American Institute.....	40
Joel Munsell.....	32
Dr. Chandler R. Gilman.....	26
David T. Valentine.....	11
Jesse Clement.....	7
Prof. Martyn Paine.....	6
John H. Hickcox.....	6
David Davidson.....	6
Hon. Hamilton Fish.....	5
Mrs. Emma Willard.....	5
A. S. Barnes & Co.....	5
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Purchased	323
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Recapitulation.

Wisconsin	642
New York	338
Purchased	323
District of Columbia	216
Massachusetts	169
Pennsylvania	90
Illinois	70
New Jersey	46
Ohio	36
Indiana	29
Connecticut	25
Rhode Island	17
South Carolina	16
Great Britain	14
Maine	13
Maryland	12
New Hampshire	10
Virginia	10
Iowa	10
Missouri	7
Louisiana	5
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Delaware	4
Mississippi	3
Michigan	2
North Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Nebraska	1
Denmark	1
Total	<hr/> 2115

PAMPHLETS AND DOCUMENTS REC'D DURING 1854-5.

From Hon. Charles Durkee, of Wis.....	1,180
do Joel Munsell, Albany.....	250
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do Rev. Spencer Carr, ".....	15
do Hon. W. B. Towne, of Mass.....	12
do Hon. G. S. Boutwell, ".....	10
From Hon. H. Dodge, Hon. L. J. Farwell, Atwood & Rublee, E. A. Calkins, American Antiquarian Society, American Philosophical Society, Smithsonian Institution, Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Rhode Island, Pennsyl- vania, Maryland, and Minnesota Historical Societies, and other sources, at least	265
Total.....	3,000

Maps and charts have been received from Lieut. Maury, Hon. C. Durkee, Hon. Jas. Shields, J. Disturnell, I. A. Lapham, S. A. Mitchell, Dr. J. W. Hunt, Mrs. Emma Willard, Dr. H. Newhall, Rev. A. Kent, Gen. Charles Bracken, S. Chapman, and others.

LIST OF PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND PRESERVED.

QUARTERLIES.

New York Quarterly Review, (not now received.)
 Bibliotheca Sacra, do do
 N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register.

MONTHLIES.

Mining Magazine.
 Western Literary Messenger.
 Cincinnati Genius of the West.
 Wisconsin Farmer.
 Telegraph Magazine, (not now received.)
 Phrenological Journal.
 Wis. Educational Journal.
 Beloit College Monthly.
 Carroll College Student.
 Wisconsin Home.

DAILIES.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
 Janesville Free Press.
 Madison Argus and Democrat.
 do Journal.
 do Patriot.

WEEKLIES.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
 Kenosha Telegraph.
 do Democrat.
 Baraboo Republic.
 Geneva Express.
 Whitewater Gazette.
 Waukesha Plain Dealer.
 do Democrat.
 Beloit Journal.
 Janesville Standard.
 do Free Press.
 do Gazette.
 Sheboygan Journal.
 do Evergreen City Times.
 do Nieuwsbode.

WEEKLIES—*continued.*

Manitowoc Tribune.
 do Herald.
 do Democrat.
 Fond du Lac Union.
 do Herald.
 Madison Weekly Argus.
 do Journal.
 do Patriot.
 La Crosse Republican.
 do National Democrat.
 Monroe Sentinel.
 Platteville American.
 Prescott Transcript.
 Portage City Badger State.
 Watertown Democrat.
 Beaver Dam Republican.
 Horicon Argus.
 Oshkosh Courier.
 Menasha Advocate.
 Appleton Crescent.
 Green Bay Advocate.
 Mineral Point Tribune.
 Columbus Republican Journal.
 Ozaukee Advertiser.
 Newport Wisconsin Mirror.
 Richland County Observer.
 La Fayette County Herald.
 Mineral Point Democrat, file kept at the office.
 Stevens Point Pinery, do
 West Bend Organ, do
 Hudson North Star, do
 Lancaster Herald, do
 Oshkosh Democrat, do
 Madison Staats Zeitung, do

WEEKLIES—*continued.*

Chicago Democratic Press.
do Christian Times.
Kentucky Commonwealth.
Athens, Tennessee, Post.
Philadelphia New Church Herald.
New York Criterion—literary.
do Publishers' Circular.
do Weekly Mirror.
do Weekly Tribune, preserved by secretary.
do Home Mission Record, (monthly) do
Philadelphia Christian Chronicle. do
Total, 78 periodicals—of which 59 are Wisconsin publications.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT ON THE PICTURE GALLERY.

As the statistical details relative to the increase of the library proper during the past year, are more appropriately embodied in the report of the Executive Committee, the librarian begs to submit the following report on the rise and progress of the PICTURE GALLERY, together with some remarks on the merits of the several pictures, and their respective artists :

The design of the Historical Society is to preserve all mementoes of the past that yet remain to us, buried though they may be underneath the dust and rubbish of ages ; records of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the country, as well those which have forever passed away, leaving behind them only apocryphal mounds, to puzzle the learned antiquary, as those who yet mingle among us. But we must not lose sight of the great fact, that the present will soon be past, and the incidents that we hardly notice to-day, will ere long form a portion of our history ; and the knowledge that we now scarcely think worth retaining will one day be earnestly and laboriously sought after by the curious antiquarian.

History, proper, is a record of deeds, but a valuable aid, and a choice relic of the past, are true and reliable portraits of those whose acts formed the history of their day. Deeds will live in tradition or in the more lasting forms of books and writings, but the form and features are doomed to a more ephemeral existence. Consequently, a great part of the labor of an Historical Society, in the realm of the present, is to secure reliable portraits of those who

figure prominently in our State; and as some may imagine, that the Society have exceeded the limits of a proper discretion in laying so much stress upon this subject, we will give a brief outline of the plan proposed to be carried out by the Society.

I. To secure the portraits of all the Governors of Wisconsin. Fortunately all are yet living, and after the lapse of centuries, when all those noble forms shall have mingled with their kindred dust, with what feelings of pride will the inhabitants of our State point to this list of portraits, sketched by master hands, of those whom their ancestors delighted to honor!

II. To secure the portraits of the Judges of our Supreme Court.

III. To secure portraits of noted Indian Chiefs and early settlers. In this department we are peculiarly fortunate, as from the master pencil of SULLY, we have those of BLACK HAWK, his SON, and the PROPHET, which we will notice more at length hereafter; and of our Wisconsin pioneers, we have made a noble commencement.

IV. To secure the portraits of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. All are yet living, except Mr. EASTMAN.

V. To obtain portraits of some of the illustrious historic men of our common country.

It will be seen that this plan is extensive, too extensive to be properly carried out, with the limited means at the disposal of the Society; and were it not for a private liberality and hearty co-operation of lovers of art, and of artists, it could hardly be attempted.

. Of the Governors of the State, but one portrait, that of Governor BARSTOW, is yet in the Gallery, and this is a striking and effective likeness, painted by S. M. BROOKES. Gen. LEWIS CASS, who was Governor while Wisconsin formed a part of Michigan Territory, Governors DODGE, TALLMADGE, DEWEY and FARWELL have promised theirs, which will shortly adorn our walls.

Of the Supreme Court Judges only that of Hon. A. D. SMITH is as yet received. This portrait, executed by S. M. BROOKES, of Milwaukee, is a strikingly accurate one, and is remarkably correct in preserving the expression—an excellence which we can almost call a peculiarity of the celebrated artist.

The preservation of the likenesses of early Indian Chiefs is too often overlooked, and we suffer the consequences. Still we are fortunate in having striking portraits of BLACK HAWK, and the leaders of his band, who were at one time the terror of the whites of the North West. The original portrait of BLACK HAWK, of which this is an improved copy, was painted by SULLY at Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, while Black Hawk was a U. S. prisoner, and strikingly depicts the sad and mournful expression of a captive chief, struggling to subdue his feelings, and repress the sad emotion of a vanquished chieftain. There is a dignity in his look, an expression half concealed by the cloud of sadness that shades his brow, that marks him as a man of character and of true greatness. He is clad in the English dress, and one in gazing upon his portrait might well imagine him a Roman, looking mournfully upon his degenerate country. There is less of the features and expression which we are wont to associate with the Indian name and character, than we usually find. Of the truth of the likeness we have many living witnesses now among us, all of whom agree as to its exact and striking correctness.

Black Hawk's son, NA-SHE-A-KUSK, never bore a conspicuous part in the early history of our State, and is chiefly interesting from his association with the more noted chief, his father, whose fortunes he followed during the war of 1832, and whose captivity he shared. The portrait was painted under the same circumstances as the former; only this is an original, never copied, as is also that of the PROPHET, who accompanied Black Hawk, taken at the same time. The PROPHET's is a striking portrait. The very muscles of the face seem to relax and tighten with all the malicious passions, of which

man in his most degraded state is capable. The dark depths of a fiendish soul, with all its hellish thoughts of torture and revenge seem inscribed in every feature of that forbidding countenance. The drapery of the figure is bad, but the head is perfect. The low forehead, the matted hair, the deep-set eyes, the heavy jaws, and the sensuous mouth, all betray the most accomplished villain; and such his character is well known to have been.*

From this dark picture we turn to the light, graceful, and beautiful portrait of POCAHONTAS, the well known Indian Princess of Virginia, whose history and early death are familiar to every one. Soon after, her marriage with ROLFE she sailed for England, where her beauty and queenly behavior attracted universal attention. A portrait of her was there painted, which subsequently passed into the hands of the family of his brother in England. In process of time this old portrait was brought to Virginia; and, in a state almost crumbling to ruins, it was copied by SULLY, and from this was made the copy in our possession, although the artist in bad taste, as we think, embellished it with a wreath of flowers in her hair, and substituted the simple drapery of an Indian maiden, in place of the antique dress of the time of JAMES I. The embellishment gives to the picture an air of ideality, and we are apt to consider the portrait as a fancy sketch, while it is, as will be seen from the following testimonials, a genuine and truthful portrait of this celebrated princess:

Statement of RICHARD RANDOLPH, of Virginia, April 1st, 1842:

“POCAHONTAS and Mr. ROLFE, her husband, arrived at Plymouth on the 12th June, 1616. Their portraits were taken whilst in

* The following notice of the PROPHEET was written in 1832, by the late Maj. THOMAS FORSYTH, who had previously for many years been an Indian trader, and until 1830, the Indian agent of the Sauks and Foxes; and gives us a more favorable view of his character: Yet truth extorts the remark, that he has had the reputation of being chiefly instrumental in leading his deluded followers, against the wishes of BLACK HAWK, into the unfortunate outbreak of 1832. Maj. FORSYTH's testimony is taken from that excellent and charming work, MRS. KINZIE'S *Wau-Bun, or the 'Early Day' in the North-West*: “Many a good meal has the *Prophet* given to people travelling past his village, and very many stray horses has he recovered from the Indians, and restored to their rightful owners, without asking any recompense, whatever.”

England, where their son Thomas was born. POCAHONTAS died at Gravesend in the early part of the year 1617 ; her husband returned to Virginia, leaving his son to the care of Mr. HENRY ROLFE, his brother.

“ THOMAS ROLFE returned to Virginia, and there married, and died, leaving an only child, Jane, who married Col. ROBERT BOLLING, and died, leaving an only child, JOHN BOLLING, whose daughter JANE, married RICHARD RANDOLPH, of Curles, in the county of Henrico, Virginia. Their son RYLAND, who owned and resided on the patrimonial estate, after receiving his education in England, was informed that the portraits of POCAHONTAS and ROLFE, were in possession of a gentleman in England, whose name is now forgotten.

“ He wrote to his friend in England, to endeavor to purchase them for him ; when the gentleman was applied to, and informed that Mr. RANDOLPH was a descendant of POCAHONTAS and ROLFE, he presented the portraits to Mr. RANDOLPH, whose friend sent them to Virginia, where they arrived safely, and were hung up in Mr. Randolph’s mansion, at Turkey Island.

“ Mr. RANDOLPH died in 1784. Soon after his death, his estate was publicly sold, and these portraits were purchased by Mr. THOMAS BOLLING, of Cobbs, in the county of Chesterfield, at twenty shillings each, that being the appraised value ; owing to the following agreement : Mr. THOMAS BOLLING, and four other descendants of POCAHONTAS, were each anxious to purchase the pictures, and a proposition was made to decide by lot which of the five should have them, and Mr. BOLLING, being the nearest, was permitted to purchase them without opposition.

“ This statement was made to me by my father, DAVID MEADE RANDOLPH, who was the executor of RYLAND RANDOLPH, and sold the pictures. The inventory and account of sales may be seen in the office of the county court of Henrico.”

Statement of D. M. RANDOLPH, of Yorktown, September, 1830, addressed to R. M. SULLY :

“About the year 1788-9, I resided at Presque Isle, one mile from Bermuda Hundred. Occasionally interchanging visits of hospitality with the masters of vessels while in that part, it was my good fortune to become intimate with a Captain JOSEPH WATSON, of the brig Jane, of Washington. This Captain WATSON brought Mr. RANDOLPH a parcel of books. These books were accompanied with a long letter from JONAH WHEELER, of the respectable commercial house of GERARD, PRESTON, WINDER and WHEELER, then existing in Liverpool. The books were presented by Mr. Wheeler, from his having understood my character as a farmer, and my name as a descendant of POCAHONTAS.

“Mr. WHEELER stated that he had ‘heard his mother relate the circumstances of a Mr. RANDOLPH or BOLLING, having in their day been over to England and going down into Warwickshire, one hundred and fifty miles from London, in pursuit of the portraits of Mr. ROLFE and POCAHONTAS;’ the gentleman, he said, offered a large price for the pictures, but the family who had them, themselves not descendants from POCAHONTAS, but from ROLFE, disdain- ing a premium, generously gave the same to RYLAND RANDOLPH, who satisfied them of his better pretension to so valuable a possession. I retain a perfect recollection of their being brought over from England by my uncle, their appearance at Turkey Island, and lastly their sale, by myself, acting as clerk to my father, the administrator, in the month of March, 1784. Our estimable fellow-citizen, LA FAYETTE, was he now among us, would, I believe, identify the pictures and confirm their history, from the fact of his intimacy with RYLAND RANDOLPH, whose house served for his head-quarters a considerable time in the memorable campaign of 1781.”

Statement of Mrs. ANNE ROBINSON, of Virginia :

“From my earliest recollection I have been accustomed to see the picture copied by Mr. SULLY, in the house of my grandfather, Mr. T. BOLLING, of Cobbs ; it was always shown as the portrait of POCAHONTAS. Mr. T. BOLLING was the representative of POWHAT-

TAN; my grandmother, Mrs. BETTY BOLLING, equally distinct from POCAHONTAS; neither entertained a doubt that the picture in question was a portrait of POCAHONTAS. My father, also a descendant of POCAHONTAS, was well acquainted with the history of the picture."

Statement of Dr. THOMAS ROBINSON, Petersburg, Va., August 20th, 1843:

"The Indian picture copied by Mr. SULLY, the original of which is now in my possession, was shown to me at Cobbs, some seventeen or eighteen years ago, by Mr. BOLLING, as the portrait of POCAHONTAS; Mrs. B., then proprietor of the portrait, was herself a descendant of POCAHONTAS, and widow of the representative of POWHATTAN. A slight inspection of the costume, satisfied me that this was the only portrait of a female, painted in the reign of JAMES I., among the family pictures.

"With very great pleasure I bear testimony to the rigid fidelity, with which Mr. SULLY has copied this very interesting portrait, notwithstanding the temptation to certain alterations in conformity with the romantic spirit of the history of the individual whom it represents, by which the effect might have been increased, without impairing the likeness. From every thing of this kind Mr. SULLY has, with great propriety, abstained, while the likeness, costume and attitude have been presented with great exactness.

"The original is crumbling so rapidly that it may be considered as having already passed out of existence."

Statement of W. F. SIMPSON, of Va., Aug. 13, 1830:

"DEAR SULLY:—You requested me a few days ago to call and see the portrait of POCAHONTAS you have lately been busy upon, from the one which you borrowed from the descendants at Cobbs. I did so last evening while you were from home, and feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the style in which you have executed your trust, a task so difficult from the mutilated state of the original picture, that I really thought it almost impossible for you

to succeed as completely as you have done. It is faithful to a letter, perhaps more so than is *politic*, since had you made some little alteration in her ladyship's position, and dressed her rather more in accordance with the taste of this after age, I have no doubt the picture would tell better with the majority of those who may hereafter see it. I of course think you quite right in sticking as rigidly to the 'better of the law' as you have done."

Additional statements could be adduced, but we think these will be deemed amply sufficient upon which to rest the genuineness of the original picture, as well as the first copy taken by SULLY. He employed great labor in attaching the mutilated and decaying parts together, so as to bring the whole within his power, and at length happily succeeded. When SULLY proposed to execute a new copy of POCAHONTAS for our Society, and another for the Virginia Historical Society, his own deep reverence and admiration for the memory, virtues and *portrait* of the lovely Forest Princess, led him while anxiously desiring to preserve a faithful copy of her features, to wish to change the full facial front, to the three-quarter view, and substituting for the absurd costume of the time of JAMES THE FIRST, the more appropriate Indian dress of that period. Sully thought that in this ancient English costume, all Indian association was destroyed, and that the proposed change would give her a much more truthful and characteristic representation. The Virginia Historical Society expressed a wish that Sully would so paint it—thus *Indianizing* the original portrait; and our Society left the matter entirely to the artist's taste and judgment, as the copy he designed for us was to come as a gift.

As SULLY learned from the early Virginia historian Beverly, that it was customary for the Indian maidens on their gala days, to weave wreaths of the fairest wild flowers of the forest, into their hair—and that POCAHONTAS took part in these past-times, he conceived the idea of heightening the effect of the picture by introducing such a wreath encircling her brow, and particularly as he had unquestionable historical authority for it, and himself

lived in the valley of James River, in the native region of the Princess, and could there select from the forest the loveliest flowers for the purpose. Such were Sully's views, sanctioned and approved by the Virginia Historical Society, and acquiesced in by our own; and though we may not all of us fully coincide with them, yet they deserve great respect, and serve to show that the artist did not make the change without some show of reason for it. He accordingly made a selection of forest flowers, and the painting will ever testify with what taste he executed that delicate task.

The Society may well feel proud of possessing such correct likenesses of BLACK HAWK and his companions—of BLACK HAWK'S SON and the PROPHET none others are known to exist; and we believe there are but two other portraits of POCAHONTAS, in the country, that can lay the least claim to genuineness, and both were copied by Sully. But with the feeling of pride in the possession of these treasures, comes an emotion of sadness as we remember the melancholy fate of the talented artist whose gift, in part, they were.

By THOS. SULLY, we have a fine copy of GILBERT STUART'S celebrated portrait of WASHINGTON. It stands out nobly from the canvass, and impresses every beholder with a feeling of awe and admiration. By EDWARDS, formerly of Cincinnati, now of Louisville, we have two fine portraits—one an original of Dr. WM. BYRD POWELL, the other a copy of JARVIS' portrait of Gen. GEO. ROGERS CLARK, *the Washington of the West*. CLARK did for the great Ohio Valley what WASHINGTON did for the Atlantic States; his life and exploits we hope soon to see rescued from oblivion by the Corresponding Secretary of our Society, who possesses all his old papers and other ample materials for such a work. Dr. POWELL, of Kentucky, as his noble head would indicate, is a man of originality of mind, and has written much and well upon medical and scientific subjects.

From the pencil of ROBT. M. SULLY, in addition to the four before mentioned, we have an excellent portrait of CHIEF JUSTICE

MARSHALL, so eminent as a soldier, statesman, jurist and historian. While this was his last, it is by far the best of the Sully portraits, in its artistic finish—and he himself so considered it.

The portrait of DE WITT CLINTON which we possess, is one which adorned the Governor's own library, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its correctness. By whom it was painted is a matter of some doubt, though the weight of evidence points to Catlin as the artist; if so, this must have been during his earliest efforts. It is said to have been painted while Clinton was Mayor of New York, and this is rendered almost certain by the dress which apparently belongs to the costume of that period. None of the CLINTON family can give any positive testimony concerning its origin; but we know it is an original, as we obtained it from an aged retired bookseller of Albany, who purchased it at the sale of Gov. Clinton's library, immediately after his death in 1828.

Of our Congressmen, although many are promised, as yet only that of Ex Senator I. P. WALKER is received. It is a good portrait, and was painted at Milwaukee by WM. J. HEAD, of St. Louis, in 1852, and presented to the Society by G. P. DELAPLAINE.

Our list of portraits of old pioneers is quite full, and bespeaks well for the future. The following are by S. M. BROOKES, of Milwaukee: BYRON KILBOURN and ALANSON SWEET, among the first settlers of Milwaukee; I. A. LAPHAM, an early settler, well known by his writings, illustrating the natural history and antiquities of our state; WM. R. SMITH, the President of our Society, and historiographer of the State, author of the Documentary History of the State, two volumes of which are published; Col. EBENEZER CHILDS, of La Crosse, one of the first American settlers of Green Bay; EBENEZER BRIGHAM, one of the pioneers of the lead region, who was engaged in the Indian difficulties from 1828 to 1832; SIMEON MILLS, who was one of the three first settlers of Madison; SOLOMON JUNEAU, an early American trader at Milwaukee, before there were any settlements in the State, except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, and who was chosen the first Mayor of Mil-

waukee: and HENRY S. BAIRD, of Green Bay, one of the first American settlers there, and the first practising lawyer in Wisconsin.

Besides these, we have a fine *View on the Hudson*, from the pencil of JASPER F. CROPSEY, the well-known landscape artist of New York. The view is looking down the Hudson, with the Highlands in the distance; and the effect is that of the sun about an hour or two high of a warm, hazy, summer afternoon. It is a picturesque scene well worthy of the artist in both the study and execution. This is the twenty-second picture in the catalogue.

This feature of the Society—the PICTURE GALLERY, is alone well worth the attention of the public. For although the library, as another department, may be ever of more lasting interest, the Gallery of portraits cannot fail to attract a large share of attention from those who have little time for more lengthy examinations of books and references, and bespeaks well for the liberality and public spirit of our citizens, and promises well for the future prospects of the Society when its aims shall be more generally understood, and public attention more particularly attracted to it by its merits and success.

The Society may well pride itself upon the possession of such a list of portraits already furnished, and we hope it may have the effect to incite more of the old pioneers to furnish theirs. If the forty-seven persons who have so generously promised the Society their portraits, are not forgetful of their pledges, the *Picture Gallery* must speedily become the pride and admiration of Wisconsin.

We shall close this report, by a brief reference to the several artists by whose skill and genius our Gallery enterprise has received so much encouragement and fostering care.

The first to tender our Society a production of his pencil, was the veteran THOMAS SULLY, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, June, 1783, and, at the age of nine, came with his parents, who were comedians, to the United States. At the age of twelve, he was placed in the office of an insurance-broker in Charleston,

but his artistic inclination rendered his services of little avail to his employer, who advised his father to make an artist of him. This advice was followed, and young Sully studied for some time with his brother-in-law in Charleston, and subsequently with his brother, a miniature painter, at Richmond, Va. Having made creditable progress in oil painting, about 1803 he commenced the world for himself. For the ensuing six years he was engaged in his profession successively at Norfolk, Richmond, New York and Boston, and met with much success as a portrait painter. In 1809 he settled in Philadelphia, where he has ever since made his home; and the same year he visited England, and during a sojourn of nine months there, he made the acquaintance and enjoyed the friendship of West. During a second visit to England in 1837-'38, he painted a full-length portrait of QUEEN VICTORIA, which is said to be the most faithful likeness of her that has yet been taken. He has painted full lengths of LA FAYETTE and Commodore DECATUR, and a large picture of Washington crossing the Delaware. He still lives, with rigor unabated, the Nestor of American art.

CLEMENT R. EDWARDS was born in Woodston, New Jersey, in 1820, and ten years afterwards his parents removed to Cincinnati, where, in 1837, he was apprenticed to a house and sign painter, and so remained two years, when he yielded to his strong inclination to portrait painting, and opened a studio. He left Cincinnati in 1843, following his profession in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland; and in 1847, joined the army, and served in the Voltigeur Regiment in the memorable battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. At the termination of the war, he returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of his profession, and last year removed to Louisville. His two portraits of Gen. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK and Dr. WM. BYRD POWELL, which he so kindly presented our Society, deservedly fill a conspicuous place in the Gallery.

It is not necessary to speak of R. M. SULLY in this connection, as Mr. DRAPER's remarks upon the occasion of announcing his death to the Society, are as full as could be desired. His fine pictures will remain to tell their own story of the worth and genius of the lamented artist.

SAMUEL M. BROOKES, who for several months has been so busy with his pencil and pallet in the production of faithful pictures for our Gallery, is a native of England; but when a child his parents migrated to America, and in 1833 we find them at Chicago, and subsequently in the region near Waukegan. Possessing an early aptness for drawing, young BROOKES took lessons in oil painting of an artist who tarried a while at Chicago, and soon after opened a studio of his own. He met with encouraging success, considering the newness of the country, the poverty of the people, and the little taste for art then prevalent in the North-West. Determined on visiting London and the Continent, he started with only a few dollars in his pocket, spent nearly two years abroad, and returned with more money than when he left, besides several hundred dollars' worth of pictures, the most of which were copies he had made in London. Since his return, he has followed his profession first in Chicago, but for several years past in Milwaukee, and bids fair with his genius and love for the art, to add largely to his own reputation, and do a noble work for our PICTURE GALLERY.

Of the artist CATLIN, we need only say, that since he visited the Mandans and other distant tribes beyond the Mississippi, and made a noble collection of portraits of the Red Men, which he has exhibited in this country and Europe, he has written a work on the Indians, and is now understood to be in the Amazon Valley, in South America, where he is doubtless engaged in making sketches of that wonderful country. We know but little of WM. J. HEAD, save that he is regarded at St. Louis as an artist of much skill and promise. JASPER F. CROPSEY has long ranked among the most eminent landscape painters of our country. We should esteem it no small honor to have in our collection one of the pro-

ductions from his fine pencil—and it should be regarded as doubly honorable, as it comes to us as a free offering of his appreciation of the worth, enterprise and success of our beloved WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

S. H. CARPENTER,

Librarian.

MADISON, April 10, 1856.

APPENDIX No. 4.

EULOGIES ON WRIGHT, McLANE AND SULLY.

HON. HIRAM A. WRIGHT.

In Executive Committee, June 5, 1855, Hon. JOHN Y. SMITH in the chair, Hon. J. P. ATWOOD arose and announced the death of Hon. HIRAM A. WRIGHT, as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT:—I arise to announce an event as solemn as such an announcement is unusual, in this hall. For the first time since the organization of this society, the members of the Executive Committee have occasion to mourn the loss of one of their number. A bolt has descended from a clear sky, and the heavens are shrouded in gloom. A chair is vacant, and with heavy hearts we sit amid the sable insignia of death.

The Hon. HIRAM A. WRIGHT, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Wisconsin, and one of the Curators of this Society, died at Prairie du Chien, on the twenty-seventh ult.

This event was as unexpected as the intelligence which is now flying from town to town, and from hamlet to hamlet, is startling and mournful. The shadow of his form lingers about the capitol, and the instruments of his office—the opened book—the unfinished manuscript, lay upon the table where he placed them. Almost imperceptibly we expect on the walks and in public places, that pleasant, yet dignified and courtly salutation, and can hardly believe that we are to receive that greeting no more.

The deceased left us, but a few days since, in feeble health, occasioned, as was then supposed, by constant and arduous labors during the past winter, for the purpose of enjoying a short season

of relaxation and repose, among the recuperating influences of his home, and with the intent of soon resuming the official duties, in the discharge of which he had been actively engaged up to the hour of his departure. But ere we were apprised that his illness denoted impending danger, and before he was scarcely missed, the wire vibrates, and we are told that he is dead.

Mr. WRIGHT left the place where he was reared and educated, in the State of New York, near where lived and died his illustrious namesake and relative, when quite young, to seek his fortune in the adventurous and rising west. He came to this State when its beauties and resources were comparatively unknown, and before it had emerged from its territorial infancy. He early learned the habits, customs and peculiarities of the people, who were then laying the foundations of a State on the frontier of civilization; and that people early conferred upon him the honors and distinctions, which though sometimes tardy, surely come to crown the just and meritorious. He won their confidence—they trusted him—and the highest eulogium that need be passed upon his name is, that he never betrayed that trust.

In the various positions of responsibility and prominence which he occupied, at the Bar, on the Bench, in the Assembly hall, in the Senate chamber, at the head of an important department of the executive government of the State, during the mutations of party and the ebullitions of public opinion, he maintained the confidence reposed in him, and did what he esteemed to be his duty and his right, unswerved by considerations of a temporary policy. He was eminently consistent in all the relations of life, of unquestionable integrity, prudent, considerate, decisive, energetic in action and untiring in the prosecution of his purpose. A firm, inflexible partizan, he was not a demagogue. Though always, from his youth, in public life, he never forgot his responsibilities as a man. Exalted to a seat with the first men in the State, he preserved a modest and unpretending demeanor. These qualities, not always found in public men, were discovered and

appreciated. They made his name a familiar word in every hamlet and cottage. The impress of his character is on the public heart, and *there is his cenotaph*, and there it will remain more eloquent and enduring than the chiseled column.

Judge WRIGHT was still young. Thirty summers had not yet strewn flowers in his pathway—thirty winters had not yet come to chill the life blood in his heart. He had but just entered upon the broad field of manly aspirations and exertions, and was prepared by age and experience, for a life of enviable distinction and usefulness. Competency, honor, station, a cultivated head, a noble heart—the enjoyment of domestic felicity, all seemed combined to make his future fair and auspicious; but he fell, “with all his blushing honors thick upon him,” ere the early days of manhood had lost one ray of brightness.

The reflections suggested by this dispensation of Providence, are a sad and truthful commentary upon the uncertainties of life—on the frailty of all earthly hopes and enjoyments.

In this connection I cannot refrain from remarking, that it was my fortune to be associated with him, a short time, in the private walks of life, and that it was there, amid the kindly influences which hallow and bless the domestic altar, that I learned to love the man. Of the ten persons, including children, comprising the families of Judge WRIGHT, then a member of the Senate—Hon. CHAS. D. ROBINSON, then Secretary of State, Doct. LADD, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, and myself, who sat around the same board, during the winter of 1852, but three remain. The wisest, the purest, the loveliest have left us, and lent the light of their character and their smiles to illumine another sphere.

Our grief is assuaged by the reflection, that the last moments of our friend were spent where he most loved to live—in the bosom of his family—in the quiet seclusion of his home. The amiable and accomplished lady, whose life destinies were linked with his by ties which now bind her to the spirit world—smoothed with her own gentle hand the pillow of the dying man, and closed his eyes

in that sleep which knows no earthly waking. I would not intrude, with words of condolence, upon the sacred reverie of that widow—weeping with her orphaned child, at the fountain where the silver cord has been loosed, and the golden bowl been broken. Her sorrow is too holy for the ministration of human consolation. All that we could say is but the suggestion of every mind. She will seek and obtain from another source that purer illumination, of which human reason is but the reflection.

We mourn not as for one who leaves no bright mark behind him. We will cherish his memory, and feel that we shall grow better by a contrast of our lives with his own.

His race has terminated; his mission on earth is ended; his cup of fortune has over-run. On the eastern bank of the Mississippi, his ashes repose, but his spirit—free as the wind that swept around his river home, and now sings a midnight requiem o'er his urn—still lives and moves among us. Truly the form may moulder to its native dust—but for the memory of the just and good there is no grave.

Mr. President, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to report to this meeting resolutions expressive of the sense of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society upon the death of HON. HIRAM A. WRIGHT.

It was moved by S. H. CARPENTER, and seconded by L. C. DRAPER, that Judge ATWOOD be requested to furnish a copy of his address to be filed among the papers of the Society. Carried.

Messrs. E. A. CALKINS, J. P. ATWOOD and J. T. CLARK, were appointed the committee on resolutions, who, through their chairman, reported the following:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of the deepest regret, of the recent death of the HON. HIRAM A. WRIGHT, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society.

Resolved, That, in the death of Judge WRIGHT, the community has lost an honored and useful member, his friends an ornament to their circle, his family a devoted husband and father, the State a faithful and efficient officer, and this Society a worthy coadjutor.

Resolved, That, in respect for the memory of Judge WRIGHT, this meeting do adjourn for one week, and that a copy of these proceedings, properly attested, be transmitted to the family of the lamented deceased.

In presenting these resolutions, Mr. CALKINS said :

MR. PRESIDENT:—The duty which I have discharged in offering for consideration these resolutions, is rather to me a sad and sacred pleasure. It is a tribute due to the memory of my lamented friend, a respectable member of my own profession, a man whom I loved and honored. I can add little to the generous and eloquent fervor of the eulogy already rendered to the deceased—it expresses the emotions of us all at the melancholy event which it commemorates.

The death of Judge WRIGHT was unexpected, though in no form does death appear, and not strike a thrill to the hearts of the living. It reminds us how frail we are, how feeble and fleeting is the hold we have upon life, how closely the pathway which we travel lies to the borders of the tomb. But death came to him whose respected memory we here honor, as it comes to few. It came to him when the spring was opening upon the pomps and glories of summer, like the cloud that veils a morning sun, or the blight that settles on a bursting flower. He was in the earliest prime of a successful life, in the possession of a comfortable competence, enjoying the ends of a manly ambition, popular favor, and the esteem of troops of friends. I hardly know of one whose death could sunder more or dearer ties, one who could leave so much behind him, and a path lighted by a fairer radiance.

A more modest, unassuming man; a finer and a truer gentle-

man, in the essential qualities that made him such; a better and a nobler friend, I never knew. But he is dead. So true it is,

“—— The good die first;
While those whose hearts are dry as summer dust,
Burn to the socket.”

But death comes to us all. It is the catastrophe which makes life a tragedy, shrouding its close in gloom and bedewing it with tears. Yet it makes the meanest of us sacred; it installs the humblest in human respect; it lends to vice even a shield that protects it from insult, while it doubly canonizes social and public virtue.

I can but add the invocation, green be the grave of the lamented dead, as his memory will be in the hearts of those that loved him.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.*

HON. GEORGE R. M'LANE.

In Executive Committee, Sept. 4th, 1855, S. H. CARPENTER, Esq., in the chair, Dr. JOHN W. HUNT arose and announced the death of Hon. GEORGE R. McLANE, of Delafield, Waukesha county, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Again we have to record and deplore the decease of another of our most valuable and estimable associates. Since our last meeting, the hand of death has been laid upon our Vice President McLANE, who closed his earthly career at his residence, Readland, in Waukesha county, at noon on Thursday, the 16th day of August last.

* Judge WRIGHT was a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and settled at Prairie du Chien in 1846, and took part in the publication of the Prairie du Chien Patriot, the pioneer paper of that place, and continued that connection till its discontinuance in 1852. In 1850, he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served two years, and then, in 1852, was chosen to a seat in the Assembly. He held at different times the position of County Judge, and several minor offices of Crawford County, and in the fall of 1853, was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. “It was our fortune,” said the Kenosha Tribune and Telegraph, “to be quite well acquainted with him, and we say in the spirit of severe truth rather than that of customary eulogy, that few men exhibited more virtues and fewer faults than he did.” At the time of his death he lacked a little of thirty years of age.

GEORGE READ McLANE was a native of Delaware, born at Wilmington, on the 20th of December, 1819. He was descended through both parents from some of the earliest and most honorable stock in that State. His paternal grandfather, Colonel ALLEN McLANE, was a most gallant and distinguished officer of the Revolution—a most intrepid leader of a legion of cavalry, under the immediate command of WASHINGTON; and his maternal great grand father, GEORGE READ, was one of the illustrious signers of the Declaration of Independence. His father, the late Dr. ALLEN McLANE, was an eminent physician and distinguished gentleman in Wilmington.

At an early age, GEORGE became a pupil at Newark Academy, in that State, to which resorted, for a period of nearly seventy years, many of the youth of the peninsula, composed of Delaware and the Eastern shore counties of Maryland and Virginia. In due time he was admitted to the Freshman class in Delaware College, in the village of Newark, and continued a student of that institution until the second term of the Sophomore year. The profession of Civil Engineering was at that time attracting to its ranks many young men of the older States, and young McLANE entered it at about the age of 17, under the instruction of ISAAC TRIMBLE, a distinguished engineer, then in charge of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. Remaining in the service nearly two years, he became satisfied that his right place was in the profession of which his father had so long been an ornament in his native State.

Under the instruction of his accomplished parent, he went through the regular course of study, and after graduating with credit in the Medical department of Pennsylvania University, availed himself of the advantages afforded in the city of Philadelphia, for the reputation which he afterwards acquired as a practitioner in his native place. Several years were spent by him in the active pursuit of his profession, in partnership with his father, until the decease of the latter, and a large and lucrative practice rewarded his industry and merit.

Like all men accomplished in their calling, Dr. McLANE loved his own ; but he found the duties of his honorable but arduous profession too severe for his delicate constitution ; and with a view of finding a more healthful field of labor, he first visited Wisconsin, in the autumn of 1847, and removed to this State in the fall of 1848. He went immediately into the occupation of his beautiful farm of Readland, on Pine Lake, Waukesha county, where he resided for the remainder of his life, and where he died. Few could receive so much inspiration from the calm moral beauties of nature ; and in this lovely spot, amidst its quiet duties, his gentle, refined and cultivated character made his home a paradise to himself and family. But he was too young, and gifted with talents of too high an order, to remain wholly content in rural privacy. The quiet duties of his farm and his household were insufficient to satisfy his mind and to develop his capacities, and loving them none the less, his generous ambition craved farther and larger duties in life. And when, in the fall of '52, his friends pressed upon him the position of State Senator from his district, he accepted the trust, and was elected to that honorable and responsible office. He remained in the Senate for two years, discharging every duty industriously, intelligently and faithfully.

The office was not one to give full scope to his peculiar powers ; but he always brought to its discharge more than ordinary ability. He was one of those who honor station, rather than are honored by it ; but in this position his admirable talents, attainments and character became more extensively known and more justly appreciated. It falls to the lot of but few men in public life to win for themselves such universal and cordial respect and affection as Dr. McLANE did in the Senate.

Retiring from that position in 1854, an appointment was tendered to him, far more congenial to his tastes and acquirements. The State had been, as it still is, without any provision for the insane. The Legislature having taken preliminary measures for the establishment of an Insane Asylum, the Governor appointed Dr. McLANE to the position of Superintendent. A happier selec-

tion could not have been made. The high general cultivation, the eminent medical attainments, and great benevolence of our lamented associate, peculiarly fitted him for the place.

The friends of GEO. R. McLANE will long remember with admiration the generous ardor with which he devoted his whole mind to his new duties, and the comprehensive and intelligent benignity of character with which he mastered the charitable science which modern skill has brought to the cure of that most pitiable and helpless class of human unfortunates, the insane. It was to his fine nature a labor of noble-hearted love. It was amongst his duties to perfect a plan for the institution. In the highest heat of summer he proceeded to the eastern States, visited the best institutions of the kind, and consulted the most eminent men skilled in the cure of the insane. By them he was cordially recognized and appreciated as a brother in human science. He brought back, as the result of his investigations, a plan differing in some respects from any yet in use, and believed by many eminent physicians, of large experience in such institutions, to be the best ever devised for the purpose. In all the controversy which followed, no fault was ever found with the admirable adaptation of the plan to the object, and no imputation was ever cast upon the benevolent ability which matured it.

The succeeding Legislature abandoned the undertaking. But it is earnestly believed that Dr. McLANE'S labors have not been in vain; and that in due time hereafter an institution will arise, upon the model he devised, which will be an honor to the State and a monument to him.

This was Dr. McLANE'S last active employment. His strength was not equal to his duties and trials. He suffered severely during the summer journey, and never after wholly recovered his health. Upon the termination of his duties, he returned home an invalid, and his disease soon assumed an alarming character. He himself, from the beginning, foresaw its fatal termination, and never suffered himself to hope for recovery.

He set himself to put his house in order, and to provide for his beloved family after he should be gone. For over four months he endured a painful and distressing disease with singular patience and resignation. Always foreseeing his own speedy death, he calmly awaited it in the noble gentleness of his disposition, cheered by the intense affection of his home, sustained by the consciousness of a just life, and consoled by the undying hope of a Christian. And so he died.

Dr. McLANE was a gentleman of rare talents, of refined taste, and extensive acquirements. In his profession he was learned and able. He was a good scholar in several languages, and an accomplished one in his own. The real literature of our language, too rarely studied in our day, was familiar to his cultivated mind. He was no mean scholar in the common law, and had acquired much and varied scientific knowledge. But high as were his talents and his acquirements, it was by his singularly noble disposition he was most distinguished. Peculiarly unpretending and inobtrusive, to be truly known, he must have been intimately known. His fine nature was too sensitive for the trials, and too high for the appreciation of common life. In him happily blended the strength of his own sex and the gentleness of the other. He united the unflinching firmness of upright manhood to the unselfish devotion, the fervent affection, the fine sensibility of woman's nature. Brave, upright, loyal, generous, gentle to all, he lavished on those he loved a devoted enthusiasm of affection, rarely to be met with in man, and in return he was beloved in life, and is mourned in death as such a man only can be loved and mourned.

In our Society, Mr. President, GEORGE R. McLANE was active whenever opportunity was presented, and he felt a deep interest in its success. Our kindest memories are due to his worth as a public man, and his many noble qualities as exhibited in the common relations of life.

He has left his place of honor and usefulness among us in the prime of early manhood. He lived the life and died the death of

an unsullied, noble Christian gentleman. All our memories of him are gentle and reverential; gentle and full of hope is the sorrow, acute as it is, of those whom no time can console, no fortune can compensate for his loss.

Messrs. DRAPER, DURRIE and CONOVER were appointed a committee on resolutions, who, through their chairman, reported the following :

“*Resolved*, That in the death of Hon. GEO. R. McLANE, we have to lament the loss of an intelligent and sympathising coadjutor, and the State one of her most worthy and public-spirited citizens, who, by his talents, usefulness and gentlemanly deportment, endeared himself to all with whom he associated.

“*Resolved*, That in respect to the memory of Dr. McLANE, this meeting adjourn for one week, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to his family, with the expression of our sincere condolence.”

After appropriate remarks by Messrs. DRAPER, DURRIE and CARPENTER, as to the worth and talents of Dr. McLANE, and the great loss the Society has sustained in his death, the resolutions were adopted.

It was voted that Dr. HUNT be requested to furnish a copy of his address to be filed in the archives of the Society.

ROBERT M. SULLY.

In Executive Committee, Dec. 18th, 1855, E. A. CALKINS, Esq. in the chair, LYMAN C. DRAPER arose, and announced the death of ROBERT M. SULLY, as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT :—Once and again have we met, within a few brief months, to pay a merited tribute of respect to departed worth. In May last, Hon. HIRAM A. WRIGHT, a fellow member of the Executive Committee of this Society, was summoned away ; and, in August, Hon. GEORGE R. McLANE, one of our Vice Pres-

idents, followed him to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Both had evinced a lively interest in the prosperity of our Society, and we all felt, and still feel, that in their death, we were bereft of true-hearted co-workers in the particular field of labor and research for which this association was especially formed.

And now, in such quick succession, we are called upon to mourn the departure of another devoted friend of our Society—**ROBERT M. SULLY**, one of its honorary members, and one of its most generous benefactors. The peculiar relation which he bore to this Society, calls for some appropriate notice of his professional career, and of his worth as a man. But such a rehearsal carries with it a melancholy reflection, for it will naturally serve to enhance the sense we all feel of the uncommon loss our Society has sustained by his sudden and untimely death.

Mr. **SULLY** was born at Petersburg, Virginia, July 17th, 1803. His father, who was a native of England, was by profession an actor, and was for many years attached to the Charleston theatre. Between his ninth and tenth years, and not long after his father's death, young **SULLY** evinced an extreme fondness for drawing, which was increased, if not originally excited, by the sight of some excellent drawings made by his father, who, when a youth, had received some instruction from **NAYSMITH**, a celebrated landscape painter of Edinburg. This early partiality for drawing steadily grew upon him, and when about sixteen or seventeen, he fully determined on becoming a painter, despite the many difficulties and privations attending the profession, which were carefully pointed out to him by his friends. In his eighteenth year, he visited Philadelphia for the purpose of placing himself under the instructions of his distinguished uncle, **THOMAS SULLY**. His zeal, which had hitherto been wasted in ill-directed efforts, was now, for the first time, applied to a proper course of study. As he was enthusiastic, and labored with great assiduity, he made rapid advancement in the art. He ever remembered, with sincere gratitude, his uncle's kindness and instructions.

Having remained with his uncle eight or nine months, he returned to Virginia, and commenced the practice of his profession. He soon found the ancient saying but too true in his case, that a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country; and so the poor artist was left to obtain, as best he could, a precarious support in Richmond, the capital of the Old Dominion. One friend however, Mr. J. H. STROBIA, patronized and encouraged him. But even at that day, SULLY's proud spirit despised the canting term of patron as generally used, as much as he did the artist, who could descend to apply it to those who, after all, give him merely the value of his honest services.

The letters of his uncle, THOMAS SULLY, at this period were very encouraging, and strongly advised him to visit London as soon as possible. Naturally proud of his chosen profession, he cherished an ardent desire to comply with his uncle's wishes and advice, and improve his taste and skill by studying the works of the great English masters. To aid in this purpose, he visited several towns in North Carolina, where he met with encouraging success. He sailed for London on the first of August, 1824, where he arrived the 23d of the following month.

Now thrown into the vortex of art, it was some little time before he could sufficiently recover from the fascinating excitement produced by the change, to commence a regular course of study. Of the then living English artists, Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE became his first idol, but after remaining sometime in London, and carefully studying the works of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, his admiration for the former somewhat abated. The portraits of LAWRENCE are said to be striking likenesses, and display a bold and free pencil; but they are, particularly his later ones, chargeable with mannerism, and are not considered to be successful in expressing the nicer shades of character, while his drawing evinced a want of accuracy and finish. Nothing so delighted SULLY as the pictures of REYNOLDS, and no wonder, for they were master pieces of art. REYNOLDS rejected the stiff, unvaried and unmeaning attitudes of

former artists, and imparted to his pictures the air and action adapted to their characters, and thereby displayed something of the dignity and invention of history. He has seldom been excelled in the ease and elegance of his faces, and in the beauty and adaptation of the habiliments of his figures; and his coloring combined, in a high degree, the qualities of richness, brilliancy and freshness. These were the excellencies of REYNOLDS' productions that so strongly attracted the attention, and extorted the admiration of the young American artist. And frequently, as some fine engraving from his works would catch SULLY'S eye, would he reconcile himself to the loss of his dinner, and spend his last shilling to possess it.

SULLY thought JACKSON, who then ranked as the second portrait painter of England, surpassed LAWRENCE in color. There was a fine rich tone to his pictures not unlike REYNOLDS, but he wanted the grace and elegance of LAWRENCE. In their peculiar walk, SULLY found none equal to LESLIE and NEWTON; but in the higher ranks of history, he concluded that HAYDON, GIBBY and HILTON were inferior to our own WASHINGTON ALLSTON, judging from his exquisite production of *Jacob's Dream*, then on exhibition at the British Gallery.

During the course of his second year in London, SULLY painted a portrait of Mr. C. BELLOE, the Secretary of the British Institution. It was shown to that veteran in art, JAMES NORTHCOTE, a pupil of REYNOLDS; it gained his approbation, although qualified by a very judicious criticism, which ended with his sending SULLY an excellent picture by REYNOLDS to copy, from which he derived much improvement. He also painted a portrait of NORTHCOTE, then eighty years of age, which gained him great credit in London, and was much praised by connoisseurs and artists. From NORTHCOTE he derived much useful information respecting REYNOLDS, OPIE, GAINE-BOROUGH, and others. But SULLY found the older artists generally little disposed to aid their younger brethren in art, either by advice or by the loan of their pictures. He

therefore the more highly appreciated the kindness of the veteran **NORTHCOTE**. **LESLIE** too, was an exception, for he was not only kind in directing his studies and criticising his work, but in lending him many of his own choice productions. Such were some of the great masters of the British Metropolis with whom **SULLY** associated, and from whose experience, suggestions and instructions he added largely to his knowledge and skill in the divine art to which he so enthusiastically devoted the better portion of his days.

After an absence of four years, he returned to his native country in September, 1828, and at once commenced redeeming the promise of his youthful genius. Of all the numerous productions of his pencil, the five noble portraits now adorning our Hall, will ever render his name indissolubly connected with our Society. Two of them are originals—those of **WA-PE-SHE-KA**, or *the Prophet*, and **BLACK HAWK**'s son **NA-SHE-A-KUSK**, both painted from life in 1833, and never copied. That of **BLACK HAWK** is a perfect copy of the original which he painted at the same time, but the copy is an improved picture. In a letter addressed to our Society, **SULLY** himself happily remarks, that "there is in the original portrait of the **PROPHET**, a peculiar, indescribable, devilish expression—a something that you cannot explain, that I hit exactly in the original, and might not hit again so perfectly in any copy. It might be a fac simile, and yet not retain that *something*, which has been a subject of remark by all who have seen it." **SULLY** spent nearly six weeks at Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, with **BLACK HAWK** and his companions, studying their characters and sketching their features. The officers at the fort, **Gen. DODGE** and other pioneers of this State, unite in testifying to the life like expression and accuracy of the likenesses. The portraits of these remarkable Indians, whose names are so closely identified with the early history and border warfare of our State, will ever possess an enduring interest to the citizens of Wisconsin.

The other **SULLY** portraits in our collection are more national in their character—those of **POCAHONTAS** and **Chief Justice MAR-**

SHALL. The beautiful POCAHONTAS appears to us as the guardian angel who twice saved the infant Colony of Virginia from destruction, by her almost superhuman heroism and devotion, and under circumstances of singular peril and romance. This fine painting is a copy of a copy of an ancient original, which was long preserved in the family of Mr. ROLFE, the husband of POCAHONTAS, in Warwickshire, England, until about 1772, when it was sent over, together with ROLFE'S portrait, as a present to the late RYLAND RANDOLPH, of Virginia, a lineal descendant of the Indian princess. The tooth of time had so gnawed this ancient relic, that it crumbled to pieces soon after SULLY copied it, which was in 1830. The copy, however, hanging upon our wall, is somewhat idealized, yet preserving a faithful transcript of her features, with her costume Indianized, and a wreath of the beautiful wild flowers of Virginia embroidered in her hair, as represented by the ancient Virginia historian BEVERLY. It is not necessary to dwell upon the remaining SULLY picture, that of Chief Justice MARSHALL, the soldier, statesman, jurist and historian. He was one of the fathers of the republic, and prior to his death in 1836, he sat to SULLY, and ours is a copy of that picture; and this copy SULLY declared to be the best portrait he ever executed.

Mr. SULLY had resolved, as you all know full well, to migrate to Wisconsin, and make our town his future home. Everything our Society could do, was done to encourage his coming; and not a few of our pioneers and public men were waiting his arrival, to sit to him for their portraits for our Picture Gallery. We all fondly hoped to grasp the hand of the accomplished artist, whose genius and success in fine painting had given him a place in all our hearts. "Man proposes, but God disposes." He left Richmond for this place, with buoyant hopes and high anticipations, on the 16th of October last, and proceeded as far as Buffalo, where he was arrested by a fatal disease, at a hotel where he stopped, and was removed by the advice of his physician to a hospital, for the advantage of more constant medical attendance, and more assiduous nursing. But all to no purpose. He lingered till the 28th, when

he breathed his last, and his body was interred in the cemetery of the institution; and has since been removed by his relatives to Richmond, and buried by the side of the mouldering relics of his mother. It is fit, in the language of the Richmond *Enquirer*, that the citizens of Richmond should "pay some tribute to the memory of a man whose talents have done honor to their city and state."

Since it was the misfortune of us all not to have personally known Mr. SULLY, I can only say, that he has been represented by those who best knew him, to have possessed many of the finest traits that adorn the human character. "We knew the deceased," says the editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, "somewhat familiarly for some years, during his residence in our city, and whilst we admired his brilliant talents as an artist, we could not help warmly esteeming some of his most amiable qualities as a man. Unhappily, however, neither his fortune nor his fame was at all equal to his merits, and he lived, as it were, under a cloud, and oppressed by adverse circumstances which he could not control. He bore up, however, against them with a manly fortitude which won our respect." It was in making a noble effort to come to Wisconsin to retrieve his fortune, and add to his fame and usefulness, that he sickened by the way, and passed to the tomb—thus blasting his own and our fondest anticipations.

I have endeavored, in a brief and faithful manner, to trace Mr. SULLY's career and characteristics, as due to his worth and memory, and especially as he had done so much, and that so well, in aiding to found the Picture Gallery of our Society, and by his name and influence had added to the reputation of our institution at home and abroad. In acquainting ourselves with his history, and his early struggles and success in fitting himself for his noble profession, we cannot but admire his genius, deplore his loss, and place a higher estimate upon the value of his paintings which it is the good fortune of our Society to possess.

SULLY evinced, in an unusual degree, the spirit of the true antiquarian. Even when in London, in his visits to the Tower, he

discovered, by means of some ancient fire-arms, the peculiar meaning of certain passages in the primitive history of Virginia, which had hitherto been regarded as vague and obscure. He loved to visit scenes rendered sacred from their historic associations, and to decipher, like another Old Mortality, the moss-covered and half obliterated inscriptions on tomb-stones in ancient grave yards; and he delighted, as in the case of the likeness of POCAHONTAS and others, to preserve for history and future usefulness, truthful representations of such characters as have rendered themselves conspicuous by their labors of love, or deeds of noble daring. We had, by common consent, awaited his arrival, to tender him the place in our Executive Committee, made vacant by the death of the lamented WRIGHT.

He had devised liberal things for our Society—to sketch and paint the battle fields of our Black Hawk war, and portraits of our noble and fast fading band of pioneers. He had also copied a fine sketch of OSCEOLA, which he proposed enlarging into a portrait of that unfortunate Seminole chief, as an addition to our gallery; and he had visited the ruins of Jamestown, and sketched that hallowed spot, made memorable by POCAHONTAS and Captain JOHN SMITH nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, and which he designed putting upon canvass for the further adornment of our hall, already so richly embellished by the beautiful creations of his genius. But SULLY is gone—these hopes and designs all frustrated; and in lamenting the loss we have sustained—we can not repress the anxious inquiry—upon whom will his mantle fall? who can worthily fill the place his untimely death has made vacant?

It was moved by Hon. J. P. ATWOOD, seconded by Ex-Governor FARWELL, that a copy of Mr. DRAPER's address be filed in the archives of the Society.

Messrs. Judge ATWOOD, WHITE and DRAPER were appointed a committee to report suitable resolutions, who through Mr. WHITE submitted the following—which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of ROBERT M. SULLY, we feel that our Society has met with an irreparable loss, and we deplore the sad event which has deprived our State of an artist of high merit, and our Society of one of its truest friends.

Resolved, That we tender his relatives our sincere condolence, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to them; and, in respect for the memory of the deceased, that this meeting do now adjourn till Thursday evening next.

MEMORIAL OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ARTS

Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted: That the Society do now adjourn till Thursday evening next.

Resolved, That the following resolutions be adopted: That the Society do now adjourn till Thursday evening next.

APPENDIX NO. 5.

EARLY HISTORY AND CONDITION OF WISCONSIN.

Annual Address delivered before the State Historical Society, in the Senate Hall, by HON. HENRY S. BAIRD, of Green Bay, on the 30th January, 1856, the seventh anniversary of the Society :

MR. PRESIDENT:—The eventful changes and vicissitudes constantly occurring in the history of nations and individuals, admonish us to note carefully every thing of moment connected with our own generation ; to look forward to that period when the present shall have passed into futurity—when the forms of government, and existing institutions, both civil and political, shall have changed—and when those who are now the busy actors in the grand drama of life, shall have given place to those who are destined to succeed them. Then nothing will remain to commemorate the events of our time but the page of History, or the imperfect recollections of our descendants.

It is the design of History faithfully and truly to record events worthy of notice, in the rise, progress and decline of nations ; also to transmit to posterity the virtues and noble deeds of individuals, and the perfections in the several forms of government, as examples worthy of imitation ; and, on the other hand, to point out the vices, errors or imperfections to be avoided. To rely solely on tradition for a knowledge of preceding generations, would inevitably involve the past in uncertainty and obscurity. As it is the province and design of History to preserve and perpetuate

events, so is it equally the duty of man faithfully to record, and leave to his successors an account of the transactions and occurrences of his own generation.

The historian is often misled by misstatements or prejudices, and oftentimes finds himself at a loss for reliable materials from which to prepare a correct history. The formation of *Historical Societies* is comparatively of but recent origin. Such institutions may have existed for a long period, but to a very limited extent, in some of the older countries in Europe. Still their usefulness and value are, as yet, scarcely appreciated as they deserve. Their object is not only to collect information as to existing institutions, and the present state of social and political society, but to rescue from oblivion the events of past ages; to delineate the character and habits of the people of past generations; to record whatever was peculiar in their forms of government, their social and national habits, their virtues or their vices, and transmit the whole to those who may succeed them. ●

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN is yet in its infancy. It has been in existence but seven years. For the first four or five years after its formation, but little more was accomplished than to organize it, and hold an annual meeting for the election of officers. A degree of apathy seemed to exist, which greatly retarded its prosperity, and limited its usefulness. But it is highly gratifying to know, that such is no longer the case. Your Society is constantly receiving valuable contributions, the number of its members steadily increasing, and its early establishment will doubtless secure and perpetuate many interesting memorials of the "olden time," which otherwise would be lost or forgotten. Let us hope that its usefulness will be duly appreciated; that the best men of our country will not only give it their countenance, but contribute freely their aid and exertions to render it worthy of the noble objects it has in view; and may its annual gatherings, in all time to come, be attended, as on the present occasion, by the intelligent citizens, and high functionaries of the State.

On an occasion like this, it may by some be expected, that some allusion will be made to the history of the State in which the Society is located. To attempt anything like a connected history in an Annual Address, even in reference to so young a member of the Confederacy as Wisconsin, would be preposterous.— Still much may be said relating to particular periods or occurrences in that history, worthy of being pre-erved, and which may prove interesting to the audience I have the honor to address.

The rise, progress and prosperity of this Republic, are unparalleled in the annals of nations. Within little more than half a century, and in a period of time scarcely equal to that allotted to the ordinary life of man, the UNITED STATES have emerged from a state of vassalage and dependence—defied and rejected the master that controlled and governed her, declared herself free and independent, and now forms, within her own limits, a constellation of States, each of which is equal in power and resources to many of the kingdoms of the old world. To trace the history and progress of the several States comprising this Union, would be interesting. For although the period of their existence is brief, yet it is replete with events of most thrilling interest. In this respect, Wisconsin occupies a position surpassed by no other State in the Union. It is true, much of her history is involved in obscurity, and it is in some degree blended with that of other States which are parts of what was formerly termed the *North West Territory*, and out of which have been formed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The early history of this region can only be gathered from the traditionary accounts given by the oldest inhabitants, and the exaggerated published journals and narratives of the early missionaries and other explorers of these then wild and inhospitable regions. This portion of the history of Wisconsin has been written by an abler hand than mine. The volumes lately compiled by the venerable historian of the State, have done full justice to the

subject, and are undoubtedly as full and correct a history of that period, as ample knowledge, industry and research could make them.

In recurring to the early history of the country, we are naturally led to inquire—By whom was it first explored, and what motives prompted its exploration and occupation? And here, I would observe, that posterity has scarcely yet done justice to the character and merits of those who first entered upon this hazardous enterprise. COLUMBUS, after repeated rebuffs and disappointments, at length, by indomitable courage and perseverance, succeeded in discovering a new world. That success excited the envy and hostility of the great and powerful. During his life-time he suffered injustice at the hands of his sovereign, and failed to receive the reward he so nobly won, and so richly deserved. It was reserved for posterity to do full justice to his merits. His monument is no less than this vast Continent, peopled by millions of freemen, who acknowledge him as the discoverer of America. The principal motive which influenced him in undertaking his great voyage of discovery, was probably that of ambition, and the desire to give his name to the new and hitherto undiscovered country.

But how different the motives of those who first entered the path for the exploration of the distant wilds of Wisconsin! They were the poor but devoted missionaries, who could gain nothing by their discoveries; men, who not only professed to have at heart the welfare and happiness of the Indians, but by every action of their lives, proved the disinterestedness and purity of their intentions. Whatever opinion some may entertain of the efforts of modern philanthropists to ameliorate the condition, and improve the morals, of the natives, none should withhold from the early missionaries and reverend fathers, the meed of praise for their zeal and devotion in their attempts to civilize the Red Man, and better his moral and social condition. The kindness and friendship with which these efforts were received by the Indians, and the sincere and enduring ties of good will which so long subsis-

ted between the French and the Natives, show conclusively that the early visits of the missionaries, were missions of peace and friendship. To the efforts of these primitive pioneers, devoted and pious men, do we owe the first settlement of this country; and to their journals and narratives, imperfect though they be, can we alone have recourse for information relative to their early expeditions and discoveries, and the condition of the country at that remote period.

Cotemporaneous with the arrival of the Jesuits in this region, another class of adventurers visited, and eventually became identified with the country. I allude to the French traders, familiarly known among their compeers as *voyageurs*. They were truly pioneers of Wisconsin, and are justly entitled to share with the missionaries the reward and credit of bringing the country into notice; opening the way for the introduction of civilization and improvement, and, to some extent, improving the condition of the natives, and subduing their savage propensities. This class of men were actuated by more selfish and sordid motives than those which governed their brethren the missionaries, yet their character and disposition bore a great similarity to each other. All, or nearly all, were Frenchmen, and were possessed, in common, with that urbanity of manner, and all those warm and friendly traits so characteristic of that polite but volatile nation. And experience has shown, that the people of no other country have ever acquired and maintained, during their intercourse with them, the same degree of influence over the Indian tribes.

Nor have any other people ever succeeded in preserving so long and enduring peace and friendship. This result was probably owing as well to the peculiar character of the French people, as also to their adaptation, and ready conformity, to many of the customs and habits of the Aborigines. Of a social and excitable temperament, fond of change, and unaccustomed to the restraints and conventional refinements of society, they found it an easy task to conform readily to the customs and modes of life peculiar to those with whom they came to reside. They

lived, to some extent, as the Indians did ; occupying wig-wams, or rude houses made of the bark of trees ; depending for food, during a portion of the year, on the proceeds of the chase, or success in taking fish, which abounded in the numerous lakes and streams interspersed throughout the North-West ; and many, moreover, intermarrying with the native females, and raising families, who in their turn became permanent residents of the country.

When the dominion of the North-West was transferred by the French to the English, the latter failed, in a great measure, to conciliate the good will of the natives, and secure their friendship. That nation never acquired the confidence of, or established a permanent friendship with the Indian tribes, like the French. The feelings of the Indians towards the French seem to have been respect and affection, induced by kind treatment, and fair and equitable traffic ; while towards the English, they cherished a secret dislike, only subdued and smothered because they were the weaker party. On the surrender of the country to the United States, these unfriendly feelings were by no means diminished, but rather increased ; which but too often showed themselves in hostile attacks, and the murder of the weak and unprotected.

These different phases of feeling manifested by the Wisconsin Indian tribes towards the people of the several nations who successively became the occupants of their country, may be easily accounted for. The French came as friends, and not as task masters. They opened a traffic with the natives, lucrative to the former, and, at the same time, beneficial to the latter ; supplying their wants in exchange for their furs and peltries. They did not attempt to take forcible possession of the soil, or appropriate it to their own use. They cultivated little or no land, and did not interfere with the game.

The English had in view, not only this rich and profitable traffic, but a more important ulterior object—the acquisition of the country, and its entire subjection to British dominion. This soon manifested itself to the Indians by the policy adopted by the

English government, and the arbitrary acts of her governors and military commandants. And when we add to these causes of dislike and alienation, the recollection that for many years a sanguinary war had been waged between France and England for the avowed purpose of gaining ascendancy in, and exercising exclusive sovereignty over, this very country—the *birth-right of the natives*, it is not wonderful that the latter should favor the people whom they viewed as friends, and take sides against the English, whom they had always considered as their worst enemies. During the period of English sovereignty over the country, this state of things scarcely changed. That period was marked by constant out-breaks, and frequent sanguinary conflicts between the whites and Indians.

At the termination of the American Revolution, the whole extent of territory lying between the Canadas, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi, was to have been surrendered to the new Republic. The formal surrender, however, was delayed on various pretexts by the English government; and many of the forts, trading posts and settlements were withheld for several years after the time stipulated for their delivery; and we can well imagine, that during this period, no pains were spared by the emissaries of the English, to keep alive the jealous feelings of the Indians, and incite them to hostilities with those whom they believed had come to expel them from their country, and destroy and exterminate them as a people. The English differed from the French in many particulars, but especially in their taciturn dispositions and unsocial habits. The character of the Americans was still more marked, and in many respects obnoxious to the Indians. They came as conquerors, and assumed the government of a country and people originally free and independent. They asserted that the country was theirs by conquest, and that the natives were but tenants at sufferance. They assumed the right to fell the forest, till the soil, and destroy the game, the sole dependence of the people who inherited this beautiful region—the gift of the Great Spirit whom they worshipped and adored.

Is it surprising then, that this people should have entertained hostile feelings, and waged war against the intruders? Before dismissing this part of Wisconsin history, let us for a moment pause. Let us sympathise with a race who have been most deeply, most irretrievably wronged. When this fair land was first invaded, and taken possession of by the whites, it was as the God of Nature had formed it; abounding in every thing to make it desirable for the residence and support of man in a state of primitive simplicity, and peopled by numerous aboriginal tribes. Unacquainted with the wants, luxuries and refinements of civilization, and free from the vices and crimes of modern society, they lived a contented and happy people. The French and English found the country inhabited by the Sauks, Foxes, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Pottawattamies, Ottawas, Menomonees and other powerful tribes which have now become extinct, and whose names even are forgotten. Those tribes, numbering many thousands, occupied the country now embraced within the present States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the territory of Minnesota. *But where are they now?* While some of these warlike and noble tribes are entirely extinct, others bear but a faint resemblance of their former greatness; a few miserable and squalid families make up the sole remnant of their once formidable bands.

It is the common practice of the white man to charge cruelty and duplicity upon the Indian. If he is cruel, who has made him so? If he is guilty of duplicity, who has taught him the lesson? We are too apt to charge upon this wronged and persecuted people the commission of unprovoked crimes, and the perpetration of cruel wrongs, without justification or excuse; and this is especially the case amongst American frontiersmen who may have suffered at their hands. But when we compare the present condition of these people with that when first discovered by the whites, their sufferings must go far to mitigate, if not justify, their sanguinary warfare. At that period, they were truly the *lords of the soil*—sole and undisputed owners of the rich and lovely

country they occupied, surrounded by the abundant gifts of nature, sufficient for the supply of every want, and unaccountable to any master, save the Grand Master of the Universe. Thus they passed their lives in happy simplicity and contentment, little dreaming of the disastrous future that awaited them. The first white men who visited these tribes were received with friendship, and entertained with hospitality. But, alas! it was but a brief space before this kind reception met with an ungrateful return. Soon were these children of nature to be driven from the forests and prairies, through and over which they had been accustomed to roam unmolested and uncontrolled; to be expelled from their beautiful villages where their ancestors were born; from the hunting grounds which for so many generations had supplied them with game—yea, even denied the last consolation of decaying nature, that of mingling their ashes with the dust of their kindred. Why then should we express any wonder that the untutored and injured Indian, goaded on by such harrowing recollections, should feel resentment, and seek to avenge himself on those who have wrought this crushing misery! To feel and act otherwise, would rather evince a want of the noblest and holiest feelings of our nature—filial attachment, and a love of our homes and firesides. Compared with nations of antiquity, who were classed as refined and civilized, the North American Indians would lose nothing in the scale of humanity. Many of the battles of the ancients were equally sanguinary, and blackened by deeds as cruel and cold-blooded in their character. Even among our own people, acts of atrocity have been committed on the Indian, revolting to humanity, and contrary to every principle of honorable warfare.

There is much that is noble and elevating in the character of the Indian yet left to him. But how different is the present from his original character. When first visited by Europeans, he walked erect, with the proud and haughty bearing of one conscious of his independence, and freedom from restraint; yet with all this feeling, he would extend the hand of friendship, and en-

tertain the stranger with kindness and hospitality. And what has been the return for all this? The answer is found in the squalid appearance of a few miserable beings who yet linger in portions of our State; reduced by the introduction of the low and wasting vices of the whites, and the more dire effects of spirituous liquors, he stalks our streets a living evidence of *what he is*, contradistinguished from *what he once was*—an enduring reproach upon the white man for the debased creature he has made him. The nature of the Indian is to avenge injury or wrong, but he is always susceptible of friendship, and grateful for kindness shown him. To partake of his hospitality is sure to secure protection and safety.

Much has been said as to the policy adopted by our Government in relation to this suffering people. Some public functionaries have, at different times, lauded the Government for its *just and parental care and protection* of this persecuted race. *Justice to the Indians!* After robbing them of their possessions; forcibly expelling them from their homes and their country; and by the introduction of spirituous liquors and low vices of civilized man, degrading them from their once proud and noble bearing to the lowest and most abject condition; then the General Government *does them justice*, and exercises parental care over them, by doling out a pitiful annuity of a few blankets to cover their naked limbs, and a scanty supply of provisions to keep their famishing women and children from utter starvation. It would be more magnanimous for the white man candidly to acknowledge the wrongs committed, and to the utmost of his power to atone for them by exertions to ameliorate the hard fate of the sufferers.

But their destiny is written. As the white man advances, they recede—even the stupendous and almost inaccessible ramparts of the Rocky Mountains cannot stay the advance of the enterprising American. Already has the Red Man fled beyond what he once believed to be the utmost boundary of civilization, and yet he is pursued. His relentless foe is still close upon his retreating foot.

steps, leaving no hope to him but that of finding a peaceful grave—a last resting place from his pursuer—beneath the rolling billows of the Pacific.

If we cannot do justice to the Indian by restoring him to his country, and re-uniting him with his scattered race, let us at least do justice to his character. In our prejudice, let us not lose sight of his many noble and redeeming traits. Many of the early settlers of Wisconsin have experienced from the Indians numerous instances of friendship and hospitality; and not a few were indebted to individuals of the Menomonee tribe for the preservation of their lives and liberty during the war of 1812.

By the treaty of peace of 1783, as also by Jay's Treaty of 1795, it was stipulated by the English Government, that the North-Western territory, with its forts, trading posts and dependencies, should be surrendered and transferred to the United States; but as already remarked, the surrender of the posts and evacuation of the country, by the English, were long delayed. Although the United States exercised nominal jurisdiction over parts of the territory previous to the war of 1812, yet this exercise of authority was barely in name. During the war, nearly all of this part of the North West was in possession of the British, and the few Americans who resided here were subject to their authority. It was not until 1816, that that portion of the territory comprising Wisconsin became really a portion of the United States.

All of the tribes of Indians inhabiting the North West between the Lakes and the Mississippi, with the exception of the Pottawattamies and a part of the Ottawas*, were hostile to the States; enlisted on the side of the English, and during the contest waged

* There would appear to be some mistake in this statement. When Col. ROBERT DICKSON collected a large Indian force under the British flag at Green Bay in the summer of 1812, the Pottawattamies and Ottawas formed a part; and in August of that year, a large band of Pottawattamies, under their chief BLACK BIRD, committed the memorable massacre at Chicago; and the Pottawattamies also figured prominently at Tippecanoe, Brownstown, River Raisin, Fort Meigs, Sandusky and the Thames. The Menomonees as a nation, it is believed, were mainly controlled by their able chief TOMAH, who used all his great influence to prevail upon his people to remain neutral—and but a few of the young warriors joined the fortunes of the British.

war against the Americans. The Pottawattamies and Ottawas, although friendly, remained neutral. By the terms of Jay's treaty, all the inhabitants of whatever nation, then residents of the country, were protected in the possession of their property, with the right to remain, or, at their option, withdraw with their effects from the country, and one year was allowed them to make their election. All who did not withdraw within that period were deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of our Government. But few of the settlers left the country. Those who remained virtually became American citizens; but we find that nearly all the French and English of this class, were subsequently found in the ranks of our enemies. Several bore commissions under the King, and, with their Indian allies, assisted in taking Mackinaw and other places, during the war of 1812-'15. During that contest, the few Americans that resided at Green Bay, Mackinaw, Chicago, and Prairie du Chien, were at the mercy of the British, and exposed to the depredations of the Indians. Some were taken prisoners and conveyed to Detroit; some made captive by the Indians, and others fell by the tomahawk and scalping-knife. The cruelties practised upon the whites have been generally and indiscriminately charged upon the Indians, when in truth they were instigated to the commission of such deeds by white men, the officers or emissaries of the English. Perhaps some of the most diabolical acts were committed by the white fiends themselves; for instances were not rare, when white men or their descendants were found wearing the garb and wielding the weapons of the red men, the better to conceal themselves from the Americans.

At the termination of the war, formal possession was taken by the American troops of the North West. The first American vessel, laden with troops and military supplies, entered Green Bay, and finally anchored in Fox River, opposite where Fort Howard was soon after established, in August or September, 1816. They were piloted from Mackinaw by two old citizens of Brown county—AUGUSTIN GRIGNON and STANISLAUS CHAPPIN, the former

of whom is still living. They were traders and residents of Green Bay, but then at Mackinaw, on their annual visit to sell their peltries, and obtain supplies for the trade of the ensuing winter. They were applied to by Col. CHAMBERS, the commanding officer of the American detachment, to pilot the vessels; but as they had their own boats and men there, they declined, as it would be a sacrifice of time, and be attended with risk in reaching their remote wintering grounds, or trading posts, before the commencement of winter. But these objections availed nothing. In those days, and in this country, the will of the military commandant was the law of the land. Having refused to go voluntarily, they were pressed into the public service, and safely piloted the vessels into the waters of Fox River.

From 1816 to 1824, a period of eight years, although Wisconsin and a part of Michigan Territory were nominally under the protection of the flag of the Union, yet but little of parental care was bestowed upon her citizens in civil life by the General Government. The rule that bore sway was essentially military. No courts were organized, and offenders against the laws were either sent from remote parts of the settlement to Detroit for trial, or perhaps more usually suffered to escape punishment. The civil code was limited, and but sparingly administered. But the military code, such as it was, more than supplied the deficiencies of the civil. While this state of things continued, it occasionally happened that some military genius, possessed of more tinsel than discretion, became the commanding officer, and to mark the era of his reign, would exercise his "little brief authority" in an arbitrary manner, and thus contrive to render the condition of the citizen as uncomfortable as possible. Instances of high handed oppression and injustice were, in the early days of our history, frequently committed by some military martinet, upon the persons, liberty or property of those whom they were sent to protect. A few such cases were witnessed by myself.

It happened that some thirty years ago, a gentleman still living in this State, being then engaged in the Indian trade near Green

Bay, became obnoxious to a Government agent who had the authority to grant licenses to the traders. On applying for a license, as usual, the trader was refused, on the alleged ground, that he had on some former occasion, violated the laws of trade and intercourse with the Indians. The trader therefore hired two Indians and their canoes, and started for a distant agency, intending there to obtain his license, and return for his goods. After proceeding some miles, the trader was overtaken by another canoe, strongly manned and armed, having on board the United States Indian interpreter, and eight or nine Indians. The interpreter stopped the trader, and ordered him to go on board of the armed canoe, together with his Indian comrades. This he refused to do, when he and his companions were seized, and forcibly carried back to the place whence they started a few hours previously. They were all landed on a beach near the Agency House, and the trader and Indians ordered into the building. The trader of course, refused to obey, and went his way unmolested, but the poor, innocent Indians fared much worse. They were marched as prisoners to the garrison, accompanied by the interpreter, with a polite note from the agent, requesting the commanding officer to give each a dozen lashes, and confine them in the guard-house until further orders. This request was promptly complied with, before the civil authority could interpose to prevent it. I need hardly say, that great excitement prevailed, and much indignation was manifested at this cruel and arbitrary exercise of unlawful authority. As soon as a writ of *habeas corpus* could be obtained, the poor maltreated Indians were released.* But unable to comprehend why they were thus punished, they fled as soon

* Those poor injured red men must have felt very much as RED JACKET did when returning with a group of lawyers from a court of justice, where one of his Seneca brothers had just been sentenced to imprisonment for life, after the old chief had eloquently and sturdily plead that the accused might be tried and punished by Indian laws and usages—seeing the emblematical representation of Liberty and Justice emblazoned in large figures and characters on the sign of a printing office, the old chieftain stopped, and pointing to the figure of Liberty, asked in broken English—“*What—him—call?*” He was answered, “LIBERTY.” “Ugh!” was the significant and truly aboriginal response. Then pointing to the other figure, he inquired—“*What—him—call?*” He was answered, JUSTICE—to which, with a kindling eye, he instantly replied, by asking—“*Where—him—live—now?*”

as they were set at liberty, and were not seen at the place of their suffering for a long time afterwards. Civil authority being then fully established, the persons who so grossly violated law, and outraged every feeling of humanity, were immediately arrested, and required to give bail for their appearance to answer the complaint at the next term of the court; but before the time for trial, the guilty parties were very willing to settle the matter by making reparation, and paying the Indians handsome smart money.

A more recent affair of a similar character, occurred at Green Bay, when two citizens were arrested by the sentinel in open day, and marched by the guard to the fort, a distance of half a mile, charged with having *dared* to land on the fort side of Fox River, without permission from the commanding officer. In this instance, the military was obliged to succumb to the civil authority. The officer by whose orders the parties were arrested, was prosecuted for the outrage, and considered himself fortunate to escape with a fine.

Many other instances of usurpation of authority, although not on record, are fresh in the recollection of the early settlers of Wisconsin,—such as demolishing houses, firing into vessels or boats attempting to pass the fort without stopping to report to the commandant. As late as 1827, your speaker and the Hon. JAMES D. DOTY, then Judge of the District, were on our return from Mackinaw, where the Judge had held his court; we were in a bark canoe, manned by Frenchmen and Indians, and entering Fox River, we arrived opposite Fort Howard about eight o'clock in the morning, and while steadily pursuing our way up the river to our homes, we were hailed by the sentinel, who was stationed on the wharf, and ordered ashore. This command we at first disregarded, and ordered our men to go on; but they became alarmed, when the sentinel deliberately presented and cocked his musket, at the same time threatening to fire into us if we did not immediately go ashore. We permitted the men to do so, and were met at the wharf by the officer of the day, of whom we in-

quired when war had been declared? He rather sheepishly replied, that it was a standing order of the post that no boat or vessel should be permitted to pass without reporting.

These incidents in the early history of our State are not alluded to for the purpose of injuring the feelings of any of the actors in them, if any are still living; but to show the privations and hardships experienced by the early settlers; and to exhibit in their true forms, the inefficiency of the protection afforded by the General Government, and the proneness of military men, when exercising the supreme authority, to become tyrannical and oppressive.

I have remarked that during the period of eight years prior to 1824, the country was principally subject to military rule. It was not, however, entirely so, as there was a species of civil authority exercised in parts of the country where there were white inhabitants, and which, in many respects, was quite unique and amusing. I will allude to one or two cases that occurred in that part of the State where I have long resided, and with which I have become acquainted. All who have any knowledge of the early settlement of the northern part of the State, have heard of the venerable Judge REAUME, who resided for many years at Green Bay, and died near there over thirty years ago. A relic * of this venerable functionary is preserved among the collections of your Society. Where the Judge came from, is not very well known, and whence he derived his authority is a matter likewise involved in uncertainty; but it is a well established fact, that he exercised the functions of a Judge or Justice for a long period. When he first assumed the robes of office, he probably received his authority from some commanding officer or governor. His judicial career commenced before the war of 1812, and probably continued until near the time of his decease. This exercise of authority seems to have been tacitly acquiesced in by all. It has never been as-

* His scarlet coat or court dress, faced with white silk, and bedecked with spangled buttons, in which he appeared in all public occasions.

certained that the Judge received a renewal of his first appointment from any governor in Michigan or elsewhere; but he could not be termed an usurper, as there appears to have existed no opposition to his judicial acts, but on the contrary, a quiet submission to his authority, and a ready acquiescence in his quaint and odd decisions.

Many amusing anecdotes are told of the Judge, and of the nature of his judgments. One, which was related to me by a friend now deceased, who on the occasion was chosen defendant, will serve to illustrate the primitive judicial decisions in Wisconsin. My friend was sued by a Frenchman on an account, and summoned to appear before Judge REAUME. The summons was returnable at 2 o'clock, P. M., but the defendant forgot the hour. Four o'clock arrived, when he bethought himself of his remissness. He immediately repaired to the Hall of Justice, first taking the precaution, however, to slip into his over-coat pocket a bottle of good old whiskey. On entering the presence-chamber, he found the cause decided against him—the plaintiff exultant in his success—the Judge rigid and dignified. The defendant had defied his authority and disobeyed his mandate. In vain did my friend attempt to thaw the ice of the Judge's cold reserve, and obtain a re-hearing. Failing in all these efforts, the defendant rose from his seat, and approaching the door of an inner apartment, invited the Judge to follow. This he did reluctantly. When safely out of sight of the other party, the defendant slowly drew from his pocket the aforesaid black bottle, and placed it on the table, where were already glasses and water. The stern features of the Judge suddenly relaxed. It was an easy matter to prevail upon him to taste the tempting beverage; it was indeed so good, that he repeated the dose, and like many other great men before him, he lost his resentment in his love for good liquor. The Judge and the defendant soon re-entered the Justice Hall, and the plaintiff, who was still present, was required to appear, when he was informed that the court had decided to grant a re-hearing of the case. This was accordingly done, and after a brief examination,

the former judgment was reversed, and entered against the plaintiff. The latter remonstrated in vain, stoutly contending that the Judge had already decided the cause in his favor. All was cut short by the Judge declaring, that "*his first decision was only that the plaintiff should win for to lose!*" I am not positive whether it was on this or some other occasion that the Judge further ordered, that the losing party should work three days on his farm, *and the constable pay the costs!* Upon the whole, the administration of justice by the venerable Judge was mild and lenient. No cruel or oppressive punishments were inflicted, and in the whole course of his career, it is not alleged that he ever exercised that prerogative of judicial power so abhorrent to the feelings of modern reformers and and philanthropists, the infliction of the death penalty.

I will relate one other early judicial decision, which came within my own knowledge. It was made by an old pioneer settler, a Frenchman, who in character and manners was a perfect gentleman, but was better acquainted with the principles of honesty and fair dealing, than with the subtleties and technicalities of the law. Most of you are doubtless aware, that according to the laws of the United States for the government of the land and naval service, it is provided that "no person who has been enlisted as a soldier, shall be liable to arrest or imprisonment for any debt contracted by him during the term of his enlistment." At all military posts, soldiers were in the habit of contracting debts with citizen traders who would give them credit. A large proportion of these debts were lost, for in addition to his inability to pay, the soldier was often aided by his officers in cheating his creditors. There was some excuse for this on the part of the officers, as their men were often found intoxicated in the shops and groceries, and not unfrequently sold their clothing and military accoutrements to obtain liquor*. The officers would, therefore, aid the soldier to

*Their thirst for rum led them sometimes even to attempt to steal from or plunder the Indians to obtain it. It is stated in the Detroit Gazette, Feb. 15. 1822, that not long previously one soldier was killed at Green Bay and another at the same time wounded, by an Indian woman, in order to save her keg of whiskey which they were endeavoring to wrest from her.

evade the payment of his debts, by granting him leave of absence for the few closing days of his term of service, so that if arrested for debt before he left the post, he could still avail himself of his enlistment as a bar to collection.

It happened that on the occasion alluded to, a non-commissioned officer had contracted a considerable debt with a trader, which he refused to pay. Some days before the expiration of his term of service, he applied to his officer for a furlough for his unexpired time, which was granted; and shielded by this, with his regular discharge, he left the garrison, defied his creditors, and was about to leave the country forever. In those days, it was lawful to arrest dishonest debtors, and imprison them until they paid their debts, or were otherwise discharged. The creditor applied to my old friend, who was a Justice, for a warrant; it was granted, and the soldier was arrested, and brought before the magistrate. The accused readily admitted the justness of the debt, but plead the law of the United States, which protected him as a soldier from arrest. After patiently hearing his defence, the Justice proceeded to give judgment in favor of the plaintiff for his debt and costs. The plaintiff immediately demanded execution against the body of the defendant. This too was granted. The soldier remonstrated with the Justice, saying he was a soldier of the United States' army, and as such was exempted by law from arrest for debt, and concluded by assuring the Justice that "he did not understand him." The phlegmatic Justice, who did not speak very plain English, thus emphatically explained his meaning—" *You-do-go-to-de-jail, and-stay-there-until-you-pay-de-debt, and-you-will-understand-me-very-well!*" The result was that the defendant rather than go to the place named, pulled out his purse, paid his debt, and went on his way, though probably not rejoicing. The upright old magistrate could not understand the reasoning, that while an honest citizen paid his just debts, Uncle Sam's hard cases should go scot free.

It was not till 1824, that the civil code and civil authority could be considered fairly established in this part of the North

West. At the session of 1823-'24, Congress passed a law for organizing an additional judicial district in the then territory of Michigan, comprising the counties of Mackinaw, Brown and Crawford, and the Hon. JAMES D. DOTY was appointed judge, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until 1832. The establishment of regularly organized courts may be considered a new era in our history, for it was then for the first time, that the citizen regarded himself as really under the protecting arm of the law, and in the full enjoyment of his liberty and property. Yet it is a fact worthy of note, that this innovation on the primitive rights of the old settlers, was viewed by them with great jealousy. They looked upon it as a violation of their *Magna Charta*—a serious infringement on their long established customs; and they heartily wished the court, and (perhaps with better reason) the lawyers too, anywhere but amongst themselves.

The advance and improvement of the country was slow but sure. For a few years its history was monotonous, exhibiting but little of interest or importance—occasionally presenting an Indian murder, or rumors of wars or hostile designs. Thus it continued until about 1827, when the region of country bordering on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, known as the Lead Mines, began to attract attention. In a short time this whole district was over-run, and swarmed with enterprising western explorers. The occupation of the country by the whites, as might have been foreseen, led to the Indian wars that followed. At first the difficulties were confined to occasional out-breaks, and single acts of violence. But all who knew the Indian character, were well convinced that a general rising of the tribes would soon follow the forcible possession taken by the white adventurers. The title of the Indians to that part of the country had not yet been extinguished*; and the land was owned, or claimed by the Sauks,

* Perhaps it would be safer to say, that the Indians did not acknowledge it. At St. Louis, in 1804, five Indians representing themselves as the chiefs and head men of the united Sauks and Foxes, concluded a treaty with Gov. WM. H. HARRISON, ceding to the United States nearly the whole of the present State of Wisconsin, lying south of the Wisconsin River, and west of the Fox River; also a great portion of

Foxes, Pottawattamies, among the most numerous and unfriendly tribes of the North-West. The General Government foresaw the consequences likely to ensue, but either from supineness, or perhaps owing to the small and inefficient military force of the country, no adequate measures were adopted to prevent an open rupture. The Black Hawk war of 1832 ensued, which spread alarm and consternation throughout the extended and sparsely populated settlements. The history of this war, and its speedy termination, are events of too recent date to require more than a passing notice. With all its evils and calamities, this unhappy contest was not without its corresponding benefits and advantages. It brought prominently into notice large portions of our State hitherto unexplored, made known its natural resources, and proved the precursor to the rapid settlement of the country; and, moreover, called the attention of the Government to the North-West, and led to the speedy extinguishment of the Indian title to the soil.

In short, from the year 1832, we may date the commencement of our prosperity, and from that period until 1836, when Wisconsin was organized as a Territory, her prosperity and improvement continued with a steady space. The short space which elapsed between her Territorial organization and her admission as a member of the Confederacy—twelve years, was characterized by rapid and almost incredible changes, and this not only in the increase of population, but in the development of her many natural advan-

Northern Illinois, and considerable portions of the States of Iowa and Missouri. The consideration for this large tract of country, embracing, it is said, more than fifty-one millions of acres, was exceedingly small—goods in hand to the amount of \$2,264 50, and a yearly annuity of \$1000, of which \$600 was for the Sauks, and \$400 for the Foxes, to be paid in goods valued at first cost. This treaty was ratified and confirmed by a subsequent treaty; in 1816, when Govs. CLARK and EDWARDS, and Col. CHOUTEAU were the commissioners, and BLACK HAWK was one of the signers. But BLACK HAWK subsequently denied the validity of the treaty of 1804, when at least three of the five chiefs who signed it figured prominently in behalf of their tribes at several treaties held afterwards; and it should be added, that BLACK HAWK alleged that he was ignorant of what he was doing when he signed the confirmatory treaty of 1816. We must say, that we believe BLACK HAWK to have been too shrewd and cautious to act ignorantly in a matter of so great importance, and particularly if, as he subsequently represented, his people had been over-reached by the whites, at the prior treaty of 1804; and we cannot believe, that men so honorable as the commissioners would have deceived BLACK HAWK and his people.—See *Indian Treaties*; SMITH'S *Wisconsin*, I—227, 228, 408; BLACK HAWK'S *Autobiography*; DRAKE'S *Black Hawk*; DAWSON'S *Memoirs of HARRISON*; Wis. Hist. Soc. Colls. I—98.

L. C. D.

tages, the cultivation of the soil, the diffusion of knowledge, and the introduction of the arts and sciences, until we now see her vie with her sister states, with every prospect of speedily becoming one among the richest and most populous in the Union.

A comparison of the present condition of our State with its condition thirty years ago, will prove interesting, and fill the mind with wonder and admiration. Let me first revert to the appearance of the country. In 1824, when I became a resident of Wisconsin, there were but two small white settlements within the present limits of the State, and they situated nearly at its extreme points—namely, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien.* The former, besides the garrison of United States' troops, had a population of whites and those of mixed blood amounting to about six hundred; while the latter was still more limited in point of numbers. Wisconsin now contains about 600,000 people. The country was then one unbroken forest, or boundless waste of prairie, possessing, it is true, the beauties of nature in their most enchanting forms, but uncultivated and unadorned by the hand of man. Now how changed the scene! The silent forests and boundless wastes have been converted into cities, towns and settlements, and throughout its whole extent, the country now presents a picture of prosperity and improvement rarely equalled, and never surpassed, on this Continent. At that time, no roads or public highways, save the navigable waters, or the blind Indian trail, traversed the country. The traveler had no choice in his mode of transit from place to place; no public means of conveyance from which he might select the most expeditious or agreeable. His only alternative was, to travel on foot through the forest, or pursue his voyage in the

* If we except the ancient settlement at La Pointe, on Lake Superior—which was, indeed, so far separated from Green Bay and Prairie du Chien as to have no intercourse whatever with them, and its associations and connections must have been confined almost exclusively with Mackinaw. It would seem that Father MENARD visited La Pointe as early as 1660. A French post was maintained there in 1726, as may be seen by reference to the 1st vol. Colls. Wis. Hist. Soc., p. 22. It is remarked in OWEN'S Geological Survey, that La Pointe was originally selected by the adventurous traders of the North-West Fur Company, as the most eligible site for a depot and trading-post in the North-West Territory; and was, for a long time, their principal rendezvous, and the centre of their extensive and wide-spread operations.

frail bark canoe. What a change has since transpired! Now the iron horse traverses the land in all directions; the noble steamer plows through the streams and lakes; and a journey that then occupied from six to ten days of toilsome labor, hazard and fatigue, is now performed in safety and comfort within as many hours.

At that period the United States' mails were conveyed, during the season of navigation, by the irregular and tardy conveyance of sail vessels, and the inhabitants of the country were oftentimes for weeks or months without intelligence of what was passing in other parts of the world, from which they were completely isolated. During the winter, the mail was carried on a man's back, through the trackless wilderness, between Green Bay and Chicago, a distance of about two hundred miles, once a month. This privilege was purchased, partly by voluntary contributions of the citizens, and an allowance from the U. S. Quarter Master's Department, and the military post fund at Fort Howard. The Government at Washington found it would not pay to establish a mail route, or defray the expenses of carrying the mail, and decreed, no doubt wisely, that no expenditure could be made by the Post Office Department for that purpose, exceeding the nett proceeds of the mail matter. In those days, the arrival of the mail was looked forward to with anxiety and impatience, and if for any cause, the arrival was delayed beyond its usual time, the carrier was supposed to have fallen a victim to starvation, or been detained by Indians, the only inhabitants of the country through which he had to pass. Now there are but few settlements in our State where the daily or tri-weekly mail does not penetrate.

Then the whole commerce of the country was carried on by means of a few sail vessels, of less than one hundred tons burthen. The first steamer ploughed the waters of Lake Michigan in 1822.*

* It was a year earlier. The pioneer steamer *Walk-in-the-Water*, made her first trip to Mackinaw in the summer of 1819, transporting supplies to the troops stationed there, and made two trips there in 1820; on the 31st of July, 1821, she left Detroit for Mackinaw and Green Bay, with 200 passengers and a large cargo—among the passengers were the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, then making his first trip to Green Bay, and Maj. CHARLES LARRABEE, the father of Hon. CHARLES H. LARRABEE, of Horicon.

For several succeeding years, one trip was made annually, and very rarely a second one; vessels upward bound were generally freighted, but seldom returned with a cargo. Our lakes and rivers are now covered with steam and sail vessels of the largest class and finest construction, freighted with valuable cargoes, and people from every clime. Then the inhabitants of the country, the Government troops, and to some extent, the Indians, were solely dependent upon adjoining States for the necessaries of life, and the means of subsistence. Nearly all kinds of provisions were then brought from Ohio, or other Western States, for little beyond the necessary supplies of vegetables was raised in the country. At the present period, Wisconsin not only sends her surplus produce from her teeming granaries to supply the deficiencies of sister States, but annually exports millions in value to remote parts of the Old World, to feed the starving poor, and provide for the wants of the wealthy.

Wisconsin formed, at that period, in name but scarcely in affinity, a part of the Territory of Michigan. The laws then in force were crude and ill-devised, some of which were really disgraceful to those who enacted them—such, for instance, as *public whipping*, and *selling the offender into servitude* for a period not exceeding three months, simply for the commission of mere petty offences. These laws were enacted by a Legislative Board, consisting of the Governor and Judges of the Territory, who received their appointment from the General Government, and were in no way amena-

was the boast of the Detroit Gazette, that the *Walk-in-the-Water* made this trip, of about 1200 miles sailing, and returned to Detroit in thirteen days. She was unfortunately wrecked on the beach near Buffalo in November following. The new steamer *Superior* took her place the next season, and made one trip to Mackinaw, and another to Saut de Ste. Marie, during the summer of 1822. These dates and facts we derive from a valuable file of the Detroit Gazette, presented to our Historical Society by Hon. JAMES D. DOTY. It is stated in the pamphlet work of JAMES L. BARTON of Buffalo, on the Lake Commerce, that "in 1826 or 1827, the majestic waters of Lake Michigan were first ploughed by steam, [erroneous, as we see, as to being the first.]—a boat having that year made an excursion with a pleasure party to Green Bay. These pleasure excursions were annually made, by two or three boats, until the year 1832." In this year, four steamboats were chartered to transport Gen. SCOTT's troops and supplies, and made their first appearance at Chicago; but, in 1832, no steamboat visited Green Bay. In 1833, two steamboat trips were made to Chicago, and one to Green Bay; and in 1834 two trips were made to Green Bay, and three to Chicago. Such was the advent of steamers upon Lake Michigan. L. C.

ble to the people who were to be governed by these enactments. Many amusing anecdotes were told of the manner in which laws were sometimes passed by this sage body. It happened that the members of the Legislative Board were not always on the most friendly terms with each other. A law which one would approve, another would oppose from the very spirit of opposition. A gentleman of the bar, for instance, might wish to get a law passed to meet some particular emergency; and it required not a little management to get the legal number of signatures to give it force. An examination of the old statutes enacted by this body, will show that several of them which passed at the same sitting, bear only the requisite number, but not the same names. But what a change thirty years have wrought! The whipping-post and selling white men into servitude are now unknown; and with a more enlightened people, better laws have followed.

Such was Wisconsin of the past, and such is she at present. But her future destiny—what is that to be? She possesses a fertile soil—an extended territory—inland seas on the North and East, and a noble navigable river on the West; watered by pure and everlasting fountains, lakes and streams, affording water-power illimitable and unsurpassed—covered with immense forests of pine and other valuable timber—enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, lead and iron; and above all other earthly blessings, possessing a climate as sulubrious as any on the Continent. With all these advantages, is it unreasonable to predict, that Wisconsin is destined to become among the richest and most populous States in this vast Republic?

* * * * *

To-day is the seventh anniversary of the organization of this Society. I was prepared to find that it had greatly increased within the past two years in its collections of books, pamphlets, newspaper files, manuscripts, narratives, and its means of usefulness. But until my present visit, I had no correct conception of its rapid progress and prosperity. It has now become creditable to the State, and richly deserves the countenance and patronage

of all our citizens, and the fostering care of the State government. To all I most heartily commend it, not doubting but that, in this enlightened age, and among a people so generally intelligent, it will meet the encouragement, and receive the favor, which so useful an institution so justly merits.

I must beg, in conclusion, to return my grateful acknowledgments to the Society, and more particularly to the members of the Executive Committee, for the honor they have done me by inviting me to deliver their Annual Address. I must regard this as a courtesy extended to the old pioneers, by selecting one of their number for so honorable a position. I cannot but feel, that many better qualified for the task could have been selected. I have, however, done the best I could under the circumstances, and could wish that the offering were more worthy of the occasion. Without stopping to apologize for its imperfections, or to express my deep regret that time is not permitted me for revision or correction, permit me to tender you all the anxious wish of my heart, that many a returning anniversary will continue to exhibit the same unabated interest, prosperity and usefulness that have thus far characterized the brief yet brilliant career of the **STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN!**

APPENDIX No. 6.

EARLY TIMES AND EVENTS IN WISCONSIN.

BY HON. JAMES H. LOCKWOOD, OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

At the request of the WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, through their Corresponding Secretary, I shall attempt to give some reminiscences of the early history of Wisconsin, and more especially of the western portion of it. I feel much distrust in my ability to do justice to the subject, as writing for the public eye has never been, thus far in life, any part of my employment or ambition; and yet, in my unpretending way, I feel willing to contribute my reminiscences of early times for the archives of a Society which I regard as having commenced, with commendable zeal, a noble and important work. Very likely I may appear egotistical in many instances, and too prolix in others; but the discriminating reader can make all due allowances, and the future historian can sift the wheat from the chaff.

I was born in the town of Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1793—and as the sequel will show, I have lived in the woods the most of my days. My father was a farmer, to which occupation I was raised until past the age of sixteen years. When I was between two and three years old, my father's house in Peru took fire, and almost every thing he possessed of a moveable character, was consumed. He sold his farm, and about this period removed to the town of Jay, in the adjoining county of Essex, where he owned or obtained land. Here he made improvements, and had good buildings, an orchard, and every thing comfortable about

him, when, about 1803, he got the Ohio fever. He sold his farm at a great sacrifice; but before he collected the money for it, he met a gentleman who had just returned from Ohio, who stated that though lands were cheap, and they could raise large crops of grain and flocks of cattle with little labor, yet many of the settlers were obliged to go twenty or thirty miles to mill, and there was no market for their fine cattle and rich harvests, and that a farmer with a comfortable home was better off in the cold and unproductive region of Northern New York, than in the fertile plains of Ohio without a market. These considerations dissuaded my father from removing to Ohio, and, in March, 1805, he settled in Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., where he purchased a farm, with a log dwelling and forty acres of improvement.

Living thus on the frontiers, and removing from place to place, my educational advantages were very limited. But after moving to Champlain, the nearest school was at the village of Chazy, two and a half miles distant, whither I went pretty regularly for two or three winters. In that day and in a new country, to be able to read, write, and cypher as far as the Rule of Three, was considered sufficient qualifications to teach a common school. I was ambitious to obtain a good education, and relaxed no efforts to be punctual in my attendance, although the distance was great, and traveling through the deep snow was often very laborious. I read with avidity every book that chance threw in my way, or which I could obtain by borrowing in the neighborhood.

In the summer of 1808, I boarded at Champlain Village, and attended the school taught by the late Dr. WILLIAM BEAUMONT, who was then a student of medicine. Under his tuition I greatly improved myself in grammar, geography, &c., but at that early day I never saw a school atlas. Opportunities for attending better schools increased, and I continued alternately on the farm and at school until I was between sixteen and seventeen years of age, when I engaged in the study of the law. I, however, concluded, that from deficient early education and my native diffidence, I

should never make a great lawyer, and my ambition protesting against a second or third rate position, I abandoned the law as I then supposed, forever, and sought and obtained a situation as a merchant's clerk.

The merchant who employed me, became the sutler to the Light Artillery Regiment, then commanded by Col. WM. FENWICK, and formed a part of Gen. IZARD's army. This force commenced its march from Plattsburgh to the West, in August, 1814; and my employer having some business to transact in Plattsburgh, before his departure, sent me on to attend to the sutling business, and I continued with the regiment until the campaign on the Niagara was over, and the troops retired into winter-quarters near Buffalo. In November my employer arrived, and taking offense at some of his acts, I demanded a settlement, and left him. I then engaged myself to a man named FULLER, sutler for Maj. BALL's two companies of dragoons, then cantoned near Avon, N. Y., on the Genesee river, where I remained doing little or nothing during the winter, as the dragoons, for some reason, were not paid off.

In April, 1815, I received a letter from the late LEWIS ROUSE* of Green Bay, a townsman of mine, dated at Buffalo, stating that he had obtained the sutling of the Consolidated Rifle Regiment, and desired my assistance. Having no need of my services, I left Mr. FULLER, and repaired to Buffalo, and the stage which conveyed me carried flying colors announcing the news of peace.

Those of the troops enlisted for the war, were now discharged, and those enlisted for five years retained; of the latter was the Rifle Regiment, then understood to have been ordered to Detroit. As I had conducted Mr. ROUSE's business principally, he wished

* Judge Rouse was a native of Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, and settled at Green Bay about 1824. He was Judge of the North-west Judicial District while Wisconsin yet formed a part of Michigan Territory. He was a man of prominence in his day, and possessed many kind and gentlemanly qualities. He died suddenly at his residence, in Manitowoc, April 19th, 1855, at the age of 63 years. His sudden death was probably caused by apoplexy, as he was of plethoric habit, and weighed over three hundred pounds.

me to go with him, and desiring to see the country, I accepted his invitation. The troops having left Buffalo about the first of June, we sailed from that place on the 15th of that month, in the schooner *Lady of the Lake*, said to have been the best vessel then on the Lakes, and arrived at Detroit on or about the 10th of July. Here we found, that the regiment had been ordered to Mackinaw.

Detroit was then an old French village, with the houses mostly covered with bark. Waiting here a few days for a vessel on which to proceed to Mackinaw, we engaged passage about the 15th of July, on a crazy old schooner commanded by Capt. PEARSON, bound for Drummond's Island, with pork and hard bread for the British troops then stationed at that place. On board the vessel as a passenger was RAMSAY CROOKS, since so distinguished among the Rocky Mountain traders, then on his way to Mackinaw, to receive the property of the South-West Fur Company, which had been recently purchased by JOHN JACOB ASTOR of New York.* We found this old crazy vessel without any convenience of table, furniture or provisions. Mr. CROOKS had come passenger on her from Buffalo, and the captain had promised him that he would lay in ample supplies at Detroit, but just as we had got under way from the latter port, Mr. CROOKS went into the cabin and as-

* In 1782, several of the principal merchants of Montreal entered into a partnership to prosecute the fur trade, and, in 1787, united with a rival company, and thus arose the famous *North-West Company*, which, for many years, held lordly sway over the immense region in Canada and beyond the Great Western Lakes. Several years later a new association of British merchants formed the *Mackinaw Company*, having their chief factory or depot at Mackinaw; and their field of operations was south of their great rivals—sending forth their light perogues and bark canoes, by Green Bay, the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to the Mississippi, and thence down that stream to all its tributaries. In 1809, Mr. ASTOR organized the *American Fur Company*—he alone constituting the company; and, in 1811, in connection with certain partners of the *North-West Company*, and others, he bought out the *Mackinaw Company*, and merged that and his *American Fur Company* into a new association, called the *South-West Company*. By this arrangement Mr. ASTOR became proprietor of one-half of all the interests which the *Mackinaw Company* had in the Indian country within the United States; and it was understood, that the whole, at the expiration of five years, was to pass into his hands, on condition that the *American*, or *South-West Company* would not trade within the British dominions. The war of 1812 suspended the association; and after the war it was entirely dissolved—Congress having passed a law prohibiting British fur traders from prosecuting their enterprises within the territories of the United States. Thus we find Mr. CROOKS, in 1815, closing up the affairs of the *South-West Company*, preliminary to enlarged individual enterprise on the part of Mr. ASTOR.

certained that the captain had failed to fulfill his engagement; and immediately he took the skiff, went ashore, and purchased dishes, knives, forks, spoons, and provisions, and we proceeded on our voyage. We were becalmed about ten days on the St. Clair River and Flats, during which we went on shore and bought a sheep, which helped along with the rusty pork and hard bread. At that time, I had seen very little of hardships, and I suffered much from such fare as hard bread and rusty pork.

We were almost a month from Detroit to Drummond's Island, where we found a trader named LACROIX, with a boat bound to Mackinaw, and with him we engaged our passage. No provisions could be had at Drummond's Island, so we were obliged to depend on the *voyageurs'* kettle of corn soup, a new kind of fare to me; and, I believe, I ate but a few mouthfuls from Drummond's Island to Mackinaw. We were two days reaching Mackinaw, where we arrived on the morning of the 15th of August. Once there and recruited, we had a new source of anxiety, in daily expecting the arrival of the paymaster until the close of navigation; and then I had to content myself, as well as I could, until the ensuing spring of 1816. At the request of some of the inhabitants, I concluded to open a school, as it would keep me from idleness; if my scholars did not learn much English, I concluded I should stand a chance of acquiring some French—thus acting out the Yankee character of adapting one's self to circumstances. And thus I spent the winter.

During that winter of 1815-'16, Congress passed an act excluding foreigners from participating in the Indian trade within the limits of the United States or its Territories. This was then supposed to have been done through the influence of Mr. Astor, and upon the purchase of the property of the *South West Company*, the American Fur Company re-appeared under the auspices of Mr. Astor—the head quarters of which were at Mackinaw.

Although Congress had passed a law excluding foreigners from the Indian country, it was found that the trade could not

be carried on without their aid, as most of the clerks, interpreters and boatmen were foreigners; and, in the summer of 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States issued orders to the Indian Agents on this frontier to license foreigners as interpreters and boatmen, on their giving bond with large penalties for their good conduct in the Indian country. Thus the British traders, who wanted to get into the Indian country, had only to employ an American, to whom the goods were invoiced, and the license taken in his name, and the trader went as interpreter until they were beyond the Indian agencies, when the trader assumed the control of his property, and carried on his business as usual.

During the summer of 1816, it was projected to establish a United States fort at Green Bay; and, in July of that year, Col. JOHN MILLER, then Colonel of the 3d regiment U. S. Infantry, was ordered on that service, and soon chartering three vessels, embarked three or four companies of rifle-men and infantry with some artillery. Among the vessels was the *Washington*, the largest of the fleet, commanded by Capt. DOBBINS, on board of which vessel was the Commandant. I had that year engaged myself as a clerk to some traders, to take charge of an outfit or trading establishment near the head of the St. Peters River, and the Colonel apprehending difficulty from the Indians in landing at Green Bay, proposed to take the goods of several boats in the vessel, and tow the boats, and use them, if necessary, in landing, and then return them to their owners.

Accordingly AUGUSTIN GRIGNON, myself and a French clerk by the name of CHAPPIN embarked on board the *Washington*, Mr. GRIGNON and CHAPPIN, acting in some measure as pilots. During the night of the second or third day out from Mackinaw, the other two vessels became separated from the *Washington*, and arriving in the vicinity of what is now called Washington Island and Harbor, and learning from Mr. GRIGNON that there was a good harbor, Col. MILLER ordered the *Washington* to put in there to

wait for her consorts. We remained there nearly two days, during which time the officers and passengers rambled over the Island, and finally, in honor of our vessel, supposed to be the first one that had entered the harbor, we gave its name to Washington Island and Harbor, which they have ever since retained. Finding the other vessels had got into Green Bay ahead of us, and had found a harbor at Vermillion Island, and were waiting for us, we proceeded up the Bay, and arrived at Green Bay settlement about two days after, when the troops landed without the anticipated opposition from the Indians.

This was in the month of July, 1816. Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were then the only settlements in what is now the state of Wisconsin, if we except SOLOMON JUNEAU'S trading house at Milwaukee;* and they could not well be called settlements according to the American idea of settling and improving a country.

Green Bay was a kind of traders' depot for the trade of that Bay, the Fox and upper part of Wisconsin Rivers, which were considered dependents of it.

There then resided at Green Bay as a trader JOHN LAWE, and four or five at the GRIGNONS. AUGUSTIN GRIGNON resided and traded at the Little Kaukalin. Those traders who pretended to make Green Bay their home, resided generally but a small portion of the year there, as most of them wintered in the Indian country, and generally spent two or three months of the summer at Mackinaw. The traders of Green Bay mostly married, after the Indian manner, women of the Menomonee tribe, there being no white women in the country. I saw at this time but one woman in the settlement that pretended to be white, and she had

* So far as Mr. JUNEAU'S name is concerned, this needs a slight correction. Traders were at Milwaukee as early as 1762; and, about 1816, JACQUES VEAUX, who had been preceded by one LAFROMBOISE and J. B. BRAUBIEN, commenced wintering there as a trader, and it was not till 1818, that SOLOMON JUNEAU went there, erected a permanent dwelling, and on the 14th of September in that year became the first actual settler of the place. See Hon. M. L. MARTIN'S Historical Address before the Wis. Hist. Society, and vol. 1, p. 35, 134, of the Society's Collections. In a former note, reference was had to the remote Wisconsin settlement, such as it was, at La Pointe, Lake Superior.

accidentally been brought there at an early day, but her history, however, I do not now recollect. There were at Green Bay some forty or fifty Canadians of French extraction who pretended to cultivate the soil; but they were generally old worn out *voyageurs* or boatmen, who having become unfit for the hardships of the Indian trade, had taken wives generally of the Menomonee tribe, and settled down on a piece of land. As the land did not cost anything, all they had to do was, to take up a piece not claimed by any other person, and fence and cultivate it. But they had generally been so long in the Indian trade that they had, to a great extent, lost the little knowledge they had acquired of farming in Canada, so that they were poor cultivators of the soil, although they raised considerable wheat, barley, peas, &c. Green Bay was at that time a part of the territory of Indiana, of which the seat of government was at Vincennes, which was also the county town of the county to which Green Bay was attached—between four and five hundred miles distant by the tedious and circuitous route of that day.

There was an old Frenchman at Green Bay of the name of CHARLES REAUME, who could read and write a little, that acted as Justice of the Peace. He had been commissioned under George III, when Great Britain held jurisdiction over the country, and after it was given up to the American Government and attached to Indiana, he had been commissioned by Governor HARRISON,* and being thus doubly armed with commissions, he acted under either, as he found most convenient. The laws under which he acted were those of Paris † and the customs of the Indian traders of Green Bay. He was very arbitrary in his decisions.

The county seat was so distant and difficult of access, that if a

* Before Judge LOCKWOOD's narrative came to hand, Col. EBENEZER CHILDS, who knew Judge REAUME well, informed the writer of this note, that REAUME received his commission as Justice from Gov. HARRISON, of Indiana Territory, which was probably not long after the organization of that Territory in 1801, from which till 1813, Gen. HARRISON continued uninterruptedly its Governor. L. C. D.

† The code *Coutume de Paris*, the law of France, which governed Canada, and all the territory of the North West while under the French dominion. L. C. D.

person felt himself aggrieved, he preferred suffering injustice to going to the expense of an appeal; so that, practically, REAUME'S court was the Supreme Court of the country. He took care not to decide against any of the traders who were able to bear the expense of an appeal; in fact the traders made use of him to hold their men in subjection, but never submitted to him any difficulty between themselves. These were left to the arbitration of other traders. It was said of him, that a bottle of spirits was the best witness that could be introduced into his court, and that after the decision of a case, the losing party producing the above witness, has been granted a new trial or rehearing, and a reversal of the former decision obtained. For misdemeanor he sentenced the culprit to labor a certain number of days on his farm, or cut and split a certain number of rails for him. I have read the narrative of JAMES W. BIDDLE, of Pittsburgh, whom I knew at the time, and the anecdotes related by him of Judge REAUME were current at that day, together with many others that would not look well in print.

During my stay at Green Bay waiting the arrival of my employers, one of their "engagees" or boatmen had left their employ and engaged himself to an American concerned in sutling for the troops, and I went to Judge REAUME, stating the case to him, asked him what the law was on that subject, and what could be done. He answered me in his broken English: "*I'll—make—de—man—go—back—to—his—duty.*" "But," I again asked, "what is the law on the subject?" He answered, "*de—law—is—I'll—make—de—man—go—back—to—his—duty.*" I reiterated my inquiry, "Judge REAUME, is there no law on the subject?" He replied, with a feeling of conscious dignity, "*We—are—accustomed—to—make—de—men—go—back—to—their—bourgeois.*" Finding Judge REAUME had no law except his own precedents and the customs of Green Bay, and not believing that American citizens would submit to, and obey the process of his old jack-knife, or the customs of the Green Bay Indian traders,

I concluded to leave the matter until the arrival of my employers, and let them proceed before Judge REAUME, if they thought proper. *

The Indian trade carried on at that day for the Mississippi and Missouri and their tributaries, was from Mackinaw. Until 1816, goods came mostly from Montreal, in batteaux or canoes, mostly by the Mackinaw, or its successor, the South West Company, or by some private traders. But early in 1815, Mr. Astor purchased out the interest of the South West Company at Mackinaw and its dependences, and in August, of that year, RAMSAY CROOKS, as already mentioned, went to Mackinaw as agent for Mr. Astor, to complete the arrangements. In the spring 1816, the goods of the American Fur Company were imported to New York, and thence brought by way of the Lakes to Mackinaw. During

*Of Judge REAUME, we have learned some additional facts from Hon. SOLOMON JUNEAU, and with reference to his death and burial, from P. G. GRIGNON, through Hon. H. S. BIRD, and also from Col. E. CHILDS. He was born about the year 1752, at La Prairie, nearly opposite of Montreal, of a prominent and respectable family. As mentioned in a note to the 1st vol. of the Wis. Hist. Soc. Colls., we early find him at Detroit, and in the service of the British Indian department, as a captain, and was among the prisoners taken by the gallant Col. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK at the capture of Vincennes, in February, 1779, and taking the oath of neutrality, was permitted to return to Detroit. In 1790, he settled at Green Bay, and appears to have been, in a small way, and a part of the time, engaged in the Indian trade. His first commission of Justice of the Peace he probably derived from the British authorities at Detroit, before the surrender of that post to the American government in 1796, and he subsequently received a similar commission from Gov. HARRISON of the Indiana Territory. In 1816 and '17, he made his home with JOHN LAWE at Green Bay; and, in 1818, he was appointed by Gov. Cass of Michigan Territory, one of the Associate Justices of the court for Brown county, and the same year, he removed to Little Kaukaun, about ten miles above Green Bay, and there sold liquor to the Indians, not unfrequently drinking freely with them, and sharing in their frays, as well as in blackened eyes and bruises. There he died alone, in the spring of 1822, for he was found dead in his cabin. He was about seventy years of age. His friends at Green Bay had his remains conveyed there, and buried in the old Catholic burial place, which was in the present plat of Astor; but the bodies interred there were subsequently removed to the present burying ground. No tablet marks his grave. He was never married.

In this volume and its predecessor, several anecdotes illustrating Judge REAUME's primitive mode of administering justice, have been given; to which we add the following, from the interesting work of Mrs. KINZIE: "There was an old Frenchman at 'the Bay,' named REAUME, excessively ignorant and grasping, although otherwise tolerably good-natured. This man was appointed Justice of the Peace. Two men once appeared before him, the one as plaintiff, the other as defendant. The Justice listened patiently to the complaint of the one, and the defence of the other; then rising, with dignity, he pronounced his decision: 'You are both wrong. You, BOIS-VERT,' to the plaintiff, 'you bring me one load of hay; and you, CRELVY,' to the defendant, 'you bring me one load of wood; and now the matter is settled.' It does not appear that any exceptions were taken to this verdict."

L. C. D.

that spring, several Montreal traders arriving at Mackinaw with Indian goods, probably not aware of the law of Congress prohibiting British subjects from trading within the American territories, now took advantage of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and sent their goods into the Indian country, under the nominal direction of a hired American clerk, to whom the goods were invoiced, and who took the license in his name, and gave proper bonds with security to the traders who owned them, who went along, ostensibly as interpreters, until the boat passed all the American forts and agencies, when they assumed the ownership, and proceeded as usual in their business—these clerks' bonds were considered as a mere formality to evade the law, and were worth so much brown paper, and no more.

In the spring of 1817, the American Fur Company brought a large number of American clerks from Montreal and the United States, some of whom made good Indian traders and are yet in the country, but nearly one half of them were found not qualified for the business, and in the following spring many of them were discharged from Mackinaw, which was then the grand depot of the Indian trade.

The American Fur Company, as had been the practice of the Mackinaw and South-West companies, made their outfits to Lake Superior, to the Mississippi, the head of St. Peters, and the Missouri. The boats for the Mississippi and Missouri trade passed through the north end of Lake Michigan from Mackinaw, thence through Green Bay to the settlement of that name; thence up the Fox River to the Little Kaukalin, where they made a portage of about three-fourths of a mile. AUGUSTIN GRIGNON had a trading house at this point, and kept teams to transport the goods and furs, (the men taking the boats empty up or down the rapids, as the case might be) for which he charged about twenty cents per 100 pounds. The boats then proceeded to Grand Chute, where the men made another portage of the goods or furs, and passed the boat over the Grand Chute empty. Thence they proceeded

to the rapids at the lower end of Winnebago Lake, where they usually made half loads over the rapids into the lake. Thence they proceeded upward to where the Fox river enters the lake, thence up Fox river through Puckawa Lake, and Lac de Boeuf, or Buffalo Lake, and some smaller lakes to the Portage of Wisconsin, where a man by the name of Roy resided, who kept teams and hauled goods, furs and boats across the Portage of one and one fourth miles from the Fox to the Wisconsin river, for which he charged forty cents per 100 pounds, and ten dollars for each boat.

The boats then went down the Wisconsin to its mouth, and thence up the Mississippi about three miles to Prairie du Chien; the traders of the Lower Mississippi and Missouri never going down without a short stop at Prairie du Chien, where they generally spent some days in conviviality, dinners, dancing, &c. Tradition says that many years since, when there were many wintering traders in both the Upper and Lower Mississippi, it was the custom of every trader visiting Prairie du Chien, to have in store a keg of eight or nine gallons of good wine for convivial purposes when they should again meet in the spring, on which occasions they would have great dinner parties, and, as is the English custom, drink largely. But when I came into the country, there were but few of the old traders remaining, and the storing of wine at Prairie du Chien had become almost obsolete, although the traders were then well supplied with wine, and that of the best kind, of which they made very free use. It was then thought that a clerk in charge of an outfit must have his keg of wine, but after the American Fur Company got fairly initiated into the trade, they abolished the custom of furnishing their clerks with this luxury at the expense of the outfit. As I have already said, the Indian trade of the Mississippi and Missouri and their tributaries was carried on from Mackinaw as the grand depot of the trade of the North-West.

The traders and their clerks were then the aristocracy of the country; and to a Yankee at first sight, presented a singular state

of society. To see gentlemen selecting wives of the nut-brown natives, and raising children of mixed blood, the traders and clerks living in as much luxury as the resources of the country would admit, and the *engagees* or boatmen living upon soup made of hulled corn with barely tallow enough to season it, devoid of salt, unless they purchased it themselves at a high price—all this to an American was a novel mode of living, and appeared to be hard fare; but to a person acquainted with the habits of life of the Canadian peasantry, it would not look so much out of the way, as they live mostly on pea soup, seasoned with a piece of pork boiled down to grease; seldom eating pork except in the form of grease that seasons their soup. With this soup, and a piece of coarse bread, their meals were made; hence the change from pea soup to corn is not so great, or the fare much worse than that which they had been accustomed to, as the corn is more substantial than peas, not being so flatulent. These men engaged in Canada generally for five years for Mackinaw and its dependencies, transferable like cattle to any one who wanted them, at generally about 500 livres a year, or in our currency, about \$83 33; furnished with a yearly equipment or outfit of two cotton shirts, one three point or triangular blanket, a portage collar, and one pair of beef shoes; being obliged, in the Indian country, to purchase their moccasins, tobacco, pipes, and other necessaries; at the price the trader saw fit to charge for them. Generally at the end of five years, these poor *voyageurs* were in debt from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, and could not leave the country until they had paid their indebtedness; and the policy of the traders was, to keep as many of them in the country as they could; and to this end they allowed and encouraged their *engagees* to get in debt during the five years, which of necessity required them to remain.

These new hands were by the old *voyageurs* called in derision, *mangeurs de lard*—pork-eaters—as on leaving Montreal, and on the route to Mackinaw, they were fed on pork, hard bread, and pea-soup, while the old *voyageurs* in the Indian country ate corn-

soup, and such other food as could conveniently be procured.* These *mangeurs de lard* were brought at considerable expense and trouble from Montreal and other parts of Canada, frequently deserting after they had received some advance in money and their equipment. Hence it was the object of the traders to keep as many of the old *voyageurs* in the country as they could, and they generally permitted the *mangeurs de lard* to get largely in debt, as they could not leave the country and get back into Canada, except by the return boats or canoes which brought the goods, and they would not take them back if they were in debt anywhere in the country, which could be easily ascertained from the traders at Mackinaw. But if a man was prudent enough to save his wages, he could obtain passage, as he was no longer wanted in the country.

The engagements of the men at Montreal were made in the strongest language; they bound themselves not to leave the duties assigned them by their employers or assigns either by day or night, under the penalty of forfeiting their wages; to take charge of and safely keep the property put into their trust, and to give notice of any portending evil against their employers or their interests that should come to their knowledge. It was the practice of the traders, when anything was stolen from the goods during the voyage, whether on the boat or on shore, to charge the boat's crew with a good round price for it, and if anything not indispensable was accidentally left on shore at the encampment, they did not return for it, but charged it to the crew, as it was understood to be their duty, not the employer's, to see that every thing was on board the boat. These people in the Indian country became inured to great hardships and privations, and prided themselves upon the distance they could travel per day, and the small quantity of provisions they could subsist on while traveling, and the number of days they could go without food. They are very easily governed by

*The experienced *voyageurs* are called *hivernans* or *winterers*, according to SNELLING'S work on the North-West.

a person who understands something of their nature and disposition, but their bourgeois or employer must be what they consider a gentleman, or superior to themselves, as they never feel much respect for a man who has, from an *engagee*, risen to the rank of a clerk.

The traders in this country, at the time I came into it, were a singular compound; they were honest so far as they gave their word of honor to be relied upon; and, in their business transactions between themselves, seldom gave or took notes for balances or assumptions. It rarely happened that one of them was found who did not fulfill his promises; but when trading in the Indian country, any advantage that could be taken of each other in a transaction, was not only considered lawful—such as trading each other's credit—but an indication of tact and cleverness in business. Two traders having spent the winter in the same neighborhood, and thus taken every advantage they could of each other, would meet in the spring at Prairie du Chien, and amicably settle all difficulties over a glass of wine.

There was not, at the time I came to Prairie du Chien, any Indian corn raised there. The traders for the Upper Mississippi, had to send down, for their corn which they used, to the Sauks and the Foxes at Rock Island, and trade with them for it. It is believed that the first field of corn raised at Prairie du Chien was by THOMAS McNAIR, an American, who had married a French girl and settled down to farming.

The farmers of Prairie du Chien appeared to be a more thrifty and industrious people than those of Green Bay; they raised a large quantity of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, peas, and also some potatoes and onions. Every two or three farmers united and had a horse flouring-mill—the stones being cut from the granite rock found in the country. There they ground their wheat, and sifted the flour by hand. The surplus flour was sold to the Indian traders for goods, or exchanged with the Indians for venison, ducks, and geese, or dressed deer-skins, as there was no mon-

ey in circulation in the country. Any purchase made was payable in goods from the traders or flour from the inhabitants.

The manner in which the traders dealt with the farmers was this; to let the farmer set his price on anything that he had to sell, without grumbling or saying anything about its being high, as it was payable in goods; the trader charging his price for the goods—so each party got all he asked, and neither had cause for complaint, but of course the trader was not the loser by the transaction. Mr. MICHAEL BRISBOIS related to me a transaction which took place between himself and a farmer by the name of PIERRE LARIVIERE. This LARIVIERE was ambitious to pass with his neighbors for the best farmer in the country, and went to Mr. BRISBOIS to see what he was paying for flour, which I think was then six dollars per 100 lbs; but LARIVIERE desirous of the opportunity of boasting to his neighbors that he had gotten more for his flour than they did, expressed a wish that Mr. BRISBOIS would pay him more than the market value for his flour, which Mr. BRISBOIS told him he could not do. "Oh," said Mr. LARIVIERE, "you can make it up by charging more for the goods with which you pay me;" and so they closed the bargain, not to Mr. BRISBOIS loss. The prices compared somewhat like this: When flour was worth \$8,00 per 100 lbs., hyson or young hyson tea was worth \$8,00 per pound; if flour was worth only \$6,00, tea would remain the same price, when the farmer got \$9,00 per bushel for onions, and \$1,00 per dozen for eggs, he paid the above price for tea. The women of Prairie du Chien, mostly daughters of the Indian traders, had been raised in the habit of drinking a great deal of tea in the Indian country, where other beverage for children could not be procured, and it thus became from long habit with them almost a necessary of life, and they would make any sacrifice to obtain their favorite beverage. When eggs were worth \$1,00 per dozen, rosin soap was worth \$1,00 per pound, and calico that at this date, would be sold at Prairie du Chien from 20 to 25 cts. per yard, was then sold at \$2,00 per yard; clay pipes at

40 cts. each, and common tobacco at about \$2,00 per pound. So much flour was made at Prairie du Chien at this time, that in 1820 JOSEPH ROLETTE contracted with the Government for supplying the two companies of troops at Fort Crawford with it, they preferring the coarse flour of the Prairie which was sweet, to the fine flour transported in keel-boats in the long voyage from Pittsburgh, which would be sour on its arrival.

Prairie du Chien is generally spoken of as an old settled town. It is true that the Indians inhabited it many years since; and about the year 1737 the French established a trading post there, and built a stockade around their buildings to protect them from the Indians, and from that day until a few years since it continued to be a trading and military post, and occasionally a worn out *voyageur* got married, and settled down on a piece of land. But what advantages were these old trading posts to the settlement and developement of the country—such as Detroit, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, St. Louis and St. Charles? All these places remained stationary for many years, until the Americans emigrated to them, and took hold of them with their enterprise, when they at once improved, and most of them became places of business and importance.

Indian traders, as a class, possess no enterprise, at least none that is of any advantage to the settlement and improvement of a country. They are enterprising in going into the unexplored Indian country to traffic, and collect furs and peltries; but I have never seen a man who made money in the Indian trade, apply it to the ordinary improvements that foster and encourage the growth of a country—they have made money in a certain routine of business, with which they are acquainted, and fear to invest it in some other business with which they are not familiar. Such has been the case with Prairie du Chien, so long noted as a trading post and garrison.

The land about Prairie du Chien was not purchased from the Indians; and none surveyed, except the private claims on the

Prairie, for many years after the Government took possession of it as a military post. There were not, until 1835, any Americans that emigrated to the Prairie for settlement; and even then, as the country about was not in market, very few came,

. In the winter of 1818-'19, Illinois was admitted as a State into the Union, and all that part of the country formerly belonging to the territories of Indiana and Illinois was attached to Michigan, then under the governorship of Gen. LEWIS CASS. In the spring of 1819, he set off the county of Brown, including all the country East of a North and South line running through the Portage of Wisconsin to the Illinois line; and at the same time, set off the county of Crawford, including all the country West and South of theaforesaid line to the Missouri line, including what is now the State of Iowa and Territory of Minnesota.

Governor CASS sent blank commissions for the different officers of the counties, to be filled up by the inhabitants. These had been sent by Lieut. Col. LEAVENWORTH, then on his way, with the Fifth Regiment of U. S. Infantry, to occupy Forts Crawford and Armstrong, and to build a fort at the mouth of St. Peters. NICHOLAS BOILVIN, Esq., was appointed to administer the oath to the officers of Crawford county. Two companies of the regiment were sent to Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, under command of Brevet Major MASTIN, and two companies to Fort Crawford under Major MUHLENBERG. Shortly after receiving the blank commissions, the principal inhabitants assembled at the house of NICHOLAS BOILVIN, Esq., and then the difficulty was to find persons sufficiently acquainted with the business to fill the offices and perform the duties. Finally JOHN W. JOHNSON, the U. S. factor, was selected as the Chief Justice of the County Court. I was solicited to take the office of Associate Justice, or Judge of Probate, but being then young, and appearing much younger than I really was, and knowing very little about the proceedings of courts, and thinking that I had neither the practice nor dignity to hold a judicial office, and that I should probably make myself ridiculous,

I declined either of the judgeships, but accepted the office of Justice of the Peace. I had not then decided to make Prairie du Chien my future home, having hitherto spent my winters near the head of St. Peter's river, in the Indian trade; but in the fall of 1819 I took up my permanent residence at Prairie du Chien.

JOHN W. JOHNSON was a man of good sense and judgment, but had from quite a young man held the appointment of U. S. factor, and resided in the Indian country where he could obtain but little knowledge of the proceedings of courts or the ordinary transactions of civilized life. The commissions of Associate Justices were filled up with the names of MICHAEL BRISBOIS* and FRANCIS BOUTHILLIER, both of whom from boyhood had been in the Indian country and had very little opportunity of witnessing proceedings at courts. WILFRED OWENS was appointed Judge of Probate, and NICHOLAS BOILVIN and JOHN W. JOHNSON and myself Justices of the Peace; JOHN S. FINDLEY clerk of the Court; JOHN P. GATES Register of Probate, which also included the recording of deeds, and THOMAS McNAIR was appointed Sheriff. It should be remembered, that all these officers had to enter upon the duties of their several offices without forms to refer to or precedents of proceedings, and it can astonish no person that the records of that day are without much form. Such was the organization of the county of Crawford, and I think that the materials in Brown were not much better, although several Americans by that time had settled at Green Bay.

At the session of Congress of 1819—'20, an act was passed to take testimony relative to the private land claims at Sault St. Marys, Mackinaw, Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, that were reserved to subjects of the British government under Jay's Treaty; and in the fall of 1820, commissioners were dispatched to the different places to take testimony. A Mr. LEE came to Prairie du Chien. The most of those claims at Prairie du Chien were

* Instead of Mr. BRISBOIS, Hon. M. L. MARTIN, in the appendix to his Address before the Historical Society, gives the name of NICHOLAS BOILVIN. L. C. D.

found to come under Jay's Treaty, but there were several that wanted a year or more of coming under it. These facts being reported to Congress, they at a subsequent session passed an act giving to every settler who was in possession of land at the date of the declaration of war in 1812 against Great Britain, and who had continued to submit to the laws of the U. S., the lands he claimed. It is a matter of history, that the British took Mackinaw and subjected its dependencies to their government, including all the afore-named places, and the most part of these claimants were ignorant Canadians and supposed themselves British subjects, not aware that if they did not within a year choose, as stipulated in the treaty, to continue British subjects, they became American citizens; and when the British government took military possession of the country during the war of 1812-'15, the military officers in command considered them as British subjects, and ordered them to do military duty as militia. They were a conquered people, and feeling that they owed no allegiance to the United States, took up arms in obedience to the orders of the British officers. There were some among them intelligent enough to know their position, but had they claimed to be American citizens and refused to take up arms, surrounded as they were by hostile Indians, they would not have been safe—especially as the British officers did not believe in a British subject expatriating himself, and of course there was no law of the United States in the conquered country to submit to. Notwithstanding all these circumstances being known to the officers of the army stationed at Sault St. Marys under Major CUTLER, they got up a remonstrance to the Government, representing these people as traitors; in consequence of which the patents were delayed, to the great annoyance and sometimes to the great injury of the claimants.

Sometime in the year of 1820, * WILFRED OWENS of Prairie du Chien, then connected in business with the late Gov. McNAIR, of

* It was in 1819. CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, who appears to have been from Pennsylvania, and was interested in the Carver claim, wrote from Prairie du Chien, Feb. 1, 1819, to Rev. Dr. SAMUEL PETERS:—"I am now building a saw-mill in company with BATELLE, on Yellow River, under a permission ob-

Missouri, furnished the capital, and associated with two other men by the name of **ANDREWS** and **DIXON**, built a saw-mill on Black River, and commenced sawing lumber; but before they had done much business the mill was burned, supposed to have been set on fire by the Winnebagoes, who had then lately taken possession of that country, and claimed it as their own. The mill was not rebuilt, owing to the declared hostility of the Winnebagoes to it.

In the year 1820-'21, the county authorities of Crawford erected a jail in the old village of Prairie du Chien, in the rear of village lot No. 17 of that village, made of hewn oak logs of about one foot square; the house was about 25 by 16 feet, and divided by the same kind of logs into a debtors' and criminals' apartments*.

There is a tract of land nearly opposite the old village of Prairie du Chien in Iowa, which was granted by the Spanish Lieut. Governor of Louisiana to one **BAZIL GIRARD**, and running through it, was a small stream or brook usually called Girard's Creek; but, in 1823, the commandant of Fort Crawford had a party of men detailed to cultivate a public garden on the old farm of Girard, on said creek, and **MARTIN SCOTT**, then a Lieutenant of the fifth infantry, and stationed at Fort Crawford, was directed to superintend the party. Fond of shooting, and a great shot generally, he took his dogs and gun every morning, got into his little hunting canoe, and spent the day in shooting wood-

tained from the commanding officer. * * * For my own part, I apprehend no difficulty, if you obtain permission from the Secretary of War, and can make them [the Indians] some presents." On the 10th Nov. 1819, Mr **ANDREWS** writes to Dr. **PETERS**, from " Falls Black River:" On the 2d day of November I set a saw-mill a running, not much inferior to any in the United States. * * * The mill is about thirty or forty miles east of Lake Pepin. The Sioux very willingly gave us permission to come here. There were seven chiefs in council—**LEFOY** not there; the seven gave us five years; **LEFOY** came back after, and gave it forever. I am very much pleased with my situation. I was obliged, on account of iron, to go to the Prairie once, but was overjoyed on my arrival back, and now regret to leave sight of the mill." * * * Here I am happy to live—here I am willing to die. See Am. State Papers Public Lands, IV. p. 22.

L. C. D.

* At this old log jail, a sergeant of the first regiment of U. S. Infantry was hung, in 1828, for shooting Lieut. **McKINZIE** of the same regiment; and in 1833 or '34, a soldier of that regiment was executed there for shooting **Sergeant COFFIN** in the new Fort Crawford. The old jail was burnt in 1834.

J. H. B.

cocks which were plenty in the marshes about there, and returning in the evening would boast of the number that had bled that day. After a while he gave the creek the name of *Bloody Run*, which name it still bears. The name generally suggests to strangers the idea of some bloody battle having been fought there, and I have been frequently questioned as to the tradition relative to it, and a few years since the editor of our village paper had somewhere picked up the same romantic idea, and published a long traditionary account of a bloody battle pretended to have been fought there years ago. But the creek is indebted for its name to the hunting exploits of Major MARTIN SCOTT, when a lieutenant, and stationed at Fort Crawford*.

On the 16th of September, 1816, I arrived at Prairie du Chien, a traders' village of between twenty-five and thirty houses, situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on what, in high water, is an island. The houses were built by planting posts upright in the ground with grooves in them, so that the sides could be filled in with split timber or round poles, and then plastered over with clay, and white-washed with a white earth found in the vicinity, and then covered with bark, or clap-boards riven from oak.

This village, now called the old village of Prairie du Chien, was designated by LYONS as the main village, as it was so at the time he surveyed the private land claims of Prairie du Chien.— Tradition says the place took its name from an Indian Chief of the Fox tribe by the name of CHIEN, or *Dog*, who had a village somewhere on the Prairie near where Fort Crawford now stands.— CHIEN or *Dog* is a favorite name among the Indians of the North-West.

* SCOTT, at this date, was a young man, and had been but a few years in the army. He was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and was educated at West Point. In his youth, he was famous among the sharp-shooters of the Green Mountains, never shooting game in the body, but, at whatever height or distance, always striking the head. He would drive a nail into a board part way with a hammer, and then, taking the farthest distance at which his eye could distinctly see it, drive it home with his unswerving bullet. He served with distinction in the Mexican war under Gen. SCOTT, and at nearly the close of that brilliant campaign, Brevet Lieut. Col. MARTIN SCOTT was killed at the sanguinary battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8th, 1847. He had seen much hard service, and always conducted himself with great skill, caution and intrepidity, and was respected and beloved for his integrity of character, and for his great kindness and benevolence of heart.

There were on the Prairie about forty farms cultivated along under the bluffs where the soil was first rate, and enclosed in one common field, and the boundaries generally between them marked by a road that afforded them ingress and egress to their fields; the plantations running from the bluffs to the Mississippi, or to the slough of St. Freole, and from three to five arpents wide. The owners did not generally live immediately on their farms, but clustered together in little villages near their front, and were much the same description of inhabitants as those of Green Bay, except that there were a number of families of French extraction, entirely unmixed with the natives, who came from the French villages of Illinois. The farmers' wives instead of being of the Indian tribes about, were generally of the mixed blood.— They were living in Arcadian simplicity, spending a great part of their time in fishing, hunting, horse racing or trotting, or in dancing and drinking. They had little or no ambition for progress and improvement, or in any way bettering their condition, provided their necessities were supplied, and they could often collect together and dance and frolic. With these wants gratified, they were perfectly satisfied to continue in the same routine and habits of their forefathers before them. They had no aristocracy among them except the traders, who were regarded as a privileged class.

It was said, that about 1809 or 1810, a trader, an Irishman by birth, of the name of CAMPBELL, was appointed by the U. S. government sub-Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, and by the Governor of the Territory of Illinois a Justice of the Peace. The currency of Prairie du Chien was at that time flour, and CAMPBELL charged for celebrating the rites of matrimony 100 pounds of flour, and for dissolving it 200 pounds, alleging that when people wanted to get unmarried, they would willingly give double what they would originally to form the matrimonial connection.

In speaking of the courts of justice of the country, and of their county seats, Mr. BRISBOIS related to me, that sometime previous to the war of 1812, he and Mr. CAMPBELL had a dispute about a heifer that was worth at the time perhaps eight dollars; and as

each believed it to be his property, they applied to the lawyer at Cahokia to assist them in finding out who was the real owner.—The mode of traveling in those days was in a canoe, manned with six or eight men to paddle, and taking with them some flour, tea and sugar for the bourgeois; and some hulled corn and deer tallow, enough to season the soup for the men, depending upon shooting game by the way, or buying wild fowl or venison from the Indians. The parties litigant were obliged to take their witnesses with them, paying them for their time and expenses, from their departure until their return home. The parties were also obliged to take a bundle of beaver skins, and dispose of them at St. Louis to pay the expenses of lawyers, &c; and the lawyers, as usual, were disposed to oblige the parties by putting over the case from time to time, and the parties continued the suit in this manner until it had cost them about fifteen hundred dollars each, when they took it out of court and settled it. But which retained the heifer, if I ever heard, I do not now recollect.

The *coutume de Paris* so far prevailed in this country generally, that a part of the ceremony of marriage was the entering into a contract in writing, generally giving, if no issue, the property to the survivor; and if they desired to be divorced, they went together before the magistrate and made known their wishes, and he, in their presence, tore up the marriage contract, and according to the custom of the country, they were then divorced. I was once present at Judge ABBOTT'S at Mackinaw, when a couple presented themselves before him, and were divorced in this manner. When the laws of Michigan were first introduced at Prairie du Chien, it was with difficulty that the Justice of the Peace could persuade them that a written contract was not necessary, and some of them believed that because the contract of marriage gave the property to the survivor, that they were not obliged to pay the debts which the deceased owed at the time of his death.

There was an instance of this at Prairie du Chien. A man by the name of JEAN MARIE QUEN (de Lamouche), who had been

married by contract, died without issue, leaving a widow, some personal property and a good farm, but was indebted to JOSEPH ROLETTE about \$300, which his widow refused to pay, alleging that the contract of marriage gave her all the property; nor could she be convinced to the contrary, until I had brought a suit against her and obtained a judgment.

When I arrived at Prairie du Chien, there were four companies of riflemen under command of Brevet Major MORGAN, building the old fort, which was constructed by placing the walls of the quarters and store houses on the lines, the highest outside, and the slope of the roof descending within the fort; with block-houses at two corners, and large pickets at the others, so as entirely to enclose the fort. JOHN W. JOHNSON, a gentleman from Maryland, was U. S. Factor, with a certain Mr. BELT as assistant and book keeper, and JOHN P. GATES as interpreter. Col. ALEXANDER McNAIR, late Governor of Missouri, had the sutling of the fort, and his nephew, THOMAS McNAIR, and JOHN L. FINDLEY, were the clerks in his employ, and had charge of the business.

There were then of the old traders residing at Prairie du Chien JOSEPH ROLETTE, MICHAEL BRISBOIS, FRANCIS BOUTHILLIER and JEAN BAPTISTE FARRIBAULT, all Canadians of French extraction, except FRANCIS BOUTHILLIER who was from France, and NICHOLAS BOILVIN who was Indian agent, and held the commission of Justice of the Peace under the government of Illinois Territory, whence he came.

At this time at Prairie du Chien the events of the war of 1812 in that quarter, were fresh in the minds of every one. I learned that in the spring or summer of 1814, the U. S. Government sent boats, made bullet proof, under a Captain YEISER, who was in command of the boats, and a company of U. S. troops, under Lieut. PERKINS, to take and retain possession of Prairie du Chien. PERKINS built a stockade on a large mound, on which Col. DOUSMAN'S house now stands, and Capt. YEISER remained on board the

boats, where most of the ammunition and provisions were stored, as there was no room for them within the stockade.

Soon after the breaking out of the war, when the American officers in garrison at Mackinaw, and the citizens of that place were yet ignorant of the commencement of hostilities, but apprehensive that war had been declared, some traders were despatched to the old British post and settlement of St. Josephs, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, for intelligence. As none of the traders returned, remaining absent so much longer than was deemed necessary, it naturally enough excited the suspicions of the commanding officer and the principal citizens of Mackinaw. Under the circumstances, a council was held, at which it was determined that immediate information must be had from St. Josephs, and the question then was, who could go there and not be suspected of being a spy. After looking around and finding none qualified to go, the late MICHAEL DOUSMAN, of Mackinaw, said that he had an outfit in Lake Superior that ought, by that time, to be at St. Josephs, and he thought that he could go there and look after his property without being suspected. Accordingly he volunteered his services, and late in the afternoon he left Mackinaw for St. Josephs in a canoe. About dark, at Goose Island, fifteen miles from Mackinaw, he met the British troops on their way to that place, who took him prisoner, but released him on his parole that he would go back to Mackinaw, and not give the garrison any information of what he had seen, but collect the citizens together at the old still-house on the southern side of the island, where a guard would be immediately sent to protect them from the Indians. This promise Mr. DOUSMAN faithfully performed, and was probably the cause of saving many an innocent family from being brutally murdered by the savages. The British arrived, planted their cannon during the night, and in the morning sent in to the commanding officer a copy of the declaration of war, with a demand for him to surrender, which he complied with.

The traders in the British interest, resorting to Mackinaw as the British head-quarters of the North-West, learning of the Ameri-

can occupation of Prairie du Chien in 1814, and anticipating, that so long as this force should remain there, they would be cut off from the trade of Prairie du Chien, its dependencies, and the Sioux country, at once set on foot an expedition for the re-capture of that place. The British officers and traders accordingly fitted out an expedition under the command of Col. MoKAY, of the Indian department, an old trader; and under him were, a sergeant of artillery with a brass six pounder, and three or four volunteer companies of the Canadian *voyageurs*, commanded by traders and officered by their clerks, all dressed in red coats, with probably one hundred Indians, officered by half-breeds.* Having made a secret march they arrived on the Prairie without being expected, and made the best display of red coats and Indians that they could. They made a formidable show, and the Americans not knowing of what materials they were composed, and supposing they were all British regulars, appeared to have been panic-struck. The sergeant had brought his field piece so well to bear that he hit one of the boats, I believe the one YEISER was in. During this time the troops and Indians had made a move towards the fort, but keeping out of gun shot. On the boat being hit, Capt. YEISER had the cable cut, and swung round down the river, ordering the others to do the same, carrying with them the provisions and amunition of the garrison. After the boats had gone, Col. MoKAY summoned the fort to surrender, and having neither provisions nor amunition they had no other alternative, and accordingly surrendered. The British took and kept possession of Prairie du Chien until peace, in 1815, thus opening the Indian trade to the traders at Mackinaw. The inhabitants of Prairie du Chien being British subjects, were ordered into service by the British government to do duty in the garrison during the war. The British sergeant of artillery for hitting the keel-boat, was promoted by his government.

Of the persons spoken of as resident traders of Prairie du Chien,

*There were at least a thousand Indians under Col. MoKAY, as stated in the accounts of the time, and not less than three pieces of light artillery. L. C. D.

JOSEPH ROLETTE, in connexion with the Indian trade, carried on farming, after the fashion of the country, pretty extensively. **MICHAEL BRISBOIS**, besides being a trader, carried on the business of baking, and farming to some extent, receiving of the inhabitants 100 pounds of flour and giving in return tickets for fifty loaves of bread, and these tickets made a convenient change to buy trifles of the Indians with. None of the inhabitants pretended to make their own bread, but depended entirely upon the bake-house. **JEAN BAPTISTE FARRIBAULT** did something in the line of Indian trade, and carried on a small farm, but soon after left the Prairie to reside on the St. Peters River.*

Among the other inhabitants of notoriety at that time, was a **Mrs. MENARD**, of mixed African and white blood. She came from some one of the French villages below, and was then married to **CHARLES MENARD**, a Canadian of French extraction. She had been married twice previously, first to a man by the name of **DU CHOUQUETTE**, by whom she had two sons, one of whom was in the employ of Mr. Astor in that unfortunate expedition of his sent in 1810 by sea and across the continent to the mouth of the Columbia River, now Oregon Territory. Her next husband was named **GAGNIER**, by whom she had three sons and three daughters. After **GAGNIER**'s death, she married **CHARLES MENARD**, by whom she had three sons and two daughters. She was generally called by the inhabitants Aunt **MARY ANN**, and was a person of consequence among them, being midwife, and the only person pretending to a knowledge of the healing art. Until a fort was erected at Prairie du Chien, and a surgeon arrived there with the troops, she was sent for by the sick, and attended them as regularly as a physician, and charged fees therefor, giving them, as she expressed it, "device and yarb drink." She was an excellent nurse, and even after there were regular surgeons of the army stationed at Fort Crawford, **MARY ANN** continued to practice among the in-

* We learn from the Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society, that as early as 1805, **FARRIBAULT** encamped opposite Mendota, Minnesota, trading with the Indians; and, in 1822, he formed one of the constituent members of the Columbia Fur Company, of Minnesota. From the American State Papers, he appears to have removed to the St. Peters, in 1819. L. C. D.

habitants. Whether they employed her because they had more faith in her skill, or because they could pay her with more ease, as she took her pay in the produce of the country, but was not very modest in her charges, I cannot with certainty state; and frequently after the army physician had attended a patient a long time, who perhaps for want of good nursing could not be cured MARY ANN would take the patient home with her, and by the force of good nursing and "yarb drink" restore him to health, so that we frequently joked the physician about MARY ANN's superior skill in the healing art. There are at this time many of her descendants residing at Prairie du Chien, who are generally as industrious and orderly inhabitants as any others.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of whom I have previously made mention as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace, had passed to his long home before I came to the country, and I found a Canadian of French extraction by the name of NICHOLAS BOILVIN clothed with the dignified office of Sub-Agent and Justice of the Peace. He had about the same amount of education as Judge REAUME of Green Bay, previously spoken of, and about the same idea of justice, and was nearly as arbitrary. His law library consisted of a single volume of old statutes of the North Western Territory, one of Illinois, and one of the Missouri Territory; but in deciding cases he paid no attention to the statute, but decided according to his own idea of right and wrong.*

* Col. BOILVIN'S trio volumes formed probably the first law library in Wisconsin, except perhaps Judge REAUME'S single volume of Blackstone; one of which is now, by the courtesy of Judge LOCKWOOD among the collections of the Wis. Hist. Society. He did not probably often consult them, if we may judge from his off-hand manner of administering justice, as related by Mrs. KINZIE in her *Wau-Bun*. "Col. BOILVIN'S office was just without the walls of the fort at Prairie du Chien, and it was much the fashion among the officers to lounge in there of a morning, to find sport for an idle hour, and to take a glass of brandy and water with the old gentleman, which he called taking a little '*quelque-chose*.' A soldier, named FRY, had been accused of stealing and killing a calf belonging to M. ROLETTE, and the constable, a bricklayer of the name of BELL, had been dispatched to arrest the culprit and bring him to trial. While the gentlemen were making their customary morning visit to the Justice, a noise was heard in the entry, and a knock at the door.

'Come in,' cried the old gentleman, rising and walking toward the door.

Bell—Here, sir. I have brought FRY to you, as you ordered.

Justice—FRY, you great rascal! What for you kill M. ROLETTE'S calf?

Fry—I did not kill M. ROLETTE'S calf.

Justice—(shaking his fist) You lie, you great rascal! BELL, take him to jail. Come, gentlemen, come, let us take a little *quelque-chose*.

L. C. B.

Col. ALEXANDER MCNAIR of St. Louis, had, as already mentioned, for his clerks in the sutling business, his nephew THOMAS MCNAIR, afterwards captain of the militia, and JOHN L. FINDLEY — But THOMAS MCNAIR shortly afterwards married a daughter of Mr. CURTOIS, a respectable farmer of French descent, and FINDLEY married a Miss HURTILEESE, a half sister of Mrs. ROLETTE, and a quarter blood of the Sioux nation. Upon learning these transactions of his clerks, Col. MCNAIR naturally concluded that they were attending more to their own pleasure than to his matters, and sent a man by the name of WILFRED OWENS, a Kentuckian, to whom he gave an interest in the business, and discharged MCNAIR and FINDLEY from his employ.

MCNAIR went to farming. FINDLEY went to Mackinaw, and procured, by the assistance of Mr. ROLETTE, a small assortment of goods, and attempted to trade at Prairie du Chien; but as there was then no money in circulation, except what little came from the few troops stationed at the fort, and goods were then selling very high at Mackinaw, he did not succeed in business, and before the close of the year turned over to Mr. ROLETTE his stock and assets towards the payment of the purchase, which was made of MESSRS. BERTHELOTTE and ROLETTE.

In the spring of 1817, a Roman Catholic Priest from St. Louis called PÈRE PRIÈRE, visited Prairie du Chien. He was the first that had been there for many years, and perhaps since the settlement, and organized the Roman Catholic Church, and disturbed some of the domestic arrangements of the inhabitants. He found several women who had left their husbands and were living with other men; these he made by the terror of his church to return and ask pardon of their husbands, and to be taken back by them, which they of course could not refuse.

Brevet General SMYTHE, the Colonel of the Rifle Regiment, who came to Prairie du Chien to erect Fort Crawford in 1816, had arrived in June, and selected the mound where the stockade had been built, and the ground in front, to include the most thick-

ly inhabited part of the village. The ground thus selected encroached upon the ancient burying ground of the Prairie, so that the inhabitants were obliged to remove their dead to another place.

During the winter of 1816 or early in the spring of 1817, Lieut. Col. TALBOT CHAMBERS arrived at Fort Crawford, and assumed the command, and the houses in the village being an obstruction to the garrison, in the spring of 1817, he ordered those houses in front and about the fort to be taken down by their owners, and removed to the lower end of the village, where he pretended to give them lots. When Gen. SMYTHE first arrived at Prairie du Chien, he arrested MICHAEL BRISBOIS, then the most prominent citizen of the Prairie, and placed him under a guard of soldiers for several days, charging him with treason, for having taken up arms against the United States. After keeping him in duress for several days, he was sent on board of a boat under a guard to St. Louis, Gen. SMYTHE refusing to let Mrs. BRISBOIS send her husband a package of beaver to raise money in St. Louis to pay his expenses. The guard took him to St. Louis and landed him on the levee, where they left him, not having delivered him over to the civil authorities, or instituted any proceedings against him, but left him there without money or means to return home. But Mr. BRISBOIS was known in St. Louis, at least by reputation, and readily found friends who assisted him to return home. During his absence the commandant, who I believe was Lieut. Col. HAMILTON, ordered Mrs. BRISBOIS and family out of her house, and took possession of it, in which to spread the contractor's flour to dry; and also took possession of Mr. BRISBOIS' bake-house, with about two hundred cords of dry oven wood, which was used by the commissary or contractor, for which aggressions and injuries Mr. BRISBOIS received no compensation.

Although in a time of peace, and our Government had received the country by treaty stipulation, the officers of the army treated the inhabitants as a conquered people, and the commandants as-

sumed all the authority of governors of a conquered country, arraiging and trying the citizens by courts-martial, and sentencing them to ignominious punishments. This was more particularly the case under the reign of Col. CHAMBERS, who was a brave soldier in the field, but a weak man and not qualified for a commandant, as he was generally governed by some favorite officer or officers, who not being responsible for the outrage committed by their superior, would induce him to do acts to gratify their whims or prejudices.

CHARLES MENARD, the husband of the notable MARY ANN, was arrested, having been charged with selling whiskey to the soldiers. He was brought about five miles from his residence under a guard, tried by a court-martial, whipped, and with a bottle hung to his neck, marched through the streets, with music playing the *Rogue's March* after him. MENARD protested that he had not sold liquor to the soldiers, but that they had asked him for it, and that he refused to let them have any, as he did not keep liquor for sale.

And during Col. CHAMBERS' reign, for some alleged immoral conduct he banished JOSEPH ROLETTE to an island, about seven miles above Prairie du Chien, where he obliged him to pass the winter, but in the spring permitted him to return to the village to attend to his business, as his outfits were coming in from the Indian country.

Mr. BRISBOIS informed me that he had resided in Prairie du Chien about thirty years; * and there was an old Scotchman by the name of JAMES AIRD, † connected with the company by which I was first employed in the Indian trade, who generally wintered

* Mr. BRISBOIS, in 1820, gave evidence before Mr. LEE, the government commissioner, that he had been thirty-nine years in the country, and was then sixty years of age; and this would give the year 1781 as the year of his coming to Prairie du Chien. L. C. D.

† Mr. AIRD was from Mackinaw, and was a worthy man and enterprising trader. His field of operations was mainly with the Sioux or Dakotas, in what is now Iowa and Minnesota. On the return of LEWIS and CLARR's expedition in 1806, they met Mr. AIRD with two trading boats above the Big Sioux River, on the Missouri; and in their Journal they speak of him as "a very friendly and liberal gentleman." In 1812, he had a trading post at Mendota. L. C. D.

among the Sioux Indians, and had been a trader about forty years. There was also another man by the name of DUNCAN GRAHAM, who had been engaged in the Indian trade about the same length of time, and was captain in the British Indian Department during the war, from whom I obtained considerable information of the Indian country, and of the earlier days of Prairie du Chien.

Prairie du Chien was, at this time, an important post for Indian trade, and was considered by the Indians as neutral ground, where different tribes, although at war might visit in safety; but if hostile, they had to beware of being caught in the neighborhood, going or returning. Yet I never heard of any hostile movement on the Prairie after they had safely arrived.

The factories which JOHN W. JOHNSON had charge of, were established by an act of Congress previous to the war of 1812, for the humane purpose of preventing the British traders from extortions on the Indians, and of counteracting British influence over them, which they exercised through the traders. But unfortunately they had the contrary effect, and through the bad management of the traders, the Government of the United States was made to appear contemptible in the eyes of the Indians. The idea was then prevalent in the U. S., that the most sleazy and cheap goods were what the Indians wanted, whereas the blankets furnished by the British traders, although of coarse wool, were thick and substantial, and so were the cloths and calicoes, while those furnished by the Americans were greatly inferior. It was many years before Mr. ASHOR, with all his wealth and sagacity, could obtain in England suitable blankets and cloths for the Indian trade, and also the proper guns. There was, at that time, an Indian gun manufactured in England, called the North West gun, of simple, plain and strong construction, and it was understood that the manufacture of blankets, cloths and guns was so much under the influence of the North West Fur Company, that an American could not procure the genuine article, and hence the goods furnished by the factors were all of an inferior article, except

tobacco; and the British traders took especial pains when they happened to have a poor article, to call it American. They had been furnished for many years with their tobacco from Albany, an inferior article, made into carrots of from two to three pounds; and when the American tobacco in plugs, and of a tolerable good quality, was introduced among them, they admitted that it was the best.

When I first came to the country, it was the practice of the old traders and interpreters to call any inferior article of goods American, and to speak to the Indians in a contemptuous manner of the Americans and their goods, and the goods which they brought into the country but too generally warranted this reproach. But after Mr. Astor had purchased out the South West Company and established the American Fur Company, he succeeded in getting suitable kinds of goods for the Indians, except at first the North-West Indian gun. He attempted to introduce an imitation of them, manufactured in Holland, but it did not succeed, as the Indians soon detected the difference.

At that time there were generally collected at Prairie du Chien by the traders and U. S. factors, about three hundred packs of one hundred pounds each of furs and peltries, mostly fine furs. Of the different Indian tribes that visited and traded more or less at Prairie du Chien, there were the Menomonees from Green Bay, who frequently wintered on the Mississippi; the Chippewas, who resided on the head waters of the Chippewa and Black rivers; the Foxes, who had a large village where Cassville now stands, called Penah-i. e. Turkey; the Sauks, who resided about Galena and Dubuque; the Winnebagoes, who resided on the Wisconsin River; the Iowas, who then had a village on the Upper Iowa River; WABASHAW'S band of Sioux, who resided on a beautiful Prairie on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, about one hundred and twenty miles above Prairie du Chien, with occasionally a Kickapoo and Pottawattamie.

The Sauks and Foxes brought from Galena a considerable quan-

tity of lead, moulded in the earth, in bars about two feet long, and from six to eight inches wide, and from two to four inches thick, being something of an oval form, and thickest in the middle, and generally thinning to the edge, and weighing from thirty to forty pounds. It was not an uncommon thing to see a Fox Indian arrive at Prairie du Chien with a hand sled, loaded with twenty or thirty wild turkies for sale, as they were very plenty about Cassville, and occasionally there were some killed opposite Prairie du Chien.

About the year 1822, a man by the name of HARDIN PERKINS, from Kentucky, came to Prairie du Chien for the purpose of building a saw-mill in the Indian country, and obtained permission from Major TALIAFERRO, then agent for the Sioux Indians, with the consent of the Indians, to erect a saw-mill on their land on the Chippewa river and tributaries; but PERKINS not having the capital to carry out his project, or sufficient influence to obtain the permission of the Indians to erect this mill, solicited JOSEPH ROLETTE and myself to join him, which we did, and contracted with WABASHAW's band of Sioux, who claimed the Chippewa River country, for the privilege of erecting a mill and cutting timber for it, paying them about \$1000 per year in goods, and furnished PERKINS the necessary means for the purpose; and he was to take charge of and conduct the business. He proceeded to Menomonee River, a tributary of the Chippewa, and on a small stream running into the Menomonee, about twenty miles from its mouth, erected a saw mill and had it so near done that he expected to commence sawing in a very few days, when one of those sudden freshets to which hilly countries are subject, came upon him and swept away the dam, mill and appendages, and PERKINS returned to Prairie du Chien with his family and hands, having suffered during his residence there considerable from fear of the Chippewa Indians who resided near, and sometimes visited the mill builders.

Col. SNELLING, who commanded at Fort Snelling, had frequently

since PERKINS and his men commenced operations, threatened to send a force and destroy the mill, saying the Indian Agent had no authority to give permission to build mills in the Indian country. The parties being pretty well convinced of the fact, and that Col. SNELLING had malice enough to carry out his threat, if for nothing else but to punish Mr. ROLETTE, with whom he had some difficulty, concluded not to rebuild, until they could be authorized by some better authority, supposing then that the Secretary of War had that power; and Mr. ROLETTE and myself made up our minds to pocket the loss, and let PERKINS off with the loss of the few articles he had furnished and his services, which amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars. It proved a bad speculation to all parties. The annuity we agreed to pay the Indians for the privilege of building the mill and cutting timber, being stopped during the time there was no work on the mill, the Indians insisted upon its payment, and inquired the reason we did not go on with the work. We were obliged to tell them that their Great Father would not allow us to do so. They said they had given us permission, and that the country was theirs, and their Great Father had no right to say anything about it.

In the fall of 1829, returning from St. Louis, I met at Galena Major JOHN BIDDLE of Detroit, who had then been elected our delegate to Congress from Michigan, and enquired what he could do for me, or the people of Prairie du Chien at Washington. I then related to him the situation in which I and Mr. ROLETTE were placed with regard to the mill and annuities to the Indians. He told me that when I got home, if I would address him at Washington, stating our case, that he would attend to it. I wrote to him a full statement of the case and difficulties, and Major BIDDLE obtained for us from the Secretary of War permission to erect mills, &c., provided we contracted with the Indians through the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien.

We renewed our contract with the Indians, through their agents, and in May, 1830, sent a mill-right who was also a partner, a su-

perintendent, carpenter and blacksmith, with laborers, provisions, teams, and tools, to erect a mill on the Chippewa River or its tributaries. The mill-right selected the site of the old dam of PERKINS for his dam, and built the mill on the Menomonee River, and dug a canal across a point of land from the small stream to the mill. The hands we were obliged to employ were mostly Canadians, and we engaged the wife of one of them, a Menomonee half breed, as cook for the hands. Few Americans can manage the Canadian *voyageurs* to advantage. They suppose that they must be treated with the same familiarity as American laborers, and reason them into doing their duty; but this is not the proper treatment. The *voyageur* has been so long accustomed to look upon his employer as his superior, and to be treated by him as his inferior, that so soon as he is treated as American hands expect to be treated by their employer, they at once conceive a contempt for him, and become mutinous. Such was the case with our superintendent, and he proved not to be qualified to superintend any kind of men or business, and all the hands looked upon him with contempt.

Three or four Chippewas came to them and the Menomonee half breed woman, she being the only one that understood the Chippewa language, and told them that if they did not leave there they would kill them all. This was about night-fall, and the superintendent was so much alarmed that at dark he got into a canoe with one man, as much frightened as himself, and went down in the night over the rapids, that were difficult to navigate even in the day time, leaving orders with the men to load the provisions, tools, &c., into the boat, and to start in the morning down the Chippewa River near to its mouth, which they did, driving the oxen by land. The superintendent, whose name was ARMSTRONG, arrived at the Prairie evidently much alarmed, and gave me a terrible account of his escape; and not until he had been at the Prairie some considerable time did he inform me that he had ordered all the men to leave the mill, and that they were probably

on their way down. I was then satisfied that my presence was required there, unless I intended to abandon the mill; and it being in the hot weather of August, I did not feel much inclined to make a voyage in a canoe exposed to the sun, but from the materials we had to deal with, I saw at once that it was necessary.

I had a canoe manned with a half breed Winnebago, who spoke Chippewa, and together with ARMSTRONG and the Frenchman who had come down with him, put out at once, taking in my canoe provisions enough for myself and crew to reach the mill. We had proceeded about forty miles up the Mississippi, when early in the morning at a sand bar, in the middle of a channel, and about one fourth of a mile from the shore, I met a canoe with a Menomonee half breed and a large athletic Ohioan by the name of HARTWELL, whom I had never seen before. ARMSTRONG had engaged him as carpenter, and taken him to the mill without my having seen him, or knowing his name. I asked them where they were going, and they said to the Prairie. I said, "no!—you must return with me." I knew that the half breed would obey without difficulty, but HARTWELL said he was going to the Prairie, and I knew in order to take all of them back, I must take these back as I met them. HARTWELL was a strong man and armed with a rifle, but I said to him, "this canoe at least is mine, and does not go to the Prairie; you can take your choice, either to go back, or to remain on this sand-bar."

He concluded to go back, and for fear that they might give me the slip, I got into the canoe with them and we proceeded up the river about ten miles farther, where we met all the Canadians with the half-breed Menomonee woman, when we all put ashore. I told them that they must go back to the mill, which they refused to do. I soon discovered, as I had suspected, that the woman was the leader of the party, and I bribed her to go back. She consented, and the others followed her example. She and her husband were in a large canoe, not half finished, which would go hard up stream. From the manner of her consenting so readily

to return, I suspected that she intended as soon as they could lag a little behind, and get some point between me and them, to slip down the stream, which I afterwards learned was really their intention; to prevent which, I told them, as they were weak-handed, and had a heavy canoe, that I would embark with them and help them paddle. I paddled all day, and made a good day's work up stream, and encamped in a channel of the river opposite to WABASHAW'S Prairie.

The men had only taken provisions enough to last them to the Prairie, and it was soon seen that my stock would not be sufficient for the additional mouths until we reached the boat. In camp at night one of the men named FRANCIS LA POINTE, a native of Prairie du Chien, and well acquainted with the customs of the Indians, told me that it was but a short distance across the country to the Chippewa, where the boat then was; and proposed to go there, take a canoe and meet us with provisions, which I requested him to do. He accordingly after breakfast borrowed a gun, took some crackers in his pocket, and started across, while we proceeded up the channel along under the bluffs for about five miles to where the canoes cross the Mississippi to the western side. Just as we were about putting off from the shore, LA POINTE came running down the hill hallooing "Indians!" The canoes were all putting out into the river, but I ordered the canoe that I was in to put to shore, and take the man in, confiding, at the time, in his statement.

LA POINTE had on, when he started, two cotton shirts, and when he returned one of the shirts was nearly cut from him, and several stabs through the other. He had thrown away all his ammunition and his hat, and stated that after crossing the hill and getting into a ravine of tall grass, that five Chippewa Indians suddenly surrounded him, took away his powder, shot and provisions, cut his hat and shirt all to pieces, called him a dog, and would have taken his gun had he not begged hard to retain it, telling them that it was not his. He told so probable a story of what would

naturally be the conduct of a war party of Indians, that I at first believed him, but we stopped shortly after for dinner, and although the men pretended to be much afraid of the Indians, I discovered something in their conduct that satisfied me, that it was a hoax. They proposed to turn back to Prairie du Chien for fear of the Indians, but I told them that I was never in the habit of turning back through fear, until I saw there was really danger, and that I did not require them to run any risk which I would not myself freely share.

We finally proceeded on quietly until near the mouth of Riveire Au Boeuf or Buffalo River, when ARMSTRONG and the man who came down with him, who were actually in great fear, as they were not in the secret of the plot, discovered an Indian on the bluffs below its mouth, or imagined they did, and gave the alarm of "Chippewa!" But we met some Sioux at the foot of the bluffs, and they said that it could not be Chippewas, as they had the day before been hunting over there and thought it probable that some of their people might still be hunting there. So we proceeded to a point opposite to the mouth of the Chippewa River, and encamped for the night.

So much had been said about danger from the Chippewas, that I began to believe there was something in it, and must confess that the next morning I entered the narrow mouth of the Chippewa, fringed with bushes, with some fear that some Indian might be hid, and fire upon us without giving notice of his presence; but once in, the feeling of fear wore off, and we proceeded on with little to eat until about 10 o'clock, when we came to a Menomonee lodge, where we found a great deal of venison, and a quantity stuck up around the fire cooking, to which we did ample justice. We then proceeded about ten miles up the river, where we found the boat and three Americans who had remained with it. But they refused, as well as the Canadians to go back to the mill under the superintendence of ARMSTRONG; and from all accounts of the men, as well as from what I had seen of him, I was

satisfied that he was not calculated to conduct such a business, and I concluded that the best way to get rid of him, was to purchase him out, even if I had to give more than he was justly entitled. His fear of the Chippewas was such, that he did not wish to return. He owed me about five hundred dollars, which would not be worth much if he left the mill; yet, to get rid of him, I gave him that, and took a quit claim of all his claims upon the mill, and let him have a small canoe in which he descended the river.

My people agreed to go back to the mill, provided I would get the Menomonees to go up the river with us, but I had no interpreter in whom I could confide, as my half breed Winnebago had joined his comrades, the Canadians, against me. So I sent down for the Menomonees at the lodge we had passed, to come and go with us; but presume that the half breed Menomonee woman had instructed them how to act; for although I offered them a high price, they pretended to be afraid of the Chippewas, which I was satisfied was not the case, and declined to go, unless another band who were hunting on the Chippewa, above the mouth of the Menomonee River, would go with them. So I sent an Indian for them, and proceeded on with my boat, and encamped on a sand-bar opposite the Menomonee River, and waited for the Indians until about noon the next day, when they arrived, but did not want to go into the Menomonee, expressing their fears of the Chippewas. I offered them a keg of powder, a bar of lead, and promised, when they next came to Prairie du Chien, to give them a keg of whiskey; but they still declined going, reiterating their apprehensions, which I was satisfied were feigned for the occasion, and that they were but playing their part as instructed by the half breed woman. Believing such to be the case, I ordered the men to put the things in the boat, telling them that I was not afraid of the Chippewas, and should go to the mill. Upon this, some of the Canadians showed a disposition to mutiny, but I had made up my mind to go, and knock down the leader with a club, and force them to accompany me. How I should have succeeded

I do not know, but at that moment the Indians finding that I was determined to go without them, said they would go, and we proceeded up the Menomonee River about nine miles, where we encamped.

The Winnebago and Menomonee half breeds unloaded one of the canoes and said there was a lake near there, and that they would go and shoot elk; but in about an hour they returned, apparently much alarmed, and said they saw tracks of Indians around the lake. But the Menomonees who had agreed to go with us fearing to lose their promised pay if we went back, said that the tracks were not Chippewas but Menomonees, as some of their people had been there that day hunting. The next day we proceeded on up the river without any thing of note until we reached the mill, except occasionally seeing a Chippewa in imagination.

There was among the carpenters of my party a discharged soldier of the name of HOLMES, who was a better mill-wright than ARMSTRONG, and upon whom, as I afterwards learned, ARMSTRONG had depended to build the mill. I then made a bargain with ISAAC SAUNDERS, one of the carpenters Armstrong had taken up, giving him an interest in the mill to superintend it, and engaged HOLMES by the day to build the mill. There had been very little work done during the summer, and they did not get the mill ready to commence sawing until March, 1831; and by the 1st of June following, had sawed about 100,000 feet of lumber. It was impossible at that time at Prairie du Chien to get any other hands than Canadians, except occasionally a discharged soldier; and among the Americans that were at the mill, there was not one who knew how to construct a raft.

The Canadian manner of rafting had been to lay two floats of timber about ten inches square, and raft the boards on them, and they rafted our lumber in that way; but when they had completed the raft, they found there was not water enough to float it, the water being very low that spring. As many of the men's time

would be out in May, I went up with another set of hands to supply the places of those that would come away with the raft. But on arriving there, I found the water very low, and the Canadians declared that the lumber could not be rafted out of the river. It appeared that we would have to wait for a rise of water; and having a double set of hands, I concluded to build another mill, on a stream about one mile from the other. I set the hands to work getting out timber for the dam, mill, &c.

The Canadians who had first gone there, and went back with me against their will, and whose times were about expiring, were still disposed to be mutinous, and declared their intention of not waiting for a rise of water to get the timber out, and of leaving as soon as their time should expire. I told them that they could not leave until they took down the lumber; that I would pay them for their time, and that they could not get permission to go unless they took it by force, and that, I did not think, would be very safe for them to attempt while I was there, and if they cut a pine tree to make a canoe of, I would have them prosecuted and imprisoned—and, as a Canadian is much afraid of a jail, they concluded to continue their work.

During the time I was contriving how this lumber was to be got to the mouth of the Menomonee, and talking with HOLMES one day about it, he told me he had somewhere seen lumber rafted over rapids by laying one sawed board or slab lapping about half its length upon another, after the manner of shingling, and thus repeat and combine until the raft or crib should be formed; and that it would hang together in passing over any rapids. Upon this hint I caused a crib to be made, but the men said it would drown any one who would be fool-hardy enough to take it over the rapids. I waited till the following Sunday, when the men would be idle, and then told two of the hands that if they would take that crib to the mouth of the Menomonee, I would pay them one dollar each. They did so without accident, and returned by land before night, and reported that the lumber could be taken

down in that way without any difficulty. The men now went to work and rafted it; got it nearly all to the mouth of the river, when about the 1st of June, it commenced raining, and continued most of the time very hard for a fortnight. The stream on which our dam was, rose in about twelve hours something like twelve feet, and the Menomonee River about the same, carrying away the dam, and sweeping the loose made cribs of lumber from their moorings, and scattered the lumber over the bottoms of the Menomonee and Chippewa Rivers. About fifty thousand feet of this lumber was afterwards recovered in a damaged state, at a great expense, and taken to St. Louis and sold at a reduced price. Such were some of the difficulties attending the early attempts at lumbering in this country. The only hands that could be employed were the Canadian *voyageurs*; they could row a boat well, or run a raft, but that was about the extent of their knowledge of lumbering. Occasionally you could pick up a discharged soldier that had some knowledge of the business, and these were the materials that pioneer saw-mill proprietors had to use, and manage as best they could.

Shortly after this, DANIEL WHITNEY, of Green Bay, obtained from the Secretary of War a similar permit to that granted to Mr. ROLETTE and myself, and built a mill upon the Upper Wisconsin.

Of all the foreigners that came to this country, the Canadians of French extraction seemed to have the least idea of the privileges of American citizenship. It appeared almost impossible to instil into their minds any thing of the independence of self-government, and this was not confined entirely to the uneducated, but would apply more or less to the partially educated classes. They do not consider it a privilege to vote for the officers who are to govern them; and consider it only desirable to use the elective franchise in order to gratify some friend who has asked them to vote for himself or his candidate; and when so requested, they are too polite to refuse, unless a previous promise had been made to some other.

I have lived among this people upwards of thirty years, and have taken considerable interest in elections, and frequently asked the people to vote for the candidate that I supported, and recollect but a solitary instance, in all that time, where a man had the independence to refuse my request. It was amusing after the county of Crawford was organized, and an election was to take place for a delegate to Congress from Michigan, to see these people about election time. It so happened that JOSEPH ROLETTE and myself influenced about an equal number of voters, and as we generally supported different candidates, these people would meet, and talk among themselves about the election, asking each other who they were going to vote for? The answer invariably was, "*Je va vote pour Mons. ROLETTE;*" or "*Je va vote pour Mons. LOCKWOOD;*" the names of the opposing candidates never being mentioned, and very seldom known—a rather amusing circumstance.

In the spring of the year 1824, a delegate to Congress was to be elected for Michigan; and Michigan, like all other portions of the Union, had several patriotic men who desired to sacrifice themselves to the service of their country. Among the numerous candidates, Mr. ROLETTE and I each selected one for our support, and solicited the votes of the Canadians for our respective candidates. Among the voters was a respectable and industrious farmer living in the lower end of Prairie du Chien, by the name of BARRETTE, whose vote had been solicited both by Mr. ROLETTE and myself; but BARRETTE being engaged in getting in his spring crop of grain, and thinking if he went to the election he would offend one or the other of us, which he wished to avoid, concluded it would be wisest to remain at home, and work on his farm. Mr. ROLETTE's idea of the elective franchise was such, that he believed that every man was bound to vote, and, moreover that he should do it precisely in accordance with his leader's wishes, without exercising any judgment whatever of his own. Mr. ROLETTE being a Canadian by birth, of French extraction, and although an educated man, considered himself insulted by BAR-

RETTE's not coming to the election and voting for his candidate, and declared that he would be revenged on him.

There was a law at that time in Michigan preventing stud horses from running at large when over eighteen months of age, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, "if willingly or wilfully at large." At this time the water was high in the Mississippi, and the old village of Prairie du Chien was an island. One morning shortly after the election, Mr. ROLETTE with his men brought me two horses of the aforesaid description, and hitched them before my door. I was then a Justice of the Peace. ROLETTE entered my house under considerable apparent excitement, saying, he had brought me two horses that were running at large contrary to law. I answered him, that I did not want the horses, nor was I going to take charge of them. Mr. ROLETTE then asked, as they were at large contrary to law, what was to be done? I answered, that I would have nothing to do with the horses, and should not take charge of them; but if he wished to make a complaint against their owners, I was bound to take notice of it. Mr. ROLETTE then concluded to make such complaint against BARRETTE, the owner of one of the horses, and let the other off, as he had no pique to gratify in his case. Process was accordingly issued against BARRETTE, and soon returned served. On the day of trial, a man by the name of PERKINS, heretofore spoken of, seeing that the suit was brought by an apparently wealthy man to oppress a poor one, volunteered his services to assist in defending him, and on calling the case the defendant demanded a jury. The Legislature of Michigan had some two or three years before this reduced the jury before a Justice of the Peace to six, and the year preceding this trial, they had repealed that law, without any saving clause. Under these circumstances, I decided that the repeal of the law, revived the old one of twelve jurors, and accordingly had a jury of that number summoned and sworn. It so happened that there were some Americans on the jury, and as the trial proceeded, the defendant admitted that his horse was at large, but not "willingly or wilfully," and proved that his horse was old, and had been work-

ed down very poor in the spring, and that when he was through with his work and wished to turn him out on the Prairie, to save himself from the penalty of the law, he had taken him to be castrated to the only man on the Prairie that pretended to perform such operations. But he declined doing so, saying that the horse was too poor and weak to live through it, and that he had better turn him out on the Prairie to rest and recruit a few days, as he could do no harm. Under this testimony, the jury brought in a verdict for defendant, stating that BARRETTE's horse was neither "wilfully nor willingly" at large, contrary to law.

After this BARRETTE, by advice of his friend, brought suit against Mr. ROLETTE, before N. BOILVIN, Esq., another Justice of the Peace, for trespass, and swimming his horse across the slough of St. Ferole, and had another jury, who gave BARRETTE five dollars damages and costs, which mortified Mr. ROLETTE very much. He did not care so much about the money, as he did about attempting to punish a Canadian farmer for disobeying his wishes, and to have that farmer beat him.

In the fall of 1818, a severe fight took place on the prairie between Lac Traverse and the head waters of the Mississippi, under something like the following circumstances, as related to me immediately after by some Indians who had participated in the action. I was then at my wintering station near Lac-qui Parle, on the St. Peters. During the summer a Yankton chief, who generally resided near Lac Traverse, called by the French the GRAND SINORE, had met with some Chippewas, with whom he had smoked the pipe of peace, and after the council had broken up, and the Chippewas were wending their way, as they supposed, safely to their homes, when a party of the GRAND SINORE's band followed them and killed some of the men, and took one woman prisoner. Upon this, eleven young Chippewas armed, provisioned, and provided with moccasins, and started for the Sioux country, declaring that they would not return until they had avenged the insult and outrage. They travelled in the Sioux country about a month

without falling in with any Sioux, and were apparently on their way home, when on the prairie between Lac Traverse and the head waters of the Mississippi, they discovered a large camp of Sioux of about five hundred lodges. As they were in the neighborhood of the camp, they were discovered by some Sioux on horseback, who immediately gave notice to the camp. The Chippewas finding that they were discovered, and that their fate was sealed, sent one of their number home to carry tidings of their probable destruction, and the other ten got into a copse of timber and brush on the prairie, and commenced throwing up breast works by digging holes with their knives and hands,* determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, knowing that there was not the remotest hope for their escape.

In a short time the warriors from the Sioux camp surrounded them, and, it would appear, made the attack without much order or system, and fought something like the militia in the Black Hawk war at the attack near KELLOGG'S, where each one attacked and fought on his own account without orders. To show their bravery, the Sioux would approach the entrenched Chippewas singly, but from the covert and deadly fire of the Chippewas, they were sure to fall. They continued to fight in this way, until about seventy of the Sioux were killed or wounded, when one of the Sioux war chiefs cried out, that the enemy were killing them in detail, and directed a general onset, when they all in a body rushed upon the Chippewas with knives and tomahawks; and, after a severe struggle, overpowered and exterminated them, wounding in the melee many of their own people. The brave Chippewas had exhausted their ammunition, and now fell a sacrifice to superior numbers. Thus perished ten as intrepid warriors as ever entered the battle field. The eleventh pursued his way, and carried to his people the news of the probable fate of the others. The Sioux exulted in their mournful victory, which was purchased at the cost of the lives of between seventy and eighty of their warriors.

* This digging holes was a common mode of defence for a weak party.—See Pike's Expeditions, Phila. edition, 1810, p. 19; and Braunson's Sketch of Crawford County, in Vol. 1, Wis. Ag. Trans. L. C. D.

If scalps are taken after the fall of the leaves from the trees, it is usual for the Indians to continue the scalp dance over them until the appearance of the leaves again, when the scalps are buried with considerable ceremony; and if scalps are taken after the putting out of the leaves, they continue to dance until their fall in the autumn.

In the year 1828, General JOSEPH M. STREET was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, and arrived alone in the fall of that year to assume the duties of his office; and, in the winter, returned to Illinois and brought his family to Prairie du Chien in the spring of the following year, being the first family who settled in Prairie du Chien that made a profession of religion of the Protestant faith of any of the different sects.

In 1830, a man by the name of COE, who claimed to be a minister of the Presbyterian church, and missionary to the Indians, passed through the country, and remained over Sunday at Prairie du Chien, and made an attempt at preaching; but he was a very illiterate man, and not over stocked with good sense. I must here relate an anecdote of this man. He made several trips to the upper Indian country, and on one occasion took passage on a keel-boat, and arrived within about thirty miles of Fort Snelling on Saturday night; and as the boat would start early in the morning, and he would not travel on the Sabbath, he went on shore without provisions, and encamped over Sunday, and on Monday made his way to Fort Snelling, hungry and nearly exhausted. Sometime in the year 1832, a student of divinity, of the Cumberland Presbyterian sect, came here and taught school for about six months, and on Sundays attempted to preach.

In some of the treaties with the Winnebagoes,* provision had

* At the treaty of Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, of which Gen. SCOTT and Gov. REYNOLDS were the commissioners, concluded Sept. 15, 1832, in part consideration for a claim of land, it was stipulated that the General Government should, for a term of twenty-seven years, maintain a school at or near Prairie du Chien for the education and support of such Winnebago children as should be voluntarily sent to it, to be conducted by two or more teachers, and at an annual cost not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

been made for an Indian school near Prairie du Chien, and in the year 1833, the Rev. DAVID LOWRY, of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, came to the place as superintendent of said Indian school, but it was about a year thereafter before suitable buildings were erected on the Yellow river in Iowa, and Mr. LOWRY remained at Prairie du Chien, and preached on Sundays; and during this time, collected those professing religion of the different denominations into a society. In the fall of 1835, the Rev. ALFRED BRUNSON visited Prairie du Chien, and returned home the same autumn; and in the spring of 1836, he came back with his family, as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission of the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior. He purchased a farm and built a house, the materials for which he brought with him from Meadville, Pa., and continued for several years laboring in his missionary capacity. He several times visited the missions on the Upper Mississippi, and when at the Prairie, preached and formed a Methodist society. In the year 1836, the Rev. Mr. CADDLE, of the Episcopal church, came to the Prairie as a missionary, but was shortly after appointed chaplain to Fort Crawford, in which capacity he continued until 1841, when feeling, as he expressed it, that he was not in his proper place preaching to soldiers, who went to hear him more from compulsion than anything else, he resigned his chaplaincy, and again entered the missionary service in another part of the Territory. Mr. CADDLE, while chaplain of the fort, formed a church of the few communicants of the Prairie, and the officers and ladies of the fort, which he called Trinity, but was obliged for most of the church officers to elect non communicants.

I must not omit to mention another of the early American settlers. In 1833, the quarter-master of Fort Crawford advertised in Galena for proposals for a contract to furnish the fort with a year's supply of wood. EZEKIEL TAINTER and a man by the name of REED, got the contract, and came here and supplied the first contract together, at the end of which Mr. REED left the country. Mr. TAINTER remained, and continued for several years to take

the wood contract, together with that for supplying the fort with beef; and at this business, which he well understood, in connection with the cultivation of a farm on the bluff where he cut his wood, he made money quite fast, as he was industrious and saving. He sent for his family, which he had left in the state of New York, and paid off some old scores that he had previously been unable to do, and had some money left for which he had no immediate use. Notwithstanding he knew nothing about merchandizing, he concluded as he expressed it, "that the merchants were coining money, and that he would have a hand in;" and borrowing some means in addition to his own, went to St. Louis and purchased a small stock of goods, which, as might be expected, were not very judiciously selected for the market. During this time his brother GORHAM arrived by his assistance, whom he took into partnership; but knowing as little about mercantile affairs as his brother, the business was not very well conducted. Both had large families to support, and it appears that they kept no account of expenses, or of what each took from the store. If one wanted an article, the other took something else to balance it. They continued business for about two years, when they took an account of stock, and found a deficiency of about three thousand dollars, for which they could not account; and as goods to this amount had been taken from the store without keeping any account of them, it did not at first occur to their minds that their families had consumed them. This satisfied Mr. TAINTEK that money was not so easily gained by merchandizing as he had supposed, and he returned to farming, and is now a resident and worthy citizen of the county.

In the year 1842, the Rev. Mr. STEPHENS, of the Presbyterian church, who had been on a missionary service somewhere in the Indian country, came as a missionary of that denomination, formed a church, and continued here two or three years. There being too few members of his church to supply the means of support with the stipend he received from the Missionary Society, he left

for some other part of the Territory, since which time the Methodists have supplied the place regularly with preachers, and occasionally a transient clergyman of some other denomination visits us and preaches. Rev. ALFRED BRUNSON since his residence at Prairie du Chien, has probably taken more interest than any other person in it, to develop the resources of the country, having at different times visited most parts of Western and Northern Wisconsin, and has written and published several articles on the subject, well calculated to attract attention to this part of the country.

Of the old inhabitants found at the Prairie on my arrival here, JOHN W. JOHNSON the factor, and Chief Justice of the county court, was in 1832, relieved of his duties as factor, by the winding up of the factory system of Indian trade, when he removed to St. Louis, where he died a few years since. FRANCIS BOUTHILLIER, one of the Associate Justices of the county court, moved to Galena, near which place he died in 1833 or '34.

WILFRED OWENS ended his days in 1821 by cutting his throat in a fit of mental derangement;* and JOHN L. FINDLEY, the first clerk of the court, went, in 1821, in company with a Frenchman by the name of DEPOSE, and a Canadian named BARRETTE, up the Mississippi in a canoe on some business. On their arrival at Lac Pepin, near the mouth of the Chippewa, they met with a war party of Chippewas looking for Sioux Indians, and the whites being probably overcharged with whiskey, of which they were all exceedingly fond, a quarrel ensued, as was afterwards learned from the Chippewas. BARRETTE, who had been lumbering on the Black River the previous winter, recognized in one of the Indians of the war party, one whom he believed had formerly stolen his horse; and being of rather a pugnacious disposition, and proba-

*The following notice of Mr. OWENS' death, we find in the Detroit Gazette, Oct. 5th, 1821: "Died at Prairie du Chien, on the 23d of August last, Mr. WILFRED OWENS, merchant. He committed suicide by cutting an artery of his arm, and his throat, in the presence of two of his friends, and was supposed to be insane. Mr. OWENS was Judge of Probate, and Associate Justice, in the county of Crawford, and a very respectable member of society."

bly surcharged with whiskey, imprudently charged the Indian with the theft. Upon which a quarrel ensued, which ended in the Indians murdering the whole party, and plundering them of their goods, provisions, &c.

JOHN P. GATES, the first Register of the Probate, on the closing of the factory, went to Carondelet, Missouri, where he was drowned a few years since. THOMAS McNAIR, the first Sheriff of the county, moved down to Fever river near Galena, about 1830, and, as I learned, died a few years since in some part of Illinois. NICHOLAS BOILVIN died on a keel-boat on his way to St. Louis, about the summer of 1824. JOSEPH ROLETTE* died at Prairie du Chien in 1841.

While our county court was still in existence, a district court

* Mrs. KINZIE relates in her *Wau-Bun* the following capital story of M. ROLETTE. The scene was on Lake Winnebago, where M. ROLETTE was engaged with a trading-boat, when he met another boat on which were his employees, directly from Prairie du Chien. "Of course, after an absence of some weeks from home, the meeting on these lonely waters, and the exchanging of news, was an occasion of great excitement. The boats were stopped—earnest greetings interchanged—question followed question.

"*Eh! bien*"—enquired M. ROLETTE, "have they finished the new house?"

"*Oui, Monsieur.*"

"*Et la cheminée, fume-t-elle?*" (Does the chimney smoke?)

"*Non, Monsieur.*"

"And the harvest—how is that?"

"Very fine, indeed."

"Is the mill at work?"

"Yes, plenty of water."

"How is Whip?" (His favorite horse.)

"Oh! Whip is first rate."

Everything, in short, about the store, the farm, the business of various descriptions being satisfactorily gone over, there was no occasion for farther delay. It was time to proceed.

"*Eh! bien—adieu! bon voyage!*"

"*Arrachez—mes gens!*" (Go ahead, men!)

Then suddenly—"Arretez—arretez!" (Stop! stop!)

"*Comment se portent Madame Rolette et les enfants?*" (How are Mrs. ROLETTE and the children?)

Mrs. KINZIE also gives us another glimpse of M. ROLETTE'S character. The Indians, she says, called him AH-KAY-ZAUP-EE-TAH, or *Five More*—because, as they said, let them offer what number of skins they might, in bartering for an article, his terms were invariably "five more."

"Upon one occasion," continues Mrs. KINZIE, "a lady remarked to him, 'Oh, M. ROLETTE, I would not be engaged in the Indian trade; it seems to me a system of cheating the poor Indians.'

'Let me tell you, madame,' replied he with great *naïvete*, 'it is not so easy a thing to cheat the Indians as you imagine. I have tried it these twenty years, and have never succeeded!'"

L. C. D.

was established, in 1823,* comprising the counties of Mackinaw, Brown and Crawford, and an additional Judge appointed, in the person of JAMES DUANE DOTY, a young lawyer of Detroit, then only about twenty-three years of age. He had come to Prairie du Chien in the fall of 1823, for the purpose of making it his residence, and remained until after the following May term of his court. Soon after arriving at Prairie du Chien, and finding our mail matter came up on keel-boats, or by military express sent occasionally for the special purpose, to Clarksville, Missouri, a village about one hundred miles above St. Louis, and the then nearest post office, Judge DOTY made application to the Post Office Department for the establishment of a post office at Prairie du Chien, which was granted, and he was appointed post-master, with the privilege of expending the proceeds of the office for carrying the mail. The receipts for postage, together with contributions from the principal inhabitants, and officers of the garrison, enabled him to send JEAN B. SOYER, an old *voyageur*, one trip to Clarksville during the winter, for which he was paid thirty dollars. When Judge DOTY arrived to enter upon his duties as Judge, he brought me a commission as clerk of his court for Crawford county, which I declined to accept.

As there were then no attorneys here, and Judge DOTY learning that I had at one time studied law, and had relinquished the profession for mercantile pursuits, suggested that I had better resume the practice of the law, and kindly tendered me the use of his

* It is stated in Mr. BAIRD'S Address, that it was at the 1823-'24 session of Congress, that the new judicial district was established. It was done at the previous session, when an act was passed to provide for the appointment of "an additional Judge for the Territory of Michigan," and jurisdiction was given to the courts held by him over the counties of Mackinaw, Brown and Crawford, which included all of Michigan not in the Peninsula, the now State of Wisconsin, and the country north of St. Croix River and east of the Mississippi to latitude 49—now under the government of Minnesota. In the winter or spring of 1823, JAMES D. DOTY was appointed by President MONROE, the additional Judge. At the session of 1823-'24, Congress changed the tenure of office of the Judges of Michigan from "good behavior" to the term of four years, and Judge DOTY'S re-appointment was announced in *Nile's Register* of Feb. 28, 1824. The first term of Judge DOTY'S court was held at Mackinaw, in July, 1823.

Seeing a discrepancy in dates in regard to this matter between Mr. BAIRD and Judge Lockwood, Judge DOTY was referred to, to set the matter right, who has furnished the facts in this note.

library and any instructions I might require, in order to refresh my studies. Not being extensively engaged in business at this time, I availed myself of Judge Dory's suggestions, library and instructions, and studied hard all the following winter and spring; and, although I had obtained considerable knowledge of law, I was entirely ignorant of the practice of courts, except what I learned from old English authors on that subject. I commenced the practice of the profession, and attended the courts of Brown and Mackinaw, and found no attorneys in Brown; but at Mackinaw found a man by the name of REX ROBINSON, who had studied law in the State of New York, but had abandoned it, and come to Mackinaw to try his luck in the Indian Trade; and a man by the name of LEE, who hailed from Ohio, and claimed to be a lawyer, but whose greatest qualification was his impudence; and HENRY S. BAIRD, then quite a young man, just commencing the practice, and whom I considered the best lawyer among us.

Until the year 1824, it was believed that a steamboat could not come up to Prairie du Chien over the Des Moines and Rock River rapids. But in the spring of that year, DAVID G. BATES, who had for several years been engaged in running keel boats on the Upper Mississippi, the water then being at a good stage in the river, brought to Prairie du Chien a very small boat called the *Putnam*. She was one of the smallest class of boats that run on the Ohio in a low stage of water. Capt. BATES proceeded to Fort Snelling with his boat. In June following, boats of a much larger class came over the rapids, and went to Fort Snelling with supplies for the troops. Since then the river from St. Louis to Fort Snelling has been navigated by steamboats, increasing every year in size and convenience.

During the winter of 1823-4, Judge Dory concluded to change his residence from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay, and resigned his office of post-master, and recommended me for the vacancy; and I was appointed, with the same power and authority that he had. I applied during the summer of 1824, and got a post-office

established at Galena, and EZEKIEL LOCKWOOD appointed post-master; also an office at Rock Island with LEE DAVENPORT post-master; the proceeds of both offices to be applied by me to defraying the expenses of conveying the mail from Prairie du Chien, via Galena and Rock Island, to Clarksville, Mo. The increased fund by this new arrangement, enabled me to send the mail twice during the winter to Clarksville, and thus the postal arrangements remained until the close of 1825, when a post route was extended from Springfield, Ill., to Galena; and on the first of January, 1826, JOHN D. WINTERS, the contractor, arrived at Galena with the first mail sent through by this arrangement, the office at Prairie du Chien continuing to send to Galena for her mail at her own expense, until the fall of 1832, when Doct. ADDISON PHILLEO, who had obtained the contract to Prairie du Chien, sent through the mail.

In the summer of 1825, a grand council or treaty was held at Prairie du Chien with the different tribes of Indians. Gov. CASS of Michigan, and Gen. CLARK, superintendent of Indian Affairs for Missouri and dependencies, were appointed commissioners on the part of the United States. The Indian tribes represented were the Sioux, Sauks, Foxes, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and Iowas. Some of the Indians from up the Missouri were expected, but did not come. The professed object of this treaty was to make a general and lasting peace between these tribes, and also to settle the boundaries between them respectively. After I understood the object of the treaty, I asked Gov. CASS what good he thought would result from it. He shrugged up his shoulders, and smiling said, that they would have it so at Washington. They made the treaty of perpetual peace, and settled the boundaries between the different tribes, which resulted in the U. States sending a corps of surveyors, and surveying the boundaries at great expense, and perhaps keeping the Indians at peace until they were ready to go to war again.

In the winter of 1825-'26, the wise men at Washington took it

into their heads to remove the troops from Fort Crawford to Fort Snelling, and abandon the former. This measure was then supposed to have been brought about on the representation of Col. SNELLING of Fort Snelling, who disliked Prairie du Chien for difficulties he had with some of the principal inhabitants. During the winter there were confined in the guard-house of Fort Crawford two Winnebago Indians for some of their supposed dishonest acts; but what they were charged with, I do not now recollect. At that time, as already mentioned, our mails from St. Louis, the East and South, came via Springfield to Galena, and the post-master at Prairie du Chien sent to Galena for the mails of that place and Fort Snelling. An order would frequently arrive by steamboat countermanding a previous order for the abandonment of the fort, before the arrival of first order by mail, and this matter continued during the summer of 1826, and until October, when a positive order arrived directing the commandant of Fort Crawford to abandon the fort, and proceed with the troops to Fort Snelling; and if he could not procure transportation, to leave the provisions, ammunition and fort in charge of some citizen.

But a few days previous to this order, there had been an alarming report circulated, that the Winnebagoes were going to attack Fort Crawford, and the commandant set to work repairing the old fort, and making additional defences. During this time the positive order arrived, and the precipitancy with which the fort was abandoned during the alarm—was communicated to the Indians through the half-breeds residing at or visiting the place, which naturally caused the Winnebagoes to believe that the troops had fled through fear of them. The commandant took with him to Fort Snelling the two Winnebagoes confined in Fort Crawford, leaving behind some provisions, and all the damaged arms, with a brass swivel and a few wall pieces, in charge of JOHN MARSH, the then Sub-Agent at this place.

The Winnebagoes, in the fall of 1826, obtained from the traders their usual credit for goods, and went to their hunting grounds;

but early in the winter a report became current among the traders, that the Winnebagoes had heard a rumor that the Americans and English were going to war in the spring; and hence they were holding councils to decide upon the course they should adopt, hunting barely enough to obtain what they wanted to subsist upon in the mean time.

Mr. M. BRISBOIS said to me several times during the winter, that he feared some outrages from the Winnebagoes in the spring, as from all he could gather they were bent on war, which I ought to have believed, as Mr. BRISBOIS had been among them engaged in trade over forty years. But I thought it impossible that the Winnebagoes, surrounded as they were by Americans, and troops in the country, should for a moment seriously entertain such an idea. I supposed it a false alarm, and gave myself very little uneasiness about it; but in the spring, when they returned from their hunts, I found that they paid much worse than usual, although they were not celebrated for much punctuality or honesty in paying their debts. It was a general custom with the traders, when an Indian paid his debts in the spring pretty well, on his leaving, to let him have a little ammunition, either as a present, or on credit. A Winnebago by the name of WAH-WAH-PECK-AH, had taken a credit from me, and paid me but a small part of it in the spring; and when I reproached him, he was disposed to be impudent about it; and when his party were about going, he applied to me as usual for ammunition for the summer, and insisted upon having some, but I told him if he had behaved well, and paid me his credit better, that I would have given him some, but that he had behaved so bad that I would not give him any, and he went away in a surly mood.

A man by the name of METHODE, I think, a half-breed of some of the tribes of the North, had arrived here, sometime in the summer of 1826, with his wife, and, I think, five children; and, sometime in March of 1827, he went with his family up the Yellow or Painted Rock Creek, about twelve miles above

the Prairie, on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River, to make sugar. The sugar season being over, and he not returning, and hearing nothing from him, a party of his friends went to look for him, and found his camp consumed, and himself, wife and children burned nearly to cinders, and she at the time *enceinte*. They were so crisped and cindered that it was impossible to determine whether they had been murdered and then burned, or whether their camp had accidentally caught on fire and consumed them. It was generally believed that the Winnebagoes had murdered and burnt them, and RED BIRD was suspected to have been concerned in it; but I am more inclined to think, that if murdered by Indians, it was done by some Fox war party searching for Sioux.

In the spring of this year, 1827, while a Chippewa chief called HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, with a part of his band, visited Fort Snelling on business with the Government, and while under the guns of the fort, a Sioux warrior shot one of the Chippewas. The Sioux was arrested by the troops, and confined in the guard-house. The Chippewas requested Col. SNELLING to deliver the Sioux to them, to be dealt with after their manner; to which he agreed, provided they would give him a chance to run for his life. To this they acceded. The Sioux was sent outside of the fort, where the Chippewas were armed with tomahawks and war clubs. He was to be allowed a fair start, and at a signal started, and one of the swiftest of the Chippewas armed with a club and tomahawk after him, to overtake and kill him if he could, which he soon effected, as the Sioux did not run fast, and when overtaken made no resistance. The Winnebagoes hearing a rumor of this, got the news among them that the two Winnebagoes confined there had been executed.

During the summer of 1826, I built the first framed house that was erected in Prairie du Chien. I sent men to the Black River, and got the timber for the frame and the shingles, and had the plank and boards sawed by hand, and brought them down to the Prairie. But then I had no carpenter or joiner, there being none at Prairie du Chien. I went on board of a keel-boat that had

landed, and enquired if there was a carpenter and joiner on board, on which a ragged, dirty looking man said that he professed to be such, and having before seen quite as unprepossessing fellows turn out much better than appearances indicated, I agreed with him at \$1 50 per day and board. I built on the site near Fort Crawford, now occupied by what is called the commanding officer's house. My house was of the following description: a cellar-kitchen, 30 by 26 feet, with a frame on it of the same size, two stories high, with a wing 16 by 20, on the south side, one story, which I used for a retail store. There was a hall through the south end of the two story part, the whole length of the house, with stairs from the cellar-kitchen up into the hall, and stairs from the hall to the upper story. The north end of the house was divided—the front part about 14 by 16 feet, into a parlor or sitting room; a chimney in the centre of the north end, and a bed-room in the back part about 14 feet square; a door leading from the hall to the bed-room, and one to the sitting-room, and a door by the side of the chimney from the bed-room to the sitting-room, and a door from the hall into the wing or store. This house I afterwards sold to the Government, with the land on which the fort now stands. It was good enough for General TAYLOR and family while he commanded here; but as soon as General BROOKE was in command, he got an appropriation from Congress to repair the house, and had it all torn down except a part of the cellar wall, and built the one which is there at present, at a cost of about \$7,000.

During the spring of 1827, the reports about the Winnebagoes bore rather a threatening aspect; but, as I said before, situated as they were I did not believe they would commit any depredations. Under this belief, and having urgent business in New York to purchase my goods, I started for that city on the 25th of June; it then took about six months to go and return. Mine was the only purely American family at the Prairie, after the garrison left. There was THOMAS McNAIR, who had married a French girl of the Prairie, and JOHN MARSH, the Sub Indian Agent, who had no family, and there were besides three or four Americans who had been

discharged from the army. Without apprehension of danger from the Indians, I left my family, which consisted of Mrs. Lockwood, and her brother, a young man of between sixteen and seventeen years of age, who was clerk in charge of the store, and a servant girl belonging to one of the tribes of New York civilized Indians settled near Green Bay.

I started to go by way of Green Bay and the Lakes for New York, in a boat up the Wisconsin, and down the Fox River to Green Bay; thence in a vessel to Buffalo, and down the canal to Albany, and thence by steamboat to New York City. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day's journey up the Wisconsin, I came to an island where were sitting three Winnebagoes smoking, the oldest called WAH-WAH-PECK-AH, who had a credit of me the fall previous, and had paid but little of it in the spring; the other two were young men not known to me by name. They had some venison hanging on a pole, and we stopped to purchase it. As I stepped on shore, I discovered an appearance of cold reserve unusual in Indians in such meetings, and as I went up to them, I said '*bon jour*,' the usual French salutation, which they generally understood; but WAH-WAH-PECK-AH said that he would not say '*bon jour*,' to me. Upon which I took hold of his hand and shook it, asking him why he would not say *bon jour* to me? He enquired what the news was. I told him I had no news. He told me that the Winnebagoes confined at Fort Snelling had been killed. I assured him that it was not true, that I had seen a person lately from that fort, who told me of the death of the Sioux, but that the Winnebagoes were alive. He then gave me to understand that if such was the case, it was well; but if the Winnebagoes were killed, they would avenge it. I succeeded in purchasing the venison, giving them some powder in exchange, and as I was about to step on board of my boat, WAH-WAH-PECK-AH wanted some whiskey, knowing that we always carried some for our men. I directed one of the men to give them each a drink, which WAH-WAH-PECK-AH refused, and taking up his cup that he had by him, he showed by signs that he wanted it filled; and be-

lieving that the Indians were seeking some pretense for a quarrel as an excuse for doing mischief, I thought it most prudent under the circumstances to comply.

There were among the boats' crew some old *voyageurs*, well acquainted with Indian manners and customs, who, from the conduct of these Indians, became alarmed. We, however, embarked, watching the Indians, each of whom stood on the bank with his gun in his hand. As it was late in the day, we proceeded a few miles up the river and encamped for the night. As soon as the boat left the island, the three Indians each got into his hunting canoe, and the two young Indians came up on either side opposite the bow of the boat, and continued thus up the river until we encamped, while WAH-WAH-PECK-AH kept four or five rods behind the boat. They encamped with us, and commenced running and playing with the men on the sand beach; and after a little, the young Indians proposed to go hunting deer by candle-light, and asked me to give them some candles to hunt with, which I did, with some amunition, and they promised to return with vension in the morning. After they had gone, WAH-WAH-PECK-AH proposed also to go hunting, and begged some candles and amunition, but remained in camp over night. Morning came, but the young Indians did not return, and I saw no more of them. In the morning, after WAH-WAH-PECK-AH had begged something more, he started, pretending to go down the river, and went, as we supposed; but about an hour afterward, as we were passing on the right of the upper end of the island on which we had encamped, I saw WAH-WAH-PECK-AH coming up on the left. He looked very surly, and we exchanged no words, but we were all satisfied that he was seeking some good opportunity to shoot me, and from the singular conduct of the Indians, I and my men were considerably alarmed. But about 9 o'clock in the morning, meeting a band of Indians from the Portage of Wisconsin, who appeared to be glad to see me, and said they were going to Prairie du Chien, my fears with those of men were somewhat allayed. I wrote with my pencil a hasty

ine to my wife, which the Indians promised to deliver, but they never did, as they did not go there.

This day, the 26th of June, we proceeded up the Wisconsin without seeing any Indians until we came near Prairie du Baie, when an Indian, alone in a hunting canoe, came out of some nook and approached us. He was sullen, and we could get no talk out of him. We landed on Prairie du Baie, and he stopped also; and, a few moments thereafter, a canoe of Menomonees arrived from Prairie du Chien, bringing a brief note from JOHN MARSH, saying the Winnebagoes had murdered a man of mixed French and negro blood, named RIJESTE GAGNIER, and SOLOMON LIPCAP, and for me, for God's sake, to return. I immediately got into the canoe with the Menomonees, and directed my men to proceed to the Portage, and if I did not overtake them, to go on to Green Bay. I proceeded down the river with the Menomonees, and when we had descended to the neighborhood where we had fallen in with the Indians the day before, we met WAH-WAH-PECK-AH coming up in his hunting canoe alone, having with him his two guns. He enquired if I was going to the Prairie? I told him I was. He then told me that the whiskey at the Prairie was shut up, but did not tell me of the murders, and asked me that should he come to the Prairie, whether I would let him have some whiskey? I told him I certainly would, if he brought some furs, not wishing then to make any explanation, or to enter into any argument with him.

About this time, we heard back of an island, and on the southern shore of the Wisconsin, the Winnebagoes singing their war songs and dancing, with which I was familiar; and so well satisfied was I that WAH-WAH-PECK-AH was only seeking a favorable opportunity to shoot me, that if I had had a gun where he met us, I believe that I should have shot him. After talking with him, the Menomonees moved down the river, and arrived at the mouth of the Wisconsin about dark, without seeing any more Winnebagoes. It was so dark that the Menomonees thought that we had better stop until morning, and we accordingly crawled into

the bushes without a fire, and fought musquitoes all night, and the next morning, the 27th, proceeded to the Prairie. I went to my house and found it vacant, and went to the old village where I found my family, and most of the inhabitants of the Prairie, assembled at the house of JEAN BRUNET, who kept a tavern. Mr. BRUNET had a quantity of square timber about him, and the people proposed building breast-works with it.

I learned on my arrival at the Prairie, that on the preceding day, the 26th, RED BIRD, (who, when dressed, always wore a *red coat*, and called himself English,) went to my house, with two other Indians, and entering the cellar kitchen, loaded their guns in the presence of the servant girl, and went up through the hall into Mrs. LOCKWOOD's bed-room, where she was sitting alone. The moment the Indians entered her room, she believed they came to kill her, and immediately passed into and through the parlor, and crossed the hall into the store to her brother, where she found DUNCAN GRAHAM, who had been in the country about forty years as a trader, and was known by all the Indians as an Englishman. He had been a captain in the British Indian Department during the war of 1812, and a part of the time was commandant at Prairie du Chien. The Indians followed Mrs. LOCKWOOD into the store, and Mr. GRAHAM by some means induced them to leave the house.

They then proceeded to McNAIR's Coulee, about two miles from the village, at the lower end of Prairie du Chien, where lived RIJESTE GAGNIER, son of the noted MARY ANN, heretofore mentioned; his wife was a mixed blood of French and Sioux extraction, with two children; and living with him was an old discharged American soldier by the name of SOLOMON LIPCAP. The Winnebagoes commenced a quarrel with GAGNIER, and finally shot him, I believe in the house. LIPCAP, at work hoeing in the garden near the house, they also shot. During the confusion, Mrs. GAGNIER seized a gun, got out at the back window with her boy about three years old on her back, and proceeded to the vil-

lage with the startling news. The cowardly Indians followed her a part of the way, but dared not attack her. On her arrival at the village, a party went to the scene of murder, and found and brought away the dead, and the daughter of Mr. GAGNIER, about one year old, whom the mother in her fright had forgotten. The Indians had scalped her, and inflicted a severe wound in her neck, and left her for dead, and had thrown her under the bed, but was found to be still alive. She got well, and arriving at womanhood got married, and has raised a family of children; she is yet alive, and her eldest daughter was but recently married.

The people had decided not to occupy the old fort, as a report had been circulated, that the Indians had said they intended to burn it if the inhabitants should take refuge there. During the day of the 27th, the people occupied themselves in making some breast-works of the timber about Mr. BRUNER's tavern, getting the swivel and wall pieces from the fort, and the condemned muskets and repairing them, and concluded they would defend themselves, each commanding, none obeying, but every one giving his opinion freely.

About sunset one of the two keel-boats arrived that had a few days previously gone to Fort Snelling with supplies for the garrison, having on board a dead Indian, two dead men of the crew, and four wounded. The dead and wounded of the crew were inhabitants of Prairie du Chien, who had shipped on the up-bound trip. They reported that they had been attacked the evening before, about sunset, by the Winnebago Indians,* near the mouth of the Bad Ax River, and the boat received about five hundred shots, judging from the marks on its bow and sides. The Indians

* Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, of Illinois, in his recent interesting volume of his *Life and Times*, thus states the immediate cause of this attack, and which, if true, exhibits the boatmen and *voyageurs* in no enviable light: That somewhere above Prairie du Chien on their upward trip, they stopped at a large camp of Winnebago Indians, gave them liquor freely and got them drunk, when they forced six or seven squaws, stupefied with liquor, on board the boats, for *corrupt and brutal purposes*, and kept them during their voyage to Fort Snelling, and on their return. When the Winnebago Indians became sober, and fully conscious of the injury done them, they mustered all their forces, amounting to several hundred, and attacked the foremost of the descending boats in which their squaws were confined. L. C. D.

were mostly on an island on the west of the channel, near to which the boat had to pass, and the wind blowing strong from the east, drifted the boat towards the shore, where the Indians were, as the steering-oar had been abandoned by the steersman. During this time, two of the Indians succeeded in getting on board of the boat. One of them mounted the roof, and fired in from the fore part; but he was soon shot, and fell off into the river. The other Indian took the steering-oar, and endeavored to steer the boat to the island. He was also shot, and brought down in the boat where he fell. During all this time the Indians kept up a hot fire. The boat was fast drifting towards a sand-bar near the shore, and they would all have been murdered had it not been for the brave, resolute conduct of an old soldier on board, called SAUCY JACK, (his surname I do not remember,) who, during the hottest of the fire, jumped over at the bow, and pushed the boat off, and where he must have stood, the boat was literally covered with ball marks, so that his escape seemed a miracle.* They also reported that early the day before the attack, they were lashed to the other boat drifting, and that they had grounded on a sand-bar and separated, since which time they had not seen or heard any thing of the other boat, and thought probably that it had fallen into the hands of the Indians.

This created an additional alarm among the inhabitants. The same evening my boat returned, the men becoming too much alarmed to proceed. That night sentinels were posted by the inhabitants within the breast works, who saw, in imagination, a great many Indians prowling about in the darkness; and in the morning there was a great variety of opinion, as to what was best to be done for the safety of the place, and appearances betokened a great deal of uneasiness in the minds of all classes.

* Gov. REYNOLDS adds, that SAUCY JACK, as he was called, was a sailor by profession on the lakes and ocean, and had been in many battles with the British during the war of 1812-'15; he was large and strong, and possessed the courage of an African lion, and seizing a piece of the setting pole of the boat which was about four feet long, and had on the end a piece of iron, which made it a more weighty and formidable weapon, he used it with great effect when the Indians attempted to board the boat, knocking them back into the river as fast as they approached. Such an instance of signal heroism is enough to render any man famous, and we should be glad to learn more of SAUCY JACK'S history. L. C. D.

On the morning of the 28th, I slept rather late, owing to the fatigue of the preceding day. My brother-in-law awakened me, and told me the people had got into some difficulty, and that they wished me to come out, and see if I could not settle it. I went out on the gallery, and enquired what the difficulty was; and heard the various plans and projects of defence proposed by different persons. Some objected to staying in the village, and protecting the property of the villagers, while theirs, outside the village, was equally exposed to the pillage of the Indians. Others were for remaining and fortifying where they were, and others still urged the repairing of the old fort. As the eminence on which my house stood overlooked the most of the Prairie, some were for concentrating our people there, and fortifying it. After hearing these different projects, I addressed them something as follows: "As to your fortifying my house, you can do so, if it is thought best, but I do not wish you to go there to protect it; I have abandoned it, and if the Indians burn it, so be it; but there is one thing, if we intend to protect ourselves from the Indians, we must keep together, and some one must command."

Some one then nominated me as commander, but I said, "No, I would not attempt to command you, but here is THOMAS McNAIR, who holds from the governor a commission of captain over the militia of this place, and has a right to command; if you will agree to obey him implicitly, I will set the example of obedience to his orders, and will, in that case, furnish you with powder and lead as long as you want to shoot, (I being the only person having those articles in the place;) but unless you agree to obey McNAIR, I will put my family and goods into my boats and go down the river, as I will not risk myself with a mob, under no control."— Upon this they immediately agreed to acknowledge Mr. McNAIR as commander, and I was satisfied that he would take advice upon all measures undertaken. JOSEPH BRISBOIS was lieutenant, and JEAN BRUNET was ensign, both duly commissioned by the governor. Captain McNAIR ordered a move of all the families, goods,

with the old guns, to the fort, and it was near sunset before we had all got moved there.

About that time we discovered the skiff of the other keel-boat coming around the point of an island near Yellow River, about three miles distant; but we could not discover whether they were white men or Indians in the canoe, and of course it created an alarm, but in a few moments thereafter, the keel-boat hove in sight, and the alarm ceased. It soon arrived, reporting that they had received a few shots in passing the places where the other boat had been attacked, but had received no injury. On this boat JOSEPH SNELLING, son of Col. SNELLING, returned to Prairie du Chien. JOSEPH SNELLING and myself acted as supernumeraries under Captain McNAIR. The government of Fort Crawford was conducted by a council of the Captain and those who acted under him. It was immediately resolved to repair the old fort as well as possible for defence, and the fort and block-house were put in as good order as circumstances and materials would admit. Dirt was thrown up two or three feet high around the bottom logs of the fort, which were rotten and dry, and would easily ignite. JOSEPH SNELLING was put in command of one of the block-houses, and JEAN BRUNET of the other, with a few picked men in each, who were trained to the use of the swivel and wall pieces that were found and mounted therein; and a number of barrels were placed around the quarters filled with water, with orders in case of an attack to cover the roof of the buildings with blankets, &c., and to keep them wet. All the blacksmiths were put in requisition to repair the condemned muskets found in the fort, and, mustering our force, we found of men and women about ninety that could handle a musket in case of an attack.

The next day after taking possession of the fort, J. B. LOYER, an old *voyageur*, was engaged to cross the Mississippi and go back through the country, now the State of Iowa, to inform Col. SNELLING, commanding Fort Snelling, of our situation. For this service LOYER was promised fifty dollars, and furnished with a horse

to ride and provisions, and DUNCAN GRAHAM was engaged to accompany him, for which he was to receive twenty dollars, provisions and a horse to ride; and for these payments, I became personally responsible.

Governor CASS, who had come to Butte des Morts, on the Fox river, to hold a treaty with the Winnebagoes, learning from rumor that there was dissatisfaction among them, started in his canoe, and arrived at Prairie du Chien on the morning of the fourth of July. He ordered the company of militia into the service of the United States, and appointed me quarter-master and commissary, with the request that I would use my own funds for the supply of the department, and that he would see it refunded; and, furthermore, assumed the debt for ammunition and provisions already advanced, and also the expenses of the express to Fort Snelling, and directed me to issue to the troops a keel-beat load of flour, that I previously receipted for to one of the agents of the contractors for Fort Snelling, who feared to go farther with it.

After these arrangements had been made, Gov. CASS proceeded in his canoe to Galena, and raised a volunteer company under the late Col. ABNER FIELDS as captain, and assigned him the command of Fort Crawford. Lieutenant MARTIN THOMAS of the U. S. ordinance department, and then stationed at the arsenal near St. Louis, who happened to be at Galena, came up and mustered the two companies of the militia into the service of the United States; and contracted with PHINEAS BLACK, of the village of Louisiana, in Missouri, whom he found at Galena, for a quantity of pork which was sent up by the boat that brought the volunteer company. Gov. CASS proceeded from Galena to St. Louis to confer with General ATKINSON, then in command of Jefferson Barracks, and of the western military department. This resulted in Gen. ATKINSON's moving up the Mississippi with the disposable force under his command at Jefferson Barracks. During this time, Col. SNELLING came down the Mississippi, with two companies of the

fifth regiment of U. S. Infantry, and assumed the command of Fort Crawford, and soon after discharged the Galena volunteer company, as they could not well be brought under military discipline. But the Prairie du Chien company was retained in service until some time in the month of August, for which service, through the fault of some one, they never received any pay.

During this time General ATKINSON arrived with the troops from Jefferson Barracks, having on his way up dispatched a volunteer force under General DODGE from Galena, to proceed by land to the Portage of Wisconsin. When General ATKINSON with great difficulty, owing to the low state of the water in the Wisconsin, arrived at the Portage, he met old grey-headed DAY-KAU-RAY with his band, who finding himself surrounded by the volunteers in the rear, and General ATKINSON's force of regulars in front, and a company of volunteers from Green Bay, concluded to disclaim any unfriendly feelings towards the United States, and disavowed any connection with the murders on the Mississippi. Gen. ATKINSON, on these assurances of DAY-KAU-RAY, returned, but ordered the occupation of Fort Crawford by two companies of troops. Notwithstanding these murders of our citizens and movements of troops, the wise men at Washington, with about as much judgment as they generally decide upon Indian affairs, decided that this was not an Indian war.

After the people had taken possession of the fort, and before the arrival of General CASS, Indians were seen in the village, and a guard was sent out to take them and bring them to the fort. They made no resistance, but surrendered themselves, and were brought to the guard-house. One proved to be the famous RED BIRD, who headed the party that murdered GAGNIER and LIPCAR; another was WAH-WAH-PECK-AH, the Indian I had met up the Wisconsin river, and whose conduct had so much alarmed me and my men; the other was a young Indian whose name I do not recollect. There being no charge of crime against WAH-WAH-PECK-AH and the young Indian, after the United States troops were sta-

tioned at Fort Crawford, they were discharged; and RED BIRD was retained in the guard-house, where he died before he was tried for the murder of GAGNIER and LIPCAP.

The first Sunday-school established in the place was by my first wife, Mrs. JULIANNA LOCKWOOD. Mrs. LOCKWOOD was raised among the Presbyterians or Congregationalists of New England, and early imbibed the strong prejudices of those people against the Roman Catholics, but afterwards, having lived in Canada two or three years, and having become intimately acquainted with several ladies of that faith, who were apparently good pious people, she concluded that there were good and bad among all sects or denominations calling themselves Christians, and her early prejudices in a great measure wore off. We were married in the summer of the year 1824, and came to Prairie du Chien in the autumn. There was not at that time any church or meeting to attend on Sunday. Even the Roman Catholics had a priest visit them only occasionally, and Mrs. Lockwood having been accustomed to see the children collected in Sunday-schools, and seeing a large number playing about the streets on the sabbath, concluded it would be doing them a good service to gather them into a Sunday-school, and proposed to Miss CRAWFORD, a young lady raised in the place, who spoke English and French fluently, and who had a good common education, to assist her. To this she agreed at once, and they influenced Dr. EDWIN JAMES,* surgeon of the U. S. army, then stationed at Fort Crawford, and JOHN H. KINZIE, Esq., formerly of Chicago, then quite a young man, in the employment of the American Fur Company at Prairie du Chien, to assist them. They collected the children, and commenced their school in the spring of 1825, and continued it until the winter following, but not without opposition. As this measure did not originate with Mr. ROLETTE, he felt bound to oppose it. He took what he thought would be the most effectual mode of

* Dr. JAMES accompanied Maj. LONG's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819-'20, of which he wrote a Narrative, published in 1823, in three volumes; and, in 1830, appeared Tanner's Indian Narrative, of which he was the editor.

suppressing it, by going to the mothers of the children who attended the school, and representing to them that it was the design to make Protestants of the children. To counteract Mr. ROLETTE, they introduced and taught the children the Roman Catholic catechism, finding nothing to their minds very objectionable in it; and, as I said before, they continued their school until winter, during which time Dr. JAMES was ordered to some other post. In the spring of 1826, my wife and myself went to New York; Miss CRAWFORD accompanied us as far as Mackinaw, where she remained until she was married. Mr. KINZIE went also to Mackinaw, during which time he received an appointment in the Indian department, under Gov. CASS, and went to Detroit to reside. The Sunday-school was not again resumed, nor was one again attempted in the place until about 1830, when the members of the different religious denominations united in forming the Union Sunday-School. This continued a few years, until the Methodists becoming by far the most numerous class, assumed the management of it, since which time they have claimed it as a Methodist Sunday-School.

When the fifth regiment of U. S. Infantry came into the country in 1819, and established their head-quarters at the mouth of the St. Peter's River, they brought with them a man by the name of JOHN MARSH, a graduate of some eastern college, as teacher of the post school at head-quarters. He appeared to have a great fondness for the Sioux Indians, and was endowed with the faculty of acquiring languages with great facility; he soon learned the Sioux language, so that he spoke it with as great ease as they did themselves. Getting tired of teaching an army school, he came down to Prairie du Chien in 1826, and went over to Green Bay, and either went to Detroit, or somewhere met Gov. CASS, who was much interested in getting Indian information, traditions, anecdotes, tales, &c. He employed MARSH by the month for that purpose, and procured for him the appointment of Sub-Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, and appointed him Justice of the Peace for the county of Crawford.

Some of his decisions were almost equal to those of Judge REAUME of Green Bay. He was in the practice of taking notes for collection, and issuing process on them. Some person sent him a note to collect from Green Bay against BENJAMIN ROY. Now there were two men in the country of that name, one resided at the Portage of Wisconsin, and the other was in the employ of the American Fur Company at Prairie du Chien. Neither of them could write his name. The note was signed with a mark, and witnessed by a man who wrote his name, and the witness had gone into the Black River country to winter. MARSH believing that the ROY that was here was the man, issued process and had him brought before him, but he denied any knowledge of the note; but MARSH, satisfied that he was the person who gave it, rendered judgment against him for the amount, and said he would examine the witness when he came down in the spring. Col. DOUSMAN hearing of this decision, went to MARSH and told him that if he proceeded any farther in the case, he would report him to Gov. CASS. That ended the proceeding.

In 1830, a party of Sauks and Foxes killed some Sioux, on or about the head-waters of Red Cedar River, in the now State of Iowa; and, the same season, a band of Fox Indians, who resided about where Dubuque now is, had occasion to visit Prairie du Chien on business with the Agent, whom they had previously informed that they would arrive on a certain day. An Indian called the KETTLE was their chief. It was generally believed that JOHN MARSH gave the Sioux information of the coming of the Foxes, and of the time they were expected; and on the morning of the day appointed for the arrival of the Foxes at Prairie du Chien, a small war party of young Sioux made their appearance here, and joined by a few of the Menomonee young men, proceeded down the Mississippi to the lower end of the Prairie du Pierreaux, some twelve or fifteen miles below Prairie du Chien, where a narrow channel of the Mississippi runs close to that end of the prairie, fringed with small trees, bushes and grass. They knew the custom of the Indians in going up stream to avail themselves

of all such side channels, as there was less current in them than in the broad river; and secreting themselves among the bushes, trees and grass, awaited their unsuspecting victims. When the Foxes came within point blank shot, they all fired upon them, killing their chief KETTLE and several others. The Foxes finding their chief killed, returned down the river to carry the news of their misfortunes to the tribe, while the Sioux and Menomonees returned home with the tidings of their victory, and to dance over it. They passed through Prairie du Chien, and remained a short time here, but for some unaccountable reason, no notice whatever was taken of it.

The signs of several war parties of the Foxes were reported to have been seen on the opposite side of the river during the year; but they effected nothing until sometime, I think, in June, 1831, when a considerable number of Menomonees had collected at Prairie du Chien, and encamped on an island near the eastern shore of the Mississippi, about one-fourth of a mile from the old Fort Crawford. They had obtained whiskey enough for all to get socially drunk upon—and it is rare to find a Menomonee who will not get drunk when he has a chance; and they had carried their revels far into the night, until men, women and children were beastly drunk. About two hours before day, a Fox war party, that had been watching their movements, fell upon them in that helpless state, and killed about thirty of them. By this time, some of the more sober of them were aroused, and commenced firing upon the Foxes, who fled down the river, pursued a short distance by the Menomonees.

THOMAS P. BRUNETT, the Sub Indian Agent, was sleeping with me in my store, and it being very warm weather, we had made a bed of blankets on the counter, when about two hours before daylight, we were awakened by the cries of a Menomonee woman at the store door. We let her in, when she told us of the disaster to the Menomonees. Mr. BURNETT took my horse and went to inform General STREET, the Indian Agent, who lived about four

miles above this, and who arrived about day-light, and gave the first information to the fort. Although there had been a great firing of guns and hallooing among the Indians, the sentinels had reported nothing of it to the officers; but on hearing of the affair, the commandant immediately dispatched a company of men in boats after the Foxes, but they did not overtake them. The Government demanded of the Sauks to deliver up the perpetrators of this deed. The Foxes fled to the Sauks, and their chief, KETTLE, being dead, they remained among and amalgamated with them, and have not since continued a separate nation or tribe. I have always believed this to be the origin of the Black Hawk war.—There were, I suppose, other causes of discontent, but I believe that this transaction was the immediate cause of the movements of Black Hawk.

In 1830, the present Fort Crawford was commenced, and, in 1831, it was occupied with a part of the troops, leaving the sick in the old hospital, and the surgeon in the old fort. The fort, I think, was finished in 1832. In 1833, the authorities of Crawford county concluded to build a court house and jail, and commenced raising funds by increasing the taxes; and, in 1836, constructed a stone building of sufficient size to have on the ground floor a room each for criminals and debtors, and two rooms for the jailer, with a court room and two jury rooms on the second floor. The taxable inhabitants then in the county were confined to the Prairie. We were then attached to Michigan Territory, and so well were our county affairs managed, that the taxes were not raised more than five mills on a dollar to pay for this improvement; and this was the first court house erected in Wisconsin.

Sometime in 1827 or '28, the Chief Justice of the county and one of the Associate Justices having removed away, I presume application was made to Governor CASS—I do not know how it was, as I was absent from the last of July, 1827, to the summer of 1829; and JOSEPH ROLETTE was appointed Chief Justice, and JEAN BRUNET Associate Justice. When THOMAS P. BURNETT ar-

rived here, in 1830, he found the court so different from what he had been accustomed to, that he at once decided that he could not practice before one organized as ours then was, and made representations of their proceedings to the Governor, reporting some decisions, and sending a petition requesting their removal, and the appointment of General JOSEPH M. STREET* as Chief Justice, and myself and HERCULES L. DOUSMAN as Associates. These removals and appointments were accordingly made. Mr. MICHAEL BRISBOIS, the other Associate Judge, became blind in 1829, and, I believe, died in 1837, and by his son, at his request, was buried on a prominent bluff back of Prairie du Chien.

JOSEPH ROLETTE, of whom I have so often spoken, was a Canadian by birth, of French extraction, and an educated man. He told me he was educated for the Roman Catholic church, but not liking the profession, he quit it and served a regular apprenticeship to mercantile business, and, about the year 1804, came to Prairie du Chien in business connection with Mr. CAMERON, † an old Indian trader who usually resided at Lac-qui-Parle on the St. Peter's River. Mr. ROLETTE superintended the business at the Prairie, and kept the books of the concern; wintering occasionally at, and in the vicinity of Lake Pepin, and returning to Prairie du Chien early in the spring, to take advantage of the spring trade of the Indians visiting here. Mr. ROLETTE was an active merchant and trader, and I suppose would be called a clever merchant; that is, he was active in taking every advantage of his neighbor for making money, without regard to the morality of the transaction. Although he was active in business, and

* Gen. STREET migrated from Richmond, Va., in the winter of 1805-'06, to Frankfort, Ky., where he soon engaged in the publication of the *Western World*, and for several years took a conspicuous part in the gladiatorial field of Kentucky politics. Appointed, in 1828, to the Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien, he was there during the Black Hawk war, and that captured chief was surrendered to him by ONE-EYED-DAY-KAU-RAY and party; and he died on the Des Moines River, Iowa, while Agent for the Sauks and Foxes, May 5th, 1840, at about the age of sixty years. L. C. D.

† From the Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society, we learn that CAMERON had his trading post towards the sources of the Minnesota; that he was a shrewd and daring Scotchman, and died in 1811; and the spot where he was buried, on the Upper Minnesota, is known to this day as *Cameron's Grave*. MURDOCH CAMERON left behind him a name of much celebrity in the North-West. L. C. D.

used every exertion to make money, it was not with the miserly disposition of hoarding it, for he was equally liberal in scattering it. Among many bad qualities as a citizen, Mr. ROLETTE yet possessed many redeeming traits. He was hospitable and generous, and liberal to the poor, and where a man had met with loss by accident, he was generally one of the first to afford relief; and, for an Indian trader, he had considerable enterprise for the prosperity and improvement of the country. I believe that he introduced the first swine into the country, but am not sure that such is the fact; I know that he introduced the first sheep, and that he was much imposed on in the purchase. He bargained with an American below this on the Mississippi, to deliver him a certain number of ewes at the Prairie. The man brought the number of sheep, and told him they were according to contract, and Mr. ROLETTE knowing very little about sheep, counted them and directed his man to take them to his farm, and paid for them agreeably to contract, and after a while some one examined them, and found that instead of ewes they were nearly all wethers.

About 1840, a man by the name of MANHAN, who was a tanner and currier, came to this place, and proposed to set up his business here, but not having the necessary means, Mr. ROLETTE advanced them to him; but it turned out a poor adventure. I must here relate an anecdote of ROLETTE. His ambition was always to be ahead of me in everything. I think that some time in 1823, I mentioned to some person that I thought a distillery would do well at the Prairie, and that I would introduce some rye; and if I could induce the French to raise it on the front of their farms that were sandy, I would build a distillery, but wished to get the rye growing first. Mr. ROLETTE hearing of my suggestion, concluded at once that he would build a distillery; and in going to Mackinaw, he fell in with a man by the name of CURTIS, who had been a captain in the army, and had been cashiered by court-martial, and being without means of support, was ready for almost anything. He persuaded Mr. ROLETTE, that he was a

scientific man, and could do almost anything, and especially was well acquainted with distilling. Mr. ROLETTE engaged him, and brought him to the Prairie, in 1824; but as the distillery was not yet built, Mr. ROLETTE employed him as a teacher in his family, for which he was very well qualified. During this time Mr. ROLETTE ordered and received the coppers and other apparatus for his distillery. For some reason, the building of the distillery was delayed until the spring of 1828, when a man by the name of GIAPON, a Canadian by birth, clerk of our circuit court, and fond of a joke, told Mr. ROLETTE one day, that I would make him build a distillery; that I had only to say that I was going to build one, and he would be certain to immediately do so. It was not true that I had ever said so to GIAPON, but Mr. ROLETTE soon after sent his coppers and other apparatus to St. Louis, and nothing more was heard of the distillery.

It was so well understood that Mr. ROLETTE would oppose any measure that he did not introduce, that when I wished to carry out any object without opposition, that I considered for the public good, I would get some person to go to Mr. ROLETTE and tell him that I was going to introduce such a measure, and I would soon after hear that Mr. ROLETTE was going to do the same thing. I would of course second him and we would get along without any difficulty. Mr. ROLETTE was evidently the first man of this little village when he came to the country, and some may say that in representing his foibles, I have maliciously taken advantage of him, as he cannot now answer for himself. As we were for several years opposing candidates for the rank and consideration of the first man of our little village, and were rival Indian traders, I have introduced our respective names only when necessary to elucidate the events in the history of the region of Prairie du Chien.

Col. HERCULES L. DOUSMAN came to the Prairie in the autumn of 1827, in the employ of the American Fur Company, and has ever since steadily pursued what he appeared to have most taste

for, the accumulation of wealth, until at this time he is considered very wealthy.

In speaking of the early settlers, and their marriage connections, I should perhaps explain a little. In the absence of religious instructions, and it becoming so common to see the Indians use so little ceremony about marriage, the idea of a verbal matrimonial contract became familiar to the early French settlers, and they generally believed that such a contract of marriage was valid without any other ceremony. Many of the women, married in this way, believed, in their simplicity and ignorance, that they were as lawfully the wives of the men they lived with, as though they had been married with all the ceremony and solemnity possible. A woman of Prairie du Chien, respectable in her class, told me that she was attending a ball in the place, and that a trader, who resided on the Lower Mississippi, had his canoe loaded to leave as soon as the ball was over, proposed to marry her; and as he was a trader and ranked above her, she was pleased with the offer, and as his canoe was in waiting, he would not delay for further ceremony. She stepped from the ball-room on board his canoe, and went with him down the Mississippi, and they lived together three or four years, and she had two children by him. She assured me that she then believed herself as much the wife of this man as if she had been married with all the ceremony of the most civilized communities, and was not convinced to the contrary, until he unfeelingly abandoned her, and married another; and from her manner of relating it, I believed her sincere.

In 1816, at the time of my advent to Wisconsin, the Menomonees inhabited the country about Green Bay, and their women occasionally married Winnebagoes, but not often. The Menomonees are a quiet and peaceful race, well disposed, and have always, since their acquaintance, been friendly to the whites. TOMAH, the acting chief of the nation, was highly spoken of by all the traders as a great and good man. It was related to me by some of the traders at that period, I believe it was Judge LAWE, that at

the time of the general combination of the Indians under PONTIAC, in 1763, for the destruction of all the English in the western country, the Menomonees under their chief TOMAH, went to the officer in command of the British fort at Green Bay, consisting of about twenty men, and informed him of the plot for their destruction, in common with other garrisons, but if he would abandon the fort, and he and his men surrender up their arms, that he, TOMAH, and his people would conduct them safely to Montreal. The officers and men yielded up their arms to TOMAH, except Sergeant NOBLES, who declared that he would never surrender his gun to an Indian, and was finally allowed to retain it. All were safely conveyed in canoes to Montreal; and Sergeant NOBLES, for his fearless conduct, though he could not be promoted, having a family, he was favored with a discharge, and engaging in his trade of a shoemaker, eventually became wealthy. But as I see no special mention made of it in Lieutenant GORRELL'S Journal of those times, published in the first volume of Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society, I conclude there must be some mistake about it.*

The principal villages of the Winnebagoes were at the lower and upper end of the lake of that name, with an occasional lodge along the Fox river. At the season that traders generally passed the Portage of Wisconsin, they would find old grey headed DAX-

* This tradition, judging from GORRELL'S Journal and PARKMAN'S History of the Conspiracy of PONTIAC, cannot be regarded as reliable. It is certain that Lieut. GORRELL and his men made no surrender of themselves or arms, and that the Menomonees and others, conducted them to the village of L'Arbre Croche, in the region of Mackinaw, whence the Menomonees returned to Green Bay. But this tradition serves to confirm us in the belief, that TOMAH or CARRON was much older than represented by the inscription on his tomb-stone, and that he was a man of consequence during the border wars of 1755 to 1763. In GORRELL'S Journal, referring to the events of 18th May, 1763, he speaks thus: "The Chiefs [of the Menomonees] were much displeas'd at CARROY'S getting a present from Mr. GODDARD of a fine suit of embroidered clothes. This CARROY was much thought of by the French." This refers undoubtedly to the noble TOMAH or CARRON; and we hope hereafter to be able to prepare, for some future volume of the Society's Collections, a more extended and detailed account of his life and character than has yet been given. What was recorded of him in our last year's Report and Collections, excited general interest in the history of this brave and generous chief. His nobleness and generosity of character, reflect real honor on the Indian race, and on the Menomonees especially; and it should be the pride and pleasure of our Historical Society to spare no pains to search out and garner up every fact extant, illustrative of the career of so truly great and worthy a Wisconsin chieftain. I. C. D.

KAU-RAY at the Portage with his band. Their village was a short distance from there up the Wisconsin, and the Winnebagoes had villages up the Manois [?] and on the Baraboo Rivers, and several small ones along down the Wisconsin to near its mouth. They were estimated at that time by the traders best acquainted with them, to be about nine hundred warriors strong. Of the DAY-KAU-RAYS, there were four or five brothers, who were all influential men in the nation, and I knew one sister who had a family of children by a trader named LECUYER, who had married her after the Indian manner. Tradition says that their father was a French trader, who during the time the French had possession of the country, married a Winnebago woman, the daughter of the principal chief of the nation, by whom he had these sons and daughter; that at the time the country was taken possession of by the English, he abandoned them, and they were raised among the Indians, and being the descendants of a chief on the mother's side, when arrived at manhood they assumed the dignity of their rank by inheritance. They were generally good Indians, and frequently urged their claims to the friendship of the whites, by saying they were themselves half white.*

I suppose that having been so long among the Indians, it will be expected that I should give some account of their manners, customs, religious ceremonies, &c.; but of the Indians who inhabit Wisconsin, I can say very little. The Indians who visit a trading post like Prairie du Chien, are generally seen in their worst state, and I always had such a dislike to the Winnebagoes, that I never sought to learn their language, or much of their customs or ceremonies. The Indians with whom I am most familiar are the Sioux, with whom I spent three winters in their own country, where I saw many Indians who had never seen any

* Mrs. KINZIE conveys the idea, that they boasted of a remote cross of French blood in some former generation; that they possessed remarkably handsome features, and their mother was living as late as 1831, then supposed to be over one hundred years of age. Mrs. KINZIE designates one of the DAY-KAU-RAYS as a "grand old chief"—the same doubtless, mentioned by Judge LOCKWOOD; and another, his very antipodes, was not inappropriately called *Rascal* DAY-KAU-RAY; and the One-Eyed DAY-KAU-RAY was distinguished for the part he took in the capture of BLACK HAWK.

white men, except occasionally a trader. But none of the Sioux have ever resided within the limits of our State, although they were at one time included within the Territory of Wisconsin, when what is now Iowa and Minnesota formed a part of that Territory. Of them I will endeavor to give some account.

And, firstly, of their marriages. When a young Indian desires to marry, he invites his relatives, who are near or in camp, to a feast, and informs them that he wishes a certain girl for his wife. If they are in favor of the match, they immediately collect goods and suitable articles for a present to the relations of the desired one. One gives a gun, another a blanket, and another a kettle or horse, as they may happen to possess at the time. When the collection is completed, some of the relatives carry the presents to the lodge of the father of the young woman; one of them expressing in song the object for which they are intended, and leave the things at the door and retire. If the father is favorably disposed to the match, he invites all his relatives that are near to a feast, and when assembled, if they conclude to give the girl in marriage to the young man, each takes of the articles such as he can return in kind; for instance, if one can return a gun, horse, kettle, blanket or other articles, he takes such an article; and presents in this way are made up by the relatives of the desired bride, generally of the same kind of articles they have received, and taken, together with herself, to the lodge of the young man with singing, &c. After which she returns again to the lodge of her father, where they usually reside, the son-in-law hunting for the father-in-law until about the time the oldest child can walk, after which he generally gets a lodge for himself. A small apartment is partitioned off in the lodge of the father-in-law for the young couple. The young man generally during the day is out hunting, and seldom visits the lodge of his bride until the others have gone to sleep, when he crawls into the lodge. There is no familiarity between the parents of the bride and their son-in-law. If he is ever in their presence, he appears ashamed, and seldom speaks to them. If he wants to communicate to them, it is done through

his wife; and if he happens to be in a trader's house, and either father or mother-in-law enters, he generally retires. Such is Sioux etiquette between these relations.

Of births. As soon as a child is born, the mother goes into the water, and stands in it over her waist, and bathes herself for some considerable length of time. If in winter, she has a hole cut in the ice, through which she enters and bathes.

Deaths and burials. When a person dies, the body is decorated in all of his or her finery, and four forks or crotches are cut and stuck in the ground, upon which a scaffold is made, and the deceased wrapped in a newly painted buffalo skin or new blanket, and laid thereon with some ceremony. If the death takes place at a trader's house in the fall before they go to their hunt, an old woman, a relative of the deceased, is left there to feed and cry over the dead during the absence of the others. She usually goes about dark in the evening with a dish of provisions, and sits down under the scaffold, and commences crying and howling, with loud lamentations, and calling upon the Great Spirit something as follows: *Wah kaw-tong-gaw, oh she mendok* (naming the deceased) with other cries, which mean—Great Spirit, have mercy on the deceased, &c. This doleful noise is very unpleasant, and after continuing it for about an hour, she leaves the dish of food under the scaffold, and returns to the lodge, and the dogs or wolves eat the provisions; when the Indians suppose the dead eat them. The corpse is left in this manner until nothing remains but the bones, when they are collected and carried to their village. At one time at my house in St. Peters, an Indian of some note, who had four grown daughters, had a death in his family, and he named four young men to build the scaffold and put the corpse thereon, and when concluded, he rewarded each with one of his daughters for a wife.

When a death happens in a family, no matter how well they are clothed, the good clothes are stripped off and given away, and the worst old leather rags substituted in their place, besmear-

ing their hair, hands and face with dirt, leaving the hair uncombed to mat with the dirt, gashing their legs and arms, and leaving them to get well without the least attention. Some of them carry their grief so far as to raise the skin of their arms and pierce holes with their knives, and put pegs through. They continue their mourning about a year, although by giving a feast and performing certain ceremonies they can be relieved from their mourning in a much less time.

Religious superstitions, &c. Wawkaw, in their language, signifies a spirit or spiritual. The French have interpreted or rendered it medicine, but the Indians call the Great Spirit or God WAW-KAW-TONG-GAW, the latter part signifying *great*. The devil they call WAW-KAW-SHE-COH, the latter part signifying *bad*. It is difficult to get an Indian to talk on the subject of his religious belief, but my interpreter, who was a half breed, informed me that they believe, that the great Good Spirit resides in a beautiful country of good hunting ground, and where there is everything in abundance that an Indian can desire, even a plurality of beautiful wives. But to get there, they must be good Indians in this world, and perform all their duties well as hunters, warriors, &c.; that on the way to this happy land, there is a deep gulf to pass, with a very narrow way to cross it, and that only the good can successfully pass over; that the bad, in attempting to pass, fall off into the gulf, and wander about in a starving condition. They are very particular in performing their religious rites by feasts, sacrifices, &c. The first fruits gathered are set apart for the purpose of a spiritual or holy feast; the first corn or wild rice of the season, the first duck or goose killed when they appear in the spring, are all reserved for the feast; at which those Indians only who are entitled to wear the badge of having slain an enemy, are invited. The women, and those who have never taken the scalp of a foe, no matter how hungry, are never invited to participate. You will see boys of sixteen or eighteen years of age at the feast, while old gray-headed men are excluded with the women,

and looked upon as old women, which is a term of great reproach among them. We cannot then wonder, that the Indian tribes are so constantly at war, as it is the only thing that gives them fame and consequence among themselves. I was told of a tradition of the Sioux, that in ancient times a man could not get a wife until he had killed an enemy. The mother trains her sons to believe that revenge upon their enemies is a cardinal virtue, and this advice and admonition are constantly instilled into their minds.

From early infancy they believe in minor evil spirits, and in ghosts who operate upon, and influence them. While sleeping in a camp of Indians in the night, you will frequently be awakened by the firing of guns, and enquiring the cause, you will be told they are shooting the dead that trouble them. Over-loading their stomachs, as they often do, they are no doubt frequently troubled with the night-mare, and imagine that they are attacked by a ghost, and get up and shoot at their supposed intruder. They have also their doctors and astrologers, who are well paid for their services. When a person is sick, they send for a doctor, who gets his pay in advance. He then commences shaking over the sick his gourd, which has in it some beads to make it rattle, until he finds out what is the matter with his patient, which he generally discovers is, that some beast, fish or bird has got into the body of the patient, which by shaking his rattle, signing, and other necromancy, he causes to depart. Previously to driving out the unwelcome intruder, he cuts its figure or likeness out of birch bark, and places it in front of the door of the lodge, with two young men situated so to fire at it from different directions at a given signal, who generally blow it into pieces. If this operates upon the mind of the patient so that he recovers, it is well; if not, there is some mistake about it—the animal was not killed, or some evil spirit operates against him. So they try it over again, and probably continue to do so for months, until the patient recovers or dies; in which latter case, they have always good reasons to show why the patient did not recover.

They have some few specifics, which they sometimes administer, but their art consists mostly in necromancy. They cure wounds generally sooner than most surgeons, because they suck them, and thus keep them clean from all matter. It is also the business of the doctor to suck clean any old sore that he undertakes to cure, no matter how filthy or disgusting, even venereal disorders and sore eyes; I have seen the doctor pretend by sucking to draw from sore eyes small bits of straw, &c.; and, according to their theory, as in most other complaints, some animal, bird, fish or reptile has inflicted the disease.

The father-in-law of my interpreter, was an Indian doctor among the Sioux. I recollect hearing the old man the most part of a day singing and shaking his gourd-rattle in his lodge; after which he came into the house, and sat down looking very serious and thoughtful. His son, over thirty years of age, had sore eyes, and he was endeavoring to effect a cure. He said, that nearly thirty years before, when his son was a very small boy, he had fastened a pin to a stick, and was amusing himself one day spearing minnows, and that he thus pricked one with his pin-spear; and that it was strange, that the fish, after so long a time, should come to seek revenge on his son's eyes.

Their sooth-sayer or spiritual man after sweating alone in a small lodge and singing, pretends to foretell events, as when certain friends will arrive, or when the buffalo will come into that neighborhood; or when some other expected event will happen, and should it fail they will explain it by saying, that the little spirit lied to them, an image of which each one of these jugglers carries in his holy or medicine bag. An Indian in a pious fit hangs on a tree a beaver or otter skin, bear or dressed deer skin, for a sacrifice to the Great Spirit, which remains there until destroyed, or until some other Indian passes that way, wants and takes it, leaving a piece of tobacco in place thereof, which he may lawfully do. On the Prairie are often found isolated granite rocks, which, from their isolated and scattered appearance are consider-

ed holy, and every Indian who passes them, either paints them with vermilion, or leaves a piece of tobacco as a tribute to the Great Spirit. Hence the great number of places in this country, where the Sioux were accustomed to pass, that bear the name of Painted Rock.

I have frequently been told by French *voyageurs*, traders, and interpreters, of the ceremonies performed by some juggler, in going into his little holy lodge, to consult with the Great Spirit. After having fasted a while, he strips himself naked, and goes into the lodge alone; and soon after entering, the poles of the lodge commence shaking violently, and those without hear two or three distinct voices within. After this has continued about two or three hours, the juggler comes out of the lodge in a high state of perspiration; during the time of the ceremonies in the lodge, the jingling of bells and other musical instruments is heard, as though they were attached to poles of the tent or lodge, and my informers generally believed that the Indians had communications with the Devil. It so happened, that I never witnessed one of these scenes.

The Sioux have a feast which is calculated, in their estimation, to preserve their women from all illicit connections. It is after this manner: The young Indians, like some young white men, are in the practice of vaunting of having gained some advantage over some frail one of their tribe. When a woman, either married or single, learns that she has been slandered in this way, she selects a spot, clears away the bushes and rubbish, builds a fire, puts the kettle on, makes a circle around it, and near one end of the fire, places a stone painted with vermilion; and when everything is properly prepared, she sends the crier of the camp around to give notice of it. He performs this duty by going through the camp, singing in as loud a voice as he possibly can, that such a woman, announcing her name, will give her feast that day, stating the name or object of the feast, and inviting all to attend. All the women of the camp are usually present on

such occasions; if any one is absent, it is strongly suspected that she dare not come, for fear of being exposed. When assembled on the ground, the hostess of the feast heads the ring formed by the women, and marches around until she reaches the painted stone, which she touches reverently, thereby solemnly protesting her innocence.

Some Indian, the while, stands on some slight elevation, and harangues the young men, telling them if any of these women are unworthy to partake of this feast of the virtuous, to fail not to expose them. The young men pride themselves upon every exposure it is in their power to make; so that a woman who is unworthy dare not be present, unless she happens certainly to know that her guilty paramour is so far away that he cannot be there. If a woman, not worthy to partake of the feast is so bold as to venture there, the Indian who says she is not worthy, goes and takes her by the arm, and leads her out, asking her before the whole assemblage, if she does not remember such a time and place, which he specifies. It is thought that they seldom falsely accuse, as they believe that if they do so, the Great Spirit would be angry, and visit them with some dire calamity.

Their feasts. With Indians, a man who gives feasts is popular and well spoken of, and has plenty of pretended friends, precisely as with the white man who often gives good dinner and other parties. They have their holy or sacred feasts, where the guests know, when they are invited, of what they are to partake; and as they pride themselves upon the quantity they can eat, each carries with him the sized dish which he supposes he can eat full. The master of the feast, not eating himself, serves the others, singing and shaking his gourd-rattle all the time. Nothing of this food must fall to the ground. Each guest's dish is filled, and he must eat it himself, or pay some one else to eat it for him; and frequently in attempting to devour what has been put in their dish, they eat until they vomit it back again into the dish, as nothing is allowed to fall upon the ground, and some one must be

hired to eat it for them. They have been known to gormandize to that extent, that on leaving the feast they have fallen down dead; but even then, the survivors will not admit that it was over-eating that killed them. After the feast is over, the dishes and kettle are carefully wiped out with grape or evergreen boughs. They accustom their sons, when children, to eat a great deal, and frequently stuff them, when very young, with raccoon oil, to expand their stomachs, and often boast of their feats in eating.

The dog feast. The Sioux Indians, and I believe it is true of all others, consider that the greatest compliment they can pay a stranger, is to give him a dog feast. And this intended compliment constitutes the burthen of the speech of the giver of the feast, or the master of ceremonies. The traders are generally invited to these feasts. I have tasted dog meat; it is like pork, only it has a sweeter taste; those who can get over the prejudice against such meat, become very fond of it, but my prejudice was too strong ever to be able to relish it.

I think the Indians understand the art of flattery as well as any people in the world. When I concluded to enter into business for myself, there were several Indians of influence from about the mouth of the St. Peter's River, and of the Gens de Feuille or Leaf Nation from the Little Rapids on the St. Peters, who had wintered in my neighborhood, and came to my house in the spring. I agreed with these Indians to meet me at my wintering house in the fall, with as many of their tribes as they could persuade to come up, that I would have a large cargo of goods, and would fit them out to go across to the head of the Mississippi to hunt. According to agreement, I met them in the fall, with two Mackinaw boat loads of goods, and found on my arrival, about three thousand Indians of the Yankton, Sissiton, Gens de Lac, Gens de Feuille, and other Sioux bands, encamped about it, and they received me with a grand salute, each man having a gun, firing with ball over the boat, so that we could hear the

balls' whistle nearer than was agreeable to us. They had prepared several lodges together, so as to make one great lodge of at least twenty feet, across the middle of which they had made a wall of dried buffalo meat,* and had made a dog feast, to which they invited me. The customary speech on such occasions was made, as usual; saying that this feast was designed as the greatest compliment they could pay me, and then added: Your Father must be a great man to send out one so young as you, with so many goods, and we hope you will be very charitable, and furnish us with plenty of clothing to keep ourselves, women and children warm, and with plenty of ammunition with which to hunt, etc. To all which I replied, that unfortunately my father was a poor man, and I was a poor boy, and that I had got these goods on credit to supply their wants, and that unless they hunted well and loaded my boats with furs, I should not be able to pay for these goods, and get more to come back again; but that I would furnish them with clothing to keep them warm, and with arms, traps and ammunition to keep them from starving, and hoped they would hunt well and pay me, so that I could get more goods and continue to trade with them. I took to my house the meat presented, and made them payment in suitable presents of ammunition, etc.†

An Indian thinks it politeness to eat everything that is set before him, and when traders are invited to a feast, what they do not eat, they generally carry home with them in the dish and give it to their men, and send back the dish with a piece of tobacco in it.

*The manner of drying the buffalo meat is this: They take each side and the belly, and cut and spread them out thin, so that they will thoroughly dry through; when fully extended, this makes a sheet of about the size of a deer skin, and when dried they fold them up as they do their deer skins, and pack them into bundles.

J. H. L.

† It is proverbial, with all acquainted with the Indians, that to receive presents from them is by far the most expensive way of obtaining their desirable commodities, as the trader not only has to pay back the full value of the articles, but also something clever in addition for the compliment of the present. It is not uncommon for a Yankton chief to make a present to the trader of all the buffalo robes he brings, and after he has received in return all they are really worth, together with something for the compliment, he remembers a great many little articles, naming them, of which he is in want; and if not gratified, he is offended, or pretends to be so. Though it is, in Indian etiquette, an insult to refuse a present, I have often done so, and advised the Indian that he had better trade them in the usual way.

J. H. L.

I have seen generous ladies residing in the neighborhood of the Indian country, when visited by Indians, set food before them and keep renewing the supply, and wondering at the Indians eating so much, whereas they considered themselves bound in politeness to eat all that was set before them.

When Indians become too old and infirm to travel, they build a fire near water, and giving them some provisions and generally a small kettle, leave them to take care of themselves. Many children from exposure and learning them to be great eaters, die in infancy. The practice of leaving the aged to die, applies more particularly to migratory bands on the plains. Indians living about lakes and rivers, where they have canoes, I do not think ever expose them thus, at least I never heard of an instance.

You never see a Sioux Indian, if he is in company, smoke alone. The pipe is lighted and he takes a whiff or two himself, and passes it to his neighbor, always passing it around with the sun. When several are assembled together, you will see a number of pipes going the rounds in the same manner. Their principal subjects of conversation at these times, are their wars, feasts, hunting and their women. A man may have as many wives as he can maintain among the Yanktons; the more he has, the better he is off, as they can dress and prepare the more buffalo robes for market. If an Indian marries the eldest daughter, he is entitled to take the others, as they come to maturity, for wives. But those who do not live in the buffalo range, content themselves generally with two, and many of them with one. I knew one Yankton chief who had six.

When the Sioux women have their *menses*, they are looked upon as unholy and unclean, and are not allowed to remain in the lodge with the family, but are obliged to build a small lodge outside of the other, and remain alone during the time of its continuance, fed in a dish by one of the family, and not allowed, during the time, to enter the family lodge, or touch anything, except the dish in which their food is handed to them, until the

menstrual discharges cease, and they are washed up. When a maiden arrives at womanhood, and has made her first out-of-door lodge, the public crier goes through the camp or village, and announces the fact in a loud song.

The Sioux have secret societies, something like freemasonry, but they admit women to membership. They meet in a lodge, which is guarded on the outside from prying curiosity, by one of their members. In this lodge they perform their ceremonies. Any person wishing to join them, makes the application through one of the members, and is then on probation for about a year. If they are bad, they must reform. If, at the end of that period, no objection is made, he is generally admitted; and, I was told, that they have signs by which Indians of that fraternity of different bands know each other. Either after or before their meeting, I do not remember which, they assemble and have a holy dance, which is called by the French, *la danse de la grande medecine*, as the French translate all their spiritual or juggling proceedings into medicine. At this dance, among other ceremonies, after dancing and singing awhile, one of their number takes a garnished sac, usually made from the otter, and runs at the different members, making some noise, and they generally fall down or over, pretending that it is the effect of spirits from the bag, and lay prostrate for a moment or so, and then rise again, and join in the dance. This dance is generally continued till late in the night.

The amusements of the men are shooting at a mark, or playing at the game of ball, called by the French, *le jeu de crosse*. This is usually played in the summer on some large prairie,* with a stick about two and a half or three feet long, with a small hoop on one end, crossed with net-work of thongs of leather, making a sort of sac, in which they frequently catch the ball. How they count, or their boundaries, I have forgotten. The women amuse themselves by playing at what is termed the dish-play, which is

* Prairie La Crosse took its name from this game being frequently played there.

performed by having the pits or stones of plums marked on one side with hieroglyphics, and put into a dish, shook up, and turned out, and the marked ones turning up, count. They are so fond of gambling at this play, that they will sometimes continue at it for several days without cessation, and until one or the other has lost every thing that she can put up for a stake. Women well clothed, having lost every thing else, have been known to strip off their good clothes, and gamble them away, and put on old rags. The men also frequently play at this game, and to the same excess as the women. The men have also another game, called the shoe-play, which is generally played by two parties of four each. Four moccasins are placed between the parties on the floor, and the side that gets the first winnings, hides a piece of wood in one of the moccasins, by running his hand into each of them, in the presence of the others, when one of the opposite party searches for it; if he finds it in the first moccasin that he examines, he looses a certain number, I think ten; but if he finds it in the second or third, it counts twenty for his side, and if in the fourth, a less number. The game tallies at one hundred. They play at this game sometimes as long as they can raise anything to wager.

Indians generally in a state of nature, have no word or gesture of salutation. Those acquainted with the customs of white people, sometimes make use of the French salutation of *bon jour*, on meeting a white man, but seldom on meeting another Indian. I was struck with the meeting of some Sioux Indians the first year I was in their country. When the attack was made on Prairie du Chien under Col. MCKAY, a son of the Yankton chief called LE GRAND SERVITEUR, happened to be there with the Agent, N. BOILVIN, Esq., and embarked on board the keel-boats under command of Captain YEISER, and went to St. Louis with him, where he was obliged to remain until the war was over; and, in 1816 had got as far back as Prairie du Chien, and as we were then going into his country, we took him into the boat with us.— When arrived in the neighborhood of Lac-qui-Parle, on a cold morning about the first of December, I was awakened from sleep,

and told that there were some Indians on the shore who had made a fire. We disembarked and breakfasted there, and found that the Indians were four Yanktons, the uncles of the young Indian with us. They had come across the country to meet their nephew, who had been absent two and a half years, and previous to their hearing that he was on his way home, they supposed he was dead. The uncles had made a fire and commenced smoking, when the young Indian walked from the boat to where they were, without saying a word to them, or they to him. The lighted pipe was handed to him, when he smoked; and after it had passed around two or three times, they commenced talking slowly, and the conversation at length became general among them.

In almost every Indian camp, they have what is called the soldier's lodge, where the men of consideration of the village assemble to smoke, and talk over the affairs of the nation. An Indian of consideration arriving from another camp, usually goes to this lodge; but if a young man, and not of sufficient distinction to go there, he stands about among the lodges until some one sees that he is a stranger, and invites him to his lodge. On entering, the pipe is handed to him, and after smoking a few whiffs, something is set before him to eat. After he has eaten awhile, conversation is commenced, but no questions are asked previous to his having smoked and eaten. It was sometime before I could learn so much of Indian politeness as to make no inquiry of an Indian arriving, until after the smoking and eating had been attended to. At first I commenced talking to them before this important preliminary, and always found them sulky and obstinate about entering into conversation.

My interpreter, FRENIER, told me that some years previous to the war 1812, that he resided at the same place where we were then wintering, in the employ of Mr. CAMERON; that CAMERON had credited a band of Indians to go on the head waters of some of the streams that empty into the waters of Mississippi in the direction of the Red River of the North; and, that in the month

of February, an Indian runner came from the hunting ground, and informed CAMERON that the Indians were so loaded with furs and peltries, that they could not bring them, and suggested to him to send his men to assist them. He sent FRENIER with some ten men, in company with the Indian, to the camp. After they had traveled some three or four days, they were overtaken by one of those sudden snow storms that are so frequent in those vast prairies in that high latitude. They are often so sudden, and give so little warning of their approach, that you may set out on a prairie on as beautiful a sun-shiny morning as you ever saw in winter, and before noon be enveloped in one of these storms; the snow so fine and thick that you cannot see a rod before you. On this occasion, as FRENIER's party could not see any wood or timber, they concluded their safest plan was to stop where they were. Wrapping themselves snugly in their blankets, they all laid down and let the snow cover them, except the Indian, who, having purchased several blankets from the trader, wrapped himself in them, and staid on top of the snow until the storm was over, which lasted three days, when he discovered that it was not more than one fourth of a mile to a point of wood, whither he repaired and kindled a fire. He then made use of a pole, poking through the deep snow, where he recollected to have seen the men lay down, and found them all alive and uninjured, except one man a little frost bitten on the hip.

In 1816, and for years previous, the Yanktons were in the practice of making up war parties and going into the Spanish territory, for the purpose of stealing choice horses and mules. When on a march from place to place, there are warriors on duty to regulate the march according to rules promulgated before their departure; and, if any one infringes on these rules, he is punished by having his gun broken, his dog or horse killed, his lodge cut, or causing him to suffer a penalty in some manner. The chief, or leader of the party, is not exempt from these regulations. Any act of this kind performed by warriors on duty is not revenged,

as they did it in performance of inflexible regulations; but any affront of an individual in his private capacity, is sure to be revenged sooner or later, and the avenger is always known, as it would not be any satisfaction to him if he could not enjoy the credit of it. An instance came under my observation. It is usual for the trader to take to his post as many guns as there are good hunters, who will probably pay for them. These are generally at first distributed to those for whom he may particularly intend them, before he commences giving out other articles. One year, in distributing the guns, my interpreter overlooked a good hunter, while some other not so good a hunter got the gun. This mortified the good hunter, and that night he killed the horse of every man who had received a gun, and it was known the next morning who had done it, and what was the cause. It is common to revenge an insult or injury by killing the offender's horse or dog, and there are, in this way, a great many horses killed every year among the Sioux. And they not only revenge insults or injuries among themselves, but, as the late Col. ROBERT DICKSON, in conversation with me on the subject, expressed it, "*they revenge upon their enemies the acts of the Almighty;*" for, when a chief or man of distinction dies, they commence singing the war song, and raise a war party to revenge his death upon their natural enemies, as well as to appease the troubled manes of the departed.

It is a prevalent opinion among persons not acquainted with Indian customs and polity, that they, like white people, have a king or great chief over all; but such, so far as I am acquainted, is not the case with any Indians in the North West or South West. The government of their tribes or bands is patriarchal. The chiefs, as with politicians who obtain office, are the greatest slaves among them. They get the honor without independence, not being able to do any act of their own will, without first looking to see if it will be popular. If a chief buys a good gun, and one of his young men takes a fancy to it, and expresses a wish for it, it is given to him; if not, probably the chief's horse would pay the forfeit. These bands are generally thus originated: When a

man has five or six sons and several daughters, taking his family he leaves the large band, forms a new camp or settlement, and acts the patriarch or chief; his sons and daughters marrying, bring their wives and husbands to his band, and frequently a brother-in-law accompanies him and remains. Thus the new band multiplies from natural increase and accessions, until it becomes large and respectable. In case of the death of the father, the eldest son assumes the duties of chief, if old enough; if not, one of the brothers of the deceased assumes the office. The chief uses no authority, but advises, and if popular, his advice is followed; if not, each one judges and acts for himself. The only arbitrary authority exercised among Indians, is by the war chief when on the war path, which, I am told, is then absolute. The warriors, when on duty, never correct their children, except by advice, and if they are obstinate and pugnacious, it is laughed at, and looked upon as a sign of bravery.

There was, when I first visited the country, a band of Indians who had their village on a prairie on the west bank of the Mississippi, where the village of Winona, which means *the eldest daughter*, now stands, about one hundred and twenty miles above Prairie du Chien. The chief was called WA-BA-SHAW; he was a very sensible Indian, and was truly one of nature's noblemen.* Although only chief of his band, he had great

* The name of WA-BA-SHAW, the great Sioux chief, will long live in history. He was induced to join the fortunes of the British in the war of 1812-15, and fought at the siege of Fort Meigs and elsewhere. When peace took place, the Indians were left by their employers in a wretched condition, and, as a consequence, their spirits were broken. Gen. CASS has preserved a speech of WA-BA-SHAW'S, at Drummond's Island, in 1815, when, Col. McDOWELL, the British commandant of that post, laid a few presents before him. It is touchingly pathetic and eloquent:

"My father," said he to Col. McDOWELL, "what is this I see before me? A few knives and blankets. Is this a I you promised us at the beginning of the war? Where are those promises you made us at Michilimackinac, and sent to our villages on the Mississippi? You told us you would never let fall the hatchet until the Americans were driven beyond the mountains; that our British father would never make peace without consulting his red children. Has that come to pass? We never knew of this peace. We are now told that it was made by our great father beyond the water, without the knowledge of his war-chiefs; that it is your duty to obey his orders. What is this to us? Will these paltry presents pay for the men we have lost, both in battle and on the road? Will they soothe the feelings of our friends? Will they make good your promises to us? For myself, I am an old man. I have lived long, and always found the means of supporting myself, and I can do so still."

L. G. D.

influence with the other chiefs. Above Winona was another large band of Indians, who had their village on the west bank of the Mississippi, where the Presbyterian mission now is, a few miles below St. Paul, whose chief was called **LITTLE CROW**; a man of good sense, and generally considered a good Indian. There was another small band who had their village at Mendota, which signifies *the meeting of the waters*,* whose chief was called **BLACK DOG**. He was not a man of much consequence. There was also another small band who had their village a short distance above, whose chief was **POMECHON**, a man of little note. Where the village of Shakopee now is, was an Indian village, whose chief bore that name, which simply means *six*; he possessed a good intellect, but was not popular among the traders, as he was considered very dishonest. At the Little Rapids was another village, called by the French *Gens de Feuille*, or Leaf People. The name of their chief I do not recollect. There was a village of the Sissitons at the Rocher Blanc; above which, I remember no others. The Sissiton and Yankton bands seldom made any regular villages, as they roved from place to place, encamping temporarily for the purpose of hunting, and that mostly among the buffaloes.

Under the most unfavorable auspices have I written these reminiscences. With ill health, suffering a great part of the time with rheumatism and bad eyesight, bordering almost on blindness, I have not been able to prepare this narrative to my own satisfaction, and, I fear not, to the satisfaction of the Society. I have no doubt omitted many things that might have been interesting, but never having kept a journal or notes of events, I was obliged to depend upon memory; and frequently when writing, and having, by a train of reflection, recalled past events to mind, either my rheumatism or my eyes would admonish me that it was time to cease from my labors, and before I could re-commence, I would probably forget the thread of my narrative. Nor have I

*Some of the tribes of the North West give to Mendota the signification of *large* or *great*. L. C. D.

been able to review what I have written. Learning that the Rev. ALFRED BRUNSON had been invited to write a history of Crawford county, and that he intends to comply with the request, I have purposely omitted saying any thing of the events of the county since he settled therein, believing that he will be able to do the subject more justice than I could, even were I in better health than I am, and had all my faculties about me.

APPENDIX NO. 7.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE

OF COL. JOHN SHAW, OF MARQUETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.*

I was born May 30th, 1783, in Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y. My father's name was COMFORT SHAW, and my grandfather's was DANIEL SHAW, who resided in Stonington, Conn., and was of Scotch descent; and at Stonington my father was born. Soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary war, fired by the patriotism of the times, my father, unable to obtain the permission of his parents to join the American army, ran away at the age of sixteen, and effected the object so near his heart. He had from early life excelled in playing the spirit-stirring fife, and soon received the appointment of Fife-Major, and served several years in that capacity in the army. He was present, and participated in the memorable battles at Saratoga, and was among the first that scaled the enemy's breast works on the 7th of October, 1777. My father was a man of unusual personal activity, and rendered his country long and faithful service in the war of Independence.

Towards the close of 1780, he was united in marriage, at Johnstown, N. Y., with Miss MARY HOLLINBECK, whose father was JOHN HOLLINBECK, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, and who, when a young man, came to America, and settled at Claverack, on the Hudson. He married a New England wife and raised a large family, only one of whom was a son, named after his father.

* This was dictated by Col. SHAW, and written down by LYMAN C. DRAPER, in the fore part of September, 1855, and may be relied on substantially correct.

This young JOHN HOLLINBROOK early migrated to Johnstown, and settled on a farm about three miles nearly east of the village, and took with him his young sister MARY.

I was the second of eight children, all sons, six of whom grew to years of maturity, and two of my brothers, NATHANIEL, of Calhoun county, and COMFORT, of Pike county, Illinois, both fore-handed and respectable farmers, yet survive. When three years of age, I one forenoon accompanied my elder brother DANIEL to the village school in Johnstown. A Mr. THROOP, the adopted father of ENOS T. THROOP, since Governor of New York, was the teacher. I was so terrified with his repulsive appearance, having very long eye-brows and a very unpleasant physiognomy, that I could never after be induced to attend school. What little education, therefore, I became possessed of, was obtained by piecemeal, and in a picked-up way. When I was fourteen years of age, my father died, having been four years incapacitated by consumption for labor; and the two eldest boys, DANIEL and I, had all the work to do in order to support the family.

In the spring of 1808, when twenty-five years of age, I resolved to go to the Western country, as my younger brothers had now grown up, and could more than fill my place in providing the family support. I had thought there was no chance to secure a competency in the old settlements, and I had formed an ardent desire to pass the Rocky Mountains, and bathe on the shores of the Pacific. For a year prior to this period, I had carefully practised the use of the gun, and became very expert with it. I started that spring for Montreal, intending to journey with some party of the North-West Fur Company, and by that means reach the remote West. But concluding this was not very practicable, I went up the St. Lawrence, and along the shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara Falls, which latter I had first visited two years previously. There was only a single log house, nearly a mile from the Falls, on the Canada shore; and at Black Rock I crossed the river, and went to Buffalo, where there were about thirty wooden houses.

From some of the Indians at Buffalo, I purchased a bark canoe and paddles, and made the necessary outfit, and resolved to push on up Lake Erie, and pursue the Lake route to Green Bay, and employed two young men to accompany me. In consequence of a severe storm, and the rock-bound shores of the Lake, I changed my course; I had my canoe transported across the country on a wagon to Chataouque Lake, when again launching my frail bark, I descended the Lake, its outlet into French creek, and finally entered the Alleghany. Continuing down the river, I stopped at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, Limestone, now Maysville, Cincinnati and Louisville, only long enough to rest, and procure needful supplies. Thence I kept on down the Ohio, and crossed the Mississippi on the 10th day of August, 1808, when I turned my course up the Mississippi by land to Cape Girardeau and St. Genevieve; at which latter place, I well remember seeing HENRY DODGE, then sheriff of that county, and since so distinguished in the West. Passing up to St. Louis, thence to Florissant, Portage des Sioux, and St. Charles, I then became acquainted with the celebrated DANIEL BOONE and family, together with nearly all the leading French families of these several Missouri settlements.

Spending the ensuing autumn and winter at St. Louis, New Madrid, and the various settlements in then Upper Louisiana, in viewing the country; I early the next spring procured from EDWARD BATES (father of the present Hon. EDWARD BATES, of St. Louis,) an accomplished Marylander, then Secretary of Louisiana Territory, and in the absence of Gov. MERRIWETHER LEWIS, acting governor, a license to search for gold and silver anywhere within the limits of that territory, then supposed to extend to the Pacific—still resolving to reach that distant ocean.

I at once fitted myself out for a long journey, and engaged PETER SPEAR and WILLIAM MILLER to accompany me in this adventure. I fully explained to them the dangers to be encountered, and if successful, I agreed that we should equally share the profits of the enterprise. We started from the extreme western settlement of Cape Girardeau county, on the head of St. Francis

River, where a few families then resided, and then pushed into the great western wilderness. Our route was very nearly upon what, I have since learned, was the 37th degree, or perhaps half a degree south of that parallel. We crossed a branch of White River, which I named the Currents, which it has ever since retained, and then Black River, and afterwards Spring River, which we followed to its source, where we found a very large spring, and hence the name of the stream. We next passed the main fork of White River, and then continued on westwardly until we reached the prairie country, and went beyond all the western head waters of the Mississippi, except the Arkansas and Missouri.

We continued our journey, as I should judge, between eight hundred and a thousand miles from the settlements. On our outward journey, we met with a number of friendly Indian parties of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks or Muscogeas, engaged in hunting, who did not venture too great a distance beyond the western verge of the white settlements; but we had no difficulty with them. We encountered vast herds of buffaloes, and occasionally large herds of wild horses. We judged from the buffalo trails, that we passed near the Great Salt Rock; and a long distance beyond, we came in view of the spurs of the great Rocky Mountain chain.

In this remote region, we one day, during the summer, met three men, who proved to be the only survivors of a party of some fifteen trappers who had penetrated high up the Missouri, when in two savage attacks by the Indians, all the others were slain; and these survivors were now directing their course to the Arkansas River, and admonished us to desist our further journey westward. Not heeding these earnest admonitions, we kept on, and the next day discovered a party of a dozen or twenty wild Indians, probably Camanches or Pawnees, chasing and catching wild horses with the lasso, which they used with great dexterity and success. We saw them in time to secrete ourselves, unseen by them, and had a full view of them for three or four hours, in an immense prairie; and though generally perhaps not less than

five miles distant from us, they once came within a mile of us in chasing the wild horses. Those engaged in the chase were, of course, mounted on well-trained steeds, while others were in groups on foot, taking care of the restless animals that had been taken.

When these unwelcome Indians disappeared, we took the matter into serious consideration, and as painfully as I regretted to abandon our intended exploration to the Pacific, it seemed madness to attempt any further progress; and so we reluctantly turned our faces to the eastward; and when we got what we deemed pretty safe hunting ground, in what is now eastern Kansas, and western Arkansas, and Missouri, we pitched our camp, and went to hunting, mostly for beaver. We then little dreamed that the white settlements would extend to that region for the next five hundred years. Our main camp was near the head waters of one of the northern tributaries of the Arkansas; and having no traps, we procured the beaver musk, and placed it some distance from the shore, which tempted the animals to go and smell it, when we would secrete ourselves and shoot them.

During the autumn of 1809, all of the year 1810, and the winter of 1810-'11, we steadily pursued our hunting; and, in the spring of 1811, we gathered and packed up all of our beaver, otter and bear skins—about fifty beaver and otter, and about three hundred bear skins, and eight hundred gallons of bear's oil; and making canoes or pirogues on one of the head waters of White River, we conveyed our skins and oil to them by the three horses which we had taken with us in all our journeyings. The oil was carried in sacks made of bear skins, one being swung on either side of a horse.—Lashing our boats together, and trading off our horses to friendly Indians, we descended White River to the Mississippi, and thence, stopping briefly at one Turnbull's, an English planter, upon the high bluff where Vicksburg now stands, and at Natchez, we passed down the river, and arrived at New Orleans about the first of May.

Here another disappointment was in store for us; the Embargo,

then in force, put a total check to all exportation, and our cargo of furs, peltries and oil, which found their market in Europe, were a drug in New Orleans. The large quantity of oil, if not soon shipped, as the hot season had commenced, would become rancid, and almost worthless. The result was, that our large cargo, which at former rates would have brought between two and three thousand dollars, we now sold for the mere pittance of thirty six dollars. No language can depict my great disappointment, first in failing to reach the Pacific, and then all our hopes being frustrated in regard to the proceeds of our two years' hunt. The sickly season now approaching, I proceeded through the Choctaw nation, accompanied by SPEAR, leaving MILLER in New Orleans, and never seeing him afterwards. We passed through the Choctaw and Chickasaw country to Colbert's Ferry on the Tennessee, and thence to Vincennes, and at length to St. Louis.

While lodging about thirty miles north of New Madrid, on the 14th of December, 1811, about 2 o'clock in the morning, occurred a heavy shock of an earthquake. The house, where I was stopping, was partly of wood and partly of brick structure; the brick portion all fell, but I and the family all fortunately escaped unhurt. At the still greater shock,* about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of February, 1812, I was in New Madrid, when nearly two thousand people of all ages, fled in terror from their falling dwellings, in that place and the surrounding country, and directed their course north about thirty miles to Tywappety Hill, on the western bank of the Mississippi, and about seven miles back from the river. This was the first high ground above New Madrid, and here the fugitives formed an encampment. It was proposed that all should kneel, and engage in supplicating God's mercy,

* Since Col. SHAW dictated this narrative, I have discovered by reference to BRADBURY'S published Journal, kept at the time, and the writer then in the vicinity of New Madrid, that the first shock, and which the writers on that event convey the idea of being the severest, occurred on the morning of the 20th of December; and as Col. SHAW was thirty miles distant from New Madrid, the centre of these convulsions of nature, on this first occurrence, and was there at the February shock, the latter doubtless appeared to him to be the most severe.

and all simultaneously, Catholics and Protestants, knelt and offered solemn prayer to their Creator.

About twelve miles back towards New Madrid, a young woman about seventeen years of age, named BERSKY MASTERS, had been left by her parents and family, her leg having been broken below the knee by the falling of one of the weight-poles of the roof of the cabin; and, though a total stranger, I was the only person who would consent to return and see whether she still survived.— Receiving a description of the locality of the place, I started, and found the poor girl upon a bed, as she had been left, with some water and corn bread within her reach. I cooked up some food for her, and made her condition as comfortable as circumstances would allow, and returned the same day to the grand encampment. Miss MASTERS eventually recovered.

In abandoning their homes, on this emergency, the people only stopped long enough to get their teams, and hurry in their families and some provisions. It was a matter of doubt among them, whether water or fire would be most likely to burst forth, and cover all the country. The timber land around New Madrid sunk five or six feet, so that the lakes and lagoons, which seemed to have their beds pushed up, discharged their waters over the sunken lands. Through the fissures caused by the earthquake, were forced up vast quantities of a hard, jet black substance, which appeared very smooth, as though worn by friction. It seemed a very different substance from either anthracite or bituminous coal.*

This *hegira*, with all its attendant appalling circumstances, was a most heart-rending scene, and had the effect to constrain the most wicked and profane, earnestly to plead to God in prayer for mercy. In less than three months, most of these people returned to their homes, and though the earthquakes continued occasion-

* The late Hon. LEWIS F. LINN, a resident of St. Genevieve, and for many years a member of the United States Senate from Missouri, and a man of science, addressed a letter, in 1836, to the chairman of the committee on commerce, in which he speaks of the New Madrid earthquakes, and distinctly mentions water, sand, and coal issuing from the vast chasms opened by the convulsions. L. C. D.

ally with less destructive effects, they became so accustomed to the recurring vibrations, that they paid little or no regard to them, not even interrupting or checking their dances, frolics, and vices.

The Upper Mississippi Indians, of all tribes, commenced depredations on the frontiers of Missouri and Illinois, in 1811, and early in 1812. Several persons were killed in different quarters. About thirty miles above the mouth of Salt river, and fully a hundred above the mouth of the Missouri, was Gilbert's Lick, on the western bank of the Mississippi, a place of noted resort for animals and cattle to lick the brackish water ; and where a man named SAMUEL GILBERT, from Virginia, had settled two or three years prior to the spring of 1812. In that region, and particularly below him, were a number of other settlers. About the latter part of May, 1812, a party of from twelve to eighteen Upper Mississippi Indians descended the river in canoes, and fell upon the scattered cabins of this upper settlement in the night, and killed a dozen or more people. At the time of this massacre, I was staying at the house of one RIFFLE in that region ; and hearing the alarm, I went in company with others in pursuit of the Indians, and saw them at a distance as they were embarking in their canoes, and soon disappeared to our view.

This massacre in the Gilbert's Lick settlement, caused great consternation along the Missouri frontier, and the people, as a matter of precaution, commenced fortifying. Some seven or eight forts or stockades were erected, to which a portion of the inhabitants resorted, while many others held themselves in readiness to flee there for safety, in case it should be thought necessary. I remember the names of Stout's Fort, Wood's Fort, a small stockade at what is now Clarksville, Fort Howard, and a fort at Howell's Settlement—the latter nearest to Col. DANIEL BOONE ; but the people bordering immediately upon the Missouri river, being less exposed to danger, did not so early resort to the erection of stockades.

About this time, probably a little after, while I was engaged with eighteen or twenty men in building a temporary stockade

where Clarksville now stands, on the western bank of the Mississippi, a party of Indians came and killed the entire family of one O'NEIL, about three miles above Clarksville, while O'NEIL himself was employed with his neighbors in erecting the stockade. In company with O'NEIL and others, I hastened to the scene of murder, and found all killed, scalped, and horribly mangled. One of the children, about a year and a half old, was found literally baked in a large pot metal bake-kettle or Dutch oven, with a cover on; and, as there were no marks of the knife or tomahawk on the body, the child must have been put in alive to suffer this horrible death; the oil or fat in the bottom of the kettle was nearly two inches deep.

I went to St. Louis in company with IRA COTTLE, to see Gov. CLARK, and ascertain whether war had been actually declared. This must have been sometime in June, but the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain had not yet reached there. On our return, I was strongly urged by the people to act as a spy or scout on the frontier, as I was possessed of great bodily activity, and it was well known that I had seen much woods experience. I consented to act in this capacity on the frontiers of St. Charles county, never thinking or troubling myself about any pecuniary recompense, and was only anxious to render the distressed people a useful service. I immediately entered alone upon this duty, sometimes mounted, and sometimes on foot, and carefully watching the river, above the settlements, to discover whether any Indians had landed, and sometimes to follow their trails, learn their destination, and report to the settlements.

Upon my advice, several of the weaker stockades were abandoned for twenty or thirty miles around, and concentrated at a place near the mouth of Cuivre or Copper River, at or near the present village of Monroe; and there a large number of us, perhaps some sixty or seventy persons, were some two or three weeks employed in the erection of a fort. We named it in honor of the patriotic governor, BENJAMIN HOWARD, and between twenty and thirty families were soon safely lodged in *Fort Howard*.

As the war had now fairly commenced, an act of Congress authorized the raising of six companies of Rangers; three to be raised on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, and the other three on the Illinois side. The Missouri companies were commanded by DANIEL M. BOONE, NATHAN BOONE, and DAVID MUSICK. The commission of NATHAN BOONE was dated in June, 1812, to serve a year, as were doubtless the others.

The Indians, supplied by their British employers with new rifles, seemed bent on exterminating the Americans—always, however, excepting the French and Spaniards, who, from their Indian intermarriages, were regarded as friends and connections. Their constant attacks and murders, led to offensive measures; but I did not serve on RUSSELL and EDWARD'S expedition, in September, 1812, against the Indians in the Peoria region.

During not only the year 1812, but the whole war, I acted as a spy and was in constant service. The Missouri Rangers, by the terms of their enlistment, were to supply themselves with horses, accoutrements, provisions and provender, and they expected to have been mostly stationed, and in service, in the frontier settlements; but finding that they were chiefly required to scour the region beyond the verge of the settlements, they had necessarily to enter into some arrangement to procure their supplies, as they were too far from their homes to provide for their wants from that source. I was solicited by them to furnish these needed supplies, pledging me payment every three months, not doubting that they would promptly receive their own pay from the General Government.

I commenced furnishing these supplies early in the summer of 1812, when the Rangers were ordered to the frontiers; and these three Missouri companies were each to consist of one hundred men, and were nearly full, and all of them I supplied more or less. I furnished, upon an average, more than a hundred and fifty of the Rangers during the whole war. These men could not apply to the Government commissaries, had there been any in the country—and there were none; as from the nature of their

enlistments they were to provide for themselves. They had, in their individual capacity, made repeated efforts to procure supplies upon their own credit, but they met with very indifferent success. The millers and farmers would be running no small risk to dole out their surplus provisions to so many persons, of whose ability and good intentions to remunerate them they could know so little. It seemed necessary that some person should step forward, and act in the capacity of commissary to supply the Rangers, and this I was induced to undertake at their urgent desire. I had become pretty well acquainted throughout the Missouri frontiers, and my anxious solicitude to serve the frontier settlers was also well known, and hence I could command the requisite credit from the millers and stock-raisers of the country.

I employed the necessary number of assistants to purchase and drive forward beef cattle, and hands to boat or wagon flour and other provisions to the frontier stations where wanted. At the same time, I continued to act as a spy, sometimes going in advance of my teams in places of danger. On more than one occasion, have I thus discovered the Indians in time to retreat, and save my men and teams. I remember in the spring of 1813, being at the head of five teams loaded with supplies, when at the fording of a large stream known as Peruque creek, in the northern part of St. Charles county, I discovered a party of thirteen Indians concealed behind blinds, formed of bent bushes, or broken bushes stuck in the ground for a screen, and retreated in time to save both teams and loading. I then procured a large boat, in which to transport the supplies up the river to the nearest point to Fort Howard, in order to avoid the danger to which we were exposed by the land route. Leaving my horse, I went up with the boat, and met with no obstacle.

Upon arriving at Fort Howard, so many reports came to the ears of my boatmen, that they at first declined returning in the boat down Cuiver River a few miles to the Mis-sissippi; when once into the large stream, they would feel perfectly safe, as they could keep out beyond the reach of danger. Cuiver River was

very crooked, and between twenty and thirty rods in width, and its banks generally low, and sometimes overflowed back a considerable distance. At length, however, the boatmen consented to return, I agreeing to go ahead of them in a canoe, to see that no Indians were ready to intercept them. Taking with me in the canoe one JOSEPH CLAREMENT, we proceeded, and the large boat was to follow at a respectful distance, until they should hear the report of one or more guns as a signal to retreat. The distance from the landing spot on Cuiver River to its mouth, by its sinuosities, was some eight or nine miles, though not exceeding three by land.

When we had descended about three miles by the river, I discovered three or four Indian canoes on the northern bank of the stream, when we were abreast of them; and knowing Indians were not far off, concluded to push ahead, and did so, but in less than a minute, we heard a noise, and looking back, we got a glimpse of a dozen to twenty Indians rushing down the bank and jumping into their canoes, seizing their paddles, and pursuing after us. In a very short distance, we fortunately turned a sharp wooded angle in the stream to the right, which screened us from the Indians, and there we ran a few rods up a small bayou, and left the canoe, and ran about a mile and a half up the stream, much of the way fully knee deep in water on the overflowed bottom; and fearing the Indians might be near, we remained from about ten o'clock in the forenoon till dark, some of the time in water up to our necks, when some men came from the fort, only a mile distant, and conveyed us over the river, and thence to the garrison that evening. The larger boat and crew also escaped.

I can add nothing particularly to the statements given in the histories of the times, relative to the occurrences at Forts Madison and Mason, in April, 1813. About the 1st of June following, Gov. HOWARD resigned his governorship, and accepted the appointment of brigadier general in the United States' service, to command the eighth military department, then embracing the territory from the interior of Indiana to the frontier of Mexico.

Gen. HOWARD soon after visited Fort Howard, and upon the urgent solicitation of all the inhabitants that I should be continued in the spy service, as I had repeatedly discovered and given timely notice of the approach of Indian war parties, Gen. HOWARD said, as he had no authority to appoint spies, he would use every exertion in his power to secure ample remuneration for such services as I had rendered, of which he had good evidence from the people and Rangers, and which he desired I might continue; giving me a certificate, pledging himself to use his best exertions to secure for me pay from Congress or the War Department. He also commended my exertions in furnishing supplies for the Rangers.

Shortly after Gen. HOWARD'S visit to Fort Howard, a strong apprehension was entertained by the people, that the Upper Mississippi Indians would descend the Mississippi in a body, and it was concluded that it was advisable to erect a fort directly on the bank of the river, to watch and check any such movement of the enemy. About eight or ten miles above the mouth of Cuiver River on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, is a large well-known promontory of *grit* or sandstone, hence called Cape au Gris; directly opposite to which, on the western shore, was the place selected for the new fort, which was soon erected, and named Cape au Gris Fort. Capt. DAVID MUSICK was placed in command there; it was less in size than Fort Howard, and some of the neighboring people took shelter there with their families.

Some time during the summer of 1813, I crossed the Mississippi to its eastern shore, two or three miles above Cape au Gris, to see if there were any signs of Indians in that quarter. When about three miles east of the river, I discovered quite a large camp of Indians, somewhere, I thought, from sixty to eighty in number. I immediately retreated without being observed, and hastened to Cape au Gris with the intelligence. It was at once resolved to pursue, and it was only a question of numbers, and a strife for the command. Lieut. JOHN McNAIR, of the Rangers, a resident of St. Charles county, a nephew of Col. ALEXANDER

McNAIR, afterwards Governor of Missouri, was permitted to take the command at his own urgent request, and selected twelve men for the service, together with myself for pilot. I strongly urged a larger number, but the Lieutenant was head-strong, and utterly rejected my advice.

There were but a couple of small log canoes or dug-outs in which to cross, and it required three trips to convey our small party of fourteen over the river. We immediately pushed forward, I taking the lead as pilot, and soon came in sight of the encampment, in which the Indians still remained. Each party discovered the other about the same moment, we having crossed a rise of ground, which brought us within about forty rods of the Indians; who, when they espied us, seized their arms and rushed towards us. Seeing that they out-numbered us four or five to one, we instantly retraced our steps towards Cape au Gris rock, a distance of some four or five miles. It was a hot chase, the Indians rather gaining upon us, and when we arrived at the water's edge of the river, about mid-day, we turned and fired upon the Indians, who were now within a few rods of us. They were momentarily checked, and, in turn, fired upon us, killing McNAIR and eleven of the men instantly, while the twelfth Ranger, one WEBBER, dressed in a yellow hunting shirt, jumped into the river, evidently intending to swim over to the fort, but was soon arrested by a ball, and his lifeless body dragged ashore.

Providentially I was untouched, and quickly turned down the river bank, leaped a small stream at a single bound, and then running along the side of the dripping rock, closely pursued by three Indians, who kept up the exciting race for about a mile and a half—all this in full view of two hundred persons at the fort on the opposite shore, who, from their distance and want of boats, were unable to render the least assistance. I gained so much on the Indians during that mile and a half race, that they abandoned the pursuit—the guns of the Indians and myself being alike empty. Not aware that my pursuers had given over the chase, I kept on as rapidly as I could for two or three miles, when, turning a point on

the river, and seeing nothing of the Indians, I re loaded my gun, and kept on at a slackened pace. In the night, when some twenty miles below Cape au Gris, I made a raft of dry sticks fastened together with grape vines, and crossed to the western bank of the river; and, on the morning of the third day, reached Fort Howard, and the same day was escorted to Cape au Gris Fort, where I was received with unaffected joy.

I now learned that the Indians had horribly mangled the bodies of my unfortunate companions, and left them with every mark of indecency and indignity their inventions could suggest; and they shook the reeking scalps in bravado in sight of the whites on the distant opposite shore. Having secured the guns, clothing and scalps of their victims, and fully indulged themselves in yelling and screaming awhile, like so many demons, seeming conscious of their own safety, as the whites could not at once cross, they at length departed. Fearing to pass the river with only the two small dug-outs, lest they should be ambuscaded, the Rangers did not venture over till the next day; and not then, until they had brought the cannon in the fort to bear on the spot where their slain companions were. The fragments of their mangled bodies were gathered up, conveyed over the river, and buried near the fort.

On the 16th of July, 1813, the Indians attacked Fort Madison; I do not remember the number of troops stationed there, or their commander. The block-house, built especially to command the ravine, was doubtless located west or north-west of the fort, as the ravine circled around the west side and north end of the fort, into the Mississippi. The Indians having carried the block-house, now availed themselves of the shelter of the deep ravine, and attempted to dig a passage into the fort, and continued at it for some time, but finally gave it up. This was the second attack on Fort Madison, in which two whites were killed and one wounded.

On the 15th of August, 1813, Capt. NATHAN BOONE and a party of spies under his command, while on a scout between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, were attacked in the night by three

times their number, but no lives were lost. About September following, I accompanied General HOWARD's expedition to Peoria, where a fort was erected; Maj. NATHAN BOONE, and Maj. WM. CHRISTY of St. Louis, were along. I made but a short stay, when I returned; after I left, there were some Indian disturbances, and Maj. N. BOONE and Capt. SAMUEL WHITESIDES scoured the country. ROBERT WASH, a lawyer, afterwards a Judge, of St. Louis, was an Aid to Gen. HOWARD. The latter part of October, on the return of the troops, there was some snow, and the men suffered considerably; some having worn out their shoes, killed their horses, and wound strips of the hide around their feet, or made hide shoes.

Early in November, 1813, Fort Madison was evacuated, and the buildings burned, in consequence of the contractor failing to furnish that garrison with provisions, which caused much alarm and apprehension at the forts and settlements below. In consequence of the abandonment of this important position, Fort Johnston was built, opposite the mouth of the middle fork of the Des Moines River, on a high promontory on the eastern bank of the Mississippi; it was erected by the Rangers and regulars, and among the officers were Lieut. BENNET RILEY, and W. S. HARNEY, and Dr. MUIR, afterwards of Galena. I was there during its erection. The next spring, for the same reason that Fort Madison had been abandoned, Fort Johnston was also evacuated and destroyed. It was, however, subsequently rebuilt, and called Fort Edwards. Fort Mason, which was probably erected at the out-break early in 1812, was located fifteen or twenty miles above the mouth of Salt River, on the west bank of the Mississippi. This too, was abandoned not far from the 1st of May, 1814, about the same time as Fort Johnston.

The famous battle of the Sink-Hole, near Fort Howard, occurred on the 24th of May, 1814. Some two or three nights previously, I made a narrow escape in riding in the night from Cape au Gris to Fort Howard. When about half a mile from the latter, I heard a whistle on the charger of powder horn, and soon

heard a party of Indians endeavoring to cut me off from the fort, when I took a circuit and evaded them, by taking a by-path, when they had way-laid the main trail, and thus I reached the fort in safety.

Not long before the Sink-Hole affair, one BERNARD was killed on Dardenne River, the next stream below Peruque creek; and about the same time one WETLY was killed near the crossing of Peruque, and Wm. LINN, a Ranger, within thirty rods of Cape au Gris Fort. LINN had gone into the edge of the woods to visit a whiskey jug he had secreted there, when the report of several guns was heard. Lieut. MASSEY went out in pursuit, but the Indians had crossed the river below, where their canoes were, and decamped. On the Cape au Gris rock, opposite the fort, the Indians deliberately showed themselves, when a young warrior about a dozen years of age advanced, exhibiting LINN's scalp, and exclaiming in the Sauk language, "Come here, you Americans, and we will serve you the same way." LINN's family, at the time of his death, were living in Wood's Fort. Within a few days of this affair, a young man named BOLLES went to a deer-lick at the foot of the bluff, about two and a half miles from Cape au Gris, and was there shot and scalped.

Of the Sink-Hole battle, fought on the 24th of May, 1814, near Fort Howard, I shall be able to give a full account, as I was present and participated in it. Capt. PETER CRAIG commanded at Fort Howard; he resided with his father-in-law ANDREW RAMSEY, at Cape Girardeau, and did not exceed thirty years of age. DRAKEFORD GRAY was first lieutenant, WILSON ABLE, the second, and EDWARD SPEARS, third lieutenant.

About noon, five of the men went out of the fort to BYRNE's deserted house on the bluff, about a quarter of a mile below the fort, to bring in a grind-stone. In consequence of back water from the Mississippi, they went in a canoe; and on their return, were fired on by a party supposed to be fifty Indians, who were under shelter of some brush that grew along at the foot of the bluff, near BYRNE's house, and about fifteen rods distant from the canoe.

at that time. Three of the whites were killed, and one mortally wounded; and as the back water, where the canoe was, was only about knee-deep, the Indians ran out and tomahawked their victims.

The people in the fort ran out as quick as possible, and fired across the back water at the Indians, but as they were nearly a quarter of a mile off, it was of course without effect. Capt. CRAIG with a party of some twenty-five men hastened in pursuit of the Indians, and ran across a point of the back water, a few inches deep; while another party, of whom I was one, of about twenty-five, ran to the right of the water, with a view of intercepting the Indians, who seemed to be making towards the bluff or high plain west and north-west of the fort. The party with which I had started, and Capt. CRAIG's, soon united.

Immediately on the bluff was the cultivated field and deserted residence of BENJAMIN ALLEN, the field about forty rods across, beyond which was pretty thick timber. Here the Indians made a stand, and here the fight commenced. Both parties tired, and as the firing waxed warm, the Indians slowly retired as the whites advanced. After this fighting had been going on perhaps some ten minutes, the whites were re-inforced by Capt. DAVID MUSICK, of Cape au Gris, with about twenty men. Capt. MUSICK had been on a scout towards the head of Cuiver River, and had returned, though unknown at Fort Howard, to the crossing of Cuiver River, about a mile from the fort, and about a mile and a half from the scene of conflict; and had stopped with his men to graze their horses, when hearing the firing, they instantly re-mounted, and dashed towards the place of battle, and dismounting in the edge of the timber on the bluff, and hitching their horses, they rushed through a part of the Indian line, and shortly after the enemy fled, a part bearing to the right of the Sink-Hole towards Bob's Creek, but the most of them taking refuge in the Sink-Hole, which was close by where the main fighting had taken place. About the time the Indians were retreating, Capt. CRAIG exposed himself about four feet beyond his tree, and was shot through the

body, and fell dead; JAMES PUTNEY was killed before Capt. CRAIG, and perhaps one or two others. Before the Indians retired to the Sink-Hole, the fighting had become animated, the loading was done quick, and shots rapidly exchanged, and when one of our party was killed or wounded, it was announced aloud.

This Sink-Hole was about sixty feet in length, and about twelve to fifteen feet wide, and ten or twelve feet deep. Near the bottom on the south-east side, was a shelving rock, under which perhaps some fifty or sixty persons might have sheltered themselves. At the north-east end of the Sink-Hole, the descent was quite gradual, the other end much more abrupt, and the south-east side was nearly perpendicular, and the other side about like the steep roof of a house. On the south-east side, the Indians, as a further protection in case the whites should rush up, dug under the shelving rock with their knives. On the sides and in the bottom of the Sink-Hole were some bushes, which also served as something of a screen for the Indians.

Capt. MUSICK and his men took post on the north-east side of the Sink-Hole, and the others occupied other positions surrounding the enemy. As the trees approached close to the Sink-Hole, these served in part to protect our party. Finding we could not get a good opportunity to dislodge the enemy, as they were best protected, those of our men who had families at the fort, gradually went there, not knowing but a large body of Indians might seize the favorable occasion to attack the fort, while the men were mostly away, engaged in the exciting contest.

The Indians in the Sink-Hole had a drum, made of a skin stretched over a section of hollow tree, on which they beat quite constantly; and some Indian would shake a rattle, called *she-shu-qui*, probably a dried bladder with pebbles within; and even, for a moment, would venture to thrust his head in view, with his hand elevated shaking his rattle, and calling out *peash! peash!* which was understood to be a sort of defiance, or as BLACK HAWK, who was one of the party, says, in his account of that affair, a kind of bravado to come and fight them in the Sink-Hole. When

the Indians would creep up and shoot over the rim of the Sink-Hole, they would instantly disappear, and while they sometimes fired effectual shots, they in turn became occasionally the victims of our rifles. From about one to four o'clock in the afternoon, the firing was inconstant, our men generally reserving their fire till an Indian should show his head, and all of us were studying how he could more effectually attack and dislodge the enemy.

At length Lieut. SPEARS suggested, that a pair of cart wheels, axle and tongue, which were seen at ALLEN's place, near at hand, be obtained, and a moving battery constructed. This idea was entertained favorably, and an hour or more consumed in its construction. Some oak floor puncheons, from seven to eight feet in length, were made fast to the axle in an upright position, and port-holes made through them. Finally, the battery was ready for trial, and was sufficiently large to protect some half a dozen or more men. It was moved forward slowly, and seemed to attract the particular attention of the Indians, who had evidently heard the knocking and pounding connected with its manufacture, and who now frequently popped up their heads to make momentary discoveries; and it was at length moved up to within less than ten paces of the brink of the Sink-Hole, on the south-east side. The upright plank did not reach the ground within some eighteen inches, our men calculating to shoot beneath the lower end of the plank at the Indians; but the latter, from their position, had the decided advantage of this neglected aperture, for the Indians shooting beneath the battery at an upward angle, would get shots at the whites before the latter could see them. The Indians also watched the port-holes, and directed some of their shots to them. Lieut. SPEARS was shot dead, through the forehead, and his death was much lamented, as he had proved himself the most active and intrepid officer engaged. JOHN PATTERSON was wounded in the thigh, and some others were also wounded behind the battery. Having failed in the object for which it was designed, the battery was abandoned after sun-down.

Our hope all along had been, that the Indians would emerge

from their covert, and attempt to retreat to where we supposed their canoes were left, some three or four miles distant, in which case we were firmly determined to rush upon them, and endeavor to cut them totally off. The men generally evinced the greatest bravery during the whole engagement. Night now coming on, and having heard the reports of half a dozen or so of guns in the direction of the fort, by a few Indians who rushed out from the woods skirting Bob's Creek, not more than forty rods from the north end of the fort. This movement on the part of the few Indians who had escaped when the others took refuge in the Sink Hole, was evidently designed to divert the attention of the whites, and alarm them for the safety of the fort, and thus effectually relieve the Indians in the Sink-Hole. This was the result, for Capt. MUSICK and men retired to the fort, carrying the dead and wounded, and made every preparation to repel a night attack. As the Mississippi was quite high, with much back water over the low grounds, the approach of the enemy was thus facilitated, and, it was feared, a large Indian force was at hand. The people were always more apprehensive of danger at a time when the river was swollen, than when at its ordinary stage.

The men in the fort were mostly up all night, ready for resistance, if necessary. There was no physician at the fort, and much effort was made to set some broken bones. There was a well in the fort, and provisions and ammunition sufficient to sustain a pretty formidable attack. The women were greatly alarmed, pressing their infants to their bosoms, fearing they might not be permitted to behold another morning's light; but the night passed away without seeing or hearing an Indian. The next morning a party went to the Sink Hole, and found the Indians gone, who had carried off all their dead and wounded, except five dead bodies left on the north west bank of the Sink Hole; and by the signs of blood within the Sink Hole, it was judged that well nigh thirty of the enemy must have been killed and wounded. Lieut. DRAKEFORD GRAY's report of the affair, made eight of our party killed, one missing, and five wounded—making a total of fourteen;

I had thought the number was nearer twenty. Our dead were buried near the fort, when Capt. MUSICK and his men went over to Cape au Gris, where they belonged, and of which garrison Capt. MUSICK had the command. We that day sent out scouts, while I proceeded to St. Charles to procure medical and surgical assistance, and sent forward Drs. HUBBARD and WILSON:

It may be proper to remark, that from the crossing of Cuiver River to Fort Howard was a mile; from the fort to the Sink Hole half a mile, and nearly a quarter of a mile from the fort to Bob's Creek. The fort was an oblong square, north and south, and embraced about half an acre, with block-houses at all the corners, except the south-east one. Lieut. DRAKEFORD GRAY was left in command there; he belonged in the New Madrid region, and did not long survive the war. Capt. MUSICK resided near Florissant, and lived, I think, to a good old age.

BLACK HAWK's published narrative of this affair, and particularly of all the preliminary incidents prior to taking refuge in the Sink-Hole, is quite strange and confused; and I can only account for it, by supposing that he has related as occurring here, what really transpired at a different time and occasion. He represents, that there were only eighteen Indians with him in the Sink-Hole, while there must have been more than twice as many; he speaks of only one Indian and two whites being killed, and that when they emerged from the Sink-Hole in the evening, they placed their dead Indian on top of a dead white man—of this latter circumstance, I have no recollection.

In July, 1814, two families had been killed by the Indians, in the Wood river settlement, east of Alton; their names were MOORE and REAGAN. Capt. SAMUEL WHITESIDES, who shortly after served on Maj. TAYLOR's expedition, immediately pursued the Indians with some thirty to fifty Illinois Rangers. Being then in that region seeking supplies as commissary, I went along as a spy and volunteer. We trailed the Indians towards the junction of the Sangamon with the Illinois; we got distant glimpses of them several times in the hot pursuit; and just at the dusk of the eve-

ning, we last saw them enter a thicket in the bottom of the Illinois, just below the mouth of the Sangamon, where the Indians had probably left their canoes. We had chased them that day what we judged to be sixty miles; and one old Indian, wearied out, gave out and stopped on the prairie just before the other Indians entered the thicket. As several of our party approached him, the old fellow raised his gun, and pointed it rapidly from one to another, as if to deter them from firing; but about a dozen fired and killed him. We camped near there that night, and then returned home.

In the spring of 1814, Gov. CLARK headed an expedition to Prairie du Chien, and there met the Indians of that immediate region in council, and established a fort, when he returned to St. Louis. But in July, 1814, the British under Col. MCKAY or MCCOY retook the place. Col. MCKAY's force must have been less than two hundred whites, and perhaps two or three thousand Indians,* of all the nations of the North-West, except the Menomonees. They descended the Wisconsin† to the point where the high bluff on the eastern bank of the Mississippi terminates near the Wisconsin; there, on the northern bank of the Wisconsin, they landed, and marched over land about seven miles to Prairie du Chien. Col. MCKAY immediately sent a flag demanding the surrender of the fort, to which Lieut. PERKINS declined a compliance, as he said he would defend it to the last. An attack was at once commenced, and an assault upon the fort made by the large body of Indians there assembled. Upon this rush and attack upon the fort, Lieut. PERKINS concluded it would be folly to resist, and surrendered; and the greatest exertions were required on the part

* This number is probably much too high; the newspaper accounts of that period speak of the Indian force being at least a thousand. It was the 17th of July, 1814, that Col. MCKAY appeared before, and captured Prairie du Chien. L. C. D.

† Mr. STEPHEN TAYLOR, who resided in Wisconsin from 1835 to 1843, and now Controller of the city of Philadelphia, states in conversation, that he learned from different sources, that Col. MCKAY's forces encamped on what has ever since been known as *English Prairie*, on which is located the present village of Muscoda; and from this circumstance the Prairie derived its name. This Prairie is some fifteen miles in length, and perhaps, upon an average, two in width, and is something like forty miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin. L. C. D.

of Col. MCKAY to preserve Lieut. PERKINS and his men from the fury of the Indians, and his almost superhuman efforts to this end were at length successful. Lieut. PERKINS probably surrendered at discretion, as there could have been no time for securing any specific terms. Col. MCKAY parolled all the Americans, and sent them down the river in the gun-boat *Governor Clark*, and sent a force with them for safety until beyond Rock Island; but they were dogged all the way by a large number of canoes of Indians. After passing below the mouth of Rock River, the British escort withdrew, and in due time the gun-boat arrived safely at St. Louis.

Of Lieut. CAMPBELL's expedition, destined for the relief of Prairie du Chien, in July, 1814, I need say but little. The attack on CAMPBELL was made about three miles above Rock Island, at a small island near the Illinois shore, ever since known as Campbell's Island. Lieut. CAMPBELL disobeyed orders, was heedless, and kept out no spies; and, in the attack, he was badly shot through the left wrist. He was known after the war as Major CAMPBELL, and settled at Louisiana, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Salt River, Missouri, and there lived many years. He was a great spend-thrift, and fond of drinking. He left two sons, sort of traders at Louisiana, who sometimes traded among the Indians.

Maj. ZACHARY TAYLOR's expedition up the Mississippi, to punish the Indians on Rock River for their hostile attacks, took place in the latter part of August and early in September, 1814. Having furnished a narrative of this affair for Gen. SMITH's History of Wisconsin, I shall only speak in a brief manner of some of the events connected with it. Since learning the particulars of Maj. TAYLOR's official report, I feel constrained to modify some of my former impressions. I must have been mistaken as to the extent of TAYLOR's force, as it was clearly less than I had supposed. I know there were twenty-two boats at the rendezvous, but most likely Gen. DODGE's expedition up the Missouri at this time, caused the diminution of the boats and force designed for Maj. TAYLOR.

I accompanied Maj. TAYLOR. Near Rock Island, it was dis-

covered that a large body of Indians had collected ; it seemed to me, that there were from two to four thousand of them. The British had erected a battery on the left or eastern bank of the Mississippi ; in a row with two real twelve-pounders, they had six painted wooden guns, all on a knoll or elevation on the river bank, and there were apparently some fifty men dressed in British uniform—some of them may have been Indians so dressed.

From Maj. TAYLOR's report, it is uncertain whether it was RECTOR's boat which got aground, and Capt. WHITESIDE relieved ; but I would not now say, as I did in my narrative to Gen. SMITH, that Capt. WHITESIDE disobeyed orders in doing it. The attack occurred on a very bright morning ; the preceding night was cloudy, very windy, with some rain. I still insist, that the first cannon ball from the British battery passed through TAYLOR's boat, called *the Commodore*, yet TAYLOR, in his report says, it was HEMPSTEAD's boat—it may be, that HEMPSTEAD was the captain of *the Commodore*, while TAYLOR was commander of the expedition.

It became necessary for some one to expose himself in order to cast a cable from a disabled boat which was drifting fast towards the shore where the Indians were, to Capt. WHITESIDE's boat ; and one PAUL HARPOLE greatly exposed himself in accomplishing the object. But having done this, he lingered, and one after another he shot at the enemy fourteen guns handed to him, when he himself was shot in the forehead, and tumbled forward into the river, when his body was obtained by the Indians, and cut up into a hundred pieces. The crippled boat was saved, but poor HARPOLE's exploit, in which he lost his life, was the wonder and admiration of all. He was a young man of some twenty-three years of age, and resided near Wood's Fort, in Missouri, where he had always been celebrated for his strength and activity, and was possessed of much backwood's wit and humor.

The prairie where Maj. TAYLOR halted to repair his boats, and attend to the wounded, was about three miles below the mouth of Rock river, on the Illinois shore. There were, as Maj. TAYLOR states, a great number of Indian horses opposite the mouth of

Rock river, and were doubtless placed there to decoy the whites on shore into an ambuscade. Though Maj. TAYLOR dated his report at Fort Madison, that fort had not been re-occupied; he must have stopped there, and there dated his dispatch. I may add, that my object in accompanying the expedition was twofold; to furnish supplies, which I took along, to such of the Rangers as I had contracted to supply, and also to act, if needed, in the capacity of a spy or scout.

The death of Gen. HOWARD, after a two days illness, at St. Louis, in September, 1814, was a serious loss to me. The certificate which he had given me in 1813, I had carried with me in my pocket during my spying service, in rains and storms, until it got frequently wet, and finally worn out; and I had relied on Gen. HOWARD to make the proper application for me to obtain adequate compensation from Government; but amid his multiplied public duties, he had neglected to make the necessary representation, so far as I know, to the War Department. Thus was I left at the close of the war without my certificate, and Gen. HOWARD in his grave.

Early in the spring of 1815, while the Indians were still hostile, the young men of Cape Girardeau, St. Genevieve, and parts of St. Charles and St. Louis counties, to the number of 750, formed themselves into a regiment, with a view of offering their services to the Government for the protection of Upper Louisiana. Meeting at Cape Girardeau, I was chosen Colonel, and LEVI ROBERTS Major of the new regiment. The Rangers had been disbanded, perhaps the preceding fall. Two hundred and fifty of the regiment embodied at Portage des Sioux, about April, 1815, and taking the command, I marched them up the Mississippi to Rock Island; and finding no enemy there, we went across towards the Illinois River, crossing Spoon River; and on the Illinois we met an express from Gov. CLARK, from St. Louis, with the news of peace, stating that all hostilities would cease, and a treaty be held at Portage des Sioux in June, to which the Indians were invited. Returning home, and the war now ended, no report was made of

the organization of the regiment or of our scout, and now we disbanded. I was present at the treaty of Portage des Sioux, which was concluded on the 18th of July; Gov. CLARK, Gov. EDWARDS of Illinois, and Col. AUG. CHOUTEAU of St. Louis, were the commissioners, and Col. RENE PAUL, CHOUTEAU'S son-in-law, was appointed French and English interpreter.

My pecuniary condition was, at this time, exceedingly unpleasant. I was now about thirty thousand dollars in debt for supplies furnished the Rangers, and not a cent had they received for their services during the war, owing, I believe, to the culpable withholding of the pay on the part of the paymasters, who probably used it for purposes of speculation, rather than the inability or inattention of Government to pay it. The Rangers getting no pay, of course I got none. In some instances, the paymasters bought up the Rangers' claims at a reduced price, and paid for them in goods. The balance due the Rangers, was finally paid towards the close of 1815; but as they lived in various parts of the country, and many of them were irresponsible, I eventually lost \$13,684 93, all in consequence of the Rangers not getting their pay while in service, for had they been paid then, I should have promptly received mine. After collecting all I could from every quarter, I was still over eight thousand dollars in debt, which I ultimately paid to the last farthing, by boating and other operations during the ensuing four years. My creditors, knowing the object for which I purchased supplies of them, and knowing also, how I had suffered heavy pecuniary loss by the Rangers failing to get their pay promptly, never charged me any interest. I mention this to their credit.

Though the Indians, at the treaty of Portage des Sioux, had promised to be peaceful, there were individual exceptions. Relying upon the treaty, and the good faith of the Indians, the enterprising whites pushed out up the river, while, as the sequel proved, not a few of the Indians were yet hostile in their feelings. Several whites were attacked by these malcontents during 1815. Among them was JOHN YORK SAWYER, a Vermonter, afterwards a

Circuit Judge of Illinois, who was one of a party in a boat ascending the Mississippi, and had landed on the west bank of the river, about twelve miles below the present city of Dubuque, at a place known as *Buttes des Morts*, where they were attacked and several killed. SAWYER, a very corpulent man, succeeded in secreting himself in a sink-hole back of the river hill, where he remained three days without food, and then escaped. JOHN S. MILLER, another of the party, who was a blacksmith, managed, together with his wife, in some way to reach an island, yet known as Miller's island, where they remained nearly a month before they were taken off. MILLER afterwards settled at Galena, where he died about 1843.

About this period, Dr. MUIR, of the United States Army, whom I had seen at Fort Johnston in 1814, was at Prairie du Chien, when his life was threatened, and he was saved by a young Sauk squaw, whom he married, and by whom he raised a family. Dr. MUIR often related to me the incidents of his wife's heroism in saving him, but the particulars I have forgotten. Like most of persons connected with the army, he was too fond of liquor, otherwise he might have risen to distinction and usefulness.*

In the fall of 1815, I went up the Mississippi with a boat properly manned, on a trading voyage. The Indian traders on the Upper Mississippi, purchasing goods at St. Louis, were desirous of making payment by remitting lead from the mines on Fevre River, which they had received in trade from the Indians, and which was of their own smelting and manufacture from the mineral. This promised to open up a new field of trade and commerce; but the process of boating up the Mississippi at this period, was at times quite tedious. The boats were propelled up stream

* In conversation with Mr. HORACE SMEAD, of Grant county, who resided in the neighborhood of Galena from 1827 to 1833, we learn further of Dr. MUIR, that he was a Scotchman, a good physician, educated at Edinburgh; that trading with the Winnebagoes, a plan was concocted in the winter to kill him, when a young squaw apprised him of it, and secreted him in a cave, and supplied him with food, till the alarm passed away. In gratitude to his deliverer, he took her with him as his wife, and settled at Galena, and raised several children. Dr. MUIR was afterwards among the very first settlers at Keokuk, where he carried on the Indian trade, and where he died, after which his family joined the Indians.

by means of poles and sails, and with favorable wind, a hundred and ten miles have been accomplished in a single day. From twelve days to a month were requisite for the voyage from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien, while the descending trip was made in from six to ten days.

I had conversed with Indians at the treaty at Portage des Sioux, and at St. Louis, about trading with them, and asking their permission to build a saw-mill in their country, if I could find a suitable locality, as it was a pine region, and pine lumber was then worth seventy dollars a thousand in St. Louis. I now started to carry out these views. At the place now called Bellevue, in Iowa, about fifteen miles below Galena, and about six below the mouth of Feye river, I stopped, and found a water power, which I judged would fully answer my purpose. Here a small stream flowed into the Mississippi, and some thirty or forty rods above its mouth was a fine locality for a mill; and logs could be rafted down the Wisconsin, and other streams upon which the pine grew abundantly, as I had learned from traders and Indians in that quarter. The Indians had previously informed me, that if I should go up for such a purpose, I must obtain written permission of the Government. I now had a regular license from Gov. CLARK, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to trade with the Indians.

There were a few Indians then encamped at this Bellevue locality, and others collected while I remained, so that in all, there were three or four hundred warriors, and many more squaws and children, assembled there. I soon discovered but little feeling of friendship on the part of the Indians towards the Americans. I had a talk with them, reminding them of their promises to me, and my wish to trade at that point, and erect a mill there. After I had distributed presents during several days to the amount of three hundred dollars in value, and concluding that they had obtained all they could, they said they had been consulting about the matter, and declined to grant my request; that doubtless many whites would be soliciting similar favors and privileges,

and one grant of this kind would pave the way for another, and they must firmly deny all; that they must check the advance of the whites, for if one should go into their country, others, like swarms of bees, would follow. They constantly begged for whiskey, of which I had none.

I now proceeded on to Prairie du Chien, and there engaged in some little traffic. The place was much scattered, and sparsely settled; there were some fifty or sixty dwelling houses, and all the people could speak the English, French and Indian languages, and all imperfectly. There were perhaps three or four permanent traders located there, and, during the warm season of the year, some fifty or more would resort there, and late in the fall scatter abroad to their several trading stations on the Upper Mississippi and its numerous tributaries. This had been the custom for many years. I do not think there was an American resident at Prairie du Chien. The traders were polite and kind, and their hospitality was both general and generous; and while they drank freely, it was regarded as disgraceful to get drunk.

Mr. JAMES AIRD, a Scotch trader, had been thirty-seven years in the Upper Mississippi country, making Prairie du Chien generally his place of summer resort. JOSEPH ROLETTE, ANTOINE and MICHAEL BRISBOIS, FRANCIS BOUTIELLE, JEAN BAPTISTE ST. JEAN, MONS. TIERCOURT, MONS. BENNETTE, MONS. PALEN, and many others, were among the traders. All these traders had families, and mostly by Indian wives; but MICHAEL BRISBOIS had a fine French wife. In BRISBOIS' family was a beautiful girl named FISHER, whose parents,* early settlers there, were dead; and JOSEPH ROLETTE was said to have married this young girl when she was only ten years of age. ROLETTE was regarded as the largest trader there, and reputed wealthy. The marriages of the traders with squaws was without ceremony, and to last only for a single trading season. The trader would make the engagement with the parents

* When Capt. PIKE visited Prairie du Chien in 1805, he speaks of FISHER as an American, and a prominent man of the place. He then had the title of captain and judge, and probably then filled those positions.

of the young squaw, to whom he would make liberal compensation; and by making a permanent marriage, the trader's business would be increased. When the trader renewed his engagement for his squaw wife for two or three years in succession, he generally then kept her for life.

I remained a few weeks at Prairie du Chien, and then returned without molestation to St. Louis, taking down a few skins and hides, but the trip was unprofitable. I learned, while at Prairie du Chien, that the people there had chiefly depended upon the traders bringing flour and other supplies from Mackinaw, but their remoteness from the older settlements, would now render it necessary to engage in farming, and raise large crops of wheat, and that arrangements were then making for that purpose. I thought it would be a good locality for a grist mill, and promised the people that I would erect one, for which there was sufficient water-power at Fisher's Coulee, four miles above Prairie du Chien. This promise was gratifying to them, as they had no mode of grinding except sometimes to hitch a horse to a sweep, and grind on a small scale with a band and small stone—hence called a band-mill.

About June, 1816, I returned to Prairie du Chien with a large boat, and full load of merchandize and provisions, I then being but a common carrier for others. The post at Rock Island was then occupied, and commanded by Maj. WILLOUGHBY MORGAN; this post was commenced the previous year. On this visit, I believe, I found a detachment of U. S. troops arrived at Prairie du Chien shortly before me; perhaps from fifty to one hundred and fifty in number, but I have forgotten the name of the commanding officer. Their arrival was very unwelcome to the settlement generally. They were occupying and repairing the old fort, on the bank of the river, at the upper part of the town.

Having discharged my load, I descended to Fevre river, as I had orders from St. Louis merchants to bring down lead from the traders in payment for goods they had purchased there. Reach-

ing a point then known as Kettle Chief's Prairie*, some little distance below where Cassville now is, perhaps fifteen or eighteen miles, I there met the traders upon whom I had the orders, and some two or three thousand Indians congregated, holding a sort of jubilee just after their corn-planting, swigging whiskey, and invoking the blessing of the Great Spirit upon their crop. The traders requested me to go down to the mouth of Fevre river, and there await their sending the lead down; they were very anxious that I should take it down to St. Louis for them, and they had it piled up at the very spot where Galena now is. This I refused, as I could not consent to wait so long, and asked to go up with my boat. This request the Indians refused, saying that "the Americans must not see their lead mines," as they were particularly suspicious of Americans, but did not cherish the same feelings towards Frenchmen, with whom they had been so long connected and associated. Speaking, as I did, the French as fluently as I did the English, the traders declared to the Indians that I was a Frenchman, and all my boatmen, which was true, were French *voyageurs*; the Indians, with very little persuasion, consented that I might go to their smelting establishments.

About two hundred Indians jumped upon my boat, while others followed in canoes, and we pushed on to the spot. There was no Indian town there, but several encampments, and no trading establishment. There were at least twenty furnaces in the immediate neighborhood; and the lead was run into *plaques* or *plats*, or *flats*, of about seventy pounds each. These *flats* were formed by smelting the mineral in a small walled hole, in which the fuel and mineral were mingled, and the liquid lead run out, in front, into a hole scooped in the earth, so that a bowl-shaped mass of lead was formed therein. The squaws dug the mineral, and carried it in sacks on their heads to the smelting places. I loaded seventy tons of lead in my boat, and still left much at the fur-

* Probably named after the Fox chief KETTLE, who was killed, in 1830, by a war party of Sioux and Menomonees, as related by Judge Lockwood—Vide p. 170-71, of this volume.

naces. This was the first boat-load of lead from Galena. The Indians had often previously taken lead in small quantities in their canoes to Portage des Sioux and St. Louis, for purposes of barter.

In the course of that year, I made two other trips in the trade to Prairie du Chien, and also trips in 1817, '18,* '19 and '20, making altogether nine trips. I am not certain that I took more than one other trip up Fevre river for a load of lead, for the traders, now making all their purchases at St. Louis, would carry down their own lead, and take back a new supply of goods suitable for the Indian trade. After the peace of 1815, and all was settled down again in quiet in the North-West, the channel of the Indian trade was completely changed, from Mackinaw, where it had so long centered, to St. Louis, as it was found far more accessible, and by this time there were several heavy establishments of merchandize selected with special reference to this trade.

In 1818, I built a grist-mill, as I had promised, at *Fisher's Coulee*, four miles above Prairie du Chien. It had but a single run of stones, and eventually proved a source of expense to me, but a matter of great convenience to the people. Lieut. Col. TALBOT CHAMBERS went up to Prairie du Chien in 1817, in my boat, and assumed the command of the garrison. Col. CHAMBERS loved to make a display, was fond of drinking freely, and was naturally tyrannical and over-bearing—and, when intoxicated, was desperate and dangerous. Once when so inflamed with liquor, he chased a young female into the house of JACQUE MENARD, with no good motive for doing so, when MENARD reproached him; upon which CHAMBERS ordered a file of twenty five soldiers to tie him up, strip, and give him twenty-five lashes with a cat o'-nine-tails, well laid on.

* In a letter dated at Prairie du Chien, June 7th, 1818, it is stated: "Since you left this place, there have been several arrivals at different times from St. Louis, among whom were Mr. BOILVIN, (who is now Indian Agent, and civil magistrate,) Col. McNAIR, Maj. FOWLER, Mr. SHAW, and Lieutenant (now captain) HICKMAN and lady. In two hours after his arrival, Col. CHAMBERS started for St. Louis; whether he will return, I do not know. HICKMAN now commands this post."—Am. State Papers, Public Lands, IV, 33.

While the preparations were making for carrying this inhuman order into effect, a son of NICHOLAS BOILVIN, a bright and handsome youth of some ten years of age, ran up and commenced crying and pleading in behalf of MENARD, not wishing to see one of the citizens thus humiliatingly punished in public. After two or three blows were struck, Col. CHAMBERS ordered the drummer to cease. MENARD was a clever citizen, cultivated a large farm, and had a worthy family of quarter-bloods. Col. CHAMBERS inflicted corporeal punishment in several instances, and finally for cutting off both ears of one soldier, and one of another, was tried and cashiered; and then descended the Mississippi, went to Mexico, and joined the army there, and had risen to about the rank of colonel in that service, and was in the Mexican army at the surrender of the city of Mexico to Gen. SCOTT. It was in consequence of Col. CHAMBERS' petty tyrannies, the civil law not being much in force or very effectual, that I abandoned all idea of settling at Prairie du Chien, and all the designs of improvement I had formed, and sold my mill at a sacrifice.

In 1819, I proceeded up Black River to the first fall, about six feet descent, and erected a saw-mill on the south-eastern bank of the stream. I had barely got it fairly going, when hundreds of Winnebagoes came there, in a starving condition, and importuned me incessantly for every thing I had for eating or wearing purposes, and I was thus soon left without supplies, and returned to Prairie du Chien. The next spring I went up there again, and found the Indians had burned the mill; I then rafted down a quantity of pine logs I had cut the previous year. These were the first mills erected in western Wisconsin.

In the early part of 1821, I commenced clearing and settling a farm between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, at the point where Gilead is now located; and, from year to year, extended my farming operations, until I cultivated twelve hundred acres in one year, and had nearly four hundred head of cattle. In 1822, I was chosen to represent Pike county in the Illinois Legislature, and my district then embraced all the country north-west of the

Illinois River to the northern limits of the state. I was the anti-slavery candidate, and in favor of a new Convention.* I was twice subsequently chosen to the Legislature, though others managed to get the certificates of election. I repeatedly held the office of county commissioner, was twenty-three years post-master, and over twenty years a magistrate.

For twenty nine years I continued farming, and purchasing lands, until, at one time, I owned thirty thousand acres in Illinois and Missouri. But in 1841, I was induced to build a steam-boat, and it was the first one built on the Mississippi above St. Louis; it bore my own name by special desire of many friends; and the total loss of the boat a year after, caused me a loss of eighty thousand dollars. This so broke me up, that, in 1845, I came to Wisconsin, and after exploring all the northern part of the Territory, I finally located the present site of St. Marie, on a beautiful bank of Fox River, in Marquette county, where I removed in 1846, and where I still reside. On the opposite bank of Fox River, is a large spring, called by the early French, *La Cote St. Marie*.

In 1852, I lost my eye-sight, which I have partially recovered early in 1855, as the result of surgical operations in New York city, but not sufficiently restored to enable me to read or write. I am now in my 73d year, five feet and five inches in height, with dark eyes, hair and complexion, and weighing about one hundred and forty pounds; never having drunk spirituous liquors, used tobacco, or indulged in games of chance, and am still generally healthy and active. I was never married. I have been

* NICHOLAS HANSON contested the seat with Col. SHAW. Parties ran high in the State, and the Legislature was very closely balanced. Two questions then seemed to be the all-absorbing matters of interest; one was, the re-election of JESSE B. THOMAS as United States Senator, and the other was the calling of a new Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Gov. FORD. in his History of Illinois, remarks: "HANSON would vote for THOMAS, but SHAW would not; SHAW would vote for the Convention, but HANSON would not. The party had use for both of them, and they determined to use them both, one after the other. For this purpose, they first decided in favor of HANSON, admitted him to a seat, and with his vote elected their United States Senator; and then, towards the close of the session, with mere brute force, and in the most bare-faced manner, they re-considered their former vote, turned HANSON out of his seat, and decided in favor of SHAW, and with his vote carried their resolution for a Convention."

almost fifty years a Western pioneer; and during this time have served my country to the best of my ability. I have run many a narrow chance of my life in defence of the exposed frontier settlers. Commencing forty years ago, I have been a pioneer in the commerce, navigation, milling, lumbering, and lead trade of Wisconsin; and, in every situation in life, I have aimed to prove myself honest, patriotic, enterprising and useful—these reflections are a comfort and consolation to me in my old age.

APPENDIX No. 8.

MEMOIR OF HON. THOMAS PENDLETON BURNETT.

BY REV. ALFRED BRUNSON, A. M.

At the request of the Historical Society of the State, I have compiled the following pages, mostly from the papers and correspondence left by Mr. BURNETT. Being his father-in-law, I shall be readily excused from eulogising him. I have avoided the selection of such passages in his correspondence, as might be calculated to give offence to the living, or the friends of the dead; except, perhaps, in a few instances, where it seemed necessary to do justice to the subject. I have omitted names where the subject matter might be offensive, if I could do so without marring the interest of the history.

The writing has been done in detached portions of time, snatched from other vocations, and in connection with the examination of some fifteen hundred letters and papers, to ascertain which and what had reference to the subject in hand, and of course is not as perfect in composition as it might be, not having had time to copy. But among the most sensible of readers, a simple unvarnished statement of facts is of more interest, than highly-colored, wire-drawn details of matters uninteresting in themselves.

Some matters herein set forth may be of little interest to a certain class of readers, while they will prove very much so to others. In a work of this kind, variety is necessary to suit all kinds of taste. The historian of Wisconsin and the lawyer, will find some things of interest to them; and, it is hoped, that the citizen, the student, the politician, and especially the friends of the deceased, will be gratified with the perusal of the whole.

THOMAS PENDLETON BURNETT, son of JOHN and JUDITH BURNETT, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the third day of September, A. D. 1800. Of his parentage and family I have but little knowledge. From his name and place of nativity, we nat-

urally infer that his family must have been connected, but how nearly or remotely we know not, with some of that name who hold honorable relation to the "Old Dominion." Mr. BURNETT, however, never boasted of his "descent from one of the first families of Virginia," nor did he depend upon the merit or fame of his ancestry to give him an honorable position in society. He depended upon his own merits, arising from his own native talents, acquirements, enterprise, worth and industry; and whatever he was in the estimation of others, he claimed to be "a self made man," having, as the Sage of Ashland once said of himself, "inherited nothing from his parents but existence, ignorance and poverty."

His father emigrated to Bourbon or Spencer county, Kentucky, when THOMAS was but a child. From his letters I learn, that he had three brothers, GEORGE W., WILLIAM, and JOHN C., and one sister, EMILY A., who married J. H. D. STREET, now of Iowa.

His education was such as the common schools of the country then afforded, with an academy at some county seat. He was raised to farming, but aspiring to the profession of the law, he sought a suitable education with that view. The circumstances of his father not admitting of his aiding his son in his laudable design, he, like young WEBSTER, was thrown on his own resources to obtain it. But not having the New England colleges to repair to, he availed himself of an academy, with some private instruction from gentlemen who delighted to aid him in his studies. He wrought with his own hands a part of the time, to obtain means with which to attend school the other part; and when he was sufficiently advanced to teach school, he did so a part of his time, prosecuting his studies as best he could when not so engaged.

While reading law, he was favored with some minor offices, such as constable, deputy-sheriff, sheriff, &c., from the fees of which he derived a scanty means of support. Soon after he was admitted to the bar, he settled himself in Paris, Ky., and commenced its practice. Here he was often compelled to encounter some of the ablest lawyers in that chivalrous state. This, how-

eudr, instead of being detrimental, was a benefit to him, because being resolved to succeed in his profession, the sharp rubbing he received from his elder brethren at the bar, served to nerve him up to greater effort to meet, and if possible to vanquish those legal Goliaths; and by availing himself of the points they raised, and the authorities they cited against him, when they changed sides on similar cases, he was able to hurl back at them their own thunder, now made his own by adoption. By these means, added to untiring application, he gained considerable eminence for a young man, in a short space of time, so that for two years he filled the responsible place of district attorney.

At this time the contest for the Presidency was pending between JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and ANDREW JACKSON. In this, Mr. BURNETT espoused the cause of the latter, and it seems that he was so active a partizan of that cause, that it brought him into favorable notice and fraternal feelings with such men as Col. R. M. JOHNSON, THOS. MARSHALL, W. T. BARRY, N. DAVIS and others of the same school, who were his fast friends at Washington, and aided him in his future enterprizes in that direction, when, in accordance with the spirit of the successful party, he sought a portion of the "spoils" in the shape of an office.

The difficulties, however, attending the distribution of political favors, where there are so many more applicants than there are offices to fill, prevented his succeeding according to his wishes. From a letter to him from Mr. BARRY, it seems that he sought a clerkship at Washington, but was informed not only that the places were filled, but that the salary, a thousand dollars, would not pay the expenses of a married man, and he was advised to accept of an office on the frontier, where, though the salary was less, the expenses were so much lower as to make it more profitable; and further the prospect of rising to some higher place on the frontier was so much greater in a new country than at the Capital, as to make it preferable to the other. He was accordingly appointed sub-Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, October 15th, 1829, under the agency of the late Gen. J. M. STREET.

But during the pendency of this question, being in suspense whether to accept it or not, an incendiary set fire to the town of Paris which threatened its entire destruction. In this emergency, though he had not a cent at stake, he exposed himself in his exertions to arrest the fire, and save the property of others, to an extent that nearly cost him his life. A wall of hot bricks fell upon him, which not only broke, but literally crushed one of his lower limbs, from the effects of which he was confined to his bed and room for seven months, and left him a cripple the remainder of his life, causing him to limp as he walked. As though the cup of his affliction was not yet full, while his sufferings were intense, and his life despaired of, his ungrateful wife left him to be cared for by others, and never returned to her duty in the relation of a wife. It will be seen hereafter, that there was no cause on his part for this desertion, and that both his and her friends justified and approved his suing for a divorce from her, at a subsequent period.

The disaster at the fire disabled him for business; his practice, of course, passed into other hands, and his funds were nearly exhausted. The idea of beginning anew to regain his practice being rather gloomy, he concluded to accept the office offered to him in the Indian Department, and arrived at Prairie du Chien in June, 1830. From some letters from his Kentucky friends, it would appear that this country, its then inhabitants, and the duties assigned him in his agency, did not exactly suit his taste, or meet the pre-conceived idea he had formed of it. But as he became better acquainted with matters and things connected with his residence, his duties, and the country, he became passionately attached to them all.

At the time of his arrival in the country, there were but two or three American families in the place, except in the garrison, Fort Crawford. But the major part of the inhabitants, some four hundred in number, were Canadian French and half-breeds, who spoke only French, with some Indian languages, all of which were to him unknown tongues.

A post-office had been established for the benefit of the garrison, agency and traders; but communication with the States by mail or otherwise was seldom and uncertain; the next nearest post-office on the south being Galena, and there being no regular contractor to carry the mail, eight weeks sometimes intervened between the arrival of the mails.

To give an idea of his duties, as well as to preserve an item of the early history of Wisconsin, I copy the first letter of instructions which he received, soon after his arrival at this place, from Gen. STREET, the Indian Agent, dated July 1st, 1830:

"SIR:—You will please to remain at the lower part of the village of Prairie du Chien, until otherwise directed, and occasionally visit the quarters of Gen. Wm. CLARK, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and receive and perform all that he may require of me as Agent, during the time I may be absent. You will particularly attend to and draw provisions for all the Winnebago Indians, except those living in the superintendency of Gen'l. CASS; and if any Winnebagoes from Rock River attend and wish you to draw them provisions and attend to them, you will do so, and report the case to me.

"If at any time a special requisition to see me is made, you will please hire some person to come immediately to my house for me. I shall be obliged to you, to copy and hand to Gen. CLARK my letter on the difference between the Indians, and, if desired, a list of the principal men attending and where from, also the number of Indians and where from."

The residence of Gen'l. STREET, at that time, was at the north end of the Prairie, about five miles from the fort, the usual place of doing business. These instructions therefore laid upon Mr. BURNETT all the *active* duties of the agency, except when special calls for the Agent occurred; and required of him the clerking labor, and traveling to and from St. Louis, "to hand to Gen'l. CLARK" the reports and returns made by the agent.

At that time, this place was entirely within the Indian country. The beautiful Prairie, seven miles long, and from two miles wide

at the south end to a point at the north end, was, from its earliest settlement by the traders and their employees, say 1747, given, by common consent of the Indians, to the French and other settlers, and was, previous to 1793, divided off into farm and village lots. The farms fronting on the river or sloughs, and running back to the bluffs, being of different widths, as agreed upon by the claimants. These claims were subsequently confirmed by JAY'S treaty and an act of Congress; and in 1823, the evidence of settlement was taken, and in 1828, the claims were surveyed by order of the Government.

St. Louis was then the emporium of trade, and the head quarters of the army and Indian department, and the centre of mail facilities for all this upper country. This caused frequent journeys for the Agents, to obtain supplies of money, provisions, annuity goods, and to make returns and reports to the Superintendent, as well as to receive instructions. These journeys were performed in summer by the occasional steamboats which ascended and descended the river; but if no boat came along at the time, the voyage was made in a canoe, or by land through the wilderness five hundred miles. Steamboats ascended this high only when government supplies were sent to the agency or the army, the traders availed themselves of such opportunities to get up their goods and send away their furs and peltries.

The friends of Mr. BURNETT in Kentucky felt a strong solicitude for his safety, and a great curiosity to know how a Kentucky lawyer would act in such a place, and especially in an Indian council. His correspondence at that time, shows that their imaginations were in active flights of fancy, and pictured him out in a citizens dress, but seated on the ground by the side of huge Indian chiefs, with a long Indian pipe in his mouth, smoking peace with the stalwart sons of the forest. Some thought, that in a few weeks he could dispense with interpreters, and talk himself with the four or five different tribes who did business at the agency; some feared he would fall a prey to savage ferocity, while

others supposed he could, if need be, fight his way through their ranks at pleasure.

Notwithstanding the remoteness of the place from civilization, and the sparseness of the population, say three or four hundred, courts had been instituted under the laws of Michigan, which then extended its jurisdiction over this country. What is now Wisconsin was divided into Brown and Crawford counties, by a line running north and south through Portage, where Portage City now stands; and all that part of Crawford south of the Wisconsin, was set apart as Iowa county, Oct. 9, 1829. The courts for Brown county were held at Green Bay, those of Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, and those of Iowa, at Mineral Point. Judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs and constables were in being. Under these circumstances, Mr. BURNETT had some practice as a lawyer.

As a specimen of the surprise and amusement this fact produced among his old friends in Kentucky, I give the following extract of a letter from G. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., dated Paris, Ky., Feb. 17th, 1831: "I am much gratified to learn, as I did by your letter, that you were well and in good spirits, and what is perhaps nearly as comfortable, able to make something approaching *respectability* by the practice of the law. Heavens! who would have thought a sustenance could be made at *Prairie du Chien* at law; whilst in the commercial and monied states, the most industrious and talented, scarcely receive more than *three* per cent. upon the capital invested, which upon an average may be estimated at about \$20 office rent, \$5 for wood in winter, and \$100 for books. I am equally well pleased to learn that you are better satisfied with the country and your location than you at first anticipated would be the case. By-the-by, how do you get along with your sublime talks and big speeches with the Indians? I presume by this time, you scarcely stand in need of an interpreter, but can converse in their language with some degree of facility. I wish you would in your next give me a specimen of one of your talks."

Mr. BURNETT's subsequent prominence in the country of his adoption naturally excites the desire to know his character and standing in the society he had left when he came here. Of this we gain some knowledge by the letters he received after his arrival. NATHANIEL DAVIS, under date of July 15th, 1830, says: "I had the satisfaction of examining a letter from you, in which you speak of the habits, customs and manners of the people of your country, as well as its situation. Your friends here appear to be all anxiety for your safety and prosperity. You have no correct idea of the number of your friends, nor of the lively interest they seem to evince both for your welfare and happiness. A person's absence will generally exhibit the extent of his friends or of his enemies; of the latter none have been so bold as to appear." GEO. W. WILLIAMS, under date of July 23d, 1830, says: "I am pleased to learn that you arrived safe at your point of destination, and I certainly hope you may realize all your reasonable expectations. Your trip must have been one of considerable interest, notwithstanding you had to undergo some necessary hardships. I expect it will be some time before you will be entirely at home in your agency, judging of you by myself. I suppose you will not at once be enabled to understand and act up to the notions of Indian conduct and character.

"You mention something of a council held recently for the purpose of making peace between some hostile tribes. I suppose in that council you made your debut: if so, give me an account of it in your next. I should like to know whether or not the reality will verify my imaginations on the subject. For instance I fancy you to be, not clouted or painted, but, as usual, in your ordinary dress, the broad-brim beaver, I mean the *white*, cutting the most conspicuous figure; handing a large stone pipe with reed handle four feet long, plentifully supplied with kin-a-ki-nie and tobacco, with the utmost dignity, combined with all possible conciliatory address, from one chief to another and so on, hearing and making all kinds of speeches and pow-wows, and grand sit-

tings, &c. &c. Is it a fancy or is it a fact, as Curran said. God bless your labors, my dear fellow, and he will, for 'blessed are the peace-makers.' ”

At that time, 1830, there were evident signs of uneasiness among the Indians. But three years had passed since the disturbance made by the Winnebagoes, when several white families were murdered by them in this vicinity. Gen. STREET, the Agent, was frequently absent on duty or business, when the duties of the agency fell upon Mr. BURNETT as sub-Agent, and he was assiduous in watching the signs of the times. Col. MORGAN, then in command of Fort Crawford, was also on the alert, and to obtain information addressed a note to Gen. STREET, which called from Mr. BURNETT the following answer, under date of Dec. 6th, 1830:

“ Sir: In compliance with a request in your letter of the 7th inst., addressed to Gen. J. M. STREET, U. S. Indian Agent, I have to inform you, that every intelligence which I have received since my arrival at this agency, has confirmed me in the opinion that a war carried on between the Sioux and Chippewa tribes of Indians, is highly prejudicial to the safety of white men in the vicinity of their hostile movements, and dangerous to the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, particularly that part about Lake Pepin, and the mouth of the Chippewa river.

“ This opinion, I think, is fully sustained by that of men older and more experienced in Indian transactions than myself, and by the murders committed on that lake in 1825. The facilities with which the Chippewa war parties descend the Chippewa River, and lurk and conceal themselves about the shore of the lake, enables them, if so disposed, to murder men navigating those waters, with impunity. Of their disposition to attack white men when in a rage for war, I think their former outrages, and their conduct this season at the mill on the Menomonee River and its vicinity, afford sufficient evidence.

“ I am satisfied, that while affairs with those tribes remain in their present state, no man, who has a prudent regard for his safety, would in navigating the Upper Mississippi, encamp on the

east side anywhere near the lake, or the mouth of the Chippewa River, at any time during the season in which the war parties of those tribes are out."

We have already seen that Mr. BURNETT was one of Gen. JACKSON's early friends and firm supporters, and as such claimed, in common with the party, a share in the favors of that chieftain, and finding that the pay of his office, \$500 per year, was not equal to the duties he had to perform, nor the expenses of living on this distant frontier, he addressed his firm friend, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, soliciting his aid in obtaining a better situation, from whom he received the following answer of Feb. 5th, 1831. This letter shows not only the high estimation in which he was held at Washington, but also the difficulty of obtaining office, owing to the great number of applicants :

"Your favor has been received in which you express a desire to be appointed Indian Agent at C——, &c. As soon as I received your letter I called on the Secretary of War to ascertain whether the place was still vacant, that I might present your claims as desired ; and was informed by him that the person was selected for the office, and I believe was nominated to the Senate, which prevented even an opportunity of serving you. I should be happy to serve you whenever opportunity offers. But *I can assure you that there is such a press of applications for every vacancy high or low*, that the prospect of success is gloomy, for any person. I feel sincerely and feelingly what you say about your difficulties and embarrassments."

At this time, the national administration looked with a jealous eye, not only at the National Bank, but also at the American Fur Company. Whether this was because the chief agents of that Company differed in politics from the administration, from which was inferred that opposition existed in their subordinates ; or whether, as in case of the Bank, the trade was deemed so profitable as to be an object worthy of control, to furnish office and employment for aspirants who could not otherwise be provided for, is not easy to be determined at this late day. But it is cer-

tain that a war of words, and, to some extent, of laws, was waged against the Company, as well as against the Bank, and Mr. BURNETT, as an Agent of the Government, was called upon *by authority* to furnish information to be used in the attack upon the Company.

A letter dated St. Louis, Mo., May 3d, 1831, to Mr. BURNETT, reads thus: "The American Fur Company seems to have made war upon the agents in all the Missouri country, except one or two who belong to them; hence the reason for the publication of a series of numbers in the St. Louis Beacon, commencing 3d Feb., to which you are referred. They have been attributed to me.

"I wish you to furnish me a full and minute history of the workings and doings of this Company in your quarter; *whether they do not oppose the present administration and views of the Government, and the agents of the Government*; whether they do not cheat and impose on the Indians of your agency, as to prices, &c. What are their prices, and whether they have not purchased up all the interpreters that are worth anything; whether they do not hold councils with the Indians, and render the agents odious to them; whether they do not employ persons that are really opposed to our Government; (the monopoly I refer to is the Am. Fur Co.); whether they do not bid an insolent defiance to the authority of the Government and its agents; and is not their course opposed to civilizing the Indians.

"I want the benefit of your information generally; but not to be published, or your name in any manner exposed, or in the slightest manner referred to unless authorized. This Company have threatened to break down the Department and elevate themselves; hence the lot has fallen on me to expose and break them down, which will be accomplished. *Doubt not; I know the authority under which I proceed. Direct to me, care of Gen. Clark.*"

Whatever may have been the motive of this system of espionage, or whether Mr. BURNETT did as required, I know not; but I

do know, that whatever he may have thought of the course pursued by the Am. Fur Co., he held in perfect odium this relic of tyranny, a system of espionage in other men's concerns.* But there really being no grounds, except as above hinted, for this parade of weapons against that Company, the probability is Mr. BURNETT did not furnish the desired information; and it is further probable, that his not doing so, was one cause of his proscription in 1834. There were, no doubt, some things in the management of the fur trade about as detrimental to the interests of the Indians, as in the trade of merchants generally with the whites. But the advantages that both are to the communities in which they are established, so far exceed their disadvantages, that the latter sink into the shade of forgetfulness in the light of the former.

In twenty years residence among Indians, traders and Canadians, I have not been able to discover any tendency towards Canada or the British government from the employment of Canadians or foreigners in the fur trade. The only thing that I could discern as influencing the Indians towards the British, was the presents given them on Drummond's Island in Lake Huron. While these were given, the Indians from the head of Lake Superior and its tributaries would go occasionally to get them, but when these were discontinued, their visits were also discontinued. Nor were the profits of the fur trade so very valuable as was supposed; in proof of which we have the failure of one of the companies, as well as the vast majority of their factors or sub-traders. The trader might sell his goods for three times their original cost, and yet be the loser in the transaction. To give an idea of this, or the facts in the case, the account stands as follows:

*It may well be regretted, that so much stress is laid upon this matter by Mr. BRUNSON. Of the writer of the letter cited, we know nothing—the letter itself comes to us as anonymous; and the "by authority" may well have been assumed for some sinister or vindictive purpose the writer had in view against the American Fur Company. Narratives like this, designed for historic preservation, to go forth under the auspices of the State Historical Society, and designed too for readers of all shades of political opinion, should never be marred by even the semblance of party prejudice or personal animosity.

The original cost of the outfit, say	\$500
One clerk, whose pay per annum is	500
Four <i>voyageurs</i> , who convey the clerk and his goods to their winter quarters, build their fort, guard their goods, get wood, provisions, &c., &c., at \$100 per man,	400
The wild rice and meat purchased,	100
	<hr/>
Cost of outfit, besides canoes,	\$1,500

In this trade, the Indians must have credit for ammunition, blankets, &c., or they cannot hunt, and of these, upon an average, one-third is not paid. The game may be scarce, the hunt unfavorable, so that they cannot pay; and some Indians, like some white men, are dishonest, and will not pay. Now unless the trader sells at a price to pay expenses including transportation from Europe to the place of sale, the expense, of agents, factors, chief officers, &c., it must be a losing concern.

In view of the facts of the case, the supposed profits of the trade were probably the object of pursuit. But before that could be obtained, some pretext must be found on which to legislate the Company out of the Indian country. The act of 1834, regulating the trade with the Indians, did not do this, but was in reality a benefit to the Company; yet the Company failed because the Indians were decreasing, the trade diminishing, and the game fast disappearing.

It was true enough, that a majority at least of the agents and clerks of the American Fur Company were, like most other business men of that time, not favorable to the political views of the then dominant party, and it is further true that the Indian agencies being now filled by the friends of the dominant party, in reward for their services in electing their chief, this would of course bring the two opposites in *political* views into contact in the Indian country, and the traders might truly enough be opposed to the then administration. But this trading Company was a private, not public concern, and the Government had no authority or right in our free country, to interfere with the business, or to seek

the supposed profits of the trade, in order to reward partizans for their political services.

The Government had its factories established under its patronage and control, the offices whereof could be filled by the Executive with the same right and authority as other offices under his control. But these factories had proved a failure as to profit, and therefore were of no value. In all my intercourse with the traders, I found them very prudent and cautious in expressing their views on politics; and, without exception, found them disposed to sustain the Government in its measures regulating intercourse with the Indians. This was policy in them, lest they should bring down the power of the Government upon them, in the shape of oppressive laws, which would break up their trade.

I allude to these facts, to show the absurdity and bad policy, in a free country especially, of this "spoils" theory, and whether Democratic or Whig, or any other party should be at the head of affairs, the rewarding of partizans with office is setting a precedent which must eventually, if not discontinued, lead to the ruin of our institutions. Those out of office are always more numerous than those who are in, and if at any time the "outs" unite, they can oust the "ins;" and by this process, the most villainous may gain the highest power, and by sufficiently rewarding his followers, secure himself, as did LOUIS NAPOLEON, on a throne, before the country is aware of it.

In May 1831, Gen. STREET leaving the agency in care of Mr. BURNETT, the latter reported to Gen. CLARK, on the 18th of that month, that "the Indian relations among the different tribes of this quarter, have not a very amicable appearance. The threatening of the Sauks and Foxes, and occasional acts of mischief committed by them against the whites, in the vicinity of Rock Island, have doubtless been communicated to you before this time.

"The Sioux chief WABASHAW and a considerable number of his tribe, are now here. A small party of them who came across the country from Red Cedar, state that within their country north of the line of the purchase of last summer, they came upon a war

road of the Sauks and Foxes. They followed the trail leading out of their country several days, and from the signs remaining at their camps, they have no doubt, that three or more of the Sioux have been murdered by the Sauks and Foxes. Among other appearances that confirmed them in this belief, was a painted buffalo robe, such as no Indians in this quarter but the Sioux, make or use, cut in pieces at one of their camps. They pursued their trail until they came upon their camp, a few miles north of the old Red Cedar Fort; but finding them double their own number, did not make an attack. They say, that they have made peace and promised to keep it, and will not in any case be the aggressors.

“Col. MORGAN informed me two days since, that he had sent down to the Sauks and Foxes to send up ten or twelve of their men to see him, and have a talk with him. They were expected here on yesterday, but have not yet arrived. The Sioux are waiting their arrival, and are, I believe, ready to meet them, either as friends or enemies. When they were informed that the Foxes were coming, they put their arms in order. They say that if the Sauks and Foxes come and depart themselves peaceably, they will not molest them, but if they see any hostile manifestations, they will strike them. My own opinion is, that if the Sauks and Foxes have had a war party out against the Sioux, they will not come here upon Col. MORGAN’S invitation, knowing as they do, that the Sioux always visit this place about this season in considerable numbers.

“A part of the Menomonees have been to see me since Gen. STREET’S departure. They renewed their promise not to go against the Chippewas for the present, but to wait a while longer to hear from their Great Father.”

The squally appearance of Indian affairs, called for the watchful attention alike of agents, and officers of the army. But it became a question of etiquette, which should take the lead in the matter. The military seems to have claimed that right, while the agents claimed at least to know what had been done in the

premises; both being then under the superintendence of the War Department, the military considered the Indian Department as subordinate to theirs. But Mr. BURNETT thought otherwise, claiming that each branch of the public service had its appropriate duties, with which the other should not interfere, while in case of necessity one should assist the other, both acting in unison. And as the Sauks and Foxes alluded to in his letter to Gen. CLARK did come to the place, with whom Col. MORGAN held a council, without the knowledge or co-operation of the Agent, Mr. BURNETT claimed to be informed of the nature and extent of the proceedings, and addressed a note, dated May 23d, 1831, to Col. MORGAN, as follows:

“SIR—I was informed yesterday that you held, on the morning of that day, a council with a party of Sioux and a party of Fox Indians which you had assembled in the village of Prairie du Chien. As the acting Indian Agent at this place, it properly concerns me to know what takes place at this post in relation to Indian affairs. I should therefore be glad to be informed of the circumstances that required such council. The objects to be effected, and the results accomplished; also the names of the chiefs or men of influence of either tribe, who were present. Will you please to communicate to me as early as may be convenient, the desired information, and likewise whether Gen STREET was apprised, previous to his departure, of the contemplated meeting of those Indians.”

This brought from Col. MORGAN the following tart reply, and raised the question of prerogative:

“SIR—I acknowledge in you no right to call on me to render an account of my proceedings to you, though if you will do me the favor to call at my quarters on my return from St. Peter’s, for which place I am just about to set out, I will explain to you the object of the council and tell you what passed. You were apprised yourself of the Foxes having been invited, and you knew they had arrived. Why stay four or five miles off? I stated to

the Indians that you should have been to the council, if you had been here."

The "four or five miles" alluded to by the Colonel, was the distance from the fort and village to the residence of Gen. STREET, where the office of the agency was kept, that being the nearest house suitable for his family that could then be obtained. It was true, that Mr. BURNETT had knowledge that the Foxes had been sent for, the Sioux being already on the ground, and that the Foxes had arrived, but not of the time and place of holding the council, and this he claimed should have been given. But the Colonel, standing upon the dignity of his office, as commandant of the military post, seemed to think that the Agent must or should have been on hand, whether he had notice thereof or not, as any other spectator.

The question of prerogative was now fairly raised. Whether it was ever settled by the War Department, I do not know, but a common sense view of the subject would say, that each branch of the public service had its own appropriate duties and prerogatives, and that neither had a right to interfere with or encroach upon the other. The Indians were placed under the care and control of the agency, while the military was under the care and control of its proper officers; nor had Col. MORGAN any more control of the Indians, than the agent had of the troops. Their uniting in one common head at Washington, gave one no more right to interfere with the duties of the other, than it would the Navy and War Departments to encroach upon each other because the President was their common head, or for the Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments to arrogate each others' rights, because their respective powers were alike derived from the Constitution. Every department of the Government, and each subordinate branch of the respective departments, have their appropriate duties to perform; and when necessary, to unite their energies for the benefit of the whole. So if the civil department, to which the Indian department belongs, and is *now* appropriately assigned, requires the aid of the military, the latter must serve

the former ; for, in our form of government, the military must be subject to the civil authority. It is clear, therefore, that in this case Mr. BURNETT was right.

It is well known, that on the frontiers, and beyond the reach of courts of justice, and sometimes within their reach, if not very strong, the military officers are very apt to exercise all the authority of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments, over the few straggling citizens who may chance to be in their vicinity. In some cases this has been absolutely necessary, because no other government existed. In my first visits to Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the St. Peters, then commanded by Lieut. Col. DAVENPORT, and three hundred miles beyond the jurisdiction of any civil court, this was the only government exercised over the traders, their employees, discharged soldiers, and *voyageurs* who had settled in that vicinity. But such was the mild and patriarchal character of the administration of the government, that no one could reasonably object to it, or be particularly anxious for a change. The only thing complained of, was the suppression of the whiskey trade among the Indians and soldiers ; but this was done by authority of an act of Congress, and the articles of war, and was not only justified, but demanded by the laws of humanity.

Yet, in some instances, the officers of the army have exceeded the bounds of propriety and the rights of citizenship, and that too where the civil authority was within reach. A citizen of this place was once whipped by the soldiers by order of Col. J—s ; another was sent to St. Louis under guard, without any charge being preferred against him, and left to find his way back to his family as best he could, and upon his return, he found them ejected from his house by the soldiers.

Mr. BURNETT informed Gen. CLARK of the transaction of Col. MORGAN, May 28th, 1831 : "In my letter of the 18th inst., I informed you that Col. MORGAN had sent for the Sauks and Foxes to visit this post. On the 21st instant, about fifteen men of the Foxes of Dubuque mines arrived at the village, and on the next

day Col. MORGAN held a council with them and the Sioux, who were here. I presume that whatever took place at the council, or was effected by the meeting of the Indians, of any importance, will be communicated to you through the proper channel, by Col. MORGAN who acted alone in the measure.

“The Sioux had been waiting the arrival of the Foxes for several days. The Foxes landed at the village on Saturday evening, not later I think than four o'clock. The council was opened the next morning, as I am informed, at ten o'clock; yet no intimation of either time or place of meeting, or that my presence was at all desired, was given, although there was ample time to do so. Throughout the transaction, there has been no consultation had, or co-operation had with the agency. The only communication upon the subject previous to the council and the departure of the Indians, was the simple fact that he had sent for the Foxes, of which I apprised you. I suppose that if any thing occurred of sufficient importance to found a report upon, he will communicate the facts, and in that case, it must appear that the measure was undertaken and carried through without any connection or co-operation with this agency. I have, therefore, given the above statement of facts to show that the absence of co-operation in the affair, was not from neglect of duty or inattention on the part of this agency.

“The information that I have collected on the subject, is this: some fifteen Foxes from Dubuque mines, all young men except one or two, came up and had a talk with the Sioux and Col. MORGAN, in which each expressed a desire to continue the peace which had been concluded between them the last year. The Foxes denied any knowledge of a war party having gone against the Sioux. They said they wished to be at peace, and would not do any act of hostility, but they could not answer for those below—they spoke for themselves only. They smoked and danced together, and parted in apparent friendship and harmony.”

The extent of the frontier, and the number of tribes within the agency, kept up an almost incessant excitement as to their affairs,

and to keep the Government advised of all their movements, required constant vigilance and the writing of numerous letters. Under date of June 13th, 1831, Mr. BURNETT writes to Gen. CLARK: "I have received, since the last mail from this place, information which I consider entitled to credit, that a war-party of Sioux is now being organized among WASHABA's band, to go against the Chippewas, by a warrior of some note in that band. I have also understood, that there are a few Menomonees, relatives of those who were killed by the Chippewas in the fall and winter past, now with the band of Sioux. But I have not been able to learn whether they intend joining the Sioux in their expedition, or not, but think it probable that some of them will do so."

Under date of June 29th he wrote: "I am informed by Major LANGHAM, who arrived here from below a few days since, that the Winnebagoes of *the Prophet's* village on Rock river, have united with the Sauks and Foxes. The Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin and Upper Mississippi are still peaceable. They are most likely waiting to see the first results of the movements below, and intend to act afterwards according to circumstances.

"Until within two or three weeks past, very few of those Indians have visited this place, for a length of time, fewer, I am told, than usual at this season of the year. Lately a great many of them have been here, the most of whom came down the Wisconsin and have gone up the Mississippi. A great portion of them are old men, women and children. They continue to pass by daily. Many rumors are in circulation as to their present disposition and intention; very few of which are, perhaps, entitled to implicit belief. They have served, however, to give considerable alarm to many of the inhabitants of the Prairie, and many of them begin to think themselves in danger. I have spared no pains to ascertain the disposition of the Winnebagoes here, and have found no evidence of a disposition to hostilities on their part, unless their sending so many of their old men, women and children up the river, and purchasing powder in larger quantities than

usual for ordinary hunting, should indicate something of the kind.

"I also learned a few days since, that the 'one-eyed DECORI' had left his village at Prairie La Crosse, and gone down to the Sauks and Foxes. This was accidentally communicated to my informant by a Winnebago, and is probably true. DECORI was down about two weeks since, and called to see me on his return home. His deportment was as usual; I saw no change. In fact I have not discovered any change in the deportment or appearance of any of them that I have seen. They all appear to be perfectly friendly. None of the traders here think they have any hostile intentions.

"Col. MORGAN left the fort for Rock Island on the morning of the 27th inst., with two companies from his post, and two more from Fort Winnebago, under Major TWIGGS. He had previously called in all fatigue parties, and put his whole force under a course of training. Much alarm prevails in the mines. The people are arming and preparing for their defence. I do not consider that there is any immediate danger either here or in this vicinity. Much, however, will doubtless depend on the result below. The Sioux and Menomonees are certainly friendly, and against the Sauks and Foxes, would willingly unite with the whites, if permitted to do so. I have heard nothing since my last of a war party of those Indians against the Chippewas."

On the 24th of October, 1831, Mr. BURNETT obtained leave of absence until the ensuing spring, to visit some friends and arrange some business he had left unsettled in Kentucky. In granting this permission, Gen. STREET says: "Permit me to avail myself of the present occasion to acknowledge the great support I have received from you in all my official duties, during a period of fourteen or fifteen months, and to assure you of my high regard and unlimited friendship."

Sometime before his departure, Mr. BURNETT had written to his friend Dr. C. R. McFALL of Keene, Ky., in which he gave some account of the duties and amount of business of an Indian

Agent, which drew from him, under date of Nov. 13th, 1831, the following amusing remarks :

“ The idea I had formed of the duties of an Indian Agent, I find by the light you have reflected upon the subject, was by no means correct. I had thought his only duty was, to sit behind his desk, and issue out to the Indians their regular supply of whiskey, powder, lead and other articles which Uncle Sam covenants to furnish to the said Indians at an unusually low price ; and in payment for said articles, said Indians have ceded to Uncle Sam a certain tract or parcel of land known by certain boundaries, &c. But no ; in place of enjoying himself in luxurious ease, the poor Agent has to take long and painful journeys by land and water ; suffer from the bites of musquitoes, from heat and cold, &c. Pretty tough work this, for a Kentucky lawyer especially. But it is not, I find, Uncle Sam’s plan to hire laborers to work his farm, and suffer them to sleep out their time in complete torpidity. No, they must be up and doing, must earn their wages by hard labor.

“ It must certainly have been a queer kind of a sight, to have seen a Kentuckian, learned in all the lore of the law, holding a council with the red men of the forest. Like a young Mercury he arrives among them ; they are assembled together ; mute silence reigns throughout the Assembly ; deep thought and anxious expectations sit on every countenance. Now is the time ; he rises, tells them in the most finished language of the most fertile imagination, the object of the meeting, what Uncle Sam expects to do for them, and what they must do for him. As he warms with his subject, his imagination expands ; the earth, air and sea are brought to his aid, as comparative objects. He ceases, and his audience knows not what he has said.” •

During the time that Mr. BURNETT had been at the agency, he had attended as counsel to some important suits, in which the Government through some of its agents was a party, for which he claimed fees as attorney, this not being embraced in his duties as Agent, and if he had not done so the Government must have

employed some one else. The fees charged for the several suits were \$500, which the Agent approved and allowed. In December of this year, he visited Washington, for the double purpose of keeping his office from the grasp of some hungry office-hunter, hundreds of whom are hovering around the capitol any winter, and against whom I perceive by his correspondence, it is necessary for every office holder to keep a watchful eye, which is the reason that so many of them visit Washington so often; and also for the purpose of securing this fee, which had been refused. But this latter he did not get allowed at that time, but being long-winded on such a chase, he hung to it until the Department paid him \$225.

In February, 1832, while Mr. BURNETT was in Kentucky, Gen. STREET wrote him, that "the Menomonees and Sioux are preparing for a retaliatory war against the Sauks and Foxes in the spring. The Menomonees have made peace with the Chippewas, in order to have no fears from that quarter. The two tribes met above the mill on the Chippewa and made their peace. I have advised the Superintendent so as to have the earliest interference, if any is intended. The Sauks and Foxes, I learn, expect retaliation and will be prepared to meet them. If the Government is not early in stopping them, they will certainly go in considerable force, and a bloody contest may be expected."

About the first of April, Mr. BURNETT received instructions, while yet in Shelbyville, to "proceed to the agency at Prairie du Chien by way of St. Louis, and call on Gen. CLARK for the funds allotted to the agency for 1832, or such portion thereof as he shall determine to forward. The receipts will be forwarded to you at St. Louis as soon as a conveyance by steam-boat shall occur." Mr. BURNETT reached the agency about the 1st of May. At that time the Sauks and Foxes under BLACK HAWK were in hostile movements on Rock River, with Gen. ATKINSON in pursuit. To aid in the defence of the country, Gen. ATKINSON from Dixon's Ferry, May 26th, 1832, addressed Gen. STREET as follows:

"SIR:—I have to request, that you send me at this place, with

as little delay as possible, as many Menomonee and Sioux Indians as can be collected, within striking distance of Prairie du Chien. I want to employ them in conjunction with the troops against the Sauks and Foxes, who are now some fifty miles above us in a state of war against the whites. I understand the Menomonees, to the number of three hundred warriors, who were with you a few days ago, are anxious to take part with us. Do encourage them to do so, and promise them rations, blankets, pay, &c. I have written to Capt. LOOMIS to furnish them some arms, if they can be spared, and ammunition. If there are none at Prairie du Chien, I must procure some in this quarter. Col. HAMILTON, who has volunteered his services to lead the Indians to this place, will hand you this letter; and if the Indians can be prevailed on to come, will perform the duty. I have to desire that Mr. MARSH may be sent with Col. HAMILTON and the Indians, and an interpreter of the Menomonee language." In accordance with this requirement, Gen. STREET gave, on May 30th, to Mr. BURNETT the following instructions:

"Sir:—You will please proceed with Mr. JOHN MARSH, who goes express to the nearest Sioux village, and render him such aid as may be necessary in obtaining as many Indians as possible, to come down with you, and proceed under the command of Mr. MARSH to join Gen. ATKINSON. The letter of Gen. ATKINSON will be your guide in the business. Use every means to expedite the object; and hasten your return, as much depends upon expedition."

The nearest Sioux village was one hundred and thirty miles up the river from the seat of the agency, which had to be ascended in canoes, there being no steamer then to be had. Yet in six days after receiving the order, Mr. BURNETT made the following report to Gen. STREET:

"Sir:—In obedience to your order of the 30th ult, I set out immediately from this place, in company with Mr. MARSH, in a canoe, with eight hands, to visit the nearest village of the Sioux Indians. From recent indications among the Winnebagoes of the

Upper Mississippi of a disposition to engage in hostilities with the Sauks and Foxes, Mr. MARSH and myself thought best to call at their village on the river La Crosse, and invite so many as might be disposed to join us on our return, and go with the Sioux and Menomonees to join Gen. ATKINSON'S army on Rock River. We arrived at the Winnebago village, on the evening of the next day after leaving this post, and that night had a talk with the chiefs and braves upon the subject. WIN-O-A-SHE-KAN was opposed to the measure, and declined having anything to do with it. He said the Sauks had twice, this season, presented the red wampum to the Winnebagoes at Portage, and that they had as often washed it white, and handed it back to them; that he did not like that red thing; he was afraid of it. WAUDGH-HA-TA-KAN took the wampum, and said that he with all the young men of the village would go; that they were anxious to engage in the expedition, and would be ready to accompany us on our return.

"The next day we reached Prairie Aux Ailes (WA BA-SHA), and found the Sioux extensively anxious and ready to go against the Sauks and Foxes. They were intending to make a descent upon them in a few days, if they had not been sent for. They engaged with alacrity in their preparations, but we found it necessary to wait till Monday morning to give them time. We left their village on our return, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, accompanied by the whole effective force of the band, and at La Crosse, were joined by twenty warriors of the Winnebagoes, the remainder of their village to follow the next day, and reached this place to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M, with one hundred warriors; eighty of whom are Sioux, and twenty Winnebagoes. I think from the disposition manifested by the Winnebagoes, that fifty or sixty more of them will be here before the expedition leaves the Prairie, making a force of one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and forty. The Indians, with whom I have met, appear well effected towards the whites, are in fine spirits, and seem anxious to engage with the Sauks and Foxes.

"I made the promise authorized to the Indians of subsistence;

pay, &c., and told them that their families should be supplied with provisions during their absence from home. The most of the families of the warriors have accompanied them thus far, to take a supply of provisions home with them, when the expedition shall have left this place. It is due to Mr. MARSH to say, that he has displayed great zeal and energy in effecting the object of our visit, and that his exertions had the effect of bringing out the greatest possible force from the bands we have called upon."

Mr. BURNETT greatly desired and strongly urged Gen. STREET to allow him to accompany these Indians and take part in the war. But the general thought his services were needed at and near the agency, and therefore declined to comply with the request.

In the meantime, the Sauks and Foxes retreated from the Rock River to the Wisconsin, taking their own time for it on account of the slow motion of Gen. ATKINSON. BLACK HAWK is said to have remarked, that he could plant and raise corn, and keep out of the way of ATKINSON. But on the Wisconsin, the wiley chief met another and unexpected enemy in the persons of Gen. DODGE and his volunteers, who gave the Indians battle, and routed them, "horse, foot and dragoons." The news of this defeat of the Indians soon reached Prairie du Chien, and it was thought probable that if the Sauks and Foxes could get canoes or even rafts, that they would attempt to escape from their pursuers by descending the Wisconsin River. To prevent this, some volunteer troops, Mr. BURNETT among others, were stationed on that river at the ferry, now BARNETT's. But the Indians took across the country towards Bad Ax. The success of Gen. DODGE at the Peckatonica, led to the following expression of respect from the prominent men of Prairie du Chien, not included in the army, addressed to him July 3d, 1832:

"SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of this place, have witnessed, with feelings of high respect and admiration, the patriotic exertions you have made for the defence of our frontier against the cruelties of savage warfare. Fully appreciating the nature and motives of the bold and energetic course of your conduct in behalf of our suffering country, we send you by Capt. JAS. B. ESTES,

a double-barrelled gun, which we hope you will accept, as a small testimony of the high estimation in which we hold your character as an officer and a citizen." Signed by J. M. STREET, J. P. BURNETT, W. M. REED, H. L. DOUSMAN, MICHAEL BRISBOIS, B. W. BRISBOIS, JEAN BRUNETT and JOSEPH BRISBOIS.

As soon as it was ascertained, that the hostile Indians were wending their way to the Mississippi, north of this place, to escape pursuit; with a view to intercept them Gen. STREET, July 25th, 1832, wrote to Mr. BURNETT: "Sir:—You will proceed up the Mississippi to the Winnebagoes, twenty-five or thirty miles above this place, and inform them of Gen. DODGE's battle, and of the crossing of the Sauks to the north side of the Wisconsin, and that their chiefs CARRAMANA and DECORI* are here, and that I want all of the Winnebagoes to come down with you immediately; tell them it is the wish of their chiefs also. One object of this is, to get them out of the way, with their canoes, to prevent their crossing the Sauks over the river. Send on word, if you can, to the upper villages, that the Sauks have been defeated, and have crossed the Wisconsin. And should the Winnebagoes hesitate, tell them that if they do not come, I will not pay the annuity to any who refuse. The time is now near and they will lose their money. Hasten back as soon as possible."

The next day, July 26th, Mr. BURNETT reported: "Sir:—In obedience of your order of yesterday, I set out from this place in a bark canoe late last evening to visit the Winnebagoes, supposed to be encamped twenty-five or thirty miles above Prairie du Chien. This morning before day the steamboat *Enterprise*, with a military command, came by my encampment and took myself and crew on board. Before arriving at the place where the Indians had been encamped, we found that they had been gone for several days, and had removed some distance above. We there-

* KAY-RAY-MAU-NEE, or *Walking Turtle*, took part with the British at the battle of the Thames, and of DAY-KAU-RAY mention has already been made. In addition to the note on page 178 of this volume, we can state, that the "grand old chief" DAY-KAU-RAY, whose Indian name was SOHA-CHIP-KA-KA, died on the Wisconsin River, April 20th, 1836, in his 90th year.

fore continued on up a considerable distance, passing several lodges at different points until we came to the principal camp, on the east side of the river, supposed to be sixty miles above Prairie du Chien. I communicated your message to all the Indians I saw on the way, who readily promised to obey your instructions.

“At the principal camp, I found WASHINGTON DECORI with a considerable part of the tribe from the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers. I immediately informed them of your request, and desired them to get ready as soon as possible and go to the agency. They manifested entire willingness to do so, but said some of their party were out hunting, and would be in at night, for whom they wished to wait, so that all might come together. They promised very positively, that they would start as soon as the hunters should arrive, and would certainly see you by the middle of the afternoon to-morrow. After some conversation about their starting this evening, and their still objecting to do so until the hunters came in, Lieut. ABERCROMBIE told them, that he would wait until sunset for them to get ready; and if they did not start by that time, he would take all their canoes, and bring them down with the steam-boat. About two hours after this, they concluded to start, and let the hunters come on after them; and after seeing all the canoes move off, we started on our return, and reached this place at 9 o'clock this evening. The Indians whom I saw, will be here to-morrow by 12 o'clock. They had not heard of the battle on the Wisconsin, but appeared to be highly gratified and pleased at the news.”

The next day, July 27th, Gen. STREET ordered Mr. BURNETT to “proceed with WASHINGTON DECORI to La Crosse, and such other points as you may deem important, and tell the Winnebagoes I wish to see them at the agency. I wish WINNE-SHICK certainly to come. Much must be left to your own judgment in the case. The object is to get what information you can relative to the Sauks and Foxes, and to draw all the Winnebagoes from the Upper Mississippi, and with them the means of passing the river. If you can, extend the news to the Sioux.”

The following day Mr. BURNETT reported to Gen. STREET: "In obedience to your order of yesterday, I went on board the steamer *Enterprise* last evening, and started for La Crosse. We arrived early this morning at the entrance of the lower mouth of Black River, and found the Winnebagoes encamped on the shore. I took WE-KON DECORI, and went on shore immediately to see the Indians. I found the One-Eyed DECORI and the LITTLE THUNDER at the lodges, but found that most of the band had left the village sometime since. WIN-NE-SHICK and WAU-MAR-NAR-SAR, with about fifteen men and their families, had been gone near a month to hunt, and dry meat, about fifty miles up La Crosse and Black Rivers. The rest of the band were in the camp. I told them that you wished to see them immediately; that the Americans under Gen. DODGE had defeated the Sauks and Foxes on the Wisconsin, and after killing a great many had driven them across the river; that the defeated Indians were endeavoring to make their escape to the Mississippi for the purpose of crossing it, and regaining their own country; and that it was probable they would attempt to reach that point, that they might get the Winnebago canoes to cross in, and that they must get away from that place before the Sauks and Foxes arrived.

"They said they would come down immediately on the return of the absent party; that they were afraid of the Sauks, and did not wish to leave a small part of their band behind, who were too few to resist if they should meet them. I then told them to send two of their best young men on horseback, to bring in the hunting party. They very promptly complied, and in a short time the young men were mounted and on their way. I charged the express to carry to the absent Indians the message I had delivered, and to tell WIN-NE-SHICK especially, that his presence was required at the agency. The chiefs present told me, that they thought they would all be here certainly in six days, and probably sooner. I told them it was of great importance to them to come as soon as possible, and bring all their canoes on the river; that if the Sauks should come to that point, they were not strong

enough to prevent them from taking their canoes (if they did not kill them), and crossing over the river; that should they effect a passage to the west side of the river, at any point above this place, within their country, they would be suspected of assisting them, and if it should be known that they had done so, they would lose their annuities, and be treated as allies of the Sauks and Foxes. They promised to start for this place on the return of the absent party, and bring all their canoes with them. From their apparent anxiety, I think they will be here in three or four days at the farthest, though they said it might be six.

“The Sioux chief, L’ARK, who left this place on the evening of the 25th inst., passed Black River this morning before our arrival, and will reach his people with the news (which he received from here) to-day. Having done all we could, we left La Crosse at 10 A. M., and reached this place at 3 P. M.,” making 90 miles in five hours.

It was but a few days after this, the 2nd of August, 1832, that Gen. ATKINSON over-hauled the broken fragments of BLACK HAWK’s army, fatigued, hungry, and dispirited, and attacked them on the bottoms of the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of Bad Ax River, about forty-five miles above Prairie du Chien, and totally defeated and scattered them. BLACK HAWK succeeded in crossing the river by some means, probably on a raft of driftwood, but was soon after taken prisoner by a company of Winnebagoes. Mr. BURNETT was with them or met them soon after the capture, to whom BLACK HAWK gave a piece of red ribbon which was tied to his hair.* Thus ended the most fearful Indian war that has ever occurred on the soil of Wisconsin.

We have noticed before, that Mr. BURNETT being a lawyer, and having but a small salary, one not equal to the duties performed, and the expenses of the place in which he lived, claimed the right which was exercised by others of his profession, to practice at the bar. But in doing so, he involved himself in a difficulty with an

* This piece of ribbon is now, Jan. 18th, 1856, in my possession, and will, with this memoir, be sent to the State Historical Society for preservation.

officer of the army, which was not settled for several years. The affair itself is an item of history in his life worthy of note, but it assumes a higher degree of importance in this connection than mere history, because it involves an important *legal* question, and possibly will cast some light upon the rights, privileges and duties of public agents, as to whether they must abandon all other means of support, when in the public employ, though the pay therefor is insufficient for their support, or less than an equivalent for the services rendered.

The ground work of this matter was laid during the first year of his agency, 1830, but was suffered to slumber till 1832, and was continued under advisement, or something else, until 1833. But to give the whole matter in one view, I shall here place it in one connection, which cannot be done to better advantage than by copying some of the proceedings. On the 3rd of November, 1830, Capt. R. B. MASON preferred the following charge against Mr. BURNETT, to Col. WILLOUGHBY MORGAN, who, as we have seen, had no jurisdiction or control over the agency or its incumbents, it being a separate and distinct branch of the Government. The Colonel, as we have already seen, was at this date commanding officer of the *garrison*, not of the Indian Department :

“SIR—I beg leave to state to you, and request that you will lay the case before the Secretary of War, that while the officers of the army at this post are striving to prevent drunkenness among the soldiers, and are prosecuting before the civil courts various persons for selling spirituous liquors to them contrary to the law of the Territory, that Mr. BURNETT, the Sub-Indian Agent, an officer of another department of the Government, is throwing his weight in the opposite scale, by appearing before the courts, and defending the persons who thus offend against the laws, and who have annoyed us so much. This conduct on the part of Mr. BURNETT, is the more surprising as his duties are somewhat connected with the military, and from his intercourse with the *garrison*, it must be known to him how exceedingly we are annoyed by the grog-shop keepers, and how much the works at this place have been

retarded in consequence of the drunkenness of the men. The Government, I presume, in giving Mr. BURNETT the appointment of Sub-Indian Agent, and sending him to this place to perform the duties of that office, little expected that he would be aiding the whiskey-sellers, and thereby opposing the exertions of the officers of the garrison in endeavoring to keep their men sober."

At this time, Mr. BURNETT was absent at Fort Winnebago on official business, and had no knowledge of what was brewing, until his return, about the first of December. On the 18th of November, while Mr. BURNETT was still absent, Col. MORGAN, without waiting for his return, or giving him any notice of the complaint, wrote to Gen. STREET, that "A communication from Capt. MASON was yesterday forwarded to head-quarters of the Western Department, with a view to be transmitted to the War Department, complaining of the course taken by Mr. BURNETT, your Sub-Agent, in defending before the courts here, persons accused of selling spirituous liquors without license. I have deemed it my duty to forward this communication in obedience to the request of Captain MASON; though I believe Mr. BURNETT in the course complained of, is actuated more by a sense of duty than inclination. I am certain he is as anxious to put down the grog-shops, which have sprung up here to our great annoyance, as any other person. He is the drafter of a petition to prevent the sale of whiskey to soldiers within the limits of this county, which is now circulating for signers. Mr. BURNETT being absent, is the reason I have addressed you this communication."

On the 30th of November, Mr. BURNETT having returned from Fort Winnebago, Gen. STREET wrote him: "I avail myself of the earliest moment after your return to hand you the enclosed letter from Col. W. MORGAN to me. Not being favored with Capt. MASON's complaint, I am ignorant of the particulars objected against you; yet I am desirous that you may be apprised of what has been doing here, during your short absence, with a view, it would seem, to operate on you as an officer of the Indian Department. I could not feel, that such a communication, to one so intimately

acquainted with your whole course of conduct since your arrival here, required an answer from me.

“In handing over Col. MORGAN’s letter, which bears date Nov. 18th, I will inform you that there is evidently a mistake in the date. On the 19th of November, about 10 A. M., I was in Col. MORGAN’s quarters. He informed me that he had received a complaint from Col. MASON against you the day before, the 18th, and that he was about to write you. I told him you had left for Fort Winnebago two days previous (the 17th Nov.). Col. MORGAN then said he would address me on the subject as you were absent. I replied, ‘it will be useless, as I cannot get a letter to him before he returns.’ I then left his quarters. On the next day I received a letter on other business, from him, properly dated the 20th November, by his servant, and on the 25th November, the enclosed letter, bearing date the 18th November, was handed to my son in the village. The mail started before 10 A. M., on the 19th, and Col. MORGAN says in his letter, dated the 18th, that he forwarded Capt. MASON’s complaint ‘yesterday,’ which would have made the departure of the mail the 17th, instead of the 19th. Consequently Col. MORGAN must have written this letter after 10 o’clock A. M., on the 19th of November. The date I presume has been a mistake.”

Such confusion in dates, casts a gloomy appearance on the matter, and tends to create suspicions that there were some misgivings of mind as to the propriety of the course being pursued. First, on the 19th November, Gen. STREET was in Col. MORGAN’s quarters, when the Colonel informed the General, that he received Capt. MASON’s complaint against Mr. BURNETT *the day before*, and yet the complaint is dated November 3rd. It further appears that Mr. BURNETT left for Fort Winnebago on the 17th, so that the complaint of Capt. MASON must have lain in his hands two weeks after it was written, before it was forwarded to Col. MORGAN, and that the complaint was not presented to the Colonel until the day Mr. BURNETT left, and as Mr. BURNETT in going such a distance through the then wilderness, would start early in the morn-

ing, the complaint was not probably presented till after his departure. And, secondly, it seems that Col. MORGAN sent off the complaint to Head Quarters on the day following its reception, Mr. BURNETT yet being absent; and yet Col. MORGAN seems to have been ignorant, or at least professes to have been so, of Mr. BURNETT's absence from the place. Thirdly, in the midst of this delay in one case, hot haste is seen in another, and confused dates and statements in the whole; all casting a blur over the proceedings as an honorable, open-handed matter. We can but notice the want of jurisdiction in the case, for Capt. MASON calls Mr. BURNETT "an officer of another department of the Government;" and being of another department, he was not responsible to the military officers. A military officer, or a citizen, if he had so wished, could have preferred charges against Mr. BURNETT directly to the Secretary of War, or through the Agent and General Superintendent, which would have been the usual and proper way; but to complain of a *civil* officer to a *military* one, or to arraign a civil officer before a military tribunal, is in violation of the spirit of our American institutions, and placing the civil under the control of the military powers.

On the first of December, Mr. BURNETT addressed Capt. MASON, requesting a copy of the complaint, which being furnished, is placed first in this series. From this letter it appears that Mr. BURNETT and Capt. MASON had conversed on this subject on the third of November, and the Captain promised a copy of the complaint, but had failed to furnish it. As the complaint was written at the time of its date, Nov. 3d, it is strange that as between gentlemen, the Captain should neglect to give a copy of it as he had promised, and keep it in his possession for two weeks before presenting it to Col. MORGAN, and then to present it after Mr. BURNETT's departure for a distant post on official duties.

The point at issue was, whether Mr. BURNETT, as Sub-Indian Agent, had a right to practice law in any case where an officer of the army was in any way interested. In cases before alluded to, in which the United States were interested, through their agents,

he defended the interest of the Government, and after a long delay, was paid his fee for so doing. No complaint was made for this, but when an officer of the army, on his own responsibility, has brought suit against citizens for selling whiskey without license, because soldiers were the purchasers thereof, for defending them as a lawyer, complaint is made. To prepare for the worst, MR. BURNETT addressed a note each to Gen. STREET, Col. MORGAN, the Judges and Clerk of the Court, enquiring as to his conduct in his professional duties, as well as his general deportment in his official course, to which he received the most satisfactory and flattering answers.

Gen. STREET, under date of Dec. 2d, 1832, says: "I received yours of to-day, and cannot resist the opportunity presented, to assure you of the high estimation in which I hold you, as an amiable, intelligent and honorable man; and most cheerfully do I bear testimony to the correct, prompt, and vigilant discharge of your duties, as an officer of the Government. As the Sub-Agent of Indian Affairs at the agency, your official duties, when not performed in obedience to orders emanating directly from me, have mostly passed under my notice, or been submitted for my advice. The duties of this agency have been greatly increased within the last two years, by wars and murders among the adjacent tribes, and subsequent attempts on the part of the Government, to produce a general peace amongst all the Indian Nations on this frontier. The reckless course of one of the nations at war, in having wantonly killed two Indians belonging to the tribes under the care of this agency, as well as the assembling of the council at Prairie du Chien, cast upon the officers of this agency new and additional duties, tedious, difficult and laborious. But notwithstanding the personal inconvenience, the new and peculiar duties you were thus subjected to, they were performed faithfully, and I have every reason to believe to the entire satisfaction of the commissioners.

"The Indians under the care of this agency, have been fully and completely conciliated, and from being the most savage, warlike

and ferocious on the northern frontier, have become the most gentle and harmless. Since you arrived at the agency, I feel a high gratification in saying, that every official duty has been discharged by you with a faithful and untiring vigilance, that demands my most unqualified approbation. No duty has been neglected, or attempted to be evaded from personal indulgence, or professional pursuits; but a peculiar devotion to the best interests of the Government, has stamped a character on your official course, that needs only to be examined, to be appreciated in its proper light. Nor have your labors been in vain, but success has crowned them in several instances, bearing strong testimony to the faithful exercise of official duty. Residing with me as a member of my family, I am enabled to speak of you more fully as a private friend and public officer. As a man, I have found you amiable, friendly and decisive; as a member of the bar, open, candid, liberal, independent and manly.

“In regard to the particular matter of complaint, as made through Col. MORGAN, if I rightly comprehend it, Capt. MASON complains of your successful defence of citizens charged with having sold spirituous liquors contrary to the laws of Michigan Territory, not for any exceptionable management or sinister intrigue—this, Capt. MASON or any other person, I presume, would not venture to attribute to you; but for *defending them as a lawyer*. He conceives, I understand, that in accepting the office of Sub-Indian Agent, you had deprived yourself of the privilege of pursuing your profession as a lawyer, or at least of defending any citizen *charged* with a breach of the laws. In this I can only remark, we differ widely in opinion. You early applied for obtaining my consent to practice law, unless it should interfere with your official duties. As yet no such interference has occurred.

“In relation to the particular complaint, feeling no particular interest in attending the session of a county court held by two unlearned men, I was in the house only a few minutes during the term. From what I saw, and the subsequent representations of the most reputable individuals, I feel no reluctance in declaring

that your course as an advocate, was polite and deferential, though uncompromising, bold and energetic."

Col. MORGAN, Dec. 3d, 1830, says: "In answer to yours of yesterday, I have the honor to say to you, that your course at the late treaty here, and since, has been entirely satisfactory to me, both as it respects your official duties and private deportment. I have not heard any complaint of either. The point in controversy between you and Capt. MASON, seems to be, whether you have a right to practice your profession, or not. That matter can easily be adjusted by higher authority." The Judges, Clerk, and Prosecuting Attorney all testified that the course pursued by Mr. BURNETT in the cases in question, as well as generally, "was open, fair and honorable, and such as could give offence to no man whatever," as they should suppose.

Mr. BURNETT made out and forwarded to the War Department his defence against these charges, with the letters and certificates alluded to above, but heard no more from them till near two years after. In the meantime, the demeanor of Mr. BURNETT towards Capt. MASON was such, as to show the contempt he felt for the course pursued by him, at which MASON took exceptions, and sent him the following challenge, dated Jan. 9th, 1831: "Sir,—I presume from your manner on Sunday last, when I met you at Mr. BRISBOIS', that you feel yourself injured or aggrieved by *some conduct* of mine; if so, it will afford me pleasure to give you honorable satisfaction, at any time you think proper to call for it. You cannot, of course, mistake my meaning."

Were it not for the last sentence in the above, it might be easily construed to mean the "*amende honorable*," such as *ought* to be rendered by one gentleman to another. But this diplomatic double meaning so plainly shows its murderous intent in the last sentence, that no mistake could be made. But to the honor of Mr. BURNETT, he treated the challenge, as every man of high moral courage will—with silent contempt.

Hearing nothing from the complaint for nearly a year, Mr. BURNETT wrote to his friend, Hon. W. T. BARRY, to ascertain the

result; in answer to which he was informed, that no charges had been preferred against him, though his answer to the charges had been nearly a year in the office of Indian Affairs. Here the matter rested, in *statu quo*, and probably [would have remained so, the officer to whom it was sent at "Head Quarters," most likely thinking the matter unworthy of notice; but Capt. MASON would not yield the point so easily, and accordingly on the 8th of July, 1832, wrote from St. Louis to Major JOHN GARLAND, then at Washington, to "have a talk with the Secretary of War on the subject." And Mr. GARLAND, himself having some private pique at Mr. BURNETT, appears to have been glad of an opportunity to do him an injury; and accordingly on the 31st of July, 1832, wrote to the Secretary of War, endorsing Capt. MASON's letter to him, which greatly enlarged the complaint, affirming that the charges were true, and urging that they might be investigated. Upon this, Mr. ROBB, Acting Secretary of War, wrote to Gen. CLARK, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. It seems that the original complaint was entirely lost, not having reached the War Department, being most probably deemed unworthy of notice. But now Major GARLAND's urging the investigation so earnestly, and yet leaving nothing to go upon but the letter of Capt. MASON, the Major added what was not true, that "the work on the new garrison was retarded by the drunkenness of the soldiers, which drunkenness occurred in consequence of Mr. BURNETT's defending the whiskey-sellers."

The complaint was now made in fact *de novo*, this being the first knowledge of the matter at the War Department, and Mr. ROBB gave it its proper direction by sending it to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who in turn sent it to Gen. STREET for investigation, nearly two years after the cause of complaint had occurred. No evidence was presented to sustain the complaint, except the bare assertions of Capt. MASON and Major GARLAND, both *ex parte*; and in reply to these, had been filed in the office the letters and certificates heretofore mentioned. Mr. BURNETT did not deny the defending of those who were prosecuted for selling

liquor without license, but denied that his holding the office of Sub-Indian-Agent cut him off from his professional privileges, and he denied that his defending those men was the cause of the drunkenness of the soldiers, or that the work of the garrison was retarded on that account. The defence of Mr. BURNETT, addressed to Gen. STREET, is lengthy, but as it gives items in his history of which we have no other means of knowing, and at the same time embodies an able legal argument and defence, with a correct history of the case, it is given here entire :

“SIR :—In the investigation which you are making, under the orders of the Department of War, of the charges against me as Sub-Indian Agent preferred by Capt. MASON, Nov. 3d, 1830, and in his letter to Major GARLAND of the 8th of July last, and Major GARLAND’S letter to the acting Secretary of War of the 31st of July last, endorsing the charges, I beg leave most respectfully to submit the following response :

“Before going into a particular examination of the case, I will say, without hesitation or fear of contradiction, and challenge a reference to all or any who have been acquainted with me in public or private, from my boyhood to the present time ; that to those who have *known* and *understood* my conduct, official or otherwise, and who have no personal feeling to gratify, it needs not the formal ceremony of an investigation, and the production of testimony, to satisfy them of its general correctness, and of my disposition faithfully to discharge any duty with which I may be charged. In this case I am highly gratified that after so tedious a delay since the origin of the charges, an investigation has taken place that will lay the whole truth of the matter before the Hon. Secretary, confident that when he knows the whole truth, a correct decision will be given.

“The appointment of Sub-Indian Agent was given me on the 15th of Oct., 1829, and although the salary is a mere pittance, it was accepted in consideration of recent misfortunes, and with the expectation of being able to render a situation in this country ultimately advantageous. On the night of the 2nd of that month,

I was badly crippled by the falling of the wall of a burning house in Paris, Ky., from which I shall never entirely recover, and so great was the injury received, that my life was despaired of. This too was the result of my exertions to save the property of my fellow citizens, when the whole town was threatened with immediate destruction, and where I had not a dollar in jeopardy from the flames. It was upwards of seven months before I was able to resume my business, which was now broken up from my protracted inability to attend to it. I might perhaps in time have regained it, but the necessity produced by my misfortune required an immediate supply of means, and within five days after I could walk without a crutch, I started for this place.

“Upon my arrival here, you were so fully sensible of the inadequacy of my salary to the services to be performed, that I received your cordial consent to pursue the practice of my profession, when public duty did not require my attention. I have continued to do so, under the sanction of that permission, until the present period, at no time neglecting, in the slightest degree, any official duty which devolved upon me. In this way, I have been able to render the office acceptable, which could not have been so from the salary alone.

“The first term of the County Court of this county, after my arrival, commenced the 1st day of November, 1830. At that term the grand jury found bills against SAMUEL GRIFFIN, a licensed tavern-keeper, for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday; against CHARLES LA POINTE, jun., and several others, for selling in less quantities than one quart, without licenses; and against JOHN DOWLING, a licensed tavern-keeper, for keeping a disorderly house. In the most of these cases, if not all, I believe that Capt. MASON was the prosecutor. There was no attorney attending the court, except Mr. DALLUM, the Prosecuting Attorney, and myself. I was employed by GRIFFIN and DOWLING to defend them, and the court assigned me as counsel for LA POINTE, in consideration of his circumstances. These were all the prosecutions that I defended at that or any other term of the court, and I have never been

concerned in any way, in the defence of any other prosecutions of the kind before any tribunal in this county, except a single case before a Justice of the Peace, near a year afterwards.

“There was nothing in any of these indictments, or in the proof upon the trials, which rendered my appearance in the cases incompatible with my duties as an agent of the government.—They were charges of simple offences against the laws of the Territory, without the remotest connection with the laws of the United States, or any order or usage of the Department, to which I am attached. It is true, that Capt. MASON attended the court daily, for the purpose of prosecuting the poor and ignorant inhabitants of the place, with a *host* (as he would probably say) of soldiers attending his call as witnesses, aided by the vigilance and faithful attention of the Prosecuting Attorney; and that in most, if not all, of the cases, it came out in proof upon the trial, that some soldier had participated in the act for which the defendant was prosecuted. But I know of no law, I understand no duty, which will require me to keep silence in a court of justice, because Capt. MASON or any other officer of the army may think proper to come forward and charge a citizen with an offence against the laws of the country, wholly disconnected with my official station.

“The first intimation that I received, that the slightest exceptions were taken to my conduct in this matter, was on the evening of the third day of the court, after adjournment, when Capt. MASON showed me his communication to Col. MORGAN of that date, Nov. 3rd, 1830, which he did, as he said, to satisfy me that he had no personal feeling. I thought it strange that any one, who comprehended my duties, should entertain the views of the subject which he expressed, and requested him to furnish me with a copy of his communication, which he promised to do on the next day. At the meeting of the court on the next day, I called on him for the promised copy, and he promised it that day. That was the last I heard from him on the subject for several weeks. I left Fort Winnebago on the 17th, under the impression that the

charges had been abandoned, as a copy had not been furnished, and as Col. MORGAN had told me that he did not agree with Capt. MASON upon the subject. On my return, I was surprised to learn that the charges had been preferred, and forwarded to the Department. I obtained from my accuser, a copy of the complaint, nearly a month after it had been promised, and two weeks after it had been forwarded, in my absence.

“I lost no time in preparing and forwarding my defence to Washington. I also sent a copy of the charges, lest they should be lost on the way. I heard no more of the matter, till I visited Washington in December, 1831, when I found that no charges had been filed in the office against me. I remained in Washington till the 20th of February, 1832, and during a portion of my stay, Major GARLAND was in the city; yet while I was there, and my defence supported by documents not to be refuted, and on file in the Indian Office, no move was made against me in the case; and a few days before I left the city, I withdrew my defence, considering it unnecessarily there.

“Capt. MASON, I believe, visited Washington in the spring, but took no steps to call up the investigation while there; but on his return to the frontier, he wrote from St. Louis to Major GARLAND, to revive the matter. This brought the matter before the Secretary of War, July 31st, 1832, for the first time. This revival of the matter, it will be recollected, after so long a time had elapsed, and opportunities, for a full and fair investigation had passed, took place when the Indian war was raging in the vicinity of this place, and the whole of both your time and mine was incessantly engaged, often in the night as well as in the day, in the discharge of paramount public duties; while Major GARLAND, snugly seated in his *Bureau*, could manage the charges, secure from the dangers or toils incident to a frontier station.

“From a subsequent letter from the Acting Secretary, of the 25th of September, 1832, it appears that the original communication of Capt. MASON to Col. MORGAN, has at length made its appearance at the Department, and the charges therein contained

can now be met. This I shall do fully and fairly; and while I shall endeavor to correct any unjust inferences which may possibly be drawn from the very general nature of his statements, I shall not deny, evade or palliate any thing that I have done.

“It will be perceived, that Capt. MASON does not charge me with a breach of any law of the United States, or of the Territory; he does not charge me with disobedience of any order or instruction emanating from any authority I was bound to obey; he does not charge me with a breach of any custom or usage of the Department; nor does he charge me with any mal-practices in my profession. It is not pretended that any act of this kind has occurred. He makes a general charge, that cannot be referred to any law or precedent, order or custom, with which I am acquainted, for decision. He says only, “that whilst the officers of “the army at this post, are striving to prevent drunkenness among “the soldiers, and are prosecuting, before the civil courts, various “persons for selling spirituous liquors to the soldiers, contrary to “the laws of the Territory, that Mr. BURNETT, Sub-Indian Agent, “an officer of another department of the Government, is throwing “his weight in the opposite scale, by appearing before the courts, “and defending the persons who thus offend against the law, and “who have annoyed us so much.” He concludes with a general charge of *aiding the whiskey-sellers*, and thereby opposing the exertions of the officers of the garrison in endeavoring to keep the men sober.

“When the facts upon which the charge is founded are understood, it amounts simply to the question—have I a right, holding the appointment of Sub-Indian Agent, to practice the profession of the law? This is the view which Col. MORGAN took of the subject at the time, and gave it as his decided opinion that I had the right. Capt. MASON represents that the prosecutions were “for selling spirituous liquors *to the soldiers contrary to a law of the Territory.*” Now the truth is, there was no law of the Territory in existence at that time, which prohibited the selling of spirituous liquors to soldiers any more than to other persons, as a refer-

ence to the statutes then in force will prove. Capt. MASON was himself the *individual* and only *prosecutor* in the cases in question; no *other officers of the army at this post* were known to me in that attitude, nor do the records of the court show it. The whole of my practice, which he considers a breach of my public duty, took place in the *Crawford* county court, and at *one term only* of the court, and not before the *civil courts* of the *country*; and the *various persons* whom I had defended at that time, consisted of *two individuals* only, GRIFFIN and LA POINTE, and to one of them, LA POINTE, the court assigned me as counsel. The indictment against GRIFFIN, charged him as an inn-keeper, with selling different liquors on Sunday, to divers persons, whose names were unknown to the grand jury, the selling on that particular day being made an offence in a tavern-keeper by the laws of the Territory. The indictment against LA POINTE was for selling spirituous liquors without a license; and that against DOWLING was for "keeping a disorderly house." In neither indictment was a word said about "selling to soldiers." DOWLING's case came on the day after the charge was made out, the 4th, so that GRIFFIN and LA POINTE were the only ones whom I had defended at the date of the complaint. Capt. MASON makes a further general charge of defeating the expectations of the Government, in conferring upon me the small office which I hold, and with aiding the whiskey-sellers, &c.

"How far I may have fulfilled, in the discharge of my public duties, all reasonable expectations of the Government or citizens, I shall not pretend to say. I leave that for you to decide, because all my official acts, both before and since these charges, have been made under your own observation, and I am perfectly satisfied, that you would not have sanctioned, or tolerated in me a course, that could be construed into a dereliction of duty. As to the charge of aiding the whiskey-sellers, a criminal law advocate who had defended one on his trial for murder, could with as much justice, truth and propriety, be charged with being the aider of the murder. It was evident in all these cases, that they did not

involve, in any way, our Indian relations. If they had ; if Indians had obtained the liquor, or had they been riotous in DOWLING'S house, I should have had nothing to do with them, or either of them. To know this for a certainty, I enquired of the Prosecuting Attorney, if any testimony connecting either case with the Indians or Indian affairs, had been, or would be presented. He said there would not.

"It has been before stated, that Mr. DALLUM, the Prosecuting Attorney, and myself were the only members of the bar in attendance at that term of the court. It would therefore seem to have been the wish of Capt. MASON, that those whom he saw fit to prosecute, should not have the benefit of counsel to defend them. But the Constitution of the country guarantees to every one accused, the right of counsel to defend him. The people of this place, however poor and ignorant, have not forfeited their constitutional privileges. This is *their* right, as well as the highest in the land. I do not pretend that the absence of all other attorneys from the court, or even the assignment of myself by the court as counsel, would have justified me in a positive breach of duty. I do not expect or wish to shelter myself under any such plea. But I do contend, that when law, order, regulations, customs and instructions are all silent upon the subject ; or, so far as they do exist, favor the exercise of my profession in the manner that it was exercised, that the circumstances of the case form a strong reason why I should act as I did.

"In support of the facts herein above stated, I beg leave to submit the documents which I once before forwarded to the Department upon the same subject, and which were on file there about fourteen months. The testimony here offered, will sustain every material fact I have stated, and is of a character not to be refuted."

Capt. MASON, in his letter to Major GARLAND of July 8th, 1832, attempts to implicate the character of the Judges and Clerk, as being notorious *whiskey-sellers*, thereby to destroy the force of their testimony as to the facts of the case. Mr. BURNETT'S re-

sponse to this, is omitted as unnecessary to the question at issue. But it shows the desperate means retorted to by Capt. MASON, to gratify personal revenge, because he could not accomplish his wishes in the premises. Both Capt. MASON and Major GARLAND affirm things in their charges which are proved not to be true, in the response, but it is not deemed necessary to copy.

The determined and dogged zeal with which the two officers of the army followed Mr. BURNETT in this matter, might have been commendable in a cause demanding it; but to follow a man of Mr. BURNETT's known reputation, on a charge of so trifling and unfounded a nature, evinces a degree of venom not at all commendable in any man. Nor is it at all agreeable to the fine feelings of such a man as Mr. BURNETT, to be thus prosecuted from year to year, with no other cause for it than the revengeful feelings of disappointed pride of opinion. But the end of the matter is not yet.

On the 16th of Feb., 1833, ELBERT HERRING, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wrote Mr. BURNETT as follows: "The charges preferred against you by Capt. MASON, your reply and the documentary evidence, have been referred to this office for examination and report. I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you, that he acknowledges with much pleasure, the excellence of your character, and the ability and zeal manifested in the discharge of your duties as Sub-Agent, and though he disclaims all inclination and right to interfere with the fair exercise of your professional talents, he expects and must insist upon a cordial co-operation in the officers of the Government, to enforce the laws, and punish offenders. He cannot perceive that co-operation, where an officer of Government appears as the public apologist or defender of the violators of the law. Taking it for granted, that the cases defended by you did not occur in the Indian country, and that strictly speaking, they had no relation to the Indian Department, still your defence of them has been productive of unpleasant consequences. Collision has taken place between yourself and some officers of the army; and instead of harmonious action

to promote the policy of the Government, crimination and re-crimination have been resorted to, weakening its influence and resisting its operation.

“The practice, therefore, of publicly defending persons accused of unlawfully introducing, vending or using ardent spirits, is considered inconsistent with your duty as Sub-Agent, and it is confidently trusted, that this intimation from the Department will prevent a repetition of the practice.”

To this decision Mr. BURNETT took decided exceptions, and remonstrated in the following letter, addressed to Mr. Commissioner HERRING, dated April 16th, 1833, to which he received no answer :

“SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of February, communicating to me the decision given at the Department, upon the charges preferred against me by Capt. MASON. It is with much regret, that I perceive in that letter, what seems to me to be an indirect censure upon the transaction which had been made the subject of complaint, and the establishment of a restrictive rule for the future government of my official conduct. I had flattered myself, that I had shown to the satisfaction of the Department, by the testimony of those who were best acquainted with my acts, both public and private, and a reference to the only authorities to which I had ever been directed to look for the definition and regulation of my duties, that I had, in every instance, performed everything that could reasonably have been required of a Sub-Agent for Indian Affairs. And I expected, that if I were mistaken in this supposition, and it should be considered by the Honorable Secretary, that I had violated any rule of public duty, a direct decision to that effect would be given. A charge had been made against me. I had responded to it, and the cause was submitted, upon testimony, to the proper authority for decision. Either the complainant or the respondent was wrong in the position assumed, and I wished to know which ; and I humbly conceive, that I was justifiable in expecting a decision upon the issue. This I have not been able

to perceive in the communication which you have addressed to me.

The information given in your letter, that it is the duty of the officers of the army, and that it is a duty in which the other officers of the Government must co-operate, to become informers and prosecutors under the municipal code of a State or Territory, is the first that I have ever received of the existence and concurrence of such a duty. The principle may be one that has heretofore been practiced upon, but I have looked in vain for a precedent. It is possible, that the circumscribed sphere of my public acts, and my limited knowledge of the practical operations of Government, have kept me in ignorance of a rule of official duty, so important in its application to the conduct of public officers.— It had been my opinion, previous to the receipt of your letter, that the civil departments of the Government, either general or local, were provided with sufficient and competent officers to administer the laws of the country, and that in that administration, the only legitimate duty resting upon the military department was, to aid the civil authorities when they should be found too weak to execute them. If in forming this opinion, I had been led into error, I trust that it will be perceived, that it is an error into which any one, with the lights before him, that I have received, would most likely have fallen; especially when it is borne in mind, that a different principle of duty is essentially variant from all obvious purposes, for the organization of either the Army or Indian Department, or any published regulations for the government of either. If the converse of the opinion which I had formed upon this subject, be correct, I would suggest the extremely unpleasant situation in which I should be placed, should it be required of me, as an act of duty, to co-operate with an officer of the Army in the prosecution of any citizen, for an alleged petty offence against the municipal laws of the Territory, in a case where it should be known, that the prosecution originated in malice or ignorance, passion or prejudice. The officers of the army are men, and being men, they are subject as others, to the influence of the

passions, prejudices and weaknesses of humanity, of which it would not be difficult to furnish examples. In making this statement, I mean no disrespect to the military. There is no one who holds that honorable profession in higher estimation than myself, or who is more sensible of the many brilliant examples of worth and talent of which the army of our country can boast. I only state a self-evident fact, for the purpose of illustrating the subject.

You observe, that the Honorable Secretary cannot perceive the necessary co-operation, "when an officer of the Government appears as the public apologist or defender of the violators of the law." Pardon me, Sir, for I must say, that *I have never in all my life appeared as either the public or private apologist of the violators of the law.* The distinction, in all common parlance, between an apology and a legal defence, is too obvious to a mind of philosophical reflection or legal attainments, to require illustration. An honest man may scorn to be concerned in the one, while he may undertake the other according to every principle of honor, virtue and morality.

You say to me, "taking it for granted that the cases defended by you, did not occur in the Indian country, and that, strictly speaking, they had no relation to the Indian Department, still your defence of them has been productive of unpleasant consequences." Again, Sir, I must beg your indulgence. I cannot perceive that it is at all necessary, that a proposition should be *granted*, the verity of which is *demonstrated* by the history and legislation of the country, and by testimony which cannot be controverted. The legal character of the country where acts referred to transpired, is established by the history and legislation of the Government. The precise nature of the transaction, is explained and made manifest by positive and incontestible testimony. But if the transaction has been productive of unpleasant consequences, I would most respectfully ask—am I chargeable with them? If any one officer of the army, or other person, shall see fit voluntarily to bring himself into collision with me, while I am in the exercise of a natural right secured to me by the laws of the coun-

try, and resort to crimination for the purpose of prejudicing my relations with the Government, can I, upon any principle of justice, be held accountable for the act, or the effects which it may produce? And can an act of mine, right in itself, justly be decided to be wrong, because it may be found to have given displeasure to particular individuals? If re-crimination has followed upon crimination, so far as it has been resorted to, it has, in my humble opinion, been fully justified by the system of persecution which has been pursued against me, and the gross misrepresentations that have been made of my conduct. It is impossible for these misrepresentations to escape the observation of any one, who will cast his eye over the charge, and the response, and the testimony in the case; and if I had tamely submitted to the fraud; if I had failed to repel the influence which it was designed to have upon the decision of the Department, I should consider myself unworthy of the trust of the Government, or the confidence of my countrymen. And yet, this gross and enormous feature of the transaction has, for aught that I know, passed without animadversion, while I am rebuked for collisions and unpleasant consequences that have been forced upon me.

I am told that these collisions and unpleasant consequences, in the production of which I have been a party concerned, have weakened the influence of the Government, and resisted its operations. I trust I shall be believed when I say, that there is no man in the country who would regret more deeply than myself, the commission of an act calculated to weaken the influence of the Government, and resist its operations. I had hoped that the Honorable Secretary was sufficiently satisfied by *proof*, that my humble abilities had been exerted to the utmost, to further the views and operations of the Government, so far as they had been made known to me. I feel conscious of unceasing efforts to render the Government my best services; and it is painful to receive this intimation, the first that has reached me from any source entitled to consideration, that instead of doing what I thought I had

done, and what I know I designed to do, my acts have tended to thwart the Government, and weaken its influence.

Without going into a detail of former years, I will state some of the hard services which I performed during the last season—a season pregnant with distress to this frontier. From my return to this agency, in the spring of that year, after a visit to my family and friends in Kentucky, until the termination of the Indian war, I underwent the most unremitting toil and exertion in the discharge of my public duties, and I feel justified in saying, there was no one in any station in this vicinity, who was not actually in the campaign, who endured more fatigue, who performed more laborious and hard service in the public cause, than I did. About the first of June, I visited, by direction of the Indian Agent, the Winnebago and Sioux villages on the Upper Mississippi, for the purpose of raising a band of warriors, to send to the aid of Gen. ATKINSON, at his request. I succeeded in the object of the expedition, and returned to this place in six days with about one hundred and fifty warriors. Soon after it was known here, that the hostile Indians had been forced to cross the Wisconsin, and were making their way towards the Mississippi, I was sent by the agent on two different trips to the Winnebagoes above this post, for the purpose of withdrawing them with their canoes to this Agency, before the Sanks and Foxes should reach the Mississippi. These measures were also successful; and although I went in company with a military command from Fort Crawford, I have no hesitation in saying, from my knowledge of those Indians, and from my observations while amongst them, that if I had not gone, the success would not have been complete, unless the Agent had attended to the business in person. I spent the whole night preceding the battle of the Bad Ax, in aiding the preparation of an expedition to be sent up on board the steamboat *Warrior*, which had just come down with information that the hostile Indians had reached the shore of the Mississippi. I visited the Menomonee camp at midnight, and collected a small party of warriors, supplied them with ammunition, and got them, with an

interpreter, on board the boat, and after wading the Marais three times, I got home and laid down at sunrise to take an hour's rest. I asked permission to take charge of these Indians, and conduct them to the scene of action, but the Agent was unwilling in the then state of affairs at this place, to dispense with my services. The expedition reached the battle-ground in time to share the victory of the day, and one of the Indians whom I sent up, was killed in the engagement.

Soon after the close of the campaign, I was dispatched to St. Louis, at an unhealthy season of the year, and at a time when the whole coast below was panic-stricken at the appearance of the cholera upon our borders, and when I returned, the pestilence was making its most dreadful ravages at Rock Island. On my way down, I communicated to Gen. SCOTT, then at that post, the first intelligence he had of the capture of BLACK HAWK and the PROPHET. By the time I again reached the agency, I was almost prostrated with fatigue. I had endured four months of the most incessant labor in the public service, at the cost of many entire sleepless nights, and during the whole of the time, the state of my health was so feeble, that under other circumstances, it would scarcely have justified the most ordinary exertion. I do not intend to make even a suggestion as to what has been the value of all these hard services, and the proportion which they bear to my compensation. I only state the facts, and in doing so, express the consciousness which I feel, that throughout all the toil and labor, I was animated by an ardent and sincere desire to subserve the best interests of my country; and that then, and at all other times, instead of contributing to "resist the operations" of the Government, I have been ready, whenever it has been intimated to me, how and where I could be of any service, in effecting any of its views, to render my best exertions and most cordial co-operation. And although I have not had the fortune to see my humble name in the bulletins of that *glorious war*, coupled with the pride and pomp of the preparation, the march or the victory, or noticed in any of the details of the operations of the Department

on this frontier, either in the closet, the camp, or the field ; yet, I am proudly conscious of having done *all that was ever required of me*, and of having done it promptly and faithfully, according to the best of my poor abilities ; and if my country has derived any benefit from my labors, I am content. I know how little the publications of those times have been calculated to give the people correct information of the character of the war and its operations. Their history has been made up too much of exaggerated achievements, and concealed or palliated defaults, of fulsome adulation, and gross and unmerited censure, to give the public a correct knowledge of the transactions ; and had I have occupied a more conspicuous station, I think I should have felt as little ambitious of obtaining the frothy notices current at the time, as I am sure I do now. But what I desired, what I thought I had a right to expect, was, when I had served my country to the utmost extent which my situation enabled me to do, at the expense of a season of labor and fatigue that few men under the circumstances would endure, the humble merit of having done my duty would be accorded to me, without the censure of having contributed to resist the operations of the Government.

The rule which has been established by the Honorable Secretary for my special government in future, seems to me, with all due deference to the high authority from which it has proceeded, to be unequal and unjust in its discriminating character, and in its abridgment of my rights. I would respectfully ask, what are the reasons for establishing a principle by which I am directed to regulate my future actions, which, so far as I can perceive, does not apply to any other officer of the Department ? And if the reason cannot be found, wherein consists the justice of the discrimination ? I trust, Sir, that upon reflection, you will be sensible of the unpleasant sensations which the establishing of discriminating rules and individual applications of them, are justly calculated to excite in the mind of the public officer who is made the subject of their operation ; and that you will be convinced, that they should be resorted to in extraordinary cases only. But, Sir, I

humbly contend, that the prohibition to practice in a State or Territorial court, in cases arising under the local laws of the State or Territory, which have no possible relation or bearing upon Indian affairs, is not a legitimate restriction to lay upon an officer of the Indian Department. While I contend for this principle, I say to you most sincerely, that it is not because I think, that I should be benefitted one dollar by a change of the regulation. It is now more than eighteen months since I have been engaged in a single case embraced in the rule, and it is quite probable that few or none would again occur should it cease to operate. Since the first Monday in November last, I have been performing the duties of Prosecuting Attorney for this county, and it is not unlikely that I shall continue to perform those duties so long as I continue at this place. It is not, therefore, from any desire or expectation of gain, that I ask for a rescision of the rule, but for the reason alone, that, as it seems to me, it restricts my natural rights and privileges. HAMPDEN resisted the levying of the illegal tax, not because the payment would impoverish him, but because submission would make him a slave. While I am prohibited the privilege that has been denied me, I feel that I have been deprived of one of the rights of freemen, secured to every citizen of the country, and to every other officer of the Government. And if I may be legally deprived of this, what security is there for the others? The Honorable Secretary disclaims all right to interfere with the fair exercise of my professional talents; but what shall be considered a fair exercise of them, I cannot know until his decision shall be had. If one class of cases may be rightfully prohibited, may not another and another, until the whole shall be swept from me; and a profession which I have acquired under privations and disadvantages that few men have encountered, rendered wholly useless? I wish to be understood—I do not indulge in any present anticipations of this kind, I only extend the principle to show the length to which it will lead, if it shall be finally established, whenever it shall come to be acted upon by a less liberal head of the Department.

For the reasons which I have given, I flatter myself with the hope, that if the Honorable Secretary will do me the favor to give the case a second examination, he will perceive, that I have not merited the censure contained in your letter, and that I cannot be justly subjected to the rule which has been established for the future regulation of my duty as Sub-Agent at this place; I therefore, most respectfully ask, that he will re-consider the subject, and that I may be made acquainted with his ultimate determination.

In considering this communication, I trust that the sentiments advanced, and the manner in which they have been expressed, will not be mis-construed. They have been conceived and uttered, I assure you, with the most respectful deference, and the highest consideration for the superior authorities of the Department. I mean only to exercise in an appropriate manner, a privilege guaranteed to every citizen of the country, to every officer of the Government, the privilege of remonstrance."

While such scenes were pending, and before the final decision of the Department had reached Mr. BURNETT, it was pleasant and agreeable to his feelings, to receive the following from Dr. BEAUMONT, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the U. S. army, under date of Washington City, Jan. 7th, 1833:

"My dear Sir:—An agreeable impulse of heart, joined to a sort of compunctious state of mind for the *sin of omission*, compels me now to express my undiminished regard for one whose kind disposition, warm heart, and generous feelings, have gained the sincere admiration and esteem of myself and family, during our short but very agreeable acquaintance. It is with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction, that I reflect upon the scenes of social enjoyment, incident to our residence at Prairie du Chien, and more especially our last journey down the Mississippi, and short sojourn at St. Louis. There is indeed an abiding happy impression made upon the mind, by the manifestations of ingenuousness and magnanimity of soul, widely different from that produced by the common-place, every-day, poorly-disguised, cold, hollow-hearted, affectedness of fashionable society, of which this place is the seat

and centre, and than which nothing can be more discordant to the present state of my feelings."

It will be recollected, that at this time, 1833, the entire country north of the Wisconsin River, was unceded territory, except this Prairie. The pine timber on the tributaries of the Mississippi above this place, was, as it still is, much wanted in the new towns and settlements below; but being in the Indian Territory, the whites, without special permission, were not allowed to take it.— Judge J. H. Lockwood had obtained such permission from both the Indians and the War Department, under the supervision of which the Indian affairs were then placed, to build a mill on the Menomonee branch of the Chippewa River, he paying an annuity of some two thousand dollars to the Wabasha band of Sioux Indians, who then claimed that country. Mr. BURNETT, with some others, applied to the Department for a like permission to build a mill on Black River. The application was referred to Gen. CLARK of St. Louis, over six hundred miles from the site prayed for, and, of course, knew as little about it as those living at Washington City. But at that city, Gen. CLARK was presumed to know everything pertaining to the wilderness, and its inhabitants, even to the lakes and the Pacific ocean, and of course, all matters involving Indian rights and privileges, were referred to him.

He could no more appreciate the growth of the towns and settlements above St. Louis, than can the people east of the Alleghanies, the growth of the country west of them, and therefore saw no necessity for the measure; or if he did, he saw more in the technicalities and discipline of the agents of the Government, than in the wants of the people. His own growing city could be supplied, as it had been, and the towns above as far up as Galena, from the Ohio River, and not dreaming, perhaps, that in all future time St. Louis would grow to its present dimensions, or that by this time (1856) there would be over twenty cities on the river above St. Louis larger than St. Louis then was, with a hundred smaller towns, he decided against the application, on the ground that Mr. BURNETT was an officer of the General Government in

the Indian Department. He then withdrew his name from the company, and urged the grant in favor of the others, but the refusal was still adhered to, notwithstanding the Indians were anxious for it, because they were anxious for the annuity, for which they suffered no damage whatever.

About this time, the Indian Agent at St. Peters was talking of resigning, and Mr. BURNETT applied for the office, if such should be the case. But Gen. CLARK decided against this also, because of the charges preferred against him by Capt. MASON, the result of which has already been seen. His abilities and fitness for the office are acknowledged in the correspondence on the subject, and his claim was urged by several prominent men at Washington, some of them in the Cabinet, but Gen. CLARK took sides with the army, and any Indian Agent, and, we presume, any other person, who happened to differ in opinion from the officers thereof, could receive no favors from him in that direction.

Under these circumstances, in which he was not permitted to practice law, if in any way contrary to the wishes of any one officer of the army; nor yet permitted to enjoy the privileges of other citizens in building mills, or making such improvements in the country, he thought seriously of resigning, and returning to Kentucky, but was fortunately dissuaded therefrom by his friends.

The Indian title to the country south of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers having been extinguished, the mines and country filling up with enterprising citizens, with a prospect of a rapid settlement, the prominent men of the country began to think of applying to Congress for a Territorial organization. And in reference to this, Judge DOTY, under date of Feb. 5th, 1833, writes to Mr. BURNETT: "The welfare of our country, it seems to me, demands that we should attempt to obtain some understanding between these distant settlements, upon the measures proper to be pursued, and the men whom we ought to support. *United*, we may effect a great deal of good; *divided*, we loose everything. It is certain, that our country is known only as the theatre of Indian wars; and it is only when danger is upon us, and the blood of our citi-

zens actually shed upon our prairies, that Congress deigns to cast an eye to our defence. The intimate and accurate knowledge you possess of public affairs, beyond any other person in your section of the country, seems to justify us in calling upon you to take a leading part in these measures; and as our purposes must be the same, it may be expected that we should be united in the means to obtain them."

The judiciary system of Michigan, to which, at that time, what is now Wisconsin was attached, was deemed to be very defective, which was considered, with other things, as a good reason for desiring a separate Government. Mr. BURNETT suggested to the Hon. M. L. MARTIN, then in the Territorial Council at Detroit, some amendments to the judiciary system, to which Mr. MARTIN answered, Feb. 6th, 1833: "It is found extremely difficult to regulate, by any general provisions, the different interests of the eastern and western sections of Michigan; especially such as refer to the judiciary system, or the proceedings in courts. I have procured the passage of a bill that I think will go far in relieving us, in cases of chancery attachment and insolvency."

In May, 1833, Gen. STREET was called to Washington to defend himself against a complaint that had been previously preferred; the main ground of which was, that by his vigilance and care of the Indians, the traders were prevented from skinning them quite so easily as some of them wished to do. This, of course, was unpardonable with those interested; but he was not removed for the offence. In the meantime, the duties of the agency devolved upon Mr. BURNETT till the 20th of June, when the General returned. Then Mr. BURNETT obtained leave of absence from the Agent for three months, to visit his friends and attend to business in Kentucky, subject, however, to the approval of the Superintendent at St. Louis. But the Superintendent curtailed his furlough to two months, that being the extent of his powers, as he alleged. Gen. STREET on being apprised of this, remarked to Mr. BURNETT, then in Kentucky, "the curtailing of your permit was, to say the least of it, in my opinion, a singular measure. It will assure you, how-

ever, that my opinion of a hostile feeling towards you is not without some foundation. I am now convinced that a similar feeling extends from the same quarter towards me. The whole of his course towards me for the last six or eight months has been strange, and his recent letters confirm me in the belief, that my course has been too independent to suit him. Neither you nor I may look that way for support. If we can get slow justice, it will be as much as we should calculate upon."

The reasons assigned in several letters for the hostility of Gen. CLARK are these: his feelings were in the interests of the Army and Fur Company,* so that if an Agent should pursue a course conflicting with those interests, he was at once marked by the General. Such things are not new, singular, or yet out of date on the frontier. Gen. STREET felt assured, that his communications to the Indian Department, were copied and given to the Fur Company how or by what means he did not know; he could only know that they went sealed to the Superintendent, who after reading and copying *for his own use*, sent them sealed to the Commissioner of Indian affairs. The copying might have been done in the office, without the knowledge of Gen. CLARK; but whether so or not, Gen. STREET felt assured that they were copied, from the way he had sometimes to meet from the traders, what he knew to be only in those reports to the Superintendent. The charges against Mr. BURNETT were from the army; those against Gen. STREET from the Fur Company. The Company, however, were not friendly to Mr. BURNETT behind his back, however much so they were to his face. So says a letter now before me.

Mr. BURNETT returned to the Agency within the time, two months; and in October, Gen. STREET left again for Washington, to meet the charges before mentioned, and not then decided, and

* On pages 243, 244, et seq. of this volume, reference is had to some vague, yet dogged determination on the part of *somebody* to break down the American Fur Company, and that *somebody* wished Mr. BURNETT to aid in the matter, and send his communication to the "care of Gen. CLARK," thus rather conveying the idea, that Gen. CLARK was at least privy to the pretended plot, or transaction. But now, we are told, that Gen. CLARK's feelings were in the interests of the Fur Company." It would seem, that some explanation is needed, which it is not in our power to give.

to settle his accounts with the Department, where he continued till the ensuing April, leaving the entire duties of the agency in the hands of Mr. BURNETT. In consequence of the amount of service required, Mr. BURNETT applied to the Department through Col. R. M. JOHNSON, to be allowed pay for an interpreter \$400, through which means he would receive a compensation more commensurate with the amount of services rendered, and the responsibility resting upon him. But Mr. HERRING, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Dec. 18th, 1833, replied: "It is conceded, that Mr. BURNETT is a valuable officer, and that his salary is an inadequate recompence for his services. But the standard has been determined by an authority to which the Department must bow, and the Secretary of War is precluded from the exercise of discretionary powers in the case." This terminated his attempts to obtain office, or an adequate compensation for the services he rendered in the one he had in the Indian Department.

On the 30th of June, 1834, the act for re-organizing the Indian Department was passed in Congress, by which Mr. BURNETT and all other Sub-Agents were legislated out of office; but few of whom were re-appointed. And on the 2nd of July, Mr. HERRING, by direction of the Secretary of War, wrote to Mr. BURNETT, giving an extract of the law, and directing him to render his account for salary, as his services in that Department were no longer required; and concluded by saying: "I am directed by the Secretary of War, to tender his acknowledgments to you for the zealous and faithful performance of the duties of your office, and I will thank you also to accept the assurance of my high respect." He received this note on the 6th of August, when he wrote to Mr. HERRING to know to whom he should render his accounts, as no directions were given on that point; Gen. STREET ceased to be an Agent at the same time at Prairie du Chien, by being removed to Rock Island, and no one had yet been appointed to fill the Prairie du Chien vacancy.

Before sufficient time had elapsed to receive an answer, he wrote August 30th: "Sir:—In your letter of the 2nd July last,

you direct me to render my account for settlement, up to the date of the reception thereof. Gen. STREET arrived at this place a few days since, and informs me, that he has not received any funds for the payment of my salary, due since the 31st of December, 1833; and that he has not been advised whether the money will pass through his hands or not. There is now due me on account of my salary from the 1st of January, to the 6th of August, 1834, inclusive, \$300. Will you be so good as to inform me when and where I am to receive this money? Whether it is to be paid me in the usual way, or whether I am to roam from office to office, until I shall find some person authorized to settle and pay my account; or whether it is the intention of yourself, the Hon. Secretary of War, and his privy counselor GARLAND, to construe me out of it altogether."

In this apparent hot haste, Mr. BURNETT would hardly have been justifiable, were it not that the circumstances as heretofore detailed, and especially the non-attention of the Department to his charges against Major GARLAND, for preferring which his dismissal was determined on, whether the law passed or not, indicated a degree of neglect on the part of the Department, very trying to his patience. Still it must be admitted, that the time was short, after the passage of the act new-modelling the Indian Department, and also the appropriation act, and the money had not had time to reach the distant posts on the frontier. But the Commissioner might have informed him in very few words, in what way the money would reach him. Possibly it was an oversight in the hurry in which the sub-Agents had to be apprised of their dismissal from office. On the 8th of September, however, the Commissioner writes: "I have received your letter of the 6th August. Funds to defray the expenses of the Prairie du Chien Agency for the first half-year, have been sent to the Superintendent at St. Louis." But this left him in suspense, whether he should go to St. Louis for it, or whether it would be sent to him; and it left \$50 non-provided for, as the half year would only give him \$250. He was relieved from this suspense in a few days by the receipt

of a letter from Gen. CLARK, dated September 13th, saying, "I have recieved to-day your letter of August 30th, and of the 2nd inst., on the subject of your pay, and of your fees, as counsel in the case of BURNETT vs. STREET and KEARNEY, the defendants being sued as the Agents of the Government, and of course, the Government should pay the expenses, &c. On the 30th ult. Gen. STREET was informed of the amount allowed the Prairie du Chien Agency, for the first and second quarters of the present year. Your pay up to the 31st of July is embraced in it, amounting to \$291.67. This as well as the other sums specified in the allotment, will be, as usual, paid over to Gen. STREET, whenever called for, to be by him applied to the payment of the objects for which they are intended. No communication has been made to me from Washington, on the subject of fees for counsel in the cases you have mentioned. It were, perhaps, advisable that you write direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting him to pay you whatever has been allowed for your services in those cases."

Gen. STREET at this time, was Agent at Rock Island, two hundred miles below Prairie du Chien, nor was it certain when Gen. STREET would receive the money, nor whether it would be sent to Mr. BURNETT, or whether he must go for it. The sum allowed was more than his half year's salary, but some nine dollars less than was due him. This jewing a public servant out of such a pitiful sum, was a small business for a great nation; but such seems to be the way of the world. As to his fees, he had written to the Department again and again, and was informed that the matter had been *referred to Gen. CLARK*; but the General says, "he had received no communication" on the subject, and when great men and rulers of the nation make such contradictory statements, whom are we to believe in such matters!

This terminated Mr. BURNETT's connection with the Indian Department, and his connection with any office in the gift of the Government; nor was his experience calculated to inspire him with any great degree of confidence in the "spoils" theory of the party in power, as his share of them was but small, and doubly

earned before he received them. * * * * As soon as it was known, that he was thus displaced from his office, his worth now being known through the country, he began, and continued for some time, to receive voluntary and strong expressions of sympathy, and the confidence of the public in his merit, a few of which will follow.

August 16th, 1834, Judge DORY wrote him from Mineral Point: "After a long conversation with Mr. ANSLEY, I have, at his request, concluded to suggest to you, the propriety of fixing your residence at this place, now that you are no longer required in the Indian Department. It is certainly a fine opening for a lawyer. You will, in addition, have the advantage of a good understanding with the people now, for everybody that I speak with, thinks well of you. It appears to me you ought to avail yourself of these circumstances. Your friends wish to have you appointed District Attorney, and I think you must take it, because I think there will soon be a vacant judgeship in the District, and this will enable us to help you to it, if it should be desirable to you."

On the 28th of August, ROBERT DOUGHERTY, then clerk of the Circuit Court at Mineral Point, wrote: "The people in general in this section of the country are very anxious for you to come and reside with us. We have got up a petition to the Governor with almost a thousand signatures, which will be sent on to-morrow morning, in your favor for District Attorney. Every man that saw it, signed it."

Sept. 4th, Col. R. M. JOHNSON wrote: "My dear Sir:—I sincerely regret to learn that you are out of office. I know your capacity for such a place, and the sacrifices you have made.—You know quite as well as I do, the uncertainty and difficulty of obtaining office. All I can say is, that if an opportunity offers at the next session, I shall be ready to serve you sincerely, as I have always done."

Sept. 5th, ALEXIS BAILEY, Esq., writes from St. Peters: "I always feel a pleasure when I hear from my friends. But this letter of yours made me feel the truth of the fable of the fox in the

bramble, that an equal portion of the bitter is mixed with the sweets of this life, and that perfect happiness is unattainable in this world. I feel for you in the *mode* taken to thank you for your services. The *manner* in which it was done, conveyed one of those cutting slurs, the more so that one does not or cannot obtain satisfaction. But, my dear Sir, our Government is a Republic, and where did you hear of one being grateful? You are young, and can do better; your profession and abilities entitle you to a higher sphere than the one you were in."

Oct 12th, Major T. ALLEN, of Ky., wrote: "I regret exceedingly to learn that arrangements have been so made as to displace you from the office you held; however, make no complaint, and suffer it to pass off silently. You have been placed in a good situation, by the appointment, and I have but little doubt you will not feel the loss of it long, if at all."

Being now released from the cares and responsibilities of office, and being yet in the unpleasant relations of a married man without a wife, he returned to Ky. to spend the winter, and also obtain relief from the legal bonds in which he was held to the woman who had deserted him in the time of his calamity, from the fall of the burning building in Paris, Ky., in 1829. On his way there, while between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio River, the boat on which he took passage was snagged and sunk to the hurricane deck, leaving that deck but just out of water. The occurrence took place in the night, when the passengers were asleep; they escaped to the upper deck, mostly in their night clothes, where they remained in a snow storm till morning, being without fire, and but poorly clad, or otherwise sheltered from the stormy wind and driving snow. There were several women and children among them. The most of the passengers, Mr. BURNETT among others, lost all their baggage, and some their money. In the hurry of escape from the rushing flood that came into the cabin, Mr. BURNETT had caught his clothes and his cloak, but not his trunk. But finding some ladies and children exposed, without any protection from the storm, he gave them his cloak, and kept him-

self warm as best he could, by walking and other exercise. In the morning they succeeded in reaching the land, in a thick wooded bottom on the Illinois shore, where a log-heap fire was soon kindled, around which the passengers and boat's crew gathered to warm, but were without food, and not within reach of a house from which supplies could be obtained. They remained in this situation till near night, when they were relieved from their sufferings by a steam-boat that was passing down the river.

The nature of the case between him and his recreant wife, and the ground upon which the divorce was granted, are set forth in the following certificates, sent to him a year or more after the divorce was obtained. At the time of the divorce, he knew not that he should ever again enter into the marriage state. And distant as he was from the place of his marriage, and the residence of his wife, he might have done as thousands of others have in the great West, married again without the formula of a divorce; but his sense of propriety and legal liabilities forbade such a breach of the civil and moral law. And the fine feelings of his nature as well as his sense of the propriety of the thing, induced him to obtain these papers, to show that his way was clear and his course honorable, if he should again see fit to enter into that holy relation. After he came to this country, his correspondence shows that he preferred to forgive the past, if she would return to him, but she refused.

The first of these papers is from the Hon. CYRUS WINGATE, who, Mr. BURNETT says in a note added to it, "has for many years in succession been a member of the Ky. Legislature, and is a worthy and highly respected member of the Methodist Church." It is dated April 17th, 1836, but referring, as it does, to a transaction in 1834'5, this is deemed the appropriate place for it. The letter says: "The bill which divorced you from your wife Lucy, was reported from the House of Representatives to the Senate, on the 10th of Feb. 1835, and was referred to the "committee on Religion," on the next day. I had the honor to be chairman of that committee for several years, and was so at the time when

your application was investigated. For twelve years in succession I have been honored with a seat in the Legislature of Ky.; and during that time, as a general thing, have felt it my duty to oppose applications for divorce. Indeed such has been my course on those subjects, that I have been considered by many as being too rigid in my inquiries, and examined too closely into the domestic relations; this may be true, but I feel that I have done my duty in relation to your application.

"I recollect distinctly, that intelligent and honorable men were examined before the committee, and the result was the firm conviction of my mind, (and I believe of every member of the committee,) that your bill ought to pass. And in obedience to the order of the committee, I reported the bill back to the Senate on the 13th, with an expressed opinion of the committee, that the bill ought to pass; and the rules being suspended, the bill passed, I believe, without a dissenting voice. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that during the pendency of your application, your conduct was dignified, honorable, and manly; and that you not only sustained the character of a gentleman of nice feelings, and a just sense of honor, but that you occupied a place in the sympathies and affections of all the members of the Legislature, with whom you became acquainted. And I further know, that your character in Bourbon was such, as not only enlisted Gen. MATRON, Mr. THORNTON, and Mr. DAVIS, in your behalf; but it also procured for you the application of the near relatives of the woman you were married to, for your release; and upon the ground that she was in default entirely and exclusively; and I will further add, that so far from your reputation having suffered, or in the least degree been prejudiced, by this procedure, it must have suffered if you had not applied."

The next paper was from the Hon. GARRET DAVIS, of April 3d, 1836: "I managed Mr. BURNETT's application for divorce. He took this step with the knowledge, approval and co-operation of his wife's brother and brother-in-law. The ground of it, sustained by proof, was, that her conduct, and treatment of him generally,

and particularly when he was confined by the fracture of his leg, occasioned by the falling of a house during a fire, was marked by nothing but extravagant neglect and aversion; and such was the fitfulness and malevolence of her disposition as to forbid all hope of harmony with her. His case was so well made out as to meet with no opposition.

“When Mr. BURNETT came to Paris, he was a stranger, and opposed in politics to a large majority of the town and county. He was open and decided, though temperate and respectful in his political course, and though in the first few months of his residence amongst us, his politics awakened some prejudice against himself, his discretion and the propriety of his conduct overcame them, and when he left us he had the respect and good wishes of our society, without distinction, and I believe that he merited them.”

The correctness of the statement of Mr. DAVIS was certified to by JOHN R. THORNTON of the Senate, and ROBERT MATRON of the House of Representatives. Similar papers and of similar import were signed by Dr. G. NICHOLS, of Shelbyville, Ky., “an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and long at the head of his profession in that town.” And also by the Rev. A. A. SHANNON, of the Presbyterian Church of the same town. But it is deemed unnecessary to copy them. The main facts being thus established by six of the most prominent men of the country, political and religious, no doubt need remain on any mind, as to the propriety and justice of his course, in this solemn and afflictive matter.

The subject of a separate Territorial Government, from that of Michigan, heretofore alluded to as in contemplation, was still growing and maturing, with the leading men of the country lying west of Michigan. Judge DOTY was in the Legislative Council at Detroit, and by a letter from him to Mr. BURNETT, dated January 3d, 1835, it appears that in accordance with measures concocted in Wisconsin, and especially Crawford county, a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for a State Government on the east of that Lake. The object was to have the State Gov-

ernment formed, leaving the Territorial Government on this side of the Lake. The bill met with opposition, because it originated in Wisconsin, and the men of Michigan saw that if it passed, they would be indebted to Wisconsin for a State Government. But the bill passed, and a Convention was called, and a Constitution adopted.

The prospect of a speedy separation from Michigan, prevented the passage of a law to establish a District Court west of the Lake, for a while. But a question arose as to the residence of Judge IRWIN, who, it seems, resided in Ohio or Virginia, except when attending courts in the Territory. The people of Green Bay deemed the office to be vacant, on account of non-residence, and petitioned the President to appoint one in his stead; and Mr. BURNETT's name was presented to the President to fill the vacancy. The vacancy was not recognized, and the appointment, of course, was not made. But Mr. BURNETT was appointed in January, 1835, District Attorney for the counties of Crawford, Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines.

In the summer of 1835, the formation of a State Constitution for Michigan, and the expectation of admittance into the Union, induced the people to be on the lookout for a Delegate to Congress, and for a transfer of the Territorial Government of Michigan to Wisconsin, without an act of Congress to authorize it. Those who are conversant with the history of Michigan becoming a State, will recollect that the people acted without law or precedent, in forming and adopting their Constitution, without first obtaining an act of Congress authorizing them to do so, and of the same piece of policy and law, was the attempt to transfer the Territorial Government from the east to the west side of Lake Michigan. The latter, however, was not recognized by the General Government; while the former was, and other States, following the precedent, have been admitted into the Union in a similar way.

But to save appearances, and obey the forms of law, it was agreed on the two sides of the Lake, that the Delegate to repre-

sent the Territory should be elected on the west side, leaving the peninsula to form a State Government, and be represented by their Senators and Representatives in Congress. While this was arranging, Mr. BURNETT received numerous letters, which I find on file, urging him to be a candidate for the Delegation.

One arrangement in this transferring the Territorial Government to Wisconsin, was to apportion the whole of the thirteen members, among the counties west of the Lake. This being done by Gov. S. T. MASON, those counties elected their Councilmen, among whom was Mr. BURNETT from Crawford. The reason assigned for this movement, as stated in a letter now before me, dated July 10th, 1835, from a prominent actor in the business, is in these words: "You will perceive by this, that it is our intention to continue the Territorial Government of Michigan in force, without any further legislation by Congress, and this is the result of all my exertions last winter, because I am satisfied, that it is the only way in which we can get a separate Government, until the boundary question shall be settled." This boundary question was between Ohio and Indiana on the one side, and Michigan on the other; and carried with it the boundary question between Illinois and Wisconsin, and, as in most cases, the weaker party was compelled to yield up their rights to the illegal claims of the stronger, in open violation of the ordinance of 1787, which run the line due east and west, from and through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. But the whole scheme of the transfer of the Territorial Government was a failure.

Mr. BURNETT attended the summer terms of the courts in which he was District Attorney. But finding "it inconvenient and unpleasant" to continue in the office, on the 10th of September, 1835, he tendered his resignation to Gov. MASON.

The election of Delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Council, was held on the 1st Monday of Oct., 1835, when GEO. W. JONES was chosen Delegate from Michigan, and Mr. BURNETT, among others, was elected to the Legislative Council, to meet at Green Bay. The Council met at the appointed time in

December, but the new acting Governor of Michigan not appearing, as was expected, there was not much of importance done by it. Mr. BURNETT was chosen President of the Council, but as no Governor was on hand, no message presented calling attention to important subjects for consideration, the members present had an opportunity to pass resolutions implicating the acting Governor for neglect of duty. Why acting Gov. HORNER did not meet the Council at the time and place fixed upon, has not, I believe, been made public. Some supposed that he was advised from Washington, that the whole proceeding was without the authority of law; but from a letter from Col. JONES, then the Delegate from Michigan, dated at Washington, Feb. 20th, 1836, it appears that Mr. HORNER "dreaded the journey" from Detroit to Green Bay, in dead of winter, "as he admitted" to him.

It appears from the correspondence of Col. JONES with Mr. BURNETT, that the Council passed resolutions censuring Gov. HORNER for non-attendance, and resolutions touching Gov. CASS in relation to Indian Treaties. These resolutions implied blame, or at least something that needed explanation. There were also speeches made by Mr. BURNETT, and others, but especially by him, implicating Gov. CASS' administration of Indian Affairs while Governor of Michigan, and even after his elevation to the head of the War Department. Whether these charges were well or ill founded, I have no means of knowing. I can only say, that on this frontier, I have found those who think that they were, while others are of a different opinion. The speeches made while the resolutions were under discussion, were printed in the newspapers of the time, and were reiterated and elaborated in a series of numbers afterwards printed in the *Galena Gazette*, over the signature of *Wisconsin*, all of which, it seems, found their way to Washington and called forth expressions of regret from Cols. JOHNSON and JONES, and a kind offer of mediation from Gov. DODGE, in which he used the language of Gov. CASS in reference to Mr. BURNETT, all of which were in terms of the highest respect for Mr. BURNETT, and the matter seems to have been dropped here.

We may add, that the Council not being properly organized, the resolutions, of course, did not possess the *prestige* of legality. But it seemed, from what followed the publication of those numbers in the *Gazette*, that there was some foundation for the charges implied in the resolutions, and which were amplified and sustained in the numbers alluded to. For in a letter now before me, from an officer of the army of some rank, dated May 11th, 1836, at Natchitoches, I find the following: "I saw your No. 1, for the first time this morning in a *St. Louis Republican*, taken from a Galena paper. But my dear fellow, have you no conscience, that you put it to our talented and literary Secretary so unmercifully? If you fail to make an impression, then set it down as established, that honesty goes for nothing when in contest with political power. Some of us have had strong suspicions on this point before now."

And before the close of the publication of these numbers, Mr. BURNETT received a polite intimation from Washington, that he could have any appointment at the disposal of the Department, it being understood, though not expressed, that their publication should cease. But this intimation was viewed by Mr. BURNETT in the light of a bribe, and he said, that if he was not entitled to an office from *merit*, he should not accept of one as a bribe, to be silent on matters of public interest, when exposure of political or other corruption, seemed to be a duty.* Those numbers, so far my knowledge goes, are out of print, unless some one has an old file of the *Galena Gazette* for 1836.

* This "intimation" of a bribe from Washington, would seem to hint that it emanated in some way from Gen. CASS, as the newspaper strictures referred to him. From the vague assertions of Mr. BRUNSON, we respectfully suggest, whether in defending the dead, our friend may not, in his zeal, have done injustice to the living? What the charges were, we are not told, except that they, in a general way, implied some blame against Gen. CASS, connected with Indian treaties, both while Governor of Michigan Territory, and since his administration of the War Department. But Mr. BRUNSON himself candidly admits, that "whether these changes were well or ill-founded, I have no means of knowing;" and adds, "I can only say, that on this frontier, I have found those who think that they were, while others are of a different opinion." Col. R. M. JOHNSON and Hon. G. W. JONES "regretted" that such charges had been made, and Gen. DODGE could not have believed them, or he would not have offered his friendly mediation in the matter. For Gen. CASS to have "intimated" a bribe, would have implied guilt; and no one, we can hardly suppose, would seriously entertain even a suspicion of his having knowingly wronged either the Government or the Indians.

Among the acts and doings of the Council, were memorials to congress, to organize the Territory of Wisconsin, whether Michigan became a state or not, and to the President, in reference to the officers of the Territory, praying that the offices thereof be filled by citizens of the Territory, and not by men of other States, who would come to the country for the sake of office, and not without; claiming that competent men could be found already in the country, who came here to reside, whether in office or out of it. It was expected that Gen. DODGE, who was, and yet is, a citizen of the country, would be made Governor. And it was reported that the Secretary of Michigan had the promise of a transfer to Wisconsin in the same office; but against this, the Council protested in the strongest manner, and solicited the appointment of Mr. BURNETT to that office. The report and resolutions of the Council, on this subject, were conveyed to Col. JONES at Washington by COL. HAMILTON, and were immediately laid before the President.

Col. JONES says: "I proceeded in *propria persona* to the President, presented the document to him, and endeavored to impress upon him the propriety of granting the prayer of the Council." Col. JONES further says, in a previous letter, dated Dec. 22d: "I have but one course to pursue, and, first, my feeble efforts will, in all cases, be made to have appointed citizens of our own Territory. From amongst these, I will endeavor to have those appointed, who I honestly believe to be best qualified, everything considered, to discharge the duties of the office to be filled. As to the office of Secretary, I know of no person who is an applicant for the place, that I believe to be so well qualified to discharge its duties as yourself, and I have no doubt, if justice is done to the people interested, but that you will receive the appointment."

If the Secretaryship could not be obtained, Mr. BURNETT desired a judgeship, and for one of these offices, his friends in Congress, such as JOHNSON and JONES, and through them BENTON, LINN, WRIGHT, TALLMADGE and many others, earnestly contended. But perhaps there never was a greater scramble for the offices of a

Territory than in this instance. It was the first Territory organized under the administration of Gen. JACKSON, and his friends, or at least many of them, were disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered, to get some office.

Col. JONES says, under date of March 13th, 1836, while the bill to organize to the Territory was pending: "The President told me the other day, that there would be a thousand applicants for the offices of our Territory. There is scarcely a day that I am not asked for my feeble influence in favor of some rascally office-hunter from this District, or some State. I assure you, that I have become so disgusted with the hungry wolves, that I cannot treat them with common civility. I hate the sight of them, and look upon them as *robbers* of the dearest rights of my constituents. We ought to drive them from our soil, if they succeed in stealing our offices."

But notwithstanding all the efforts made in favor of citizens of the Territory, the offices were mostly filled by those from other States; and as a reason for this, Col. JONES says, Apr. 18th, 1836: "I go for Wisconsin and her citizens before the world. But, Sir, we have no votes to give for President, and are not worth pleasing. These office-seekers are strongly recommended, and it is a difficult matter, as the President told me, to get over the importunities of his numerous political and influential friends, who have their friends to please." It is possible, if not probable, that Mr. BURNETT would have been more successful in his application for office, if he had been less independent, and allowed what he considered to be corruption in high places, to pass without his caustic strictures upon it.

As early as March, 1836, the incipient steps were taken at Detroit, to form the *Four Lake Company*, with a view to secure the site, and lay out a city, which should afterwards be the capital of Wisconsin. Several persons were associated with Govs. MASON and DOTY in this enterprise, one of whom was Mr. BURNETT. The country being then unsettled from the Blue Mounds to Milwaukee, and but little explored, measures were taken by some of the com-

pany, to ascertain the practicability of the measure, and the land was entered and a city laid out, which was afterwards christened *Madison*.

Early in April, 1836, acting Gov. HORNER had moved to Wisconsin, expecting to hold the same relation to Wisconsin that he had held to Michigan. The bill to organize the Territory of Wisconsin had not yet passed Congress. Michigan had assumed to be a State, and was expecting to be admitted into the Union; but the spirit of the times, and of the dominant party in politics, was of the progressive character, and those who felt most interested, were impatient at the tardy movements of Congress, and were still anxious to move the Territorial Government of Michigan to Wisconsin *nolens volens*. Accordingly, Gov. HORNER, then at Dubuque, (Mr. BURNETT being there at the same time,) addressed the following to Mr. BURNETT, April 8th, 1836:

“SIR:—As the Executive of Michigan Territory, I desire your opinion on this point: Can I convene the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory at any other place than Green Bay? If I can, will it suit your convenience, as a member of that Council, to attend in the next two months, at a convenient place within the Mining District? I should also be glad to know, whether you desire a session of it.” To this Mr. BURNETT answered as follows: “In answer to the first question proposed, that is, whether you can convene the Council at any other place than Green Bay, I will state what took place during the session of January last relative to that subject. Near the close of the session, a resolution was introduced, requesting the Governor of the Territory to call the Council together at some further day, and at a different place. Upon this resolution a discussion arose, and the measure was opposed by some, upon the ground, that the place for the assembling of the Council having been once designated by the competent authority, it was then fixed, and must remain so until it should be changed by law. It was contended, that the power vested in the Executive by the act of 1835, (of Michigan, making Green Bay the place of meeting,) was not a continuing power, to be exercised

at will, by changing the succeeding meetings of the Council from place to place; but that when it had been once exerted, the authority was exhausted, and could be renewed only by subsequent legislation. The subject was one upon which I had not previously reflected, and the arguments, by the opponents of the measure, had not before occurred to me, and I was not prepared readily to admit the conclusions to which they brought the minds of others; they, however, prevailed with a decided majority, and the measure was defeated by an almost unanimous vote. Whatever my present opinion may be upon the *legal* principle involved in the question, it seems to me to be of very little consequence, as I am persuaded that unless other members have changed theirs since the close of the session, a quorum could not be obtained, who think that the Council can be legally convened at any other place than the one first designated under the law.

“As to the inquiry, whether it will suit my convenience to attend a session, &c., I will remark, that, in the discharge of any public duty, I have ever made my personal considerations yield to the emergency of the case; and that in as much as it is not my privilege to have public measures shaped with a view to suit my individual wishes and convenience, it is not my expectation that they should be so ordered.

“In reply to the last question proposed, I will say, with all due deference and respect for the Executive, that it seems to me, that my individual wishes either for or against the assembling of the Council, ought not to have more weight and influence in directing the action of the Governor, than those of any other citizen of the country. The Governor will, I presume, exercise his discretion upon the subject, and judge of the expediency of the measure proposed, from the exigency of the times, in reference, as well, to the domestic affairs with the General Government.”

This, so far as I am advised, was the last attempt to keep alive the Territorial Government of Michigan in Wisconsin. On the 20th of April, 1836, the act organizing the Territory of Wisconsin was approved, and took effect on the 4th July of that year.—

Things now began to operate in a more legal form than before.—The Secretary of the former Territory was made Secretary of this, and until the arrival of Gov. DODGE was, as he had been in Michigan, acting Governor. Under the new organization, new officers, a new Delegate to Congress, and new Councilmen and Representatives had to be chosen; and, as on former occasions, Mr. BURNETT was the choice of numerous friends. A strong effort was made to get his name before the people as a candidate for Congress, but this he declined.

The organic law of the Territory authorized the Governor to cause a census of the different counties to be taken, and to apportion the thirteen members of the Council and the twenty-six members of the House of Representatives, "among the several counties," "as nearly equal as practicable." The people of Crawford county, where Mr. BURNETT resided, understood this law to give each county a representation in *each house*. But the Governor understood it otherwise, and apportioned the members of the Council among the counties that had a larger population than that of Crawford, giving the latter two members of the House, but no member of the Council, nor attaching the county to any other so as to form a Council district, or affording the people an opportunity in any way to vote for a Councilman. Upon this state of the case, the people claiming to be entitled to a representative in the Council, unanimously elected Mr. BURNETT to that place.

The election being over, Mr. BURNETT wrote to Gov. DODGE, October 17th, 1836, as follows: "Sir:—You will perceive from the Sheriff's return of the election held in this county, that the people have unanimously elected me to the Council in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. As the act for establishing the Territorial Government provides, that "the number of persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes *in each of the said counties* for the Council, shall be declared by the said Governor to be duly elected to the said Council," the question is submitted to you, whether you will declare me to be duly

elected to the Council, according to the vote of the county. It is hardly necessary now to go into an argument of the case, but I may be permitted to remark, that the organic law evidently was intended to, and does most fully, so far as positive enactment can go, secure to the people of *every* county, the equal rights of suffrage and representation with their fellow-citizens in other parts of the Territory. The people of this county have elected one member to the Council, which is the *least* they could do, to have any representation in that body. That number seems most clearly to me to be authorized by law, to be elected, and proper to be so declared by the Executive. I am well aware of the difficulties of the case, as it now stands," (there being thirteen members elected, besides Mr. BURNETT,) "and it is not for me to make suggestions as to the course" proper to be pursued by the Executive, under the present circumstances. I only ask, in the name of the people of an entire county, what they and I are perfectly convinced is our lawful right, and that the member chosen by them with one voice to represent them, may be officially declared to be duly elected."

It is a question which I leave to others to decide, whether the trouble in this case, grew out of the wording of the organic law, or out of the Governor's mis-application of that law in making the apportionment. There were at that time but six counties in the Territory among which to apportion the thirteen Councilmen, and the twenty-six Representatives. The organic law seems clearly to contemplate, that each county would contain a sufficient population to entitle it to at least one member of the Council, and one or more members of the House. But on taking the census, it was found, that Crawford county did not contain one thirteenth part of the population of the Territory. It seems, further, that the organic law made no provision for attaching two or more counties together, so as to constitute a Council district. Here was a lameness in the law, which the Governor, it seems, thought he had no power to remedy; but apportioned the members of the respective houses, as nearly in proportion to the inhabitants as

possible, under the circumstances. No one can justly impeach the motives of the Governor. He certainly could have had no intention to wrong the people of Crawford county, for he gave them two members of the House, which was more than their proportion according to population. But still the law, though enacted under a mistaken view or opinion as to the population of the several counties, most clearly contemplated giving each county at least one Councilman, as well as representatives. The apportionment, however, was so made as to give the 13 members to the other five counties, and without attaching Crawford to any other county for this purpose.

Under these circumstances, the Legislative Assembly met at Belmont, in Nov. 1836, when Mr. BURNETT presented his claims and certificate of election, demanding a seat in the Council. But the trouble, in case he was admitted to a seat, was, that there would then be fourteen instead of thirteen, and no one knew which of the others must retire to give him room. The Council had not the apportionment of its own body previous to its first meeting, and if the Governor had erred in the apportionment, the Council had no power to correct the error; and the result was, that Mr. BURNETT was refused a seat in that honorable body. All the proceedings in this case, will be found in the journal of the Council of that session.

At this Belmont session, and in organizing the Territorial Government, Mr. BURNETT was nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the Council, as District Attorney for Crawford county, and on the receipt of the commission therefor, wrote the Governor as follows, from Prairie du Chien, Dec. 17th, 1836: "Sir:—I was, on this day, handed a commission appointing me, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, District Attorney for the county of Crawford. I take the earliest occasion to inform you, that I decline accepting the appointment, that you may take such steps to fill the office as may be deemed expedient. Believing, as I do, most sincerely, that the Council was not legally organized, and that it had not, therefore, the lawful

authority to perform any valid and binding act, I cannot, consistently with these opinions, assume an office that has been conferred by the action of that body. It is proper to state, that my name was presented for the appointment, without any knowledge or consent on my part."

The people of Crawford county, not being satisfied with the apportionment of the Council, petitioned Congress for redress; the petition being sent to the care of the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to be presented, and Mr. BURNETT wrote that eminent statesman a letter, explaining the matter, and urging the favor of his influence in their behalf. But it seemed that nothing was done in the premises. In the circumstance of Mr. BURNETT's addressing that great statesman on this subject, we see the impropriety of any one's taking ultra measures in political matters. It has been seen, that Mr. BURNETT was an original JACKSON man, and of course was an opponent of Mr. ADAMS. And those who recollect the spirit, as well as the means, used in that contest, would hardly think it possible, that a JACKSON man would ever ask a favor of Mr. ADAMS, under any circumstances. But in the circumstances herein related, under the administration of the man whom he had helped into office, Mr. BURNETT had not received what he deemed equal and impartial justice; and to obtain this, he addresses the very man whose election he had opposed. I do not mean to be understood as saying, that Mr. BURNETT changed his political views, as a JACKSON democrat, but simply, that it is unsafe in political contests to condemn or consign those of an opposite party to oblivion, for circumstances may so change, that we may agree on public measures, or we *may* be glad of their favor and assistance in subsequent cases.

On the 29th day of Dec. 1836, Mr. BURNETT was married to Miss LUCIA MARIA BRUNSON, my second daughter, and in the spring of 1837, he removed to Cassville, in Grant county, Wisconsin. He changed the place of his residence, to be more central to his professional business, which was now greatly extending, not only in the western counties of what is now Wisconsin,

but also into what is now Iowa, in Dubuque, and even into Des Moines county.

Early in the year 1838, the subject of the election of a Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory was agitated; and Mr. BURNETT was not only consulted as to the measures proper to be pursued, but was strongly solicited by his friends, on both sides of the river, to suffer his name to be used in the contest. But before preliminaries were arranged, Congress divided the Territory, and organized that of Iowa out of the portion of Wisconsin which lay west of the Mississippi River. This entirely changed the face of things leaving the aspirants on the two sides of the river, an open field, without the interference of the local interests, which naturally grow out of such circumstances.

Party politics had hitherto been kept out of sight in Territorial matters, and Whigs and Democrats were not known in the canvasses for office. The first Delegate from the Territory, was understood to be a Whig, when elected; but the administration of the General Government, and a majority in Congress, being of the Democratic party, it was deemed prudent by himself and his friends to change his political character. One reason for this, was, that as the Territory was dependent upon Congress for funds to support its Government, make its internal improvements, and pay its numerous officers, it was *policy*—the usual standard of morality, truth and justice, with the majority of the politicians of the day—for our Delegate to be on the strong side of Congress, and the Administration, in hopes to obtain greater appropriations from the National Treasury.

With a view to secure this object in the election, without the contingency of a change in political views or policy, Mr. BURNETT was called upon by the Hon. J. S. H., one of the delegates to the nominating convention, to know whether he “professed the principles of the Whig party, and whether he was in favor of a National Bank as the only means of regulating the currency, and whether he believed in its constitutionality.”

The above was dated at Green Bay, Aug. 17th, 1838, and Mr.

BURNETT, then being at that place, on the day following replied as follows: "In answer to your letter of yesterday, it gives me pleasure to state, that I do not now and never have professed the principles of the Whig party. All my political principles were imbibed in the school of the Democratic party, as taught by Mr. JEFFERSON and his associates and followers, and I am too far advanced to change these principles. I have always been opposed to the Bank of the United States. All the arguments that have been elicited in late years in favor of that institution, have not, in any degree, tended to change my opinion. I am, and ever have been, in favor of a strict, limited construction of the Constitution, and a strict responsibility of all public agents. I do not believe it was intended by the framers of our Constitution, to confer on Congress the power of creating a National Bank; and in all cases where such a measure is even doubtful, I think the safer course is, to leave the matter to the people, and to the States. I have thus frankly, and in a few words, given you my opinions upon these questions; believing it to be the right of the citizen to enquire of a candidate for office as to his views upon the political measures of the country; I am nevertheless clearly satisfied, that it is not good policy to make national politics a test question in our Territorial elections, and am opposed to any attempt, at present, at the organization of parties in the Territory." In this Congressional contest, there were three candidates in the field, GEO. W. JONES, J. D. DOTY, and Mr. BURNETT. Each had his warm friends, and the election was warmly contested. But Mr. DOTY was the successful man.

In a letter now before me, from a friend of Mr. BURNETT in Racine, giving reasons why the election in that county went so different from what was expected, among other reasons says, "the bar in this village was kept open by ——'s friends on the day of election, and I am credibly informed that the bill was \$25 00." When will the time come that bribery will not be resorted to, to purchase votes? And what can a man value himself at, who will sell his vote, if not himself, for a drink of whiskey? Until this

corrupt and corrupting practice is discountenanced, discarded and abandoned, we cannot reasonably expect *purity* in our public men. In this case, it is not said that the candidate footed the rum bill, but that his friends did. This they might do without his knowledge or consent, but these friends would not be to that expense unless they expected, if their candidate was successful, to be compensated in the shape of office, contract for some public work, or by direct remuneration. In either case, *corruption* is at the bottom or foundation of the movement, and while men will thus sell their influence, the elective franchise is but a farce, and liberty is but a solemn mockery; for the people who thus dispose of their rights, are but slaves to a political demagogue, who, if he would thus purchase votes, would, in time, sell himself to a usurper of a higher grade, and become a vassal to a crowned head, if by so doing he could be well paid for his own, and the liberty of his country. These remarks are not made with reference to this case particularly, but the fact having occurred here gave rise to the general reflection.

From the numerous nominations, together with the numerous letters Mr. BURNETT received from the leading men in different parts of the Territory, it was but a reasonable calculation on his part, as well as on that of his friends, that he would be elected. But such is the "glorious uncertainty" of politics, as well as law, that he, like many others of merit, was doomed to be disappointed, and this one added to others heretofore alluded to, induced him to remain silent and inactive on this score for some length of time. Nor would he ever again have been a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, if he had not literally been dragged out of his retirement by his friends.

The Delegate from Wisconsin had up to this time been elected in the odd year, so that his two years ran into two Congresses, and as Judge DOTY was successful 1838, and the Governor and a majority of the Legislature being opposed to him, it was deemed a favorable opportunity to get rid of him, by enacting that the election of Delegate should correspond to the election of mem-

bers of Congress in the States. This of course brought on an election of Delegate in 1839. Judge DOTY and BYRON KILBOURN were the prominent candidates, and by some means which I have not seen explained, Mr. BURNETT was again brought before the public in that connection. I have not been able to learn from his own correspondence, that he consented or refused to have his name used in that way. The friends of each of the prominent candidates, reported that his name was used for the purpose of dividing the vote of their respective friends. Of this Mr. BURNETT was not guilty, nor was he capable of such a measure. As it was, he received but a few scattering votes, and Judge DOTY was again successful, contrary to the expectations of the law-makers and changers.

In the meantime, Mr. BURNETT's practice at the bar was greatly enlarging, and he was preparing his farm in Grant county for the reception of his family, where he intended, and, as it finally resulted, did spend the remnant of his days on earth, and to which he moved his family in 1840, and gave it the name of "Hermitage." In the spring of 1842, Gov. DOTY in organizing the militia of the Territory appointed Mr. BURNETT General of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division.

In the fall of 1842, a murder was committed on Prairie du Chien, for which five soldiers were arrested and indicted, for whose defence Mr. BURNETT was employed. The accused were acquitted, and for the want of other means to pay their counsel, they assigned over to him their pay due from the United States, for and during the time of their confinement, which assignment was sanctioned by the officer commanding the company to which they belonged. But the pay-master, Major STREET, refused to pay him, or them, for the time of their confinement, under a decision of Mr. THORNTON, the 2nd Controller of the Treasury, made in 1833. From this decision, Mr. BURNETT appealed to the Secretary of War, who referred the matter to the Pay-Master General, and he in turn referred it to the decision of the Controller, "that soldiers confined by the civil authority for alleged criminal offences, are

not entitled to pay from the United States for the time they are so confined. The fact that the men were not convicted, does not alter the case. The decision is based on the ground, that no service having been rendered the United States during that time, they, like other employers, are not bound to pay for any."

But Mr. BURNETT, with his characteristic diligence as a lawyer, never yielding a point in which he thought he was right, until the last thing possible was done, appealed from this tribunal to the President of the United States, to whom he writes Aug. 28th, 1843, as follows: "I beg leave respectfully to request your examination of the enclosed correspondence. When the matter was submitted to the Hon. Secretary of War, it was expected that he would give it some attention, and not turn it over to the Pay-Master General. *He* had already given his orders in relation to the decision of the 2d Controller, under which Major STREET was acting, when he refused to pay the men. If I had wanted a re-iteration of the order, if it could have been of the least imaginable benefit to me or the men for whom I have been acting, and at whose request I am still urging their claims for justice, to have it again promulgated, I should have written to the Pay-Master General direct, without troubling the Honorable Secretary to hand my letters over to him to be answered.

"The Pay-Master General says, that 'the decision of the 2d Controller is based upon the ground, that no service having been rendered the United States during that time, they, like other employers, are not bound to pay for any.' The same principle would prevent the payment of a soldier for the time he might be confined in the Hospital by sickness, or wounds, or while he was a prisoner of war. Why are the men, in either of these cases, paid for the time in which they render no service? Because they have been prevented by circumstances to which they must submit, and have not withheld their services voluntarily. But Mr. THORNTON says, 'where the soldier is confined by the civil authority,' (an authority to which the highest official is bound to submit, no matter how unjust the confinement may be,) the mis-

fortune fell on him, and he must bear it. Now in every imaginable case, for every day when the muster-roll does not show the soldier to be present, or absent on duty, no matter what accident, or misfortune may have intervened, the rule, with equal justice and reason, and as much law to support it, would be applied—the soldier must bear his misfortune. The principle will not bear extension; it cannot be sustained by reason and analogy.

“The substance of the position is, that in *every* case, where no service is rendered, there can be no pay demanded, and the Government of the United States is compared to an individual. This rule would exclude every officer of the Government, civil and military, from receiving pay when absent from the appointed place of his duty, or when he fails to render service. To apply it to the army, if an officer is absent on furlough, or imprisoned on either civil or criminal process, we never hear of the rule being applied to him. Is law or reason different when applied from what it is, when, under the same circumstances, applied to a soldier? Is it to be established as a permanent measure of our Government, that one rule of justice is to be applied to the poor soldier, who always needs protection, and a different and more favorable one to officers who are never so necessitous, and who are always more able to protect themselves, and whose pay is of so much more consequence, so far as saving is concerned?”

But the appeal was of no avail until two years after, when the money was paid. It appears from the papers in the case, that this rule of the Controller had lain dormant for ten years, on this frontier, and it was not known to exist either by the Pay Master or officers of the army, until it appeared in this case, and of its injustice no one can reasonably doubt. As an item of history, it is of little importance; but as it involves an important principle of law, and exhibits the glaring injustice of the Government towards the weak and helpless, it is worthy of note.

From the organization of the Supreme Court of the Territory, Mr. BURNETT had been the Reporter thereof, and in the winter of

1843-4, the Legislature authorized the publication of the Reports of cases in that Court, with the Laws of the session. This required the re-writing of the whole on short notice, but the work was accomplished in due time. But in this, as in many other cases, where political squabbles for the ascendancy interfered with the proper administration of the Government, there were two claimants of the manuscript. The Legislature had given the printing of the Laws and Reports to Mr. GEORGE HYER, while the Secretary of the Territory, who held the "purse strings," wished to give it to Mr. W. W. WYMAN. Furthermore the Legislature appointed JOHN CATLIN and BEN. C. EASTMAN, commissioners to superintend the publication of the Laws and Reports, and to compare the Laws in the proof-sheets with the originals in the Secretary's Office, but there were some fears expressed that the Secretary would not grant the privilege of this comparison in his Office, which fears, I believe, were without sufficient foundation to justify them. In this state of the case, Mr. BURNETT was called upon by both claimants for his MS. Reports. But the commissioners being first in their call, and Mr. BURNETT believing that the will of the people as expressed by their representatives, should be obeyed, in preference to that of a foreign Secretary, who was sent here by the Federal Government merely or chiefly as a fiscal agent, he sent the MS. to the commissioners, who caused the Reports to be printed according to law.

In the year 1844, Mr. BURNETT was called upon to appear before the people of his county of Grant, as a candidate for the Assembly. There seems to have been strong efforts made against his election, on account of the independence with which he attended upon his duties at the bar, but he succeeded by a handsome majority, having 1000 out of the 1500 votes cast.

In the winter of 1844-5, and while the Assembly was in session, a rumor that an Indian war had broken out, came, with a thousand fearful forebodings, producing intense excitement in and about the Capitol. At this time, the militia laws had all been

repealed, probably with a view to counteract the supposed influence of Gov. DOTY, and the capital he might have made by the organization of the militia, and the appointment of the officers from among his friends, the majority of the Legislature being opposed to DOTY. At this juncture, however, a change in the administration of the General Government had changed Governors, and Gen. DODGE was again at the helm of the Territory. But the law which abolished the militia service with a view to hamper and trammel DOTY, was now, in a time of need, found to trammel and hamper DODGE, for though great fear was excited, that plunder and murder would be, or were actually being committed by the Indians, the Governor's hands were tied by the law, which he had himself approved. The representations of Indian disturbances made to the Governor, he communicated to the Assembly.

If I have been rightly informed, the emergency of the case was such, as to call the two Houses together at an evening session, to receive the Governor's Message on the subject, and to devise ways and means for the public defence. And while one was looking at another, at a loss to know what to do, Mr. BURNETT penned and offered a bill to repeal the act by which the militia organization had been abolished, and to restore the former laws upon the subject. In offering the bill which contained only a few lines, he moved a suspension of the rules, so that the bill passed at once, and was sent to the Council; and, by the same process, it was passed there, and in about half an hour from the time it was first offered, the Governor had approved of it, and the whole militia of the Territory was organized, officers and all, and measures were said to be taking to call out a portion of it, to chastise the supposed marauders; when a second communication to the Governor, showed that there was no occasion for it. The first report had grown out of exaggerated statements of some white hunters, who had come in contact with some Indians in the same pursuit, and who probably took some game which the whites would have been glad to have taken; and possibly some pigs had

been taken on the credit of the Indians, but this was never proven against them.*

Mr. BURNETT was again in the Legislature in 1846, when arrangements were made to call a Convention to form a Constitution for a State Government. He was also elected a Delegate to the Convention, which met on the 5th day of October, 1846. He was, however, prevented, by sickness, from reaching Madison, until the 14th of the month, when he took his seat in this first State Convention. He had been some months confined at home by disease, and was indeed unfit to leave home when he did. But feeling the high responsibilities which rested upon him, he repaired to the Capital, but his stay there was destined to be short.

On the 19th of the month, Mrs. BURNETT, who the day previous

* By reference to the Legislative Journals, it appears that this matter happened on the last evening of the following session, February 3, 1846. The Governor communicated the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Muscoda, on the Wisconsin River, in Grant county, dated Sunday night, Feb. 1, 1846, stating as follows: "The citizens of this prairie and surrounding country, having been for the last several months annoyed and harrassed by the depredations of the Winnebago Indians, and submitted to their bullying and insults, have at length been forced to the *dernier* resort—to take up arms for our protection. This evening a skirmish took place between the Indians and the citizens, in which four of the former were severely, if not mortally, wounded; and from the known character of the Indians, we may naturally expect more serious consequences to ensue. A true and correct statement of the occurrences of the day, is substantially as follows: A number of the Indians came down the north side of the Wisconsin River to Capt. SMITH's, and stole his canoe. He discovered them, and called to them to bring it back, which they refused to do. The Captain, with several other men, came over to this shore, found the Indians who took his boat, and chastised one or two of them with a stick, and in the melee, one of his men was severely hurt with a club, in the hands of one of the Indians. The Indians then ran, and the citizens, a number of whom had by this time collected, followed them a little way and returned. In a short time the Indians came back also. All the citizens having by this time assembled, Capt. JAMES B. ESTES and BOOTH advanced towards them, unarmed, and in a peaceable manner, making friendly manifestations—all of which time the Indians threatened, by drawing their knives, throwing off their blankets, waving their guns in the air, and pointing them toward the whites. Finding it impossible to pacify or appease them, they separated, and in a moment they fired upon the citizens—the next minute their fire was returned, and four of them fell." They then add, that the Indians have sent their runners to collect their scattered bands, and the whites have sent for aid; that they want the Governor's assistance, and are determined to kill or drive every Indian on the Wisconsin, over the Mississippi; have upwards of forty men under arms, and have chosen JAMES B. ESTES for Captain.

Gov. DODGE recommended the adoption of a memorial to the Secretary of War, asking for a corps of dragoons to protect the frontier settlements. "In the course of half an hour," says the Madison *Argus* of that period, "resolutions were adopted to that effect, and the militia law of the Territory revived;" and on the adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor set out immediately for the scene of disturbance, but the excitement had died away, and no more trouble was apprehended. L. C. D.

had returned from the funeral of her mother, was taken with the typhoid fever, then prevalent in the country. In a few days, her danger was such, that his presence was deemed essential, and a messenger was sent with his own team for him. On the night of the 25th, after the fatigues of the day, he left Madison in a wagon for home, eighty-five miles distant, and reached home, before he slept, the night following. This fatigue and exposure, together with his anxiety of mind, caused a relapse of his disease, and he was at once confined to his bed; and besides his wife, his mother, who a few months previously had come to spend her declining days with him, also lay under the same roof, and under the influence and effects of the same disease, and all three within hearing of each other.

On the 1st day of November, 1846, his mother departed this life in peace, but neither Mr. nor Mrs. BURNETT could follow her to the grave. On the 5th of the same month, Mr. BURNETT breathed his last, and in about three hours afterwards his wife followed him into the spirit-world. The house, at this time, was emphatically the house of mourning. Mrs. BURNETT's father, two brothers, sister, and several other relations were present, but Mr. BURNETT had no relative present, other than those already mentioned, of his wife's. But such was the deep hold he had upon the affections of his neighbors, that no care or pains were spared for his comfort, and that of his afflicted family. The house was literally thronged both day and night, not merely by spectators, but by those who sympathized with the afflicted, and came to administer relief.

The news of this double death, spread with the velocity of the wind; and on the 7th, a large concourse of people assembled to convey the deceased couple to their single grave. Mr. BURNETT had selected a spot in a beautiful grove, at the head of his garden, for his family cemetery, where he had already buried a little son, who was killed by the kick of a horse, and where his mother but five days before had been interred; and there his masonic brethren, his family connections, and a large concourse of friends,

consigned his remains and those of his companion to one common grave. Language can never depict the intense state of feeling that pervaded the whole community. The mail conveyed the sad intelligence to the Convention.

On the 10th of November, Hon. J. ALLEN BARBER, to whom the sad intelligence was sent, rose in the Convention, and made the following announcement: "Died at his residence at the Hermitage, Nov. 5th, 1846, THOMAS P. BURNETT, aged forty-six years and two months. Also, the same day, LUCIA M. BURNETT, his wife, aged twenty-nine years and seven months. Also at the same place, on the 1st inst., Mrs. JUDITH BURNETT, mother of Mr. BURNETT, aged seventy-three years." Mr. BARBER then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard the announcement of the appalling intelligence of the death, by a malignant fever, during the same day, of the Hon. THOMAS P. BURNETT, one of its members from the county of Grant, and his wife, and also of his mother, with feelings of the most poignant grief and heart-rending sorrow.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. THOS. P. BURNETT, this Convention has lost one of its most talented, intelligent and useful members; community one of its most valuable citizens, and brightest ornaments; his immediate circle of acquaintance an ardent friend, and his family and kindred have sustained a loss, for which, the expression of our deepest and warmest sympathies, can afford but a slight consolation.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our respect for the deceased, the members of this Convention will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, as a further testimony of respect for the deceased, That this Convention will adjourn over the morrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the relatives of the deceased."

On the morrow after these proceedings, the Convention, with

many citizens of Madison, and of the Territory then at that place, met in the Capitol, when a suitable funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. McHUGH, the Chaplain. This was probably one of the most, if not the most, solemnly impressive scenes ever witnessed in that place. The death of ARNOTT, who fell in the Council Chamber by the hand of VINEYARD, probably produced more excitement, but it was of a different kind; it was produced by man acting upon his fellow man. But this was caused by the act of God, to whom all bowed in humble submission, and not with feelings of revenge or retaliation.

At the next meeting of the District Court at Mineral Point, the absence of Mr. BURNETT, for the first time since that place had become a county seat, produced a most solemn impression on the minds of the Court, the bar, officers and citizens, and a public meeting was held; an address suited to the occasion was delivered by Mr. JACKSON, afterwards Judge JACKSON, and resolutions, similar to those of the Convention, were adopted.

Mr. BURNETT left one daughter six years of age, and one son not quite two years of age, with sufficient means for their support and education, and to make a respectable beginning in the world, if spared to reach their majority, which is most ardently desired.

It will be expected, that in a memoir of so distinguished an individual, something will be said of his character. But from the relation which I sustained to him, it will at once be seen, that a delicacy rests upon me, which forbids any attempt at eulogy or panegyric upon him from my pen. I may, however, be permitted to give the naked facts, and leave the reader to enlarge according to his own ideas of propriety.

In person, Mr. BURNETT was below the ordinary size, being about five feet, eight inches in height, rather slim built, and weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds. His education was not of the profound and extended character of some, being principally self-acquired; but being a diligent student, he was second to but few of his profession in legal lore, or in general historical and political knowledge, and knowing that if his aspirations in the

world were ever attained, it must be by his own industry and application, he spared no pains in acquiring all useful knowledge for his profession. His address was of the most pleasing and popular character. At the bar, to the court and jury, as well as in his social intercourse, he was courteous and affable, and seldom gave offence to his opponents. One strong and prominent trait of his character, was, the sympathy of his nature. He so fully entered into the feelings and wishes of his clients, that even in doubtful cases, he felt that he was right; yet his courtesy never allowed him, in arguing a case, to affirm things to be true, of which he had no knowledge. That which rested on opinion, he gave as opinion; and after stating his reasons for so thinking, left it to the court or jury, whichever he was addressing, to decide from their own convictions of right.

In his pecuniary matters, he was industrious in accumulating, and economical in all his habits. He had an eye to competent retirement; and to this end, selected one of the most lovely spots on the Military Road from Prairie du Chien to Fort Winnebago, now Portage City, it being on a high ridge, where timber and prairie lands were in close connection. And having a taste for agriculture and horticulture, he devoted his leisure time to their superintendence. He built a double log cabin in which to live, till his means would allow him to build a better; and at the time of his death, had his drafts made, and was about to close his contracts for the erection of a spacious stone mansion; but this was not accomplished. His orchard, garden, and lawns, were arranged with great taste and beauty. The trees and shrubs were pruned with care; his stocks of cattle and horses were of the improved breeds of the day; and the newest and best agricultural implements were in use on his farm.

Like too many, his worldly cares and aspirations had engrossed the most of his attention, to the exclusion of the duties of practical piety. He was a firm believer in revealed religion, recognized and acknowledged his obligations to practice its duties, and like most others, intended to do so before he died. His wife being

a professor, he often accompanied her to the house of worship, and always furnished her with the means, besides his own contributions, for the support of the Gospel. And often when in places of worship, or in company with the religious, the sympathies of his nature would yield to the moral influences with which he was surrounded. But this same sympathy of nature led him to assimilate with other and different influences when surrounded by them. Owing to this, as he associated with men of the world, he fell into their habits, so far as they were deemed consistent with the character of a gentleman; and, it is to be regretted, that some things are not deemed inconsistent with that character, that are very much so with Christianity, and which no gentleman would like to meet unpardoned at the bar of God. Over these, we throw the veil of charity and forgetfulness.

After Mr. BURNETT's return from the State Convention to his sick family, and a relapse of his own complaint had lain him upon his sick and dying bed, the associations around him were calculated to awaken the most serious reflections as to his future state, and the necessary preparation to meet it. There lay his dying mother, and dying wife, from both of whom he had received religious instruction. My own relation to him, as well as my profession, both required and justified, now that I saw the hand of death upon him, to present more fully to his consideration than I had done before, the importance of obtaining forgiveness from God, before he appeared at his bar to answer for the deeds done in the body. He saw and felt the impropriety of deferring such important concerns to so late an hour, but devoted his few remaining hours to prayer, and to seeking mercy and forgiveness from the hand of that God against whom he had sinned, before he should be ushered into his presence, and receive his final doom. And it was, and still is, a source of comfort to his friends, to know, that he expressed confidence in the hope of forgiveness here, and a blessed immortality hereafter.*

* In commemoration of his Mr. BURNETT's memory and services, the Legislature at its session of 1856, named a new county after him, situated in the north-western part of the State. L. C. D.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

PIONEER LIFE IN WISCONSIN.

BY COL. DANIEL M. PARKISON, OF LA FAYETTE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

In compliance with the request of the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, for my reminiscences of pioneer life, together with my recollections of the Winnebago and Black Hawk Indian Wars, I herewith communicate an imperfect and concise sketch for the use of the Society.

I was born in Carter county, East Tennessee, August 1st, 1790. My parents were natives of Shenandoah county, in the Valley of Virginia, and my father, PETER PARKISON, served under Col. DANIEL MORGAN in the Revolutionary war, and on one occasion was wounded; and about the close of that contest, he removed to East Tennessee, where he took an active part in all public matters pertaining to that pioneer era in Tennessee settlement. He served under Col. JOHN TIPTON as a captain, in 1788, in a sort of civil strife then raging among the East Tennesseans, growing out of a conflict of jurisdiction in consequence of the short-lived republic of Franklin, organized under the leadership of Col. JOHN SEVIER. It was mainly a war of words, though some blood was shed before its termination. My father died in Carter county, in March, 1792.

After residing a while in White county, Tennessee, I migrated in May, 1817, to the southern part of the then Territory of Illinois, and settled in Madison county, twenty-five miles east of St. Louis, which town then contained about five thousand inhabitants.

The surrounding country, however, was quite sparsely settled, and destitute of any energy or enterprise among the people; their labors and attention being chiefly confined to the hunting of game, which then abounded, and tilling a small patch of corn for bread, relying on game for the remaining supplies of the table. The inhabitants were of the most generous and hospitable character, and were principally from the southern States; harmony and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the country.

In 1819, I removed to what afterwards became Sangamon county, which was then an entire wilderness, there being then but six families, including my own, within eighty miles; and for that distance, the inhabitants were, for several years, compelled to go for their supplies of merchandize, as well as the transaction of all matters of a political or public character. But notwithstanding their isolated position, and in the midst of numerous Indian tribes, their prosperity was rapid. This portion of country was then a frontier on the north and west; and, like southern Illinois, was settled by emigrants chiefly from the southern States, possessing enlarged views of generosity, hospitality, and confidence in their fellow men. When a new-comer arrived in the country, the settlers, without distinction or ceremony, went at once to pay him a visit, whom they usually found in a tent or camp. The warmest sentiments of friendship and good-will were interchanged, the old settlers assuring their new neighbor, that every thing they possessed, in the way of tools, teams, wagons, provisions, and their own personal services, were entirely at his command. Hence, in a few days, all hands, as the phrase then was, turned out, and built the new-comer a house, cut and split his rails, hauled them out, put them up in fence around the land he wished to cultivate, and then his land was broken up for him ready for the seed. Thus, in the space of a few days, the new comer was in a comfortable condition, well acquainted, and upon the best terms of friendship, with the whole neighborhood. And to conclude these friendly attentions to the new-comer, a most joyous and convivial occasion was enjoyed, when the

younger portion of the company would trip the light, fantastic toe, over some rough puncheon floor. Thus would be formed the most warm and enduring friendships—such as no ordinary circumstances could disturb.

Among the settlers, the utmost confidence was reposed in the honor and integrity of each other; consequently all business was done upon the *confidence* principle. Notes, receipts, mortgages, or bonds, were scarcely ever given in those days; and afterwards, when the Yankees, as we called them, came among us, and sought to introduce their system of accounts, written notes and obligations, we looked upon them with great suspicion and distrust, and regarded their mode of doing business as a great and unwarrantable innovation upon our established usages. We looked upon them as a selfish, small-dealing, and narrow-contracted people, and, consequently all intercourse with them, was at first, as much avoided as possible. After a few years, however, these prejudices in some degree wore off, and a general good feeling prevailed. I must here remark, in justice to the Yankee or Eastern character, that I have found among them, as warm hearts, as firm, enduring friends, and formed as ardent attachments, as among any other people. Some of my most devoted and highly esteemed friends are among this class.

I heard the first sermon preached in Sangamon county; it was in 1819, and by Rev. RIVERS CORMUCK, of the Methodist denomination. The first funeral sermon was preached at my house, in consequence of the death of a daughter and son of mine. I was the first Justice of the Peace in the Sangamon country, and had many an amusing scene in dispensing justice among the honest and illiterate members of the community, and in solemnizing the rites of matrimony between the loving swains and impatient damsels of the country; and occasionally between those who were quite stricken in years, for this feeling was by no means confined to the young.

In the year 1822, considerable excitement was created in relation to the lead mines near Galena, and a number of persons went

there from Sangamon county, among whom was Col. EBENEZER BRIGHAM, now of Blue Mounds, Dane county, Wis. In 1826, the excitement and interest relative to the Lead Mine country became considerably increased; and in 1827, it became intense, equalling almost anything pertaining to the California gold fever. People from almost all portions of the Union inconsiderately rushed to the Mining Region.

With Col. WM. S. HAMILTON, JAMES D. BRENTS, and two others, I arrived at Galena on the 4th of July, 1827; and on the same day, arrived also a boat from St. Peters, which had been attacked by the Indians, a short distance above Prairie du Chien, bringing on board one man killed and two men wounded. In the encounter with the Indians, they killed two of them. The Indians who made this attack upon the boat, were those under the command of RED BIRD, one of the war chiefs of the Winnebagoes.*

Upon the reception of the alarming intelligence of the attack on this boat, and also upon some of the inhabitants near Prairie du Chien, and the reports being spread over the country, a scene of the most alarming and disorderly confusion ensued—alarm and consternation were depicted in every countenance—thousands flocking to Galena for safety, when in fact it was the most exposed and unsafe place in the whole country. All were without arms, order or control. The roads were lined in all directions with frantic and fleeing men, women and children, expecting every moment to be overtaken, tomahawked and scalped by the Indians. It was said, and I presume with truth, that the encampment of fugitives, at the head of Apple River, on the first night of the alarm, was four miles in extent, and numbered three thousand persons.

In this state of alarm, confusion and disorder, it was extremely difficult to do any thing; almost every man's object was to leave

*From Judge Lockwood's Narrative, pages 161, 162 of this volume, it appears that RED BIRD was doing mischief at Prairie du Chien, when the boat was attacked *the same day*, near the mouth of Bad Ax River, some forty-five miles above Prairie du Chien. He could not, therefore, have taken any personal part in the boat attack.

the country, if possible. At length a company of riflemen was raised at Galena, upon the requisition of Gov. CASS of Michigan, who arrived there on the second day after the alarm. This company was commanded by ABNER FIELDS, of Vandalia, Illinois, as Captain, and one SMITH and W. S. HAMILTON as Lieutenants; and was immediately put in motion for Prairie du Chien, by embarking on board the keel-boat *Maid of Fevre River*. On our way up the river, I acted as Sergeant of the company, and we made several reconnoitering expeditions into the woods near the river, where Indian encampments were indicated by the rising of smoke. In these reconnoissances we run the hazard of some danger, but fortunately all the Indians that we met were friendly disposed, and did not in the least sympathize with those who had made hostile demonstrations.

When we arrived at Prairie du Chien we took possession of the barracks, under the prior orders of Gov. CASS, and remained there for several days until we gave way to Col. SNELLING's troops who arrived from Fort Snelling. While we remained there, a most serious difficulty occurred between Col. SNELLING, of the regular army, and Capt. FIELDS and Lieut. SMITH of our volunteers, which eventuated in Lieut. SMITH sending Col. SNELLING a challenge, and Capt. FIELDS insisted upon doing so likewise, but Col. HAMILTON and I at length dissuaded him from it. Col. SNELLING declined accepting Lieut. SMITH's challenge, and immediately sent a corporal with a file of men, to arrest Mr. SCOTT, the bearer of SMITH's communication. The volunteers refused to surrender SCOTT into the hands of the guard; but Col. HAMILTON wrote a note to Col. SNELLING, stating, in effect, that SCOTT should immediately appear before him. Accordingly Col. HAMILTON and I conducted Mr. SCOTT into the presence of Col. SNELLING, who interrogated him as to his knowledge of the contents of Lieut. SMITH's communication; and upon Mr. SCOTT's assuring the Colonel that he was entirely ignorant of the subject-matter, he was dismissed.

Col. SNELLING then addressed the volunteers in a pacific and

conciliatory manner, which seemed to dispose of the matter amicably; but the Colonel, nevertheless, refused to furnish us with any means of support, or any mode of conveyance back to Galena—as the boat in which we came, returned there immediately after our arrival. But for the noble generosity of Mr. Lockwood, who kindly furnished us with a boat and provisions, we would have been compelled to have made our way back to Galena on foot, or as best we could, without provisions. During our entire stay at the garrison, we received the kindest treatment and most liberal hospitality at the hands of Mr. Lockwood. At the time of our arrival at Prairie du Chien, the citizens had in their custody as hostages for the good conduct of their nation, three Indians, one of whom was the well-known Chief DAY-KAU-RAY. He disclaimed on the part of his nation as a whole, any intention to engage in hostilities with the whites; he was, however, retained some time as a hostage before being released.

During our absence, another volunteer company was raised, commanded by Gen. DODGE, who was constantly in the field with his mounted force, keeping in check the approach of the enemy. During his rangings, he took young WIN-NE SHICK,* son of the chief WIN-NE-SHICK, who was detained as a hostage for some time. No farther disturbances of a serious character took place that season; and in the succeeding autumn, Gens. ATKINSON and DODGE held a council or treaty with the Winnebagoes. After this, we had no more Indian troubles till 1832.

Notwithstanding the country was in a great measure abandoned in the summer of 1827, during the Indian alarms and disturbances, yet in the fall it began to fill up again, and in the spring of 1828, the flow of immigration here was almost inconceivable. Mining and smelting were engaged in, upon quite an extensive scale;

*HORACE SWEAD, a pioneer, who resided near Galena in 1827, states in conversation, that WIN-NE-SHICK, was brought to Galena in charge of JESSE W. SHULL and about four others, and was taken to Dr. MUIR'S, whose wife was a Winnebago woman, and was detained about two weeks, when the alarm subsiding, he was escorted by a party some distance towards the Indian country, being afraid to venture among the whites alone, and then set at liberty. He still lives, west of the Mississippi, in Minnesota, the head chief of the Winnebagoes.

many made fortunes, and many lost them. The country presented a hurly-burly business aspect. The inhabitants were a heterogeneous mass, thrown together from all parts, and in all shapes and conditions; but the whole were characterized by some leading or general features. Honesty, hospitality, generosity and kindness were predominant characteristics of the entire community, although in some, they might have been alloyed with indolence and recklessness to some extent.

I removed my family to the mines in the fall of 1827, and settled at New Diggings, now in La Fayette county. So intent were the new-comers on making money by mining, that they could not take time to erect for themselves and families even a comfortable dwelling place. Instead of houses, they usually lived in dens or caves; a large hole or excavation being made in the side of a hill or bluff, the top being covered over with poles, grass and sods. A level way from the edge of the hole at the bottom was dug out, some ten or twelve feet; and this gang-way being closed up on either side, was covered over on top, thus forming a sheltered entrance to the "*dug-out*," as such places were usually called. In these holes or dug-outs, families lived in apparent comfort and the most perfect satisfaction for years, bouyed up by the constant expectation of soon striking a *big lead*. To these miserable places of abode, men were compelled to carry upon their backs every thing they and their families required for food and fuel. The miners all lived in similar or worse places, or encamped upon the open ground.

What was then called *prospecting*, was the general business of the country. This consisted in digging "*succor-holes*," in all imaginable shapes and depths, and in all manner of places. When a *lead* was struck, then all would flock to that vicinity to mine; and hence, in the course of a few years, mining was concentrated, in some considerable degree, in certain localities, such as New Diggings, Hard Scrabble, Coon Branch, Fair Play, Platteville, Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Blue Mounds, &c., places still of considerable note. During these few early years, the mines

were worked chiefly by men from the Southern and Western States, who possessed and practised many of the noblest traits of our race. As an illustration of their innate integrity of character, it is perhaps only necessary to state, that locks and keys were unknown in the country; and all places of abode were always left unfastened, and open to the reception of all, who received a cordial welcome, and a free invitation to partake of every hospitality the dug-out or shanty afforded. Upon the return of the lone miner to his "hole in the ground," after a hard day's work, he would frequently be cheered with the sight of some weary prospector, who had, in his absence, there taken up his lodgings for the night. Having passed a pleasant night, they would separate in the morning, perhaps never to meet again. Mining tools, and every thing of this description, were left out, and nothing ever stolen or disturbed.

Debts were contracted without reserve, at the first interview with a new comer, and he seldom ever failed to meet his promises of payment. The mode of doing business was something like this: A young man would enter a store, or go to a smelter, who usually kept miners' supplies, and would say: "Sir, I have just arrived in the mines, am out of money, and wish to go to mining; if you will let me have some tools and provisions, I will pay you as soon as I strike mineral, which I hope will be in a few days, or weeks at the most." The prompt and friendly reply would be—"Yes, Sir, you can have them;" and the pay, sooner or later, was almost sure to come. This custom was so universally prevalent, and men were so prompt to pay their debts, that I have often heard business men of that day declare, that they never knew debts so promptly paid, even in States where they had stringent laws to enforce their collection.

I did not remain long at New Diggings, but soon moved out to Pecosonica, and kept a tavern, which was, for a considerable time, the only house between Gratiot's and the Blue Mounds. I was myself strongly impressed with the idea that no collection laws were preferable; travellers would often make bills with me

without the present means of paying them, but almost invariably payment would some time or other be made. While living here, I had no neighbors nearer than twelve miles, except a family of Oneida Indians from the State of New York, the head of which afterwards served in Gen. DODGE's squadron during the Black Hawk war.

Removing, in 1829, to Mineral Point, I opened the first tavern ever kept in the place. Mineral Point was then the great center of attraction to all miners; some of the largest *leads* were there struck and extensively worked, and quite a number of mining and smelting establishments erected there and in that vicinity. Many merchants came and settled there, among whom were MESSRS. WRIGHT and GUIARD, MORRIS, ANSLEY, and others; and among the principal smelters were Capt. JAMES H. GENTRY, RICHARD H. KIRKPATRICK, and ROBERT C. HOARD, all three of whom served as officers in the Black Hawk war. Business was of the most animated character. The town grew up with great rapidity, and every thing wore the most pleasing and encouraging aspect. The anniversary of American Independence was this year celebrated at Mineral Point with great pomp and ceremony, under the direction of Gen. HENRY DODGE, of Dodgeville, as President, WILLIAM HEMPSTEAD, of Galena, Vice President, JOHN C. SCOTT, Marshal, and Dr. SNYDER, Orator of the day. I prepared the dinner, and at night a dance came off at my house. There were at least a thousand persons in attendance; the oration and ceremonies were as fine, as well timed, and all as happily adapted to the occasion, as any I have since witnessed in this country.

After this apparent prosperity, business very much declined, and in the fall and winter ensuing, the inhabitants experienced the severest times that they ever had in the country. Lead and mineral fell in value from a good price, to almost nothing—lead depreciating to one dollar or one dollar and a quarter per hundred, and mineral only brought no more than four dollars per thousand, and often but three. And not only was our great and

exclusive product so depressed, but provisions rose to a very high price. Flour commanded from fifteen to eighteen dollars per barrel, pork thirty dollars per barrel, coffee fifty cents and sugar twenty-five cents per pound. At these ruinous prices for lead and mineral, and high prices for provisions, it required a desperate effort on the part of the miner to secure even a scanty living. It took from four to five thousand pounds of mineral to pay for one barrel of flour; I gave four thousand pounds for a barrel. In consequence of the great depression of the times, many persons became discouraged and left the country, many more gave up business, and the country at that period, and during the years 1830 and 1831, presented a most gloomy and unpromising appearance, and was, in fact, any thing but flattering to inhabitants or strangers.

During all this time, the people were compelled to pursue the uncertain and precarious fortune of mining as a means of livelihood, the cultivation of the soil being expressly prohibited by the laws and regulations governing the mines. But in the spring of 1832, however, the Superintendent of the mining country, seeing the absolute necessity of the thing, signified to the inhabitants, that he would not take any measures to prevent them from cultivating the soil; but could not, under his instructions from the General Government, give them any special permission to do so. Up to this time, it was necessary, under the mining regulations, to procure a permit even to mine. The regulations governing the mines, were of the most rigid character, and they were sometimes rigidly enforced, sending officers with instructions to remove persons from certain localities. An instance of this kind, I believe, occurred, in which Gen. DODGE was the person sought to be removed. He was then mining at Dodgeville, a region to which the Indian title had not been fully extinguished. This was in the year 1828; but these instances were, however, quite rare.

In consequence of the inhabitants being partially permitted to cultivate the soil, there was an evident appearance of increasing

improvement and prosperity throughout the country, and the settlers everywhere were looking forward to a season of plenty and comfort. The county now began once more to hold out inducements to immigration, and the population was evidently on the increase from this source. But these fair and flattering prospects were soon over-cast by the sudden out-break of the Sauk and Fox Indians under the bold leadership of BLACK HAWK.

In the month of April, 1832, intimation was received in the mines, that BLACK HAWK, with a large force of his warriors, had crossed the Mississippi, at the mouth of Rock River, with the avowed intention of making war upon the inhabitants of this country. Upon the reception of this intelligence in the mines, the people were immediately called together by Gen. DODGE, at Mineral Point, which council or meeting was numerously attended. The result was, that it was deemed expedient to send a messenger with dispatches to Dixon, on Rock River, and ascertain correctly, the strength and intentions of BLACK HAWK's party. I was chosen the messenger, and proceeded immediately upon my mission, with dispatches from Gen. DODGE, in behalf of the inhabitants of the Mining District, to Mr. JOHN DIXON, at Dixon, who was a particular friend of the Sauks and Foxes, and also to Col. HENRY GRATIOT, the Agent of the Winnebago Indians, who was said to have proffered assistance to BLACK HAWK. Col. GRATIOT, upon the reception of Gen. DODGE's dispatch, proceeded immediately to BLACK HAWK's camp, which was then at the Prophet's village, on Rock River, to ascertain the facts in the case. On arriving there, he was at once taken prisoner by BLACK HAWK, and retained for forty eight hours, when he was ransomed by Col. CUBBAGE, his clerk, for ten plugs of tobacco. This information I afterwards obtained from Col. GRATIOT. The result of my mission was, to confirm the reports previously received in the mines. BLACK HAWK's efficient force at this time, was supposed to have been about five hundred warriors, which was subsequently augmented by Winnebagoes and others, to reach, as was supposed, about eight hundred warriors.

Immediately upon my return to the mines, after an absence of three days, with intelligence substantially confirming the alarming reports we had previously received, Col. DODGE (as we shall now designate him,) collected and organized a mounted company, of which JAMES H. GENTRY was chosen Captain, HENRY L. DODGE, (son of Col. DODGE) first Lieutenant, and PASCHAL BEQUETTE, (afterwards son-in-law of Col. DODGE) second Lieutenant. This company consisted of about fifty men, and was kept constantly in the field, with Col. DODGE at their head; and, with this company, he made an expedition to Dixon, for the purpose of securing some additional force from Gov. REYNOLDS, of Illinois, who had arrived there at the head of what was called the first "SUCKER ARMY;" as well also, to ascertain, if possible, something of the probable movements and designs of BLACK HAWK, and whether any marauding Indian parties had been sent out upon our frontiers. For this movement Col. DODGE has been censured by some, but I think without any good reason. It always seemed to me, that this step was a judicious one, fully warranted by the circumstances attending it. He failed, however, to obtain any additional force, and found none of the enemy upon our southern border.

Col. DODGE returned to the Mining District, bringing the intelligence of *Stillman's defeat*, at the mouth of Kish-wau-kee, on Rock River, about thirty miles above Dixon, which was on the 14th of May. This information at first threw the inhabitants into considerable alarm and confusion. But fortunately there were, in the country, quite a number of men of some wisdom, discretion, and experience, as connected with Indian difficulties, of whom Col. DODGE seemed to be the chief. Many others might be mentioned, as being well calculated to counsel and direct in such times of danger—such as Col. WM. S. HAMILTON, Maj. RICHARD H. KIRKPATRICK, Capt. JOHN H. ROUNTREE, Capt. ROBERT C. HOARD, Capt. JAMES H. GENTRY, Capt. ROBERT DICKSON, Capt. CLARK, Capt. JOHN MOORE, Lieut. CHARLES BRACKEN, Dr. LOUGHBOROUGH, and many others. By the wise counsels and untiring exertions of these men, and those associated with them, the country was

quickly put in a state of defence, by the erection of stockades at the most prominent points—such as the Blue Mounds,* Dodge's, Mineral Point, Fort Defiance (now my place), Fort Hamilton (now Wiota), Gratiot's, White Oak Springs, Elk Grove, Diamond Grove, and others.

These places of safety for the families of the settlers being completed, three additional mounted companies were organized in the Mining District, commanded respectively by Capt. JOHN H. ROUNTREE, of Platteville, Capt. CLARK, of White Oak Springs, and Capt. BEON GRATIOT, of Gratiot's Grove, a brother of Col. Gratiot, Agent of the Winnebagoes. Some changes afterwards took place in the commands. During the organization and equipment of these companies, Col. DODGE, Col. GRATIOT, and others, proceeded to the Four Lakes (now Madison),† for the purpose of holding a council with the Winnebagoes, whose friendship and good faith towards the whites, were very much doubted. But in this council, they gave every assurance, so far as kind words and fair promises could go, of maintaining their friendship and integrity.‡

Upon Col. DODGE's return, he was joined by the other newly raised companies, and all were immediately put in motion for the Blue Mound Fort, upon which, it was apprehended by Capt. JOHN SHERMAN, who commanded there, that the Indians designed making an attack. When within about three miles of that fort, Col. DODGE was met by an express conveying the pleasing intelligence of the delivery of the two Misses HALL, who had been made prisoners at the massacre on Indian Creek, near Ottawa, for whose ransom Gen. ATKINSON had offered the generous reward

* This was commenced on the 10th of May—vide BROUCHARD'S Narrative in SMITH'S Wisconsin.

† Genl SMITH states, that this conference was held on the 25th of May, "at the head of the Four Lakes," which was probably at WALLIS ROWAN'S old trading establishment, some six miles a little north of west of Madison, a short distance below the mouth of Pe-e-na, or Pheasant Branch; and where in the times of 1837, a paper "City" was attempted to be manufactured. Capts. GENTRY and ROUNTREE, with fifty mounted volunteers, accompanied Cols. DODGE and GRATIOT. L. C. D.

‡ Col. DODGE'S "talk" to the Winnebagoes, on this occasion, may be found in SMITH'S Wisconsin, 1, 416, 417. L. C. D.

of two thousand dollars. The captives were brought into that fort* by a band of Winnebagoes, headed by the chief WHITE CROW, or *The Blind*, as he was usually called, who had got them from the Sauks for that purpose.

After the matter of the captive girls was arranged and both whites and Indians had taken up their quarters for the night, a scene of some alarm and confusion took place. The WHITE CROW had told Capt. BEON GRATIOT, that he was friendly towards him, as his brother was the Winnebago Indian Agent; that he did not wish to see him killed, and that he had better leave Col. DODGE and go home; that the Sauks and Foxes would kill all the whites; that the whites could not fight, as they were a soft-shelled breed; that when the spear was put to them they would quack like ducks, as the whites had done at Stillman's Defeat; and he proceeded to mimic out, in full Indian style, the spearing and scalping in the Stillman affair; and that all the whites who persisted in marching against the Indians, might expect to be served in the same manner. Besides this conversation, the Indians acted and conducted themselves in many respects very suspiciously, so much so as to greatly alarm Capt. GRATIOT, and others, who confidently believed that the Indians meditated an attack in the night with a large force.

Upon this information being conveyed by Capt. GRATIOT to Col. DODGE, who had retired for the night, he instantly jumped up, and said, with great emphasis—"Be not alarmed, Sir; let them come; we will show them, Sir, that *we are not* of the soft-shelled breed;" and immediately went out, and took the WHITE CROW and a few others into custody, and next morning marched the whole body off to Col. JAMES MORRISON'S farm, where he held a council with them in the presence of Col. GRATIOT, their Agent. But such was Col. DODGE'S suspicions of them from this conduct, that he retained one or two of their principal chiefs as hostages for the good behavior of the nation; a course, I think, fully jus-

* On the 3rd of June, having been taken on the 21st of May preceding.

tifiable from all the attendant circumstances, though some have professed to think differently. These particulars about the WHITE CROW, I give on the statements of my son PETER PARKISON, Jr., who was with the troops at the Blue Mounds and MORRISON'S at the time.

From MORRISON'S place, Col. DODGE proceeded to Gratiot's Grove, halting a while at Fort Defiance. The second day after this, which was early in June, information was received by Col. DODGE while at Gratiots Grove, that a man had been killed near the Blue Mound Fort. Being on his route south, Col. DODGE dispatched a messenger with instructions to Fort Defiance and Mineral Point, to raise what force could be mounted, and proceed to the scene of the murdered man. Just at that time, a number of French ponies had been brought down from Prairie du Chien for the use of the inhabitants of the Mining District. These ponies were immediately mounted by a company formed of about thirty men, among whom I was one. When we arrived at the Mounds, we found that the man, whose name was WILLIAM AUBREY,* was just buried. We remained there one day reconnoitering the country, but could discover no traces of Indians; but we were confident at the time, that AUBREY was killed by the Winnebagoes. The company, which was commanded by Capt. JOHN F. O'NEIL, of Mineral Point, returned by way of Fretwell's Diggings to Fort Defiance.

About this time, the people of Fort Defiance and Mineral Point became very much alarmed, in consequence of Capt. JAMES B. ESTES coming under whip and spur, at the best speed of his horse, announcing successively at Fort Defiance and Mineral Point, that he had seen a large body of Indians about seven miles below Fort Defiance, making their way towards that fort; adding at Mineral Point, that he had no doubt but that Fort Defiance was then in possession of the Indians. In reading over Capt. ESTES' narrative in Gen. SMITH'S History, I was not a little surprised that he had

* AUBREY was killed on the 6th of June.

made no mention of this circumstance; he may, however, have concluded that he was mistaken, as I believe he was.

Immediately upon Capt. ESTES announcing this intelligence, Capt. HOARD, who commanded at Fort Defiance, ordered me with three others, Lieut. M. G. FITCH, JOHN RAY, and REASIN HALL, to make a reconnoissance and ascertain the facts. We did so, but could find no Indians, or signs of any. The fort was not attacked, and the inhabitants of Mineral Point learning this fact, resumed their usual quiet and confidence. These false alarms were not uncommon in these critical times. Many men seemed to possess eyes of a powerfully magnifying character, torturing every thing seen into an Indian, and thus many a well run race has been made when there were no Indians probably within many miles, and nothing to justify the flight more than a tree, stump, or clump of weeds. But notwithstanding there were a few of these flighty gentlemen, the most of the men then in the country, were of that bold and resolute character, who could readily distinguish between trees or bushes and Indians, as their conduct upon all occasions so well testified.

After Col. DODGE left Gratiot's Grove, as my son, who was of the party, informs me, he proceeded with his command to Kirker's farm, and there halted for noon; and while there, the Colonel addressed his men in a very spirited manner, saying that they were then fully in the enemy's country; that every thing depended upon their success; that the public eye was upon them, and that every thing that could be expected of valiant and daring soldiers, would be expected of them; that their families, as well as the country, looked to them for protection; and closed by reminding them of the importance of vigilance and determination, and of perfect subordination to their officers while in the field.* In the afternoon, they marched to the scene of the murder of St. VRAIN, HALE and FOWLER, whose bodies they found and buried; HAWLEY, who was supposed to have been killed near the same

*This address may be seen in full in SMITH'S History of Wisconsin, vol. 1, p. 420.

time, was never found, nor anything entirely satisfactory ever heard of him.

The next night, Col. DODGE's party encamped at Hickory Point, where five of their horses were stolen by the Indians. Early the next morning, a detachment under the command of Capt. GENTRY started in pursuit, and followed them nearly the whole day, retaking some of the lost horses, together with some others, which the Indians had evidently stolen from the whites. The Indians eluded them by abandoning the horses, and fleeing through or into swamps on foot.

This night we encamped at Rock River, where Gen. HUGH BRADY* was in command. Learning that Gen. HENRY ATKINSON was at Ottawa, on the Illinois river, Col. DODGE, with twenty-five men, accompanied Gen. BRADY to that point, where Col. DODGE had a conference with Gen. ATKINSON,† formed a plan for the future movements of the army, when Col. DODGE returned the next night to Dixon about mid-night. Early the next morning thereafter, Col. DODGE's command was put in motion for the Mining Country, where they arrived after a two day's march, much worn down and fatigued. This expedition from the commencement occupied about eight days, during which the troops had been almost constantly, day and night, upon the march. Upon their return to Gratiot's Grove, owing to the worn down condition of the horses, having had nothing but grass to subsist on, it was deemed expe-

* Gen. BRADY was born in Pennsylvania, in July, 1768, and entered the army in 1792, and served as an Ensign in Gen. WAYNE's campaign against the Indians; and in the war of 1812-'15, he commanded a regiment, and particularly distinguished himself at Lundy's Lane, and in the battle of Chippewa, in which latter sanguinary contest his regiment was almost annihilated, and himself severely wounded. In 1825, he was stationed at Detroit, in command of that military department, and contributed greatly to preserving peace on the frontier, during the patriot disturbances in Canada, in 1837. He entered with spirit into the Black Hawk war, and exclaimed, "Give me two infantry companies mounted, and I will engage to whip the Sauks out of the country in one week;" but sickness soon came upon the veteran, and his services were lost for the campaign. He received from his native State, the present of a sword, and attained the brevet rank of major-general. He died, at Detroit, April 15th, 1861, in his eighty-third year. A life of purity, rigid temperance and systematic activity, had given a hardness to his frame, and an elasticity to his step, which continued to the day of his death. He was a younger brother of the celebrated partizan in Indian warfare, Capt. SAMUEL BRADY, of the Upper Ohio Valley L. O. D.

† This was on the 11th of June. Gen. ATKINSON was engaged in organizing three brigades of of Illinois volunteers at Ottawa. L. C. D.

dient by Col. DODGE to dismiss his men to their respective forts for a few days, for the purpose of recruiting their horses; subject, however, to be re-called into service at a moment's warning.

The mounted men had just arrived at Fort Defiance, when the sad intelligence arrived by DAVID GILBERT as express, that five men had been killed at SPAFFORD'S farm, on the Pecatonica, six miles south-east of Fort Hamilton.* A dispatch was immediately sent to Col. DODGE, and all the men at the fort that could be mounted, were soon in readiness to proceed to the scene of the murder. This detachment consisted of R. H. KIRKPATRICK, CHAS. BRACKEN, who was first Lieutenant at Fort Defiance, SAMUEL BLACK and PETER PARKISON, Jr., who had just returned from Col. DODGE'S expedition to Ottawa, and belonged to the mounted force, LEVIN LEACH, DOMINICK MCGRAW, MATTHEW G. FITCH, THOMAS H. PRICE, SAMUEL BUNTS, BENJAMIN LAWHEAD, HIGHTON, VAN WAGGONER, and myself,† who belonged to the Fort Defiance company—making thirteen in number. Previous to our departure, some dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the men relative to being placed under the leadership of Lieut. BRACKEN, who was entitled to the command of those who belonged to the fort company. Capt. HOARD consulted me as to the best course to be pursued, and I advised placing the men under the command of R. H. KIRKPATRICK, who afterwards became Major; and this was accordingly done, and the men proceeded under him. I state this in justice to Maj. KIRKPATRICK, who is now dead, and in consequence of seeing Gen. BRACKEN'S statement in Gen. SMITH'S history, claiming to have commanded this detachment. It is a matter of some surprise to me, that Gen. SMITH should have so far disregarded the truth and impartiality of history, as to have given Gen. BRACKEN'S statement, and at the same time suppressed others relative to this affair and Pecatonica battle, which I know were placed in his hands. Other mistakes there are in his history, but

* This occurred on the 14th of June, 1832.

L. C. D.

† Gen. BRACKEN gives the additional name of one McCONNELL.

L. C. D.

they may have been made inadvertently, without having the proper lights to guide him.

In consequence of this momentary dissatisfaction about the command, Lieut. BRACKEN, with BENJAMIN LAWHEAD started in advance of the detachment, but we overtook them previous to reaching Fort Hamilton, where we arrived about midnight, and remained till morning. We found the fort and its occupants in the greatest confusion, with no quarters or refreshments for us, and we had to shift as best we could. Some others here joined our party, and some further altercation occurring about the command, an election was regularly held, and R. H. KIRKPATRICK was chosen. The detachment then proceeded to the scene of the murder, under the guidance of BENNET MILLION, who was one of the party attacked, and had almost miraculously made his escape, after a chase of fifteen miles, and having swam the Pecatonica five times during the chase, and at length arrived at Fort Hamilton, in full lope, about an hour by sun.

The first thing that presented itself to us at the scene of murder, was the headless body of the unfortunate SPAFFORD, who, it seems from MILLION'S statement, was killed at the first fire of the Indians, and was found near where the attack was made. Except where shot, and the decapitation, there were no mutilations of the body; we found the missing head on the bank of the river, some hundred yards from the body, with pretty much all the hair taken off, which was of a fine glossy appearance, and hence the reason of their taking it all. The bodies of SEARLS, McILWAIN, and an Englishman called JOHNNY BULL, were found upon the opposite bank of the river, most shockingly mangled and mutilated. The body of SPENCER, who was supposed to have been killed at the same time, could no where be found. The other four bodies were brought together, and buried in one common grave, presenting a most appalling spectacle, such as only men of nerve could have witnessed with any degree of composure. While these solemn obsequies were being performed, a force was constantly reconnoitering the surrounding country in search of the

yet unbound body of SPENCER, and to see that there were no Indians lurking in our vicinity, to take us by surprise. After burying our unfortunate friends, who had fallen victims through their anxiety to raise a crop of corn, we continued the search for SPENCER'S body till evening. I must bear my testimony to the prudent, cautious and sagacious manner, in which this expedition was conducted by Maj. KIRKPATRICK, the officer in command.

When at night we returned to Fort Hamilton, we found Capt. GENTRY there with a portion of his company, when our detachment fell under his command. After some refreshments, the first of which we had partaken since leaving Fort Defiance, a council was held, in which it was determined, that in the event of Col. DODGE failing to arrive by eight o'clock next morning, the force then under command of Capt. GENTRY, would pursue the Indians, and make a further search for the body of SPENCER. The night passed without any unusual occurrence. Just as our men were about starting the next morning, in pursuance of the arrangements agreed on, Col. DODGE arrived in company with THOMAS JENKINS and JOHN MESSERSMITH, Jr., the Colonel, in point of fact, having out-riden the others, arrived some ten or fifteen minutes ahead of them.

It seems, that upon receiving the express at Dodgeville, Col. DODGE with JENKINS and MESSERSMITH, had started for Fort Hamilton by the way of Blue Mounds, where were some fresh horses and men—a portion of Capt. GENTRY'S command; and leaving orders for them to proceed immediately to Fort Hamilton, Col. DODGE continued his route, by way of Fretwell's Diggings, and arrived at Fort Hamilton as before stated. But a little previous to his arrival, he had left the main road, and taken a by-way, which somewhat shortened the distance; and on coming into the main road again, he met one APPLE, a German, who had a good horse, which Capt. GENTRY that morning was about to impress into the service, when APPLE promised him, if he would allow him to go to his cabin after his blankets, he would accompany us on our expedition. This was by many supposed to be merely an excuse to get away,

and thus avoid going himself, or letting his horse go. However, he had proceeded but a short distance, after leaving Col. DODGE, when he fell into an ambuscade, and was literally shot to pieces. It appeared afterwards, that the Indians had first way-laid the path by which Col. DODGE approached the fort, which passed through quite a thick point of woods; but, in the morning, seeing some of the men from the fort pass up to the field for some grain, by the way of the main road, which kept round more in the open ground, they changed their position and went there. Thus had Col. DODGE arrived half an hour earlier, or had he kept around the main road, he would undoubtedly have fallen a victim instead of the unfortunate German.

Almost at the same moment of Col. DODGE dismounting at the fort, the horse of APPLE came running up near Capt. GENTRY's command, who were some distance from the fort, Capt. GENTRY directed my son, who was then a mere boy, to run and bring APPLE's horse to him, which he did. Upon seeing the horse with a bullet hole through his ear, and one through the top of his neck, the saddle bloody, and recollecting the report of guns a few moments before, there could be no mistake as to what had taken place; all called out at once that APPLE was killed. All was instantly wild excitement and disorder, and but for the stern, determined will of Capt. GENTRY, aided somewhat by Maj. KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. BRACKEN and myself, instead of the successful pursuit and defeat of the Indians, a failure might, and I think would, have been the consequence. In a company of thirty or forty men, there are almost invariably some who possess so excitable and enthusiastic temperaments, as to lose all presence of mind, or self-control, though brave it may be, even to a fault. This was the case in the present instance. When it was ascertained that APPLE was unquestionably killed, quite a number of men of this description mounted their horses without orders, and were upon the act of rushing indiscriminately after the Indians. Captain GENTRY rushed to their front, and ordered them, in the most peremptory manner, as their captain, to halt, reminding them of

STILLMAN'S *Defeat* being brought about perhaps by similar movements and insubordination, and then declaring, that he would shoot the first man who attempted to advance until ordered to do so by Col. DODGE, who would be there in a few moments.

Upon his arrival, Col. DODGE ordered the men to mount and form in line, when he addressed them to this effect: "Fellow soldiers! we shall immediately follow the Indians, whose hands are now reeking with the blood of one of our neighbors and fellow citizens whom they have just slain. We must overtake them, if possible. Their numbers are unknown; but numerous as they may be, I shall charge them sword in hand; and if there are any among you who think you cannot do this, you will fall back now, as I want none with me, except those upon whom I can rely, with the utmost confidence, in any and every emergency." The order was then given to advance at full speed, but none fell back. We were soon upon their trail, passing the mangled corpse of APPLE, which we left in the hands of the fort men for interment.

The trail led through an almost impassable thicket of underbrush, tree-tops, prickly ash, grape vines, briars, and every thing calculated to retard our speed. We finally succeeded in dislodging them from the thicket, and making our way through it; but when we came to the open prairie, the Indians were far in advance of our front, our line being extended for perhaps half a mile in length, owing to the difficulty of the men getting through the thicket. The pursuit was somewhat promiscuous, every one taking his own course. Col. DODGE, Capt. GENTRY, Lieut. BEQUETTE, JOHN MESSERSMITH, Jr., JOHN HOOD, and I, formed the advance. We came pretty nearly up to the Indians on the open prairie, about two miles from the timber; when I suggested to Col. DODGE the propriety of commencing an attack upon them; but before the remainder of the command, who were close at hand, and coming up at full speed, had joined us, the Indians had crossed a deep creek in the prairie, of which we knew nothing, and which was of difficult passage for horses. This retarded us a

little, which enabled the Indians to reach the main Peconica, and were crossing it just as we came up in full view of them again; and some shots were exchanged here, but without effect, the distance being too great.

Just after the Indians had effected a passage of the river, which was then much swollen, Capt. GENTRY and I effected a crossing by swimming our horses. ASA DUNCAN made the same attempt, but did not succeed. This placed Capt. GENTRY and myself upon the same side of the river with the Indians, where we could command a full view of their movements, and which perhaps decided them upon making no further attempts to escape, but to prepare to fight. They then marched leisurely into a grove in the bend of the river, and secreted themselves under the bank of a deep slough, which had no doubt at some former period, been the bed of the river. This embankment was surrounded and sheltered with thick under-brush and trees.

In the meantime, Col. DODGE had, with the remainder of the men, effected a crossing higher up the river, at a ford on an old Indian trail, and were dismounted at the head of the grove in which the Indians were concealed. Capt. GENTRY said to me, "Col. PARKISON, you may remain here, if you will, as you are on a fleet horse, and I will go to Col. DODGE, and conduct him this way to the Indians, and then you can join us." I consented to this arrangement; but before Capt. GENTRY reached Col. DODGE, he mired his horse in a slough, which he was attempting to cross, and lost his gun. Col. DODGE had made one advance through the grove, and came out in sight of where I was posted. I then conducted him to the point where the Indians entered the grove, and found their trail; upon which we marched in an extended line, keeping the trail at the centre of our line.

When we had advanced upon the trail about two hundred yards with death-like stillness, the enemys' whereabouts was suddenly announced to us by a volley of fire arms, accompanied by the most terrific yells. But we were not in the least daunted, and Col. DODGE instantly gave the order to charge, which was prompt-

ly obeyed, and in less than two minutes every Indian was killed and scalped. In their first fire, they shot three of our men, mortally wounding BLACK and MORRIS, and slightly wounding THOMAS JENKINS. In the charge upon the bank, WELLS was mortally wounded. Thus ended this short but sanguinary conflict. The entire war-party was exterminated, leaving not one to bear the sad tidings to their Chief and people, that Col. DODGE and his warriors were not, in fact, of "*the soft-shelled breed.*"*

All our men behaved well, indeed valiantly, without distinction. Col. DODGE, in his official report of the engagement, says: "The volunteers under my command, behaved with great bravery and gallantry; it would be impossible for me to discriminate between them." This battle was fought on the 16th of June; and the names of the persons who participated in it, are: Col. DODGE, Lieut. BEQUETTE, Lieut. BRACKEN, Lieut. D. M. PARKISON, Lieut. PORTER, R. H. KIRKPATRICK, Dr. ALLEN HILL, surgeon, THOMAS JENKINS, W. W. WOODBRIDGE, JOHN MESSERSMITH, Jr., ASA DUNGAN, BENJAMIN LAWHEAD, SAMUEL PATRICK, WILLIAM CARNES, JOHN HODD, LEVIN LEACH, ALEXANDER HIGGINBOTHAM, SAMUEL BLACK, DOMINICK MCGRAW, PETER PARKISON, Jr., SAMUEL BUNTS, VAN WAGGONER, WELLS, MORRIS, and RANKIN. Capt. GENTRY joined us just as the firing ceased; and M. G. FITCH and another man were posted as sentinels, to watch the retreat of the Indians, should they attempt any.

We then conveyed our wounded men, partly by litter, and partly by wagon, to Fort Hamilton. On our way there, we met EDWARD BEOUCHARD,† and a number of Winnebagoes, Sioux, and

*Some idea of the brief space of time occupied in this desperate hand-to-hand conflict, may be gathered from the graphic description of one of the volunteers, JOHN MESSERSMITH, Jr., as related in Gen. SMITH'S History:—"I fired my yager; let it drop—drew out my left pistol; fired it at an Indian—let the pistol fall—drew out my right pistol; fired at another Indian—was pouring powder in my hand to re-load, when one of our company said, 'They are all dead!'"
L. C. D.

† BEOUCHARD, in his statement in Gen. SMITH'S History, claims to have reached the battle just as the firing commenced, and to have taken part in it; and he gives the additional name of DEVIES as one of the participants, and Gen. BRACKEN speaks of one DEVER—doubtless the same person. Gen. BRACKEN also gives the name of THOMAS H. PRICE as one of Gen. DODGE'S party. There were four men in charge of the horses, two of whom, according to Gen. BRACKEN, were PRICE and a youth named TOWNSEND;

Menomonees, with whom Col. HAMILTON had arrived about the time of our fight with the Sauks. These Indians had come down for the purpose of assisting us in fighting the Sauks and Foxes; but after a few days talking and counselling with Col. DODGE, Col. GRATIOT and Col. HAMILTON, and eating up a great deal of our beef, they became discontented and departed, frightening the inhabitants of the country through which they passed. Col. DODGE was anxious to have retained them as spies, but I think we were better off without them, as they were a cowardly and treacherous set of miserable fellows.

About this time, some of these Indians, with some of the white men of the fort, went to the house of Mr. B. MILLION, the father of the young man who made his escape from the Indians at SPAFFORD'S farm, for some provisions, where they were thrown into the greatest consternation by the appearance of a man rushing frantically from a corn-crib towards them. He proved to be SPENCER, supposed to have been killed at SPAFFORD'S farm. He said, that in the affair at SPAFFORD'S, instead of attempting to cross the river as the others did, he ran down the stream, and hid in the mouth of a branch, until an Indian came near him on horseback whom he shot, and then fled across the bottom in the the direction of the fort, but finding two Indians pursuing him, he secreted himself in a thicket until the day after the battle of Pecatonica, when he ventured up in sight of the fort. Seeing it surrounded by Indians, and having heard our firing, he concluded that the fort had evidently fallen into the hands of the enemy, and fled with terror to the woods, where he would remain quite hidden during the day, and in the night would venture out to this deserted house of MILLION'S, to seek provisions. In his rambles

and four others, according to Col. DODGE'S account, and BROUCHAR'S statement, were placed so as to watch the enemy, should they attempt to escape. In one letter, Col. DODGE speaks of eighteen men, and in another, twenty-one, being actually engaged in the charge. Gen. BRACKEN states that the charging party numbered twenty-one, including Col. DODGE. If, then, there were twenty-one in the charge, four holding horses, four videttes or spies, and Capt. GENTRY belated in miring his horse and losing his gun, we have just thirty; which is precisely the number whose names are given by Col. PARKISON and Gen. BRACKEN, to say nothing of BROUCHAR, and the man who was a vidette with M. G. FITCH—as this unnamed vidette may have been one of the thirty already indicated. L. C. D.

during the night, he ran upon an Indian, shot at him, and then ran himself. In the succeeding winter, he became so frenzied and flighty in consequence of his frights on this occasion, that he wandered off—no one ever knew where.

After the battle of Peconica, the volunteers returned to their respective forts. The wounded men, WELLS and MORRIS, were left at Fort Hamilton, where they both died in about two weeks; SAMUEL BLACK, a noble and brave young man, was taken to Fort Defiance, among his friends, where he died in about nine days, lamented by all who knew him.

On the 18th of June, the fifth volunteer company was formed, of which I was chosen captain, and SAMUEL PATRICK and MATTHEW G. FITCH respectively first and second lieutenants. After the formation of this company, I accompanied Col. DODGE, with a portion of Capt. GENTRY's company, to the Blue Mounds, for the purpose of burying Lieut. FORCE and Mr. GREEN, who had been killed* about two miles from the fort by a party of about forty Indians, supposed to have been partly Winnebagoes. We buried FORCE—GREEN had been interred before our arrival. I made a reconnoissance in the direction of the head waters of Sugar Creek, but not finding the trail of the Indians, we returned to the fort the next day, when Col. DODGE with Capt. GENTRY's company returned to Fort Union, his head-quarters, near Dodgeville. I was left with my company to guard the fort at the Blue Mounds, where I remained four days, during which I reconnoitered the surrounding country for some distance. While there, I received for myself and company, the kindest hospitality of Col. EBENEZER BRIGHAM. I was then ordered to return to Fort Defiance, and make immediate preparations for an expedition against BLACK HAWK, who was then said to be encamped, with his entire force, on Kosh-kong Lake.

Previous to this time, numerous depredations had been committed by the Indians, and some bloody conflicts had taken place.

* On the 20th of June.

A man had been killed near Kellogg's Old Grove; and St. VRAIN, HALE, FOWLER and HAWLEY were also killed, while their companions, ALEXANDER HIGGINBOTHAM, AQUILLA FLOYD, and one MCKINNEY, made their escape after being hotly pursued nearly the entire day. Two men were killed near the Sinsiniwa Mound; the fort at Apple River was attacked, one man killed, and quite a number of cattle driven off; Capt. STEPHENSON had a severe conflict with a party of Indians on the head of Yellow Creek, in which he lost three men, and was himself wounded, and compelled to abandon the field; and Capt. SNYDER and Gen. WHITESIDE had a small conflict with them near Buffalo Grove.

On the 25th of June, while Maj. JOHN DEMENT was encamped at Kellogg's Old Grove, with the spy battalion of Gen. POSEY's brigade, some three or four Indians were discovered near the encampment, when many of the excitable and enthusiastic volunteers, without consideration, commenced a disorderly pursuit, despite the remonstrances of Maj. DEMENT. The result was, that they were led into an ambuscade, some of them killed, and the rest generally so frightened by the yells of the Indians, that a tumultuous retreat commenced; and the Indians, flushed with victory, pursued them to the very verge of their encampment, which was composed of some substantial log houses. Here the whites rallied, and kept off the Indians, but while the contest lasted, some twenty or thirty horses, belonging to the volunteers, were killed. It is said, and I believe with truth, that Maj. DEMENT acted with great bravery, and made every exertion to rally his men upon the prairie, so much so as to attract the admiration of BLACK HAWK himself, who afterwards said, "The young chief talked much and loud, in trying to rally his men, and deserved much credit for his bravery."

About the 28th of June, all the forces under Col. DODGE's command, rendezvoused at Fort Hamilton, where they were met by Gen. POSEY's brigade, preparatory to commencing an expedition to Kosh-ko-nong Lake, where, according to the plan previously devised, we were to meet Gen. ATKINSON, with the other two

divisions of the army. Maj. DEMENT's battalion and some others of POSEY's brigade, were anxious that Gen. DODGE should take the command of all the forces in that division of the army; an election was held, but the Illinois volunteers, as a matter of State pride, still preferred Gen. POSEY, who was elected by a small majority. The division was then put in motion for the point of destination. Col. DODGE's command then consisted of five companies, numbering about two hundred men, including Capt. STEPHENSON's Galena company.

We encamped the first night, at the East Pecatonica, which we had much difficulty in crossing, having to swim our horses, and raft over our baggage. The second night our encampment was at DEVEE's old smelting establishment, on Sugar River, where Capt. STEPHENSON's company joined us. We then proceeded by way of the Four Lakes, where we were joined by the Winnebago chief WHITE CROW. Col. W. S. HAMILTON had joined us the night before, with some Indians and some white volunteers, who were designated as the scouting party of Col. DODGE's command. Capt. STEPHENSON, in the meantime, had been elected Major of Col. DODGE's command; and the Colonel's staff consisted, at this time, of Maj. R. H. KIRKPATRICK as aid, W. W. WOODBRIDGE Adjutant, and JAMES P. COX, Sergeant-Major.

The WHITE CROW proffered to conduct us to BLACK HAWK's encampment, which, he said, was on Rock River, near the Kosh ko-nong. Under his guidance, we advanced for several days over almost impassable swamps, until within a short distance of the locality as described by WHITE CROW, when we were met by an express from Gen. ATKINSON, ordering us to proceed immediately to his encampment on Bark River. Col. DODGE felt somewhat vexed to be thus thwarted in his purpose, and remarked, that he was crippled in every movement he wished to make, by untimely expresses. In obedience to orders, we proceeded to head quarters. The night previously, a volunteer had been killed, and Gen. ATKINSON thinking the enemy near at hand, was desirous of

concentrating all his forces, preparatory to a general engagement, which he contemplated bringing on the next day.

But when Col. HAMILTON and his scouts reconnoitered BLACK HAWK's camp the next morning, it was ascertained that he had decamped, with his whole force. It was discovered that he had occupied a most advantageous position for defence—a high declivity sloping to the river, which at that point was full of large boulders, rendering its passage extremely difficult; and from the apparent anxiety of the WHITE CROW and his party to lead us there, it was, with much reason supposed, that he was acting in concert with BLACK HAWK, to bring on an engagement at that point, with the left wing of the army. Had this succeeded, the volunteers must, if not beaten, at least have suffered severely.

At this time, and at Gen. ATKINSON's encampment, Capt. CHARLES DUNN, since Chief Justice of Wisconsin, and now a member of the State Senate, while acting as officer of the day, and going around to relieve the guard, was unfortunately shot by one of the sentinels, and dangerously wounded. He was so disabled, as to be compelled to return home, being conveyed to Dixon by an escort.

Gens. HENRY and ALEXANDER, and Col. DODGE, with their respective commands, were ordered to Fort Winnebago for provisions, and Gen. POSEY's brigade was ordered to the Mining Region for the protection of the forts and settlements in that quarter. Arriving at Fort Winnebago, Col. DODGE ascertained, through the Winnebagoes, that the Sauks and Foxes had moved up Rock River, and were then at the Rapids. He immediately called a council of his own officers, and those of the other two commands, at which he communicated the intelligence he had derived from the Winnebagoes, and proposed to return to Gen. ATKINSON's camp by way of the Rapids. Gen. ALEXANDER objected, stating that it would be a violation of Gen. ATKINSON's orders, which were to return immediately; and Col. DODGE rejoined, that as there was no route specified in the orders, he thought they might return by any route they should deem proper. Gen. HENRY co-

ncided with this opinion, and he and Col. DODGE agreed to return with their commands, by way of Rock River Rapids, leaving Gen. ALEXANDER to take the back trail.

Preparations were immediately made for proceeding. All the worn down horses that were regarded as unfit for the expedition, were sent home to the Mining country, and Maj. STEPHENSON'S company, with himself at their head, nearly all leaving, thus reducing Col. DODGE'S effective force to about one hundred and fifty; and Gen. HENRY'S force was also greatly reduced, so that both commands did not, at this time, exceed six hundred men.— Taking Mr. POQUETTE with us as interpreter, and some Winnebagoes as guides, we set out, and on the third day arrived at the Rapids, (now Heustisford;) but, to our great surprise, found no Indians there, except some emaciated Winnebagoes, who told us that the Sauks and Foxes had moved farther up the river, to the Cranberry Lakes. We thereupon encamped for the night, posting both a double guard, and a double picket-guard; dispatching, meanwhile, an express to Gen. ATKINSON, borne by Adjutant WOODBRIDGE of DODGE'S battallion, and Dr. MERRIMAN, one of Gen. HENRY'S adjutants, with a Winnebago for a guide. When they had proceeded about eight or nine miles, they came across one of the main trails of the enemy, plainly pointing out their route as making towards the west. They at once returned, and as they approached the camp, they were fired on by one of the picket sentinels, and Adjutant WOODBRIDGE was barely missed.

This new information entirely changed our plan of operations, for instead of marching up the river as we intended, we marched down it early the next morning, and at a rapid pace. The express was continued to Gen. ATKINSON, by the same men selected the previous day for that service. We advanced rapidly upon the trails, which consisted of three—one main center, and two-flanking trails. The first night we camped on the trail, we were literally drenched with rain; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we were enabled to make any fire by which to cook our supper. The second night, we encamped on the east end of

Third Lake; and, previously to our arriving there, our scouts discovered a large force of Indians, who made a feint to attack us, when we at once formed into order of battle. Seeing this movement of ours, they made a precipitous flight into the woods surrounding the lake. We then advanced a short distance, and took up our encampment. That night our scouts discovered many Indians, and it appeared from information received the next morning from a Winnebago, that about one half of the main body of the Sauks and Foxes took post near the crossing of the Catfish, on the eastern confines of the city of Madison, with the intention of there attacking us, should we attempt a night pursuit; but as we did not, they left about midnight.

The next morning—the memorable 21st of July—we were upon their trail by sunrise, with every expectation of overtaking them soon. The march or pursuit was consequently rapid. On the bank of the Third Lake, near where the Lake House in Madison now stands, our advance guard killed an Indian, who, the Winnebago Indian before alluded to, informed us, was sitting upon the grave of his wife, who had perhaps died of fatigue, hunger* and exhaustion, and her disconsolate companion had resolved to await the advancing foe, and die there also; and he boldly bared his naked breast, and presented a full front, as a willing target for the balls of the scouts. He but too soon met the death he coveted. This may be thought to have been cruel on the part of the scouts; but it will be recollected, that our motto was, “*no quarrels*,” and besides, in such an exciting pursuit, there was little time to deliberate as to their course of action in such a case, even had they then been aware of the attending circumstances.

In our pursuit, we passed an encampment on what is now called Pheasant Branch, at the head of Fourth Lake, where was

* BLACK HAWK, in his auto-biography, mentions, that in the region of the Four Lakes, he and his people “were hard put to, to obtain enough to eat to support nature;” that they were forced to subsist on roots and bark of trees—hence the name of *Bark River*, above *Kosh-ko-nong*; and that several of their “old people became so much reduced, as actually to die with hunger.” He adds, that after crossing the Wisconsin, his people were in a desperate condition, starving from hunger, and that on the route to the *Bad Ax*, several old men and children perished from that cause.

a freshly made Indian grave, where a squaw was buried, supposed to have died the night before. About five miles from this place, our scouts killed an Indian, who said he was a Winnebago; and when in the act of falling, he fired his rifle, wounding one of the volunteers of Capt. CLARK'S company. From this point, our scouts were continually chasing the Indians, and being in turn chased by them. Consequently the march became almost a flight in pursuit of the enemy. Upon one occasion, we were thrown into order of battle, but the enemy immediately receded, and a running fire was then kept up almost constantly by our scouts and the rear guard of the Indians*, until the main battle was fought. It was brought about by the chasing of our scouts, who were commanded by Capt. JOSEPH DICKSON, now of Grant county, by a large body of the enemy who had been secreted in the low bottom of the Wisconsin River. While they were pursuing the scouts up a long slope, the advance portion of our men were rapidly ascending from the opposite side, and, as a consequence, we met near the top.

Here we had barely time to form ourselves in battle order. Col. DODGE'S command, of which my company formed a part, and Col. Wm. L. D. EWING'S formed the front, and were barely faced about, when the enemy commenced firing upon us. We returned the fire with great rapidity, and with deadly aim, as it was ascertained that forty-eight of the enemy were killed in this charge. My orderly sargeant, JOHN McNAIR, was wounded in this onset, by a shot in the thigh, but was not conscious of it until the firing ceased, and the enemy had fled. By this time, the remainder of Gen. HENRY'S command, except the command of Col. FRY, a part of whom were dragoons, was brought into line of battle, and which was within ten minutes after the firing commenced.

As an act of justice to Gen. HENRY and his command, I would

* BLACK HAWK states that this rear party consisted of only *twenty* warriors, commanded by NE-A-FORÉ; but no reliance can be placed in his statement of his own numbers, for he says he had only fifty warriors altogether in the battle that ensued, the rest being engaged in assisting the squaws and children in crossing the river—and that they only fought at all, which was doubtless true, in order to gain time for their squaws, children and old persons to pass the river.

here remark, that Gen. SMITH's historical narrative of the march after we left the Four Lakes, and of the battle, is not altogether correct. The General says: "The advance was commanded by Col. Wm. L. D. EWING, but Col. DODGE's command becoming dissatisfied with what they considered a tardy march, broke off to the right and left, and took the front;" and, furthermore: "The position of Col. DODGE was maintained under a constant fire from the Indians for fully an hour before the line of battle was formed by the arrival of Gen. HENRY with the rest of his brigade." Now, according to my recollection, and which I am confident is correct in this particular, the facts are, that Col. DODGE's command marched in front *all that day*, as well as on all the previous days of the pursuit; that Gen. HENRY's entire command kept close in our rear, and were there when the engagement commenced, and were in line of battle, in ten minutes at most after the first firing. But it is true, that Colonels DODGE and EWING's commands alone received the fire of the first charge of the enemy.

After the line of battle was now fully formed, which was upon a high eminence, and in open ground, considerable firing was kept up by the Indians, who had taken shelter in some underbrush upon the brink of the opposite declivity, by which seven of our brave volunteers were wounded, and one killed—two of the wounded belonged to Capt. CLARK's company, and the others to Colonels JONES and COLLINS' regiments; and the man who was killed, was named SHORT, and belonged to Col. JONES' command. It was Col. JONES who had his horse shot from under him, and not Col. COLLINS as stated in Gen. SMITH's History. Seeing that our men were suffering more in this firing than perhaps the enemy were, though we were not idle, I stepped to Col. DODGE, and suggested the propriety of a charge; and he immediately suggested it to Gen. HENRY, when the charge was at once ordered. The enemy were at once dislodged from their hiding place, and in their flight, twenty more of them were slain and scalped, making in all sixty eight of the enemy killed in the battle. This is my recollection of the matter, and which is corroborated, I believe,

by Gen. ATKINSON's report to the War Department*. We pursued them to the bottom of the Wisconsin, where we reached the tall grass, which was wet, it having rained nearly the entire afternoon of that day, and it being now nearly dark, the pursuit was continued no farther.

We returned to camp, and just after supper, we were cheered by the arrival of Adjutant WOODBRIDGE and Adjutant MERRIMAN, who, it will be recollected, had been sent from the Rapids of Rock River, as an express to Gen. ATKINSON, on Bark River. With them came Capt. JAMES B. ESTES, who claims to have been in the battle, but was, according to my recollection, about two hours too late. Our interpreter, Mr. POQUETTE, and our Indian spies who had accompanied us from Fort Winnebago, left us immediately after the battle. This turned out to have been an unfortunate event; for that same night, the silence of our camp was broken by the loud shrill voice of an Indian from the summit of one of the highest peaks in that vicinity, haranguing, as we supposed, his warriors preparatory to an attack upon us.

Although we were well posted, and surrounded with a double guard, yet it naturally produced some excitement, and was well calculated to test the coolness and material of our officers and men. We then thought that BLACK HAWK's entire force was being brought to bear upon us in a night attack—the most to be dreaded of all attacks, especially when made by an Indian enemy. Our material proved good; no man showed the white feather, and our commanders, in concert with the Indian orator, harangued their men in the most stirring manner. Gen. HENRY, in particular, addressed his men in a most patriotic strain, reminding them of

* In Gen. ATKINSON's report of the battle of Bad Ax, he says: "It is ascertained from our prisoners, that the enemy lost in the battle of the Wisconsin, sixty-eight killed and a very large number wounded." Capt. ESTES, in his narrative in Gen. SMITH's work, states the Indian loss at sixty-eight. BROUCHARD states, that he learned after the war from some of the Sauks, that BLACK HAWK lost sixty-nine in the battle, and that thirteen died on their way to the mouth of the Bad Ax. Gen. BRACKEN speaks, not of his own knowledge, but of those who had better opportunities of knowing, that the Indian loss was between forty and fifty killed on the field, and the number wounded unknown, as they were carried away. Yet, strange to say, BLACK HAWK, in his narrative, admits the loss of only six killed in the battle.

the discredit already brought upon the Sucker arms by the defeat of Maj. **SMILLMAN**, and other similar disasters, appealing to them in the name of their Sucker mothers, to vindicate the valor of the Suckers and the Sucker State. In fact, it was often remarked afterwards, that he made a great Sucker speech, under the impulse of which, his men, no doubt, would have well vindicated, as they had the preceding day, the valor of the Sucker arms.

It was afterwards ascertained, however, that the Indian Chief was making propositions of peace, instead of urging or cheering on his warriors to battle, which no doubt would have been accepted, had the Winnebagoes been in camp. The proposals were said to have been, that the Sauks and Foxes would surrender themselves all up, at discretion, and only asked protection for the lives of their women and children. But hearing no response, and supposing the Winnebagoes were with us, they concluded that their proposals were not acceptable, and no mercy would be shown them; and consequently every effort was then made to remove as fast as possible out of the country.

The next day we buried our slain companion, **SHORT**, and made litters for the conveyance of the wounded. Expresses were sent to Gen. **ATKINSON**, and to **Prairie du Chien**, after having marched in the morning to the Wisconsin, and ascertained that the Indians during the night had all effected a crossing. The following morning, the whole command marched for the **Blue Mounds**, where we arrived at night, after one of the most fatiguing days that was experienced during the war. The difficulty of conveying our wounded men on litters for thirty miles, over almost impassable creeks, through swamps, over hills, and through thick woods, by a winding path, was attended with fatigue and difficulty of which no one can well conceive.

Here I must relate an amusing, and withal, at the time, an alarming incident of the day—one which I can never forget. Although **JOHN McNAIR**'s wound was a flesh one, yet it was so excruciatingly painful, that it was only with the greatest difficulty he could be conveyed in any way. Being my Orderly Sergeant,

and much attached to me, he particularly requested me to stay with him, saying the boys would kill him almost, if I were not along. Desirous to gratify him, I placed my company under command of my lieutenant, MATTHEW G. FITCH, and remained constantly with him. After having carried him in my arms through several creeks, we at length arrived on the top of the East Blue Mound, which is almost a mountain. The litter, by this time, had become so broken, by the horses, between two of which it was swung, having to wind and twist along the narrow and devious path by which we ascended the Mound, that it would no longer answer to carry him. Here was a dilemma; the litter was broken up, it was dark, and McNAIR declaring that he could not ride on horseback; and the company was far in advance, with all the provisions and necessary materials for camping. How we could best extricate ourselves from the difficulties besetting our situation, was a question of no easy solution, and yet it must be done. I at length said, "Boys, bring the horses and fragments of the litter to the foot of the Mound, and I will carry MACK down, and then we will mend up the litter so that it will carry him on to the encampment."

I took him up in my arms, although he weighed about one hundred pounds, and after going down the Mound, which was quite steep, I was compelled to lay him down. It seems that I either laid him on, or so near, a large yellow rattle-snake, as very much to disturb his snakeship's equilibrium, and he set up such a terrible rattling or whizzing as to frighten me much—the boys all fled precipitately, and I jumped back several paces. The poor fellow cried out in the most supplicating manner, "O, Captain, for God's sake, don't leave me here to be devoured by these d—d snakes!"—for, by this time, there were evidently two of them; and from the noise, in the stillness of the night, and in the midst of a dense forest, there seemed to be legions of them giving their fearful notes of warning. Recovering from my momentary fright, and feeling the necessity of instant action, I "pitched in," as politicians say, caught the poor fellow by the heels, and dragged him

unceremoniously out of so dangerous a proximity to a ten times more frightful enemy than BLACK HAWK and all his warriors—and, remarkable to relate, the poor fellow never uttered a groan. After the panic was a little over, I broke the silence by asking—“MACK, don't you think you can ride on horseback *now*?” To which he instantly replied: “O, God! yes—ride, or any thing.” And thus, in due time, we reached the camp of our company.

Having partaken of some refreshments, I was relating McNAIR's conduct on the field of battle—how, when I directed him, after it was discovered that he was wounded, to fall into the rear, he replied, “O, God! Captain, I must have another shot;” and contrasted this with his adventure with the rattle-snakes. He very meekly replied, “Well, Captain, I always was d—d afraid of snakes.” Poor MACK, he never fully recovered from the effects of his wound; as slight as it seemed to be, he was lame for life. He was an honest and worthy man, and was at the time of his death, which was nearly four years since, and had been for many years, the Treasurer of Iowa county. The adventure with the rattlesnakes was always considered a standing joke sufficiently good, to call out a treat from MACK at any time when related. This incident took place on the 23d day of July, the battle having been fought on the 21st.*

The next morning after arriving at the Mounds, Col. DODGE's command were dismissed to their respective forts for a new supply of provisions, and Gen. HENRY's troops also obtained a supply.

* We find in the *Mineral Point Tribune* of October 21st, 1852, the following notice of Col. McNAIR: “Died in this village, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst., of apoplexy, Col. JOHN McNAIR, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and migrated to the Lead Mines in 1827, and has been for upwards of twenty-four years, a citizen of Mineral Point and its vicinity. He served as an officer of the 17th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, in the war of 1812, also as a volunteer under Gen. HENRY DODGE in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Wisconsin, for which he drew a pension from the Government. At the time of his death, he was Treasurer of this county, and was nominated, but a few days before his death, for re-election. He was a man of kind and humane feelings, ever ready to search out, and contribute to the wants of the poor. Always faithful in the discharge of every duty, both public and private, he had endeared himself to all who knew him, and his loss will long be felt and mourned by a large portion of our community.”

Gen. ATKINSON,† who had broken up his encampment on Bark River, soon arrived with his troops, so that on the 26th of the month the entire army rendezvoused at Helena, on the Wisconsin, and soon crossed the river, and took the Indian trail, which was down the valley, and was rendered quite offensive by the stench of numerous dead bodies of the enemy, who had no doubt died in consequence of their wounds received in the battle of Wisconsin. On the 2nd of August, the Indians were overtaken, and most disastrously beaten. Here, as at the battle of Wisconsin, Col. DODGE's command occupied the front rank, the engagement having been brought on by Capt. DICKSON, who still commanded the spies, and who was wounded in the conflict. It was more a massacre than a battle, as the Indians only fought as they were compelled to; many of them were killed as they were crossing the river, women and children as well as men. This was the closing conflict of the war. BLACK HAWK was soon after taken prisoner, and conducted through the principal cities of the Union. I may add, in this connection, that in consequence of the illness of my wife, I changed commands with Capt. HOARD; and what I relate of the movements of the army after its departure from Helena, I have derived from Capt. HOARD, and one of my sons, who also served on the expedition.

Thus ended all our Indian difficulties, and from that period the progress of Wisconsin has been rapid, unexampled and astonishing; and if in future her laws shall be made and executed by wise, honest and discreet men, she must soon attain an eminence of great distinction. Having migrated here at an early period, and having been actively engaged in sanguinary conflicts, and in repelling savage invasions, for the safety and preservation of our infant settlements; and having moreover, taken some humble part in the early councils of Wisconsin, I cannot but feel

† Gen. ATKINSON was a native of North Carolina; he entered the army in 1808, and served with credit during the war of 1812, and during the Indian troubles in Wisconsin, as we have seen in 1827 and 1832. He was stationed long on the western frontier, and the Indians called him the WHITE BEAVER. He died at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, June 20th, 1842, aged about 60 years. L. C. D

a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and prosperity of the State of my adoption. And if the brief and imperfect sketch of my pioneer life, together with my recollections of the Winnebago and Black Hawk Indian wars, shall enable the future historian to glean any thing worthy of being perpetuated, my fullest desire will have been accomplished.

APPENDIX No. 10.

PEKATONICA BATTLE CONTROVERSY.*

BY GEN. CHARLES BRACKEN AND MAJ. PETER PARKISON, JR.

WALNUT GROVE, Oct. 3, 1852.

To Gen. WM. R. SMITH, State Historian :

DEAR SIR—In accordance with my promise, I herewith transmit to you an account of the murder of SPAFFORD and others, during the *Black Hawk war*, together with the details of the "Battle of the Pekatonica," fought on the 16th day of June, 1832, at the Horse Shoe Bend, on that stream, and on Section Eleven, Town Two, Range Five East, in this County.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES BRACKEN.

BATTLE OF THE PEKATONICA.

About sundown, on the 14th of June, 1832, a horseman without a hat, "bloody with spurring," was seen approaching Fort Defiance, a stockade post situated on section twenty, in Town four North, Range three East, commanded by Capt. ROBERT C. HOARD. The rider was DAVID GILBERT. He communicated the

* This series of valuable papers appeared originally in the *Mineral Point Tribune*, in the latter part of 1852, and early part of 1853, and well deserve a more permanent repository. The discrepancies of memory between the writers are not, after all, very numerous or of much importance; while their several narratives will prove of lasting interest to Wisconsin history.

melancholy information that, on that day, SPAFFORD, SPENCER, BENNETT MILLION, McILWAINE and an Englishman called JOHN BULL, had been surprised by the Indians while at work in a corn field on a farm owned by SPAFFORD and SPENCER, situated on the main Pekatonica, about six miles south-east of Fort Hamilton (now Wiota,) and that all the party had been murdered, except MILLION, who had by his fleetness on foot made his escape.

Captain HOARD at once dispatched an express, communicating the information to Gen. DODGE, at Dodgeville, and I, being second in command, was ordered to repair to the scene of the murder, with eleven men, all that could be mounted on horseback. Arriving at Fort Hamilton late at night, we halted at that post until morning, when accompanied by MILLION and some others from that place, making a party of about twenty men, we proceeded to SPAFFORD's field. On our arrival there, the first object that presented itself was the headless body of SPAFFORD, who had died facing his foes! Cool as he was brave, he at once saw from the number and position of the Indians, that flight was useless. Seizing his rifle, he calmly awaited their approach, and his unerring aim sent one of his foes to eternity before him; then, like the lion at bay, he died covered with an hundred wounds.

While the Indians were thus partially checked by SPAFFORD, the others fled under cover of a ravine, which appears to have been an ancient bed of the Pekatonica, to the river. On reaching the shore, McILWAINE and JOHN BULL attempted to escape across it, and were shot in the water; their bodies were taken out of the river by us; they had been scalped and most horribly mutilated. MILLION stated that on reaching the shore, he and SPENCER turned down the river, keeping under its bank; that they had got some three hundred yards before they were perceived by the Indians, who were for an instant engaged in despatching McILWAINE and JOHN BULL. On seeing them, the Indians raised the war-whoop, and commenced the pursuit; SPENCER continued on down the river bank, and MILLION plunged into the stream, which was about fifty yards wide at that point, and never raised his head

above water until he struck the opposite shore. Young, brave, cool and active, and flying for life, it would appear almost incredible that, with his breath exhausted by diving across the river, his clothes saturated with water, that, at one bound he should spring from the slippery shore to the top of a perpendicular bank fully twelve feet high; yet from his foot-prints, it was evident that he did so. Gaining the bank, unharmed amidst a shower of balls, he continued his flight, pursued by the Indians, who, after a hot chase of about five miles, gave up the pursuit.

It appeared that SPENCER was pursued by two Indians, one of whom was mounted on the horse with which SPAFFORD's party had been ploughing their corn, and was far in advance of the other; and he having his gun which he had snatched up in the flight, SPENCER turned and shot the mounted Indian, which enabled him to escape by secreting himself in a thicket.

On the day of the battle of the Pekatonica, SPENCER ventured to approach the fort, and saw from a distance that it was surrounded by Indians. They were friendly Sioux and Menomonees, who had joined us that day after the battle, and who were yelling and pow-wowing over the scalps which we had taken. Supposing these Indians to be foes who had captured the fort, and murdered all within it, he was horror struck, and fled some six or seven miles to a house where he found some provisions, and secreted himself under a hog-pen, where he was found some ten days afterwards. Within a year he became deranged, and wandered off, none knew whither.

Having performed the melancholy duty of burying the dead, we returned to Fort Hamilton, where we found Captain GENTRY, and Lieutenants BEQUETTE and PORTER, with a few men. At a council held that evening, it was agreed that if Gen. DODGE did not arrive at the fort by eight o'clock the next morning, the officers and men that were present would take the trail and pursue the Indians.

On receiving the express at Dodgeville, Gen. DODGE accompanied by THOMAS JENKINS and JOHN MESSERSMITH, jr., started for

Fort Hamilton by the way of the Blue Mounds, where a company of men were stationed, whose horses were fresh and fit for service. Leaving orders for them to follow, he continued on his route by the way of FRETWELL's Diggings; having out-riden JENKINS and MESSERSMITH, he was approaching the fort alone just after sunrise. On arriving at HAMILTON's farm, about one mile from the fort, he left the wagon road and turned into a pathway, which shortened the distance. On regaining the road, he met APPLE, a German, who proposed to accompany us on our scout, and was going to his cabin near by, to procure a blanket for the expedition; after making a few inquiries of him, the General continued on to the fort. APPLE had not proceeded more than one hundred yards from where he met Gen. DODGE, when he fell into an ambuscade and was literally shot to pieces. It afterwards appeared, that the Indians had first ambushed the pathway, but seeing our men on the prairie, south of the road, looking for their horses, and that the travelling was on the wagon road, they removed to it. Had the General arrived half an hour earlier by the pathway, or kept round by the wagon road, he must have been the victim of the ambuscade instead of APPLE.

Almost simultaneously with the General, the horse of APPLE reached the Fort with the saddle bloody, and a bullet hole through his ear. All were ready! the order was given to mount, and in less than ten minutes we were formed in a line near the dead body of the murdered man.

The Indians, in their retreat, appeared to disperse in every direction through a thicket which lay north of the road, and which was composed of a thick growth of vines and bushes, principally prickly ash. Through this we advanced in line, until a very intelligent dog, owned by R. H. KIRKPATRICK, struck the trail on the extreme left. We then advanced in single file, following the trail, the left in front, until we reached the open timber. Here the trail was well defined, and the pursuit was then pell-mell, the General taking the lead. The trail struck the prairie on a branch running east from WILLIAM BURRITT's, and continued down it,

crossing and re-crossing it two or three times. On our advancing into the thicket, I was the extreme right hand man of the party. As the left discovered the trail and advanced along it, I was thereby thrown in the rear. On emerging from the thicket into the open woods, being well mounted on a fleet and sure-footed horse, I gave him the spur freely until I came in sight of the Indians with the General close in their rear, and not more than five men with him. At the same time I overtook a youth aged about eighteen, named SAMUEL BLACK, who lived in my family. He said that his mare, a fine active animal had fallen with him on the smooth prairie, and that it was a sign he would be killed in the coming battle. I suggested as the cause that she had stepped into a badger hole. He said she had not, for he had examined the ground. I then advised him to go back, as there were enough of us to whip the Indians without him; he said, "I will die first!" The omen proved too true. He fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire we received on entering the thicket. I make this digression, that you may pay a just tribute to the memory of one of the bravest youths that ever fell in battle.

The Indians re-crossed the branch at a point where it turned abruptly to the north, and ascended the hill. The General and those with him crossed after them, and bore to the right towards some timber, as if to cut them off from it. Seeing this movement I halted, and was at the same time joined by FITCH, HIGGINBOTHAM and DEVEE; I said to them, that movement of the General will turn the Indians to the left; if you will follow me, we will get the first scalp. They agreed to do so. Turning up a hollow to the left, we ascended it to the ridge overlooking the east Pekatonica; turning then to the right and looking down a hollow parallel to that which we had ascended, my surmise proved to be correct. They were moving at what might be called common time, their chief, a grey-headed warrior, was walking backward, and appeared to be earnestly addressing his young men. After observing them for a few moments, we fired, but I think without effect. My comrades, after discharging their guns, retreated

down the hollow we had ascended, and I turned westwardly up the ridge overlooking the east Pekatonica, keeping out of gunshot, but watching the enemy closely. They descended the hill to the creek, turned up it a short distance, and commenced crossing at some willows, a short distance below where the bridge now stands.

At this moment I advanced within gunshot. With the report of my gun, I sent forth a shout that told the General, and my comrades yet in the rear, that I had secured the first scalp; at the same time I received the fire of the Indians without injury.

The General and the principal part of our men having come up by the time the Indians had fairly crossed the creek, a running fight took place; the enemy being on one side of the creek, and we on the other, until they reached the thicket in the bend of the creek. Having effected a crossing at the Old Indian Ford, which is near WILLIAMS' Mill, and marching thence up the stream, we formed on the open ground to the north-east of the thicket, so as to hem the enemy in the bend of the creek. Parties were then, by order of the General, thrown out on the hills to give the alarm, if the Indians should attempt to escape from the thicket, when we entered it. The men were then told off in sections of seven, number *four* remaining on horse back and holding the horses of the rest of the section, whose bridles were linked together. When dismounted and formed in front of the horses, our numbers were twenty-one men, including the General. They were Gen. HENRY DODGE, commanding; Lieutenants CHARLES BRACKEN, PASCHAL BEQUETTE and — PORTER; Surgeon ALLEN HILL; Privates, PETER PARKISON, DOMINICK MCGRAW, SAMUEL BLACK, THOMAS H. PRICE, LEVIN LEACH, R. H. KIRKPATRICK, ASA DUNCAN, WILLIAM CARNS, JOHN HOOD, THOMAS JENKINS, JOHN MESSERSMITH, Jr., SAMUEL PATRICK, MORRIS, WELLS, RANKIN and VAN WAGGONER.

We were then ordered to renew our flints, reprime our guns, unbutton our shirt collars, and tighten our belts. All being ready, the General then addressed us: He said, "Within that thicket are the foe, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of our

murdered friend! That it was his intention to enter it; in doing so, some of us must fall; that it might be his own fate; but that his mind was made up to whip the enemy or die in the attempt. If any feared to follow him, he wanted them to fall back then, and not when they encountered the Indians." The word was then given to advance, and in that little band, none were found who did not fear dishonor more than death! None faltered or wavered, as with a coolness becoming veterans they followed the footsteps of their gallant leader, resolved with him to conquer or die.

After advancing some distance into the thicket the trail of the enemy was found. Here the detachment was joined by DANIEL M. PARKISON, who was on horseback. The centre was ordered to keep on the trail. We then continued our advance slowly but firmly towards our hidden foe. The Indians had selected a most advantageous position for defence, had we fought them at long shot. It was the bank of a pond, once the bed of the creek.— On the edge of the bank was a natural breast work nearly three feet high, formed by one of those tumuli so numerous on our prairies; under this they awaited our approach.

When they fired on us, our position represented two sides of a triangle, they forming the base and we the hypotenuse; although we were close upon them, so dense was the thicket that we could not see the smoke of their guns. The General, who was on the right of the centre, and in front of the line, exclaimed, "Where are the Indians?" He was answered from the left, "This way!" The order was given, "*Charge 'em, boys, d—n them, charge 'em!*" My position was on the extreme right; in the charge we obliques considerably to the left; when I got to the pond, I found no enemy before me, and at the same moment I heard the General, who was a little to my left, say, "There's an Indian, kill him!" I turned toward him, and heard a shot; as I came up, he said, "There, by G—d! I've killed him myself!" This was the Indian commander.

Passing on to the left, I mounted the natural embankment, and found myself in the midst of the Indians; after discharging my gun, I turned the breech, and struck at a warrior I saw lying under the bank before me; but seeing another very industriously snapping at me, I fell back and re-loaded. As soon as my gun was charged, I advanced with the brave but unfortunate WELLS on my left, and WM. CARNES, of Dodgeville, on my right. On coming up, hand-to-hand with the Indians, WELLS fell, mortally wounded. CARNES first shot, and then bayoneted the warrior that gave WELLS his death wound, and I put another in a condition to lose his scalp. At the same time, the only surviving Indian attempted to save himself by flight. He plunged into the pond, and was shot as he got out of the water on the opposite side.

Thus ended the battle; the enemy were completely exterminated! Not one was left to tell BLACK HAWK and his warriors, how "*Old Hairy Face*," (the Indian name for Gen. DODGE) and his warriors fought. Our trophies were seventeen scalps. Our loss was three men,—BLACK, WELLS and MORRIS, mortally, and THOMAS JENKINS, severely wounded.

The annals of border warfare furnish no parallel to this battle. Never before was an entire war party exterminated with so small a loss on the part of the whites, when the numbers engaged were so nearly equal. Although on our advance into the thicket, we outnumbered the Indians some five men, yet, the advantage of their position, and ours having to receive their fire, equalized our numbers.

None of us, from the General down, had ever heard a hostile gun, or burned powder at a foe. The men had been promiscuously assembled, and were untrained soldiers. They, however, proved by their gallant conduct, that American volunteers, when individually brave, will collectively follow to their death, a brave and determined leader, in whom they have confidence.

There were individual acts of devotion and desperate bravery performed, which ought to have immortalized the actors. Our

surgeon, Doctor ALLEN HILL, fell into the line, and did duty as a private soldier. When the sections were told off, his lot fell number four, a horse holder. Number five, in the same section, was a sickly looking youth named TOWNSEND, about seventeen years of age. The Doctor exchanged places with him, remarking that he thought himself better able to perform a soldier's duty in the coming fight, than he was.

In the charge, LEVIN LEACH encountered a warrior armed with a spear; parrying the thrusts of the Indian with his bayonet, he dropped his gun, sprang upon him, wrenched his spear from him, and with it, ran him through the body.

The death of the brave but unfortunate WELLS, would have been a theme for the song of the minstrel, had it occurred in the days of chivalry. Like hundreds of other young and ardent spirits in that day, he came to the Lead Mines in pursuit of fortune. When the war broke out, he was among the first to take up arms, and fell, as I have stated, bravely advancing on the enemy. While lying on the battle ground, with his head on the lap of a comrade, who was assuaging the burning thirst caused by his wound, the surgeon examined it, and told him he must die! On hearing this, he expressed a wish to see the General. On his coming to him, WELLS said, "General, have I behaved like a soldier?" The reply was, "Yes, WELLS, like a brave one!" Looking up to his commander, he said, "Send that word to my old father." He further told that comrade, that he was engaged to be married to a young lady in Pike county, Illinois. He gave her name, and requested that she might be informed of the place and manner of his death, and that he died with his last thoughts upon her.

NOTE.—After a lapse of twenty years, the writer of the foregoing may have made some errors, particularly by omitting the names of those who were in the battle, and inserting the names of those who acted as horse holders, or watched the thicket from a distance. As the narrative is intended, for the State Historian, and will make a part of the early History of Wisconsin, he requests any of his surviving comrades who were in the action, to correct any errors he may have made.

Fayette, Nov. 29, 1852.

EDITORS OF WISCONSIN TRIBUNE :

My attention having lately been called to an account of the battle of the Peketonica, written by CHARLES BRACKEN, and published in your paper, in which I think there are some material mistakes, and having been requested by a number of persons to write my recollection of that affair, and point out wherein I think Mr. BRACKEN's recollection does not serve him correctly; I have thought proper, in justice to the dead as well as the living, and also in justice to the correctness of history, for which that account was intended, to comply with the request which has been made. In doing so, I do not wish to detract in the slightest degree from the merit of any one who acted in that affair.

I was quite young at the time, and it being the first engagement that I was ever in, every incident was almost indelibly fixed upon my mind. Mr. BRACKEN's relation of the affair at SPAFFORD's is correct, as I recollect it, until he says, "I being second in command, was ordered to the scene of the murder with eleven men." Mr. BRACKEN might have been ordered to the scene of the murder, but he certainly did not go in command of the detachment, nor in company with them, until within about four miles this side of Fort Hamilton, (now Wiota) where he and VAN WAGGONER* were overtaken by the detachment. They (BRACKEN and VAN WAGGONER) having left Fort Defiance in advance of the detachment. BRACKEN appearing to be displeased at some of the movements, mounted his horse and said, "It is time we were off; all that are going with me, come on;" upon which VAN WAGGONER joined him and they started off. In about half an hour the detachment were mounted and ready to march; upon which R. H. KIRKPATRICK was chosen the commander for the occasion. The detachment then proceeded to Fort Hamilton, and arrived there about twelve o'clock at night. Next morning, just as the detachment was ready

* Col. D. M. PARKISON gives the name of BENJAMIN LAWHEAD, instead of VAN WAGGONER, as the person who accompanied Lieut. BRACKEN on this occasion,—see, *ante*, p. 344. L. C. D.

to proceed, some difficulty occurred about the command of the detachment; Mr. BRACKEN claiming the command by virtue of his Second Lieutenantship at Fort Defiance, which was objected to by D. M. PARKISON, (which was the commencement of the memorable difficulty between these gentlemen—BRAOKEN and PARKISON.) Maj. KIRKPATRICK then declined taking further command of the detachment, unless he was re-chosen, upon which an election was gone into, and Maj. KIRKPATRICK (as he was commonly called) was unanimously elected. The company then proceeded to the farm, and found the murdered men, as described by Lieutenant BRACKEN, with the exception of the headless body of SPAFFORD, which had no wounds upon it as I recollect. The position of the body, when found, indicated that he had been running, as the rest of his comrades, when he was shot. Whether he killed an Indian before he himself was shot, I think no one can tell. MILLION crossed the river at the same place and the same time that McILWAIN and JOHN BULL crossed it, and was immediately pursued by the Indians in hot chase—one of them on horse-back, and so closely was he pursued by the Indian on horse-back,* that he, MILLION, was often compelled to swim the river to escape him. He swam the river five times during the chase, and was pursued to within five miles of the fort, which he reached in a full lope (using a western phrase) and in safety, after having been pursued by five Indians for ten miles, and having run fifteen miles without ever breaking the lope, as he said.

SPENCER could not swim, consequently took down the river under its bank, till coming to the mouth of a branch, where he remained until an Indian (mounted on the horse with which they had been plowing) came upon him. He shot the Indian off the horse and made his escape across the river bottom into the woods, in the direction of the fort. The remainder of the history of this man, I believe, is correctly given by Lieutenant BRACKEN,

* None of the Indians who pursued MILLION were on horseback, as will be seen by MILLION'S statement, which will appear a few pages onward.

except that he told upon being found, that he had killed another Indian during his rambles in the woods.

The allusion that Lieutenant BRACKEN makes to the young man named BLACK, is correct; so far, at least, as his having a presentiment that he should be killed in the first engagement. He and I were about the same age, (he being one year older,) were friends and mess-mates. He communicated his forebodings of death to me the night we marched from Fort Defiance to Fort Hamilton—he and I having been made the advance guard to the detachment. I have no recollection of the falling of his mare. I presume, however, it was so. It was a horse, however, he rode.

The history of the matter, I believe, is very correctly given by Lieutenant BRACKEN, from the killing of APPLE up to the point where he advanced within gun shot, and says, "with the report of my gun, I sent forth a shout that told the General and my comrades, *yet* in the rear, that I had procured the first scalp." Here, I think, Lieutenant BRACKEN's memory is greatly at fault, I was near the Lieutenant when he shot, and so was General DODGE and some eight or ten others, and the Indians were certainly from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards distant. They fired back, it is true, but without effect, and if any scalp was taken, or even an Indian touched with a ball, I have no recollection of the fact. 'Tis true, they sometimes fell at the fire of the guns, but got up and went off, jumping and hopping in a taunting way.

At this point, while a short consultation was taking place, as to the best point of crossing, Capt. GENTRY and D. M. PARKISON swam the river on their horses, just in the rear of the Indians, and took a position upon a high eminence upon the opposite side of the river, so as to overlook the grove the Indians were making for. We were again joined by PARKISON at the time Lieutenant BRACKEN speaks of. Capt. GENTRY, in attempting to reach us at another point, mired his horse down in a swamp, got his gun wet, and was unable to rejoin us.

The next point at which I think Lieut. BRACKEN's memory is at

fault, is where the General is addressing his men, in which he is made to say among other things, "Unbutton your shirt collars, tighten your belts, &c." I have no recollection of any such orders, and from Gen. DODGE's usual coolness and discretion upon such occasions, I should think he would hardly give such orders. Again, I think his memory is at fault, when he quotes the General as saying, "Charge 'em, boys—damn them, charge 'em," and "There, by G—d, I killed him myself," &c. At another point I think his memory is more at fault than usual. That is upon the charge, where he would make it appear (if I read correctly) that he "advanced into the midst of the Indians, discharged his gun, turned the breech, and struck at a warrior he saw lying under the bank before him, but seeing another very industriously snapping at him, he then fell back, reloaded and advanced side by side with the gallant WELLS;" evidently conveying the idea that he had done all this before the gallant WELLS had got up at all. Now, all who were there well know that the gallant WELLS was among the first upon the bank, and was shot instantly upon his charge upon the bank. The charge was simultaneous, by every member of the detachment, and there could not have been more than a few seconds difference between any of the men's arriving upon the bank. All behaved well; in fact bravely—Lieut. BRACKEN with the rest—but I have yet to learn that he behaved any better than any one else; in fact, I am certain there was no room for invidious distinction.

I write this with no unkind or unpleasant feelings towards Lieut. BRACKEN; but simply that justice may be done, history be correct, and that Lieut. BRACKEN's request (contained in a note appended to his account of the affair,) together with the request of a number of other persons, may be complied with.

The Indian that was shot in attempting to make his escape across the pond, as spoken of by Lieut. BRACKEN, was shot by W. W. WOODBRIDGE, the Adjutant of Gen. DODGE's squad, with a pistol. I was standing near him at the time. The number of scalps taken

upon that occasion, according to my memory was fourteen, instead of seventeen, as Mr. BRACKEN has it.

Upon looking over the list of names which Mr. BRACKEN has, I do not see that of W. W. WOODBRIDGE. This is an omission. It should be there.

The remainder of the narrative, I believe, is correct.

PETER PARKISON, Jr.

To Gen. W. R. SMITH, State Historian :

In a late number of the *Wisconsin Tribune*, there was a communication of Mr. PETER PARKISON, of Fayette, on the subject of the 'Battle of the Pekatonica.' I saw nothing in his statement calculated to change the general result of an action so honorable to all engaged in it, but I see that Mr. PARKISON has (unwillingly perhaps) misrepresented me, and some of my action, on that occasion.

The officers composing the command at Fort Defiance at that time, were ROBERT C. HOARD, Captain; CHARLES BRACKEN, first Lieutenant; DANIEL M. PARKISON, second Lieutenant, and WM. BURNETT, Ensign.

Although in my account of the battle and events which led to it, I state that I was second in command at that fort, yet Mr. PARKISON (in the face of record and living testimony which could be produced to sustain my assertion) depending on his own vivid recollection, reduces me to the rank of second Lieutenant, in virtue of which he states, I claimed a command to which I was not entitled.—His memory here certainly failed him, for the saddle was on the other horse! It is reasonable to suppose, that if Mr. PARKISON, belonging to the same company with me, and associating together in the same stockade for some weeks, could not recollect my rank, that his memory cannot be relied on as to other facts wherein he differs from me.

Shortly after the *Black Hawk war*, when all the survivors of the battle were living, I published, in a Galena paper, an account

of the battle, which was uncontradicted. My late publication addressed to you through the Wisconsin Tribune, corresponded nearly word for word with my former publication. The late **Mr. MATTHEW G. FITCH**, some ten or twelve years since, also published an account of the same battle in the Mineral Point paper, in which he differs in no essential particulars from me. On data such as this, I think there is more reliance to be placed for the truth of history, than on the memory of **Mr. PARKISON**, which is clearly at fault in the very first fact he states, and much more so in others.

CHARLES BRACKEN.

Walnut Grove, Dec. 30, 1852.

Fayette, Feb. 5th, 1853.

To Gen. W. R. SMITH, State Historian :

SIR—I regret exceedingly that you should be annoyed with so many communications upon the subject of the battle of the Pekatonica, and particularly when those communications disagree so much as mine and those of Lieutenant **CHARLES BRACKEN**. **Mr. BRACKEN** in his last communication, seems to have departed entirely from his request, contained in a note appended to his account of the battle of the Pekatonica, in which he requests any of the survivors to correct any mistakes which he may have made; admitting that, after a lapse of twenty years, he might have made some. But when those mistakes are pointed out, and corrected, he claims, not only to possess a superiority of memory over me, but also that his account was written from data that could, or should be relied upon, more than my memory.

Now, had **Mr. BRACKEN** claimed in the start, to have written his account of that affair from such data as he refers to in his last communication, perhaps I should not have presumed to set up my memory in opposition thereto. But, as **Mr. BRACKEN** made no such claim, and evidently carried the idea that he had written

entirely from memory, I supposed I was doing him a kindness in complying with his request—in which it seems I was mistaken, judging from the tone of his communication.

However, as to the data to which Mr. BRACKEN refers, I have a word to say; and that is, that my memory differs with his as to what those accounts contain. If either of those accounts, particularly that published by Mr. FITCH, quotes Mr. BRACKEN as taking or having the command of the detachment from Fort Defiance, I will agree that I am mistaken as to what those accounts contain.

But as the question at issue is not what those accounts contained, but what are the facts in the case, I shall, without further cavil with Mr. BRACKEN, as to memory, proceed to lay before you the evidences which I have procured in support of the correctness of my memory, wherein I differ with him.

Upon seeing Mr. BRACKEN'S communication to you, (in reference to this matter.) in a late number of the Wisconsin Tribune, I immediately addressed the following named gentlemen upon this subject, to wit: ROBERT C. HOARD, who was Captain of the company stationed at Fort Defiance at the time in question; THOMAS BEAM, who was a soldier at Fort Defiance; ALEXANDER HIGGINBOTHAM, who was a soldier at Fort Hamilton, and was with the detachment from the time it left Fort Hamilton until after the battle of the Pekatonica; BENNET MILLION, who was also with the detachment during the burying of the men who were killed at the farm of SPAFFORD and SPENCER, and the same that made his miraculous escape from the Indians.

From them I have received the following answers. I would here mention, that these are all the men (that is, MILLION and HIGGINBOTHAM) that had any connection with the burying of those men, or the battle of the Pekatonica, that I have any knowledge of in this country, except my father, Col. PARKISON, upon whom, from feelings of delicacy, I have not called, for his recollection of the matter.

Mineral Point, February 5th, 1853.

MAJ. PETER PARKISON, JR.:

Your communication addressed to me, asking my recollections about those eleven men who started from Fort Defiance to bury the dead at SPAFFORD'S farm, in 1832, was duly received. I recollect that when the express arrived, it was about sun-down, or after. After I had arranged the matter of express to Col. DODGE, I immediately commenced making arrangements to send a reinforcement to Fort Hamilton, and to assist in burying the dead at SPAFFORD'S field. There were many who volunteered to go. At the same time there were several men there from the mounted company, with Major KIRKPATRICK, (or afterwards Major KIRKPATRICK); Lieut. BRACKEN and Second Lieut. PARKISON were among the number who volunteered to go, and all the mounted men who were with Major KIRKPATRICK, I believe; consequently, those mounted men came there commanded by thier own officer, and neither Lieuts. BRAOKEN or PARKISON could have any command over them. Lieut. BRAOKEN certainly was the officer who held the rank at the fort; consequently, would have had the command, but I think there was some dissatisfaction among the men, who were preparing to go, I think, about who should command them. Lieut. BRAOKEN started off with one man, I think, and he was one of the mounted men. I think about half an hour after Lieut. BRAOKEN left, the rest of the squad started, with dissatisfaction about the command; before they got off, I requested Major KIRKPATRICK to take the command; and he did take the command as far as I knew.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT C. HOARD.

Town of Wayne, Jan. 28, 1853.

MR. PETER PARKISON, JR.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor of the 26th inst., I can say, that I was a soldier during the war with BLACK HAWK, and that

I was at Fort Defiance at the time that the express came there in relation to the killing of SPAFFORD and others, on the Pekatonica:

I can also say, without hesitation, that Maj. KIRKPATRICK took the command of the detachment from there, and I never understood but that he commanded it all the time until after the burying of those men.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS BEAM.

Town of Wayne, Jan. 29, 1853.

Mr. PETER PARKISON, Jr.:

In compliance with your request of the 26th inst., I can say, that I do not recollect distinctly all that took place at Fort Hamilton, in relation to the command of the detachment that buried the men who were killed on the Pekatonica, at the farm of SPENCER & SPAFFORD, in the *Black Hawk war*.

I do recollect that there was some trouble about the command, between Col. PARKISON and CHARLES BRACKEN. I also recollect that Maj. KIRKPATRICK commanded the company on that occasion.

The next point, in relation to which you ask my recollection, is at the bank of the Pekatonica, where Lieutenant BRACKEN claims to have procured the first scalp. In relation to that point, I can say that I *am* sure there was no scalp taken, or any Indian killed dead, at that point. Some might have been hit, but no certainty of it. As to Lieutenant BRACKEN's being in the advance, I do not recollect distinctly. But from my recollection, I should say, we were all there pretty much at the same moment. As to the affair upon the bank of the pond, where the battle was fought, I agree with you precisely as you have given it in your account of that affair. I was right by WELLS when he was shot.

I have, according to your request, examined the account of that affair, written by both you and Mr. BRACKEN, and according to my memory, I agree with you in all the main particulars, where-

in you disagree with Lieutenant BRACKEN, after the detachment came to Fort Hamilton.

Your friend,

ALEXANDER HIGGINBOTHAM.

P. S.—I perceive that my name is not inserted, either by you or Mr. BRACKEN, as being in the battle. I claim no particular glory. I was, however, in the battle. The omission was, of course, unintentional.

Town of Wiota, Jan. 30, 1853.

Mr. PETER PARKISON :

DEAR SIR—According to your request of the 26th inst., I will state my recollection of the incidents connected with the burying of SPAFFORD, SEARLS and others, who were killed on the Peka-tonica, during the *Black Hawk war*, the particulars of which you request.

In relation to what took place at Fort Hamilton, about the command of the detachment, I can state distinctly, that some trouble took place at Fort Hamilton about that matter. Some wished Col. PARKISON to take the command. But he objected, and said that the detachment had come from Fort Defiance under the command of Maj. KIRKPATRICK, and that he wished it to go on under his command. Maj. KIRKPATRICK then objected to, or declined taking farther command, unless he were re-elected. Upon which, an election was gone into, and Maj. KIRKPATRICK was elected. The detachment then proceeded under his command, and continued so, until they returned to Fort Hamilton.

The remainder of the incidents, until the killing of APPLE, are correctly given in your account published in the *Tribune*, (which I have seen,) except that no Indian on horseback pursued me.

Mr. BRACKEN is quite at fault, when he speaks of SPENCER'S diving the river, leaping the bank, &c*. I am the man, most

* This was plainly an error of the printer, in dropping MILLON'S name where it should have appeared in the narrative, which is now properly corrected.

certainly, who did that. After getting upon the bank, I found two balls had passed through my shirt—one through the body, the other through the sleeve. While upon the bank, two balls passed so near me that their force was visibly felt in my face. My hat was afterwards found, with a large ball hole near the band. The effort of diving the river, leaping the bank, and the effects of the two balls that passed so near my head, had so exhausted and addled me, that I thought I was shot; and after going about sixty yards, in a walk, I stopped and examined myself. Finding I was not shot, I took fresh courage, commenced my flight for life, and arrived safe at Fort Hamilton in about three-quarters of an hour by sun. Mr. SPENCER could not swim, (as you say,) consequently did not attempt to cross the river. I claim no particular honor for what I did upon that occasion, and only mention these particulars to show that Mr. BRACKEN's memory should not be too much relied upon.

Upon perusing Mr. BRACKEN's account of that affair, I perceive many mistakes, but none of very great importance, except those which I have pointed out.

As to what took place after the killing of APPLE, and at the battle, I know nothing, except from hearsay. I have always understood that all behaved well upon that occasion—that the charge was even-handed, and that no one man was entitled to more credit than another. As to Mr. BRACKEN's killing an Indian, or getting a scalp, at the crossing of the Pekatonica, I can say, without hesitation, that I never heard anything of it, until I saw it in his account of that battle.

Having, I believe, answered all your enquiries, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully yours,

BENNET MILLION.

From the above communications, it will be perceived at once, that these gentlemen, (who certainly have no interest in the mat-

ter, as between Mr. BRACKEN and myself, and who could only wish that justice should be done, and that history should be correct,) sustain my memory almost fully, in every particular, wherein I disagree with Mr. BRACKEN. Hence, I should think, from such testimony as this, there could be no reasonable doubt as to the facts in the case.

I regret exceedingly, that I have been brought into this cross-questioning with Mr. BRACKEN, against whom I certainly entertain no unkind feeling, and whom I certainly would not intentionally misrepresent. I only wish that justice should be done to all parties concerned, and that a proper impression should go abroad, and be handed down to posterity.

I did not like the impression to go abroad or down to posterity, that Gen. DODGE and his comrades in arms did, upon that occasion, and in two instances, lurk in the rear, and permit Lieutenant BRACKEN to go forward and encounter the enemy single-handed and alone—which impression Mr. BRACKEN's account certainly conveys.

In looking over my account of that affair, I perceive that I did, in one place, speak of Lieutenant BRACKEN as *Second* Lieutenant, which was a mistake, and it would evidently appear to the most careless reader, that the mistake was inadvertently made. Mr. BRACKEN claims, in his account of that affair, to have been second in command at Fort Defiance, which I did not dispute, but only claimed that he did not go in command of the detachment, &c. Hence, having Mr. BRACKEN in my mind as second in command at Fort Defiance, it was easy for me to speak of him as *Second* Lieutenant, when I should have styled him as second in command. But, for this mistake, Mr. BRACKEN condemns my memory, as entitled to no consideration whatever. Were Mr. BRACKEN's memory to be condemned for similar mistakes, occasions would not be wanting; but these slight mistakes do not vary the result, and should not be harped upon.

However, with what I have already said upon the subject, I shall

submit the matter to an impartial public, and to you, to determine or decide as to the facts in the case.

Your obedient serv't,

PETER PARKISON, Jr.

To Gen. W. R. SMITH, State Historian :

In October last I had the honor of addressing you a communication, through the columns of the *Wisconsin Tribune*, giving you the details of the "Battle of the Pekatonica," and the events that led thereto. In a note appended to that publication, I stated that I might, from the lapse of time, have made some errors, more particularly as to the names of those who were actually in the action. This was the case. I omitted the names of ALEXANDER HIGGINBOTHAM and BENJAMIN LAWHEAD, who were in the fight, and THOMAS H. PRICE whom I placed in the line, was one of the horse guard.

Mr. PETER PARKISON, Jr., one of the survivors of that battle, in a communication addressed to the Editor of the Tribune in November last, has given his version of the affair, for the purpose, as he avers, "of doing justice to the dead as well as the living, and also in justice to the correctness of history." In that communication Mr. PARKISON negatives, or gives a different version to almost every fact stated by me. First, that I did not command the detachment from Fort Defiance, but that R. H. KIRKPATRICK did; that "the next morning, before starting from Fort Hamilton for SPAFFORD'S field, a difficulty took place between D. M. PARKISON and myself about the command," I claiming it, *in virtue of my second Lieutenantancy*, which was objected to by D. M. PARKISON, (which was the commencement of the memorable difficulty between that person and myself.) That Major KIRKPATRICK then declining to take further command of the detachment unless he was *re-chosen*, upon which an election was gone into, and Major KIRKPATRICK (as he was commonly called) was unanimously elected;" that this difficulty being settled, the party pro-

ceeded to the farm, and found the murdered men as described by me, with the exception of SPAFFORD. I stated that "we found his body with the head cut off, and, literally speaking, covered with an hundred wounds." Mr. PARKISON asserts most dogmatically, that "SPAFFORD's *head was not cut off, and that he had no wounds that he recollects of.*" He denies that MILLION crossed the river at the point indicated by me, but "at the point where McILWAIN and JOHN BULL crossed it," and then he gives us a Munchausen story of his swimming the river five times, and fleet as he was of foot, of his beating an Indian mounted on horseback after a hot chase of ten miles. And so determined does Mr. PARKISON appear to contradict my statements, and so closely does he go into particulars, that he makes BLACK ride a horse instead of a mare, as stated by me.

Although I reasonably account for the manner in which with FITCH, HIGGINBOTHAM and DEVEE, I got ahead of the detachment, by which I was placed within shooting distance of the Indians and secured the first scalp. Yet, as to this fact, Mr. PARKISON is sure my memory is at fault, because, as he asserts, "he was near me when I shot, and so was the General." When my little party encountered and fired on the Indians, they were near the top of the ridge that overlooks the Pekatonica. The General was then across the branch on the top of the opposite ridge, some three-fourths of a mile off, apparently engaged in forming the men in line as they came straggling up. Therefore, while I had not more than two hundred yards to advance, to place myself in contact with the Indians while they were crossing the creek; the General and Mr. PARKISON had more than three-fourths of a mile to traverse, with a muddy branch to cross, before they could come up with the enemy, who when they arrived, had crossed the creek and were advancing towards the thicket in the bend where the battle took place.

Mr. PARKISON also thinks, that "from Gen. DODGE's usual coolness and discretion on such occasions, he could hardly have given such orders to the men as I represent." Had I attempted to laud Gen.

DODGE, I could not, had I ransacked the vocabulary of the English language, found expressions more suitable for the occasion, or given better testimony of his coolness and discretion on the eve of a battle. His mind was made up, as he stated, "to whip the enemy or die in the attempt." He therefore coolly and discreetly forewarned us, that there would be no snaps or flashes of our guns; he required us to gird tight our loins and unbutton our shirt collars, that our respiration might be free to sustain him in the desperate encounter that was before us.

Again, Mr. PARKISON thinks my memory is at fault, when I make the General swear terribly. If I must confess the fact, he swore far more terribly than I have represented. If Mr. PARKISON had been disposed to task his memory to do justice to my conduct in that battle, as much as he appears disposed to detract from it, it would have been no great tax on his memory to have recollected, that in my hand-to-hand encounter with the Indian at the pond, the breech of my gun had a sliver cut out of it, some three or four inches long, by the spear of the Indian. That gun I carried throughout the war, and Mr. PARKISON as well as others has time and again seen that evidence of that encounter.

And Mr. PARKISON has at this late day found it convenient to unlearn what he formerly knew, that from a fortuitous train of circumstances my actions on that occasion were such, that the General, by common consent, awarded me two out of the seventeen scalps taken, and I state it on good authority, that in the fall of the year after the war, when the annual firing of the prairie took place, and the woods and grass were destroyed, that the bones of fifteen Indians were found at the pond where the battle took place, those of another between that and the point where they crossed the creek, and those of another at the crossing of the creek which I alledge to have killed; a party of Menomonee and Sioux Indians, under the command of Colonels HAMILTON and MARSH had arrived at the fort a short time after we commenced the pursuit. These Indians taking our trail, found and scalped the two latter, and overtook the detachment as we were returning with our

wounded to the fort. Even at this late day, if search were made, I am of the opinion, that the bones of seventeen Indians could yet be found bleaching on the battle-ground, and between it and where the Indians crossed the Pekatonica;* among them the bones of the Indian I killed at the spot where they crossed. The shout I sent forth when I fired, was, "That's my hair!"—a cant expression then in vogue to denote a scalp.

In a subsequent communication which I addressed you in reply to Mr. PARKISON I did not deem it necessary to enter into a specific refutation of all the tergiversations contained in his essay, or to expose his mawkish attempt to make me an assailant of Gen. DODGE, and of his self election to the post of his defender. Although my memory might have failed me as to other facts touching the events of that day, it must be supposed that I could not well forget the rank I held; this Mr. PARKISON denied, which if uncontradicted must be construed as an impeachment of my veracity; I therefore confined myself in that reply, to simply correcting him on this point, and to infer from it that, if belonging to the same company and associated with me for some time at the same post, he could not recollect my rank, that his memory could not be depended on as to other facts wherein he differed from me, &c., &c. To this Mr. PARKISON has rejoined, by a communication addressed to you through the columns of the Tribune of the 10th of February, wherein he rather lamely concedes the question as to my rank as a first Lieutenant, but seems determined to pluck some of the feathers from my plume by proving *positively* that KIRKPATRICK commanded the detachment from Fort Defiance, to Fort

* In EDWARD BROUGHARD'S narrative, we find the following paragraph relative to the number of Indians slain: "After the battle, eleven Indians were found dead on the ground; two more, who were wounded, had got up the river-bank, and were tracked and finally scalped by the Winnebagoes; Colonel HAMILTON, sometime afterwards, found the body of another, after the prairie fires had passed over them; and late in the succeeding winter, a French trapper found three more, in the swamp near the battle ground, beneath brush-wood, under which they had crawled when wounded." The whole number thus accounted for, of the Sanks who fell in this fight, was seventeen; and at a subsequent period, when at Rock Island, after the termination of the war, BROUGHARD understood from some of the Sanks, that BLACK HAWK had often spoken of a band of seventeen of his braves, of whom he had never received any intelligence, and he knew not what had become of them. BLACK HAWK, in his auto-biography, makes no allusion to this affair.

Hamilton, and *negatively*, that I did not kill an Indian at the crossing of the Pekatonica, as asserted by me, and that in fulfilling his post "he cannot permit the impression to go down to posterity, that Gen. DODGE and his comrades in arms did upon that occasion, and in two instances, lurk in the rear, and permit Lt. BRACKEN to go forward and encounter the enemy single handed and alone."

But a few minutes before the express arrived with the intelligence of the murder, I returned to Fort Defiance from an expedition to the Rock and Illinois Rivers, where I had accompanied Gen. DODGE as a volunteer in GENTRY's company of mounted men. My horse and arms being ready, I was soon in the saddle on my way to Fort Hamilton accompanied by one man. I then heard of no dissatisfaction about the command, nor was there any; all in the fort were too much horror-stricken with the distressing intelligence just received, to be engaged in a squabble about a petty command in a night march. In my absence, the command of the party devolved on Lt. D. M. PARKISON, and subsequent events, shown by his attempt to supercede me who outranked him, proved that he had too much ambition to permit HOARD, had he held five times the rank he did, to reduce him to the ranks, and place a private soldier in command over him.

The officers of GENTRY's company were Messrs. BEQUETTE, PORTER and HENRY L. DODGE; it is not pretended that either of those officers were at the fort that evening, nor was there a solitary man of GENTRY's command there, nor could there have been. GENTRY with his company in full force accompanied Gen. DODGE to Rock River, and that day I separated from him and his company at Gratiot's Grove, they taking the route by KENDLE's and the forks of the Pekatonica to Mineral Point, the head-quarters of his company. R. H. KIRKPATRICK was at the time a private in that company, not having been elected Major until some two weeks after the battle of the Pekatonica; and maugre the certificate of HOARD and assertion of PARKISON—*he was not, nor had he been at Fort Defiance that day, that evening or that night!!!*

I make this statement on the recollection of those whose memories are more to be relied on than HOARD'S or PARKISON'S, and their truthfulness far more so, particularly a lady who was in the fort at the time, who shortly after the war became the wife of Major KIRKPATRICK. To corroborate this fact I will state, that both PARKISON and HOARD admit there were but eleven men left the fort that evening; after some trouble and enquiry I have ascertained the names of all but one of those men. They were SWEET, D. M. PARKISON, PETER PARKISON, FITCH, McCONNELL, VAN WAGGONER, LAWHEAD, MCGRAW, BLACK, PRICE, LEECH, making ten of the party, the name of the other I cannot recollect or ascertain, but he was a young man from Tennessee, who had been pursuing a certain PETER HOWARD (alias ROBT. C. HOARD) to the west, and found him in the commanding officer at Fort Defiance. And any other men, mounted or dismounted, of any other company that marched with the detachment that night, as stated by HOARD, were all "*dressed in buckram!*"

The next morning, when the detachment was paraded preparatory to starting for SPAFFORD'S field, it was reinforced by some six or seven men from Fort Hamilton. DANIEL M. PARKISON, who had been a colonel in Illinois, who was my senior in years but junior in rank, claimed the command of the detachment on the plea, that *he had come with and commanded the party on the march from Fort Defiance the night before!!!* This attempt to supersede me was promptly resisted, and hence the difficulty between us.

R. H. KIRKPATRICK, who was one of the re-inforcement that had joined us at Fort Hamilton, was then in the ranks; the day previous he had left his company (GENTRY'S) at Gratiot's Grove, and came by the way of Wolf Creek to Fort Hamilton. He was, at my suggestion, appointed to conduct the expedition to bury the murdered men at the farm, and not till then, *did he command the detachment, or any part of it!*

None, but one possessing the most morbid feeling towards me, could read my account of the battle, so honorable to the com-

mander and all engaged in it, and draw the inference from any one sentence it contains, that the General and my comrades were "lurking in the rear," while I was in front battling the enemy single handed.

Although Mr. PARKISON professes to have no unkind feelings toward me, or intentionally to misrepresent me, yet a man with half an eye, can see what kind of feeling he entertains toward me, in almost every paragraph of his communications. From the day that I indignantly spurned the attempt of his father to supercede me in command to which I was legally entitled by my rank, he has had no particular friendship for me, and it may be, that a little of the old leaven has worked upon him to seek this controversy, and "Feed fat the ancient grudge he bears me." * *

My account of the battle of the Pekatonica gives to General DODGE the credit of having conducted and fought the best battle with the Indians, since the introduction of fire-arms amongst them. Mr. PARKISON merely for the purpose of underrating me and my statements, reduces the number of Indians slain on that occasion over one-fifth, thereby attempting to deduct that amount from the well-earned fame of General DODGE acquired by that battle.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obed't Servant,

CHARLES BRACKEN.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STRICTURES UPON GOV. FORD'S HISTORY OF THE BLACK
HAWK WAR,

BY MAJOR PETER PARKISON, JR.

MADISON, Sept. 10, 1854.

Mr. BROWN, Editor of the Argus & Democrat:

DEAR SIR:—Upon my arrival in this place, a few days since, my attention was called to a couple of chapters of Gov. FORD'S History of Illinois, published in your paper, purporting to be a true history of a portion of the *Black Hawk war*, in which the manifest object of the historian is so apparent, and the means made use of to accomplish that object are so unsupported by truth, that I (as one who was an eye witness to nearly all the circumstances pretended to be given in those two chapters, and one who is unwilling that the public mind should be misled upon this subject) am constrained to give them a passing notice.

In the first place, it is not true, as stated in Gov. FORD'S History, that Gen. DODGE endeavored to avoid going from Fort Winnebago to the rapids of Rock River (where the enemy was then supposed to be) in consequence of the worn down condition of his horses; neither did he refuse to go without written orders from Gen. HENRY. The facts are, that Gen. DODGE was the first to suggest and urge this course to Gens. HENRY and ALEXANDER—Gen. HENRY assenting, and Gen. ALEXANDER dissenting. This was the universal understanding at the time by all parties. I have since been informed by Col. DANIEL M. PARKISON, of Lafayette

county, who commanded a company under Gen. DODGE at the time, and who was an intimate friend of both Gen. DODGE and Gen. HENRY, that such was the fact, that he was present and heard the conversation.

Neither is it true, that Gen. HENRY's men and officers attempted to mutinize at this place. I deem it quite unfair as well as ungenerous in the extreme, to detract from the merit of Gen. HENRY's men and officers, and every body else, for the purpose of making a Gen. JACKSON of Gen. HENRY—a thing which Gen. HENRY would never have done; he was a brave and generous man, and no man esteemed him higher than I did. I had known him from my boyhood, and he had been one of my father's warmest and most intimate friends for more than ten years. But at the same time, many of his friends and officers were my friends and intimate acquaintances, and are yet living, and it is but justice to them that I should repel this slander.*

From this point Gen. DODGE was certainly the main-spring, the life and energy of the army, suggesting and planning all its movements; and none could be mistaken in this particular who were present, and unprejudiced. This was but natural, and can be said without any just prejudice to the reputation of Gen. HENRY. Gen. DODGE had acquired a high reputation as a military man, and as an Indian fighter. He was well acquainted with the country, with the Winnebagoes, (who were our guides), with Mr. POQUETTE, (who was our interpreter); and Gen. HENRY was not so vain-glorious, as to be unwilling to be governed by the suggestions of Gen. DODGE.

Many particulars on the march from this Point, (Fort Winnebago), to the Wisconsin, are very incorrectly given, and many omitted by Gov. FORD. But as it is not my purpose, upon the present occasion, to point out all of the mistakes of Gov. FORD, only where they effect the parties concerned, I will only notice

* It would appear that there was, after all, something that squinted towards mutiny among a portion of Gen. HENRY's troops. We have Gov. FORD's statement corroborated by Gov. REYNOLDS, in his *Life and Times*. In Gen. BRACKEN's strictures, allusion will also be found to

two, which are of the same note, and sufficient to satisfy any one that there is considerable guess work about his history.

First, he makes no mention of the killing of an Indian on the bank of the Third Lake, near where the Lake House now stands; a circumstance known to all of the first settlers of Madison. Second, he says two Indians were killed about noon of the day on which the troops marched from this place to the Wisconsin, when there was but one. The incorrectness of these particulars and many others that might be pointed out are sufficient to satisfy my mind that the main objects of Gov. FORD in writing this History of the *Black Hawk war* was, first, to make money, and next, to detract from the well earned fame of Gen. DODGE.

The particulars of the battle of the Wisconsin are as incorrectly given as any man could give them who knows nothing of them whatever. The Indians are said to have flanked to the right, when they most certainly flanked to the left. Gen. DODGE is said to have refused to charge the enemy, without reinforcements; when the facts are that he charged them, with his single squadron alone, and received almost their entire fire and killed many of their number, before any of the Illinois forces could be brought successfully to bear upon them. This was in consequence of his position in front, where Gen. HENRY had placed him for the purpose of receiving the first fire and terrific yell of the Indians; having, as Gen. HENRY expressed it himself, some doubts whether his men would stand the first fire and the frightful savage yell; and well he might have some doubts of this character, as the Illinois troops had, upon two occasions, fled at the first onset of the Indians.

Upon the second charge upon this occasion, it is most untrue, that Gen. DODGE and his men took no part in the charge, as the idea is clearly conveyed in the chapters published in your paper. This charge was suggested by Gen. DODGE to Gen. HENRY, as I am most credibly informed, and I know upon this occasion as upon all others, where I was with the army, that Gen. DODGE's squadron was the foremost, most prompt and energetic. To say

anything else of them is most ungenerous as well as most untrue. They were in their own country, defending their own immediate families and firesides, and it was expected of them that they would take the foremost rank at all times of danger, and in no instance was that expectation disappointed.

At the battle of Bad Ax, Gen. DODGE and his squadron are again grossly misrepresented by Gov. FORD's History, as I am informed by those who were there, and with whom I have conversed since seeing the publication in your paper, and in whom I have the utmost confidence, as their version of the affair corresponds with what I have always understood to be the facts. That here, as upon other occasions, Gov. DODGE and his squadron were in front, and in the thickest of the fight; Capt. DICKSON, of Grant county, commanded the spy company, and brought on the engagement between the scattering parties, while Capt. GENTRY, of Iowa county, with his company, brought on the engagement between the main bodies.

Again, it is not true that Gen. HENRY was placed in the rear, in charge of the baggage trains. First, there were no such trains upon this occasion, as every man carried his own provisions. Second, Gen. HENRY marched next in front to Gen. DODGE's command; and that Gen. ATKINSON had no wish to degrade Gen. HENRY, or detract in the slightest degree from the merit he was entitled to, as intimated in Gov. FORD's History, it is only necessary to mention the fact, that after the battle at this place was over, Gen. ATKINSON met Gen. HENRY and Gen. DODGE both at the same time, and taking each of them by the hand, said, with much warmth and feeling: "my brave fellows, you have forced me on to victory."

Without wishing to do the slightest injustice to Gov. FORD or his History, I am constrained in justice to all parties concerned, and in justice to the truth of history, to say, that the accounts which he gives of all, or nearly all, the incidents contained in the two chapters published in your paper, are very incorrect, and I hope I may be permitted to make the remark, that too many of our

histories are written by men, like Gov. FORD, who know nothing personally of the matters about which they write.

The killing of St. VRAIN and his party, and the battle of the Pekatonica, are very imperfectly and incorrectly given by Gov. FORD. I was at the burying of Mr. St. VRAIN and his party, at which AQUILLA FLOYD was also present, who had with two others of the party, made his escape, and his account of the affair certainly bears no analogy to that given by Gov. FORD. I was also an unimportant actor in the battle of the Pekatonica, and know the account given by Gov. FORD to be quite as I have stated. The affair at Pekatonica was the first defeat that the Indians had met with since the commencement of hostilities. They were a chosen band of fourteen, occupying the most advantageous position, under the bank of a slough completely covered, or concealed by thick under-brush. We were nineteen in number, and exposed to their cool and deliberate first fire, at which four of our men fell, leaving us but one superior to them in numbers. It was a hand-to-hand encounter, steel clashed against steel, the woods resounded with the most terrific yell of the savage, until the last one was exterminated; and had you been there, I am confident, Mr. Editor, you would have thought it a little more than a simple *killing* of a few red skins.

Up to this period, the Indians had been signally triumphant in every engagement. Maj. STILLMAN, at the mouth of the Kish-wau-kee River, about 30 miles above Dixon, on the Rock River, had been most shamefully defeated, by a force much inferior to his own. Soon after this, Col. (at that time Maj.) DEMENT, at Kellogg's Grove, suffered a most disastrous defeat by a much inferior force to his own; and, not long after this, Maj. STEPHENSON, commanding the most chosen troops of Illinois, was also signally defeated by the enemy.* Thus it will be seen, that the enemy had, in every instance, been victorious over the Illinois forces. Being em-

* Strictly speaking, Majors STEPHENSON and DEMENT's encounters with the Indians happened after the Pekatonica battle—the former on the 18th, and the latter on the 25th of June.

boldened by these decisive victories, achieved over much superior forces, and in quick succession, they conceived the bold and daring project of making themselves complete masters of this country, by at once attacking and destroying the defenseless inhabitants, which bold movement they carried into operation by a simultaneous attack upon the inhabitants of Apple River, Sinsinawa Mounds, in Grant County, Blue Mounds, and Hamilton's settlement. Gen. DODGE had just at this period, returned from an expedition to Ottawa, on the Illinois River, where Gen. ATKINSON was then at head quarters with the main forces of the army.

Gen. DODGE had made this expedition for the purpose of representing to Gen. ATKINSON, the exposed and defenseless condition of this country, and urge upon him the necessity and importance of prompt and energetic movements on the part of the army.

This was the second trip Gen. DODGE had made to the main army for this purpose, and for the additional purpose of obtaining some immediate force with which he could successfully keep the enemy in check, until the main body could reach this country. But failing of this last object, he hastened home, when, after almost incessant marching for eight days and nights, he arrived just in time to meet the threatened danger, and gave the first and effectual check to the audacity of the enemy in the battle of the Peka-tonica.

Gen. DODGE's entire force at this time did not exceed one hundred and fifty men, and they were dispersed in every part of the country at their respective forts; but by the most prompt, energetic and persevering movements of Gen. DODGE, (aided by every one of his officers and men,) from one point of danger to another, the enemy was kept in check until the slow movements of the main army enabled it to reach this country. After its arrival here, so discouraged and disheartened were many of the Illinois troops with the slow and unsuccessful movements of their officers, that they sought to make Gen. DODGE their commander, (I say not this of Gen. HENRY's men, with him they were fully satisfied,) and it would no doubt have been fortunate for Gen. DODGE had this satis-

faction prevailed with the men throughout, for I am confident that it was the jealousy of the Illinois officers towards Gen. DODGE, growing out of this cause, which has given rise to the false statements respecting the conduct of Gen. DODGE upon the occasions alluded to in Gov. FORD's history. It is but just to say, and I do say it without the fear of successful contradiction, that after the main army reached this country, every prompt and energetic movement of the troops which had a tendency to overtake the Indians and terminate the war, was suggested and urged forward by Gen. DODGE; and if any particular credit is due to any one individual for the successful termination of the war, it is certainly due to Gen. DODGE. I am confident in my own mind, and I have heard the remark often from men in the Illinois forces, as well as men of this country, that if it had not been for the prompt and energetic movements of Gen. DODGE, the Indians would have made themselves masters of this country, despite Gen. ATKINSON and the "*Sucker* army," as it was called. This was the universal impression and expression at the time of all unprejudiced persons.

All the historians who have written respecting this war, have given Gen. DODGE the credit of being the principal man in it. These men, or many of them, write from dates kept by them, in camp, kept from day to day, and not from information given them by jealous and unsatisfied officers, and had it not been for the superior sagacity of Gov. FORD, of Illinois, the extremely small and insignificant part which Gen. DODGE took, or acted, in the *Black Hawk war* would probably never have been known.— How long it took to make this discovery, we are not informed. But one thing is certain, that it never came to light until about 22 years after the circumstances took place, and not until after the author, and nearly, if not quite, all of his sources of information had passed out of existence.

I have not the least fears, but that a just and discriminating public will readily discover the true object of the historian. As to the secret connivance of Gen. DODGE and Doctor PHILLO about

the publication of the battle of the Wisconsin in such a way as to rob General HENRY of his merit in that affair, I know nothing, and moreover do not believe there is one word of truth in it. I know that the account published in that paper (the *Galenian*) of that battle, as well as all others, was substantially true, and I also know that Gen. HENRY was too bold and daring a man to have passed unnoticed any such low and cowardly conduct. Neither would Gen. DODGE or Dr. PHILIBO (who was a brave and warm-hearted man, and an old friend and acquaintance of Gen. HENRY) have been guilty of any such meanness.

The letter which purports to have been written by Gov. FORD, to Gen. DODGE may have been written, but I am confident no such letter was ever received by Gen. DODGE—at least, I never heard of it.

Gov. FORD endeavors to throw disrespect upon Gen. DODGE for assuming to be Colonel commanding Michigan volunteers, when in fact he was only Major, as Gov. FORD calls him. If Gov. FORD had been correctly informed on this subject, as he should have been upon all others about which he wrote, he would have known that Gen. DODGE was in fact Colonel commanding Michigan volunteers. We were then under Michigan jurisdiction, and General DODGE was appointed Colonel by Gen. CASS, the Governor of the then Territory of Michigan, and his forces were Michigan volunteers.

I have already extended this communication much beyond what I contemplated in the out-start. I am well aware, that my communication is not written in the same interesting, racy and spicy manner as Gov. FORD wrote, but it contains facts derived mostly from my own personal knowledge, and the remainder from the most reliable sources, and as you no doubt had no motive in the publication of Gov. FORD's chapters, except that justice should be done to all, you will no doubt readily give this the same publicity.

I would here remark, that I have not been prompted to write this communication by any feelings of obligation to Gen. DODGE,

or any one else ; but solely that justice may be done him, as well as others concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PETER PARKISON, JR.

APPENDIX NO. 12.

FURTHER STRICTURES ON GOV. FORD'S HISTORY OF THE
BLACK HAWK WAR.

BY GEN. CHARLES BRACKEN.

A STATEMENT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS PRIOR AND LEADING TO
THE BATTLES OF WISCONSIN HEIGHTS AND THE BAD AX.

Gen. Wm. R. SMITH, Pres't of the Wis. State His. Society :

SIR :—Some time in the spring of 1847, Captain JAMES H. GENTRY called on me, as I understood, at the request of Gen. HENRY DODGE, stating that Governor FORD had in some lectures delivered by him the previous winter before the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, in that State, made numerous mis-statements with regard to General DODGE, touching events in the *Black Hawk war*, requesting me, who had served on his staff,* and as one familiar with those events, to make a statement of them in writing; more particularly as to the means used by him at Fort Winnebago, to ascertain precisely the whereabouts of BLACK HAWK and his warriors, and to induce Generals HENRY and ALEXANDER to disobey the orders of General ATKINSON, (which required them to return to his camp by the same route by which they had marched to the fort,) as by returning to Rock River in a more northerly direction, they would place the enemy between ATKINSON and themselves, and thereby force them to battle.

* Lieut. BRACKEN acted as aid to Gen. DODGE, and adjutant of DODGE'S regiment, and was the only officer of DODGE'S command who was mounted during the battle of Wisconsin Heights. Gen BRACKEN has been long and prominently in public life, and served as representative in three sessions of the Territorial Legislature—1839-40.

Such statement I then declined making, which I now very much regret, because I put it out of the power of General DODGE to refute by any other than his own statement; the many misrepresentations with regard to himself, which were summed up in a letter addressed by Governor FORD to him, dated from Versailles, Brown county, Ill., April 13th, 1847. I further regret that I did not make such statement at that time, because, if submitted to Governor FORD, it might have been the means of enlightening him on the subject, and thereby prevented him from publishing many misrepresentations that now appear in his book as history.

Having very lately perused Gov. FORD's history, and seen in it so many misrepresentations, I have come to the conclusion, that it is a duty which I owe to the future, and an act of justice which I owe to Gen. DODGE, to state what I personally know, more particularly regarding the movements under DODGE and HENRY from Fort Winnebago, by which the Indians were overtaken and defeated at the Wisconsin; wherein I differ materially from Governor FORD, as well as in some other matters touching that campaign.

It is my intention to place this statement in the archive of your Society, but before I do so, I submit it to the public in print,* so that if I have made any misrepresentations, they may be corrected. I will here state, that in my narrative of the war, published in your History of Wisconsin, at page 219 in the third volume, you say, "a detachment of some 250 men, consisting of the commands of HENRY, POSEY, ALEXANDER and DODGE." You should have said, "DODGE's command of about 250 men, together with HENRY's and ALEXANDER's brigades." I merely refer to this error in your history, because, if not corrected, there would appear to be a discrepancy between it and my present statement.

Every person who has read FORD's history of Illinois, will agree with the author of the introduction to the work, that Gov. FORD was "a man of strong feelings." I knew him personally, and can

* This article first appeared in the *Mineral Point Democrat*, April 30th, 1856. L. C. D.

bear my testimony, that if he possessed great bitterness of feeling towards those he disliked or considered his enemies, he was as warmly devoted to his friends; and saving his prejudices, he was truly an honest man. It must also be apparent to those who have perused his history, that it has been compiled principally from his recollection of men and things, and from information derived from others. This is particularly the case with regard to the *Black Hawk war*. Governor FORD did not serve in that war, was not present at any of the events of which he speaks, and consequently he has been made the instrument of some small men in Illinois, who are their own trumpeters, to laud their feats of arms and to detract from others.

About the first of July, 1832, the army commanded by Gen. ATKINSON, operating against BLACK HAWK and his warriors, moved up the valley of Rock River. The right wing, composed of the United States regular soldiers and HENRY'S brigade of Illinois volunteers, commanded by Gen. ATKINSON in person, marched on the east side of the river. Gen. ALEXANDER'S brigade formed the centre; and the left wing, consisting of POSEY'S brigade and the miners under Gen. HENRY DODGE, rendezvoused at Wiota, and marched from that place about the same time for Kosh-ko-nong Lake.

Gen. DODGE'S command consisted of five companies of mounted men, commanded by Captains GENTRY, CLARK, DICKSON, PARKISON and JONES, and about twenty Menomonee Indians and eight or ten white men, commanded by Col. W. S. HAMILTON. On the march, near Sugar River, he was joined by Capt. JAMES W. STEPHENSON'S company of about eighty men from Galena, which made his force fully three hundred men. Near the Four Lakes, the WHITE CROW, or *Blind*, a Winnebago chief, also joined him with about thirty warriors.

Before arriving at Kosh-ko-nong, the officers and men of DODGE'S command became dissatisfied with POSEY'S brigade. No one questioned Gen. POSEY'S courage, and all admitted him to be a gentleman, yet he did not possess the firmness requisite to command

volunteers; and though he had under his command many intelligent and brave men and good officers, yet his want of decision rendered his men insubordinate and disorderly. Fearful if we should encounter the enemy, that they would desert us, and leave us to be overpowered by numbers, the miners to a man insisted on exchanging them for either HENRY'S or ALEXANDER'S brigade. This was effected on our arriving at Lake Kosh-ko-nong. After we had pitched our camp for the night at that place, Gen. DODGE repaired to ATKINSON'S camp, which was about six miles distant, at the outlet of the lake, and procured an exchange of POSEY'S for ALEXANDER'S brigade. Gen. ALEXANDER having joined us early the next morning, we moved up the west side of Rock River, and on the second day joined Gen. ATKINSON at the Burnt Village on Bark River.

The provisions of the volunteers being nearly exhausted, DODGE'S command, with HENRY'S and ALEXANDER'S brigades, were ordered to Fort Winnebago, about fifty miles distant, for supplies. Gen. DODGE with his command of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred men, proceeded in advance of HENRY and ALEXANDER. This was a movement fraught with the greatest danger to him and his command; the march was directly toward the enemy, who were estimated at from 800 to 1200 warriors. Had we encountered them, being beyond supporting distance from the Illinois brigade, we must have been overpowered. Fortune, however, favored us, and we reached Fort Winnebago on the evening of the second day, and shortly after were joined by HENRY'S and ALEXANDER'S brigades.

On arriving at the fort, Gen. DODGE at once set to work to find out the position of the enemy from a number of Winnebago Indians who were at that time at the fort. This he effected through PIERRE POQUETTE, a half-breed and their interpreter, over whom he had great influence. Through him he learned that the enemy were encamped on Rock River, at a place now known as Hustis' Rapids. Having ascertained the position of the enemy, his next object was to prevail on Generals HENRY and ALEXANDER to dis-

obey their orders from Gen. ATKINSON, by varying the line of march in returning to his camp, so that, by striking Rock River above the enemy, they would place them between ATKINSON and themselves, and as it was known that the Indians were encumbered with their women and children, they could be forced into a battle.

The negotiation on this subject was opened first with Gen. HENRY by Maj. JAMES W. STEPHENSON, of the Galena company, serving under Gen. DODGE. Between HENRY and STEPHENSON the closest intimacy existed; they had been arraigned together at Edwardsville, Ill., for a high crime, of which, however, they had been honorably acquitted. Maj. STEPHENSON possessed great influence over Gen. HENRY, and on this occasion he used that influence to induce him to embrace warmly the plans of Gen. DODGE. The co-operation of HENRY being secured, the subject was then submitted to a council composed of the superior officers of the two brigades. ALEXANDER and the officers of his brigade altogether refused to join the expedition, and the officers of one regiment of HENRY's brigade also refused to march in that direction, but were finally prevailed on to do so.

DODGE and HENRY having agreed on their line of action, preparations were immediately made for a march. All the men of their respective commands who were riding horses that were unfit for the expedition, were discharged. In DODGE's command these amounted to about twenty-five men. He was not reinforced here by CRAIG's company from Galena; but that company, however, subsequently joined him and did good service after we had crossed the Wisconsin river in the pursuit of the enemy to Bad-Ax. Having secured the services of POQUETTE and a number of Winnebago Indians as guides, the expedition, numbering about seven hundred men, marched on the 15th of July, in the direction of the enemy on Rock River. Arriving at an Indian village on the river on the third day, no indications of the enemy were found other than some trails that appeared to be several days old. From here an express was dispatched to Gen. ATKINSON; this express,

after proceeding a few miles down the river, fell in with a fresh trail of the enemy, evidently bearing towards the Wisconsin river, and immediately returned and reported their discovery.

POQUETTE and the Winnebago Indians, from the time we left the fort, at all our halts and encampments, invariably made their camp-fires close to that of Gen. DODGE. No man who knew him, ever suspected the honesty or patriotism of POQUETTE. He possessed unbounded influence over the Indians; treachery could not have existed among them in our camp without his knowing it; and none in that encampment ever heard before it was printed in FORD'S History, that Major MURRAY McCONNELL had discovered that those Indians were treacherous; that he had single handed and alone, stopped more than a dozen of warriors in their flight from our camp, carried them to the quarters of General HENRY, where they confessed their treason—and all this too without the assistance of POQUETTE, their interpreter, the only man in the camp who could render into English a single word they said!*

* Whether Gov. FORD has made some mistake in this matter, we know not, but Gov. REYNOLDS, in his recent *Life and Times*, seems to corroborate it. REYNOLDS states, that on the second day's march of Gen. HENRY and Col. DODGE from Fort Winnebago, their spies seized two unarmed Indians who *said* they were Winnebagoes, but the whites considered them as Sauks, and spies of BLACK HAWK; and with this impression, they were confined. That upon the return of Adjutants WOODBRIDGE and MERRIMAN, and their Indian guide, a chief called LITTLE THUNDER, when WOODBRIDGE narrowly escaped being shot by one of the sentinels in the dark, the two Indian prisoners, who had heard from LITTLE THUNDER that the trail of BLACK HAWK's band had been discovered, managed to effect their escape, but were re-captured in this wise: "Major McCONNELL," says Gov. REYNOLDS, "had been out about dark reconnoitering some distance from the main army with another person, and had found the Indian trail of BLACK HAWK. The individual returned alone to the army, and reported the fact. Just at dark—McCONNELL was still reconnoitering—two Indians came through some brush-wood, within ten yards of him, and one of them gave an Indian whoop, evidently showing great alarm. McCONNELL supposed the Indians were the enemy, and was about shooting, when one of them cried out in tolerable English, 'Good Indian, me!—good Winnebago!' McCONNELL immediately discovered that they were the two prisoners who had been marching with the army. He captured them, and tied their hands behind their backs, and marched them to camp. In this enterprise with the Indians, and throughout the whole campaign, Major McCONNELL displayed efficiency and courage as a soldier and an officer, which won for him the approbation of the whole army. The Indian prisoners confessed their guilt, that they were spies for BLACK HAWK. They expected to be shot; but the General did not proclaim their guilt, and they were spared. The General acted with humanity, as the army was then nearly on the Indian trail, and the spies could do no injury to the whites, and to destroy two deluded, unarmed human beings, after their having been prisoners for some time, seemed to be a cruel act. The General was compelled to exercise much care over the Indians, or some volunteer might have shot them, if the fact had been known." Maj. McCONNELL still lives, and is a well known citizen of Illinois.

L. C. D.

Having by the discovery of the express got hold of something tangible with regard to the whereabouts of the enemy, the pursuit commenced early next morning. It was rapid and persevering until we reached the Third Lake, early in the afternoon of the second day. Here Gen. HENRY refused to advance, until a neck of land, formed by the junction of a creek with the lake, over which the trail of the Indians led, and which was covered with a heavy growth of underbrush, had been examined by our spies, under Capt. Jo. DICKSON. After this was effected, it was deemed too late for a further advance that evening, and we encamped for the night on the bank of the lake.

Early the next morning the pursuit was renewed. An Indian who was sick and unable to travel, was shot the moment the eye of Capt. FRED. DICKSON, of Capt. Jo. DICKSON's company of spies, fell on him, he not being aware that the Indian was sick. This Indian was killed on the bank of Third Lake, within less than one half mile of where the Capitol now stands. Another sick or disabled Indian who begged for quarters was shot by Dr. PHILLET during the pursuit. In falling, the Indian discharged his gun, and wounded a young man of CLARK's company, of DODGE's command.

The advance, from the time we left Rock River, preceded by Capt. Jo. DICKSON's spies, was led by Col. W. L. D. EWING's battalion of HENRY's brigade, the order of march being in two columns. DODGE's command becoming dissatisfied with the slow gait at which EWING's battalion led the pursuit, reasoned among themselves that it was safer to dash ahead, overtake the enemy, and fight them on *terra firma*, than to suffer them to reach the islands of the Wisconsin, where if we advanced on them, we would be without cover and liable to be shot in the water. They therefore insisted on Gen. DODGE's taking the lead and engaging the enemy with his command. For this purpose the heads of our columns, striking off at a brisk trot, were inclined to the right and left of EWING's battalion. On seeing this movement, that officer urged his men forward with blows and curses, and succeeded in keeping up with us, and held a position in our centre.

In this order we advanced rapidly, halting and forming once or twice to meet the enemy, who appeared in some numbers in our front, until we arrived near the Wisconsin bottom, where the horse guard was told off, and the men dismounted. This had scarcely been effected, when Capt. DICKSON and his spies came galloping over a ridge a little in advance of us, pursued by a number of the enemy. The columns immediately advanced, EWING's battalion forming the centre, to the top of the ridge, and formed in line by wheeling the heads of columns to the right. One fire from our line caused the Indians to retreat as rapidly as they had advanced. We occupied this position until the arrival of General HENRY with COLLINS', JONES' and FRY's regiments, who, owing to our rapid advance, had been left far in the rear. During this delay, the enemy were concentrating their forces on a hill that commanded our position, about two hundred yards in advance of us, and kept up a constant fire on our line for fully one hour before HENRY arrived, and arrangements were made to charge them. When the line of battle was formed, DODGE's command, including EWING's battalion, formed the right wing; FRY's regiment was ordered to occupy a position on our right, to prevent the Indians from out-flanking us when we charged, consequently this regiment was not in the action. As I before remarked, owing to the delay of General HENRY in coming up, the main body of the enemy had concentrated in front of DODGE's command. I have no doubt but that the Indian commander, who occupied a high mound which overlooked our position, was deceived by the movement of FRY's regiment to our right. He reasonably supposed that movement was to cut him off from his women and children at the river. He was distinctly heard giving an order to his warriors in a loud voice, who immediately retreated. That the Indian commander fell into this error, is confirmed from the fact, that just previous to the charge, the hill fronting the right wing was covered with Indians, and although our advance was over open ground and in full view of the enemy, yet we had none killed and but one man wounded, in reaching

the position occupied by them*. The action lasted but a short time after the charge. In front of DODGE'S command the principal part of the Indians were killed. The greater part of the Winnebago Indians who accompanied us from the fort, hid in sink holes or sheltered behind trees, except the WHITE PAWNEE and the son of WHITE CROW, who together with POQUETTE fell into our ranks, and fought uncovered like white men. All the Indians, together with POQUETTE, started for Fort Winnebago immediately after the action.

I have, in as condensed a manner as possible, given the movements of General DODGE and the volunteers under his command, from the time we joined POSEY at Wiota, until the close of the battle of the Wisconsin. I have shown conclusively, if credit is due to any one for having overtaken BLACK HAWK and his forces, and defeating them at the Wisconsin, it is to General DODGE. He planned the enterprise, and owing to the generous support he received from Gen. HENRY, carried it out. If he was not the actual commander, he was virtually so. He was the only officer holding the rank of Colonel (the highest rank to which he could be appointed under the Territorial law) commissioned by the Governor of Michigan west of the lake. He was from this appointment sole commander of the militia within the territory which was the seat of war, and from the extent of his command entitled to the rank of a Brigadier General. He had been appointed in the regular service as commander of United States Rangers, in which corps General HENRY had been appointed to a captaincy under

* The Indian commander was BLACK HAWK himself, if we may credit his own narrative of that affair. "I was mounted on a fine horse," says BLACK HAWK, "and was pleased to see my warriors so brave. I addressed them in a loud voice, telling them to stand their ground, and never yield it to the enemy. At this time, I was on the rise of a hill, where I wished to form my warriors, that we might have some advantage over the whites. But the enemy succeeded in gaining this point, which compelled us to fall back into a deep ravine, from which we continued firing at them, and they at us, until it grew dark. My horse having been wounded twice during this engagement, and fearing, from his loss of blood, that he would soon give out—and finding that the enemy would not come near enough to receive our fire, in the dusk of the evening—and knowing that our women and children had had sufficient time to reach the island in the Wisconsin, I ordered my warriors to return, in different routes, and meet me at the Wisconsin—and were astonished to find that the enemy were not disposed to pursue us."

him. He was by many years the senior of General HENRY, and had been a Major General in the State of Missouri, and held an important command on that frontier in the war of 1812, when General HENRY was in his boyhood*. That General HENRY virtually yielded the command, and implicitly entrusted himself and his brigade to the direction of General DODGE, are apparent from his declining to write letters, although urged to do so, claiming the honor of the expedition and victory.

General HENRY was truly a soldier, bravest among the brave! He was, however, young and inexperienced in warfare of any kind. Being patriotic and without vanity, and anxious to put an end to the war, he had the good sense to know, that he did not detract from his own merits by yielding to the guidance of one having the age and experience of Gen. DODGE.

Governor FORD states, that after the battle of the Wisconsin, General DODGE, in styling himself Colonel of Michigan volunteers, assumed a rank to which he was not entitled; he being the commander of a "small battalion;" and that he travelled out of the line of his duty when he addressed a letter to the commanding officer at Fort Crawford (now Prairie du Chien) informing him of the victory over the Indians, and advising him of the course that ought to be adopted, if the enemy attempted to reach the west-side of the Mississippi by descending the Wisconsin River. I have heretofore explained the command Gen. DODGE held in the Michigan militia, consequently he assumed no rank to which he was not entitled; and in advising the commanding officer at Fort Crawford of the course he thought it proper for him to pursue to prevent the escape of the Indians, he did no more than his duty.

It having been ascertained, that our supplies of provisions were not sufficient to enable us to pursue the enemy across the Wisconsin, and being also encumbered with a number of wounded,

* And in that war, it may further be added, that Gen. HENRY's father served under Gen. DODGE; and hence it is not strange, that Gen. HENRY should have paid great deference and respect to the opinions of Gen. DODGE, who was so much his senior in years, and his superior in military experience.

it was thought advisable to return to the Blue Mounds, which could be plainly seen from an eminence near the battle ground. On our arrival there, DODGE's command, including STEPHENSON's company*, were ordered to their respective posts, with orders to rendezvous at Helena on the Wisconsin, as soon as General ATKINSON should arrive there with the regular forces.

Governor FORD asserts that General ATKINSON and the officers of the regular army, were so chagrined at the success of General HENRY in overtaking and conquering the Indians at the Wisconsin, that in the pursuit from the Wisconsin to the Bad Ax, Gen. ATKINSON placed the regular soldiers in the advance, and General HENRY and his brigade in the rear, to guard the baggage. This is very far from the truth. From the commencement of the march from the Wisconsin, DODGE's command occupied the post of honor, forming the advanced guard, supported by the regular soldiers under Col. Z. TAYLOR; Illinoisians, with HENRY's as the leading brigade, bringing up the rear. That HENRY's brigade may have marched next to the baggage train of the regular army is no doubt true, but not as its guard.

It cannot be questioned that Generals ATKINSON and BRADY, Colonels Z. TAYLOR and DAVENPORT, and the officers of the regular army serving under them, were well qualified to judge of the qualifications and merits of DODGE and HENRY—no newspaper puffs could impose on them—they well knew to whom to attribute the movement from Fort Winnebago, by which the enemy was overtaken and defeated at the Wisconsin, and those officers felt that the regular army was not degraded when the post of honor was occupied, in the pursuit to the Bad Ax, by General DODGE and the volunteers under his command.

From Governor FORD's account of the battle of the Bad Ax, it would also appear, as if the action was alone fought and won by HENRY and his brigade, while General ATKINSON, with the regular

* Col. D. M. PARKISON, in his narrative, page 355 of this volume, states, that "nearly all" of Capt. STEPHENSON's company, with himself at their head, left DODGE and HENRY at Fort Winnebago, and returned to the Mining country.

soldiers and DODGE's volunteers, were following an *ignis fatuus* up the river.

Early in the morning, the spies under Capt. Jo. DICKSON had a skirmish with the Indians, in which he had one of his men severely wounded. Later in the day, after the regular troops and DODGE's volunteers had formed in line and advanced nearly to the top of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, DICKSON again attacked the enemy on the river bottom. Directed by the sound of his guns, the regulars and DODGE's volunteers marched directly down the bluff to his support. When they arrived on the ground, they found DICKSON severely wounded, and Gen. HENRY, who with his brigade had followed the Indian trail down a ravine to our left that led to the river, was on the ground, supporting DICKSON. From the point at which DICKSON was wounded, the enemy was followed down the river some distance, when both the regular troops and DODGE's command were engaged with them; and that they had the severest encounter with the enemy is apparent from the number of men they had killed and wounded, which on the part of the regular troops amounted to seventeen,* and on that of DODGE's to seven more, to wit: Captain JOSEPH DICKSON, Sergeant GEORGE WILLARD, privates SMITH, HOOD, LOWERY, SKINNER and PAYNE; of these, SMITH, HOOD and LOWERY died of their wounds. In HENRY's brigade there were but five men killed and wounded.† On the part of the enemy, I saw but one dead squaw and one warrior; there were, however, a large number of squaws and children taken prisoners.

In the pursuit from the Wisconsin to the Bad Ax, it was evident that the Indians were greatly distressed by starvation and sickness; numbers of dead warriors, women and children were found along their trail. Their principal subsistence seemed to be roots and the bark of trees; where they killed a horse for food, there was no vestige of the animal left but the hair. The day

* Gen. ATKINSON's official report states the loss of the regulars at five killed and four wounded and nine killed and wounded of the Illinois volunteers.

L. C. D.

† The official report says seven killed and wounded.

L. C. D.

before they were overtaken by the army, they were encountered on the Mississippi River by the steam-boat *Warrior*, on board of which were a number of United States soldiers, under Lieutenant KINGSBURY, with two pieces of artillery; these checked their retreat across the river until towards night, when the boat was compelled to fall back to Prairie du Chien for a supply of fuel. Having supplied herself, she returned the next day at the close of the battle. After transporting a detachment of United States soldiers under Col. Z. TAYLOR, to two large islands in front of the battle ground, where it was supposed there was a number of the enemy, she left next day, carrying General ATKINSON, his staff, and nearly all the U. S. troops and wounded down the river to Fort Crawford. A short time previous to her departure, the celebrated Sioux chief WA-BA-SHAW, with a number of warriors, reported himself to Gen. ATKINSON. He was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the enemy, and the little remnant of BLACK HAWK's band of men, women and children who had escaped into their own country from starvation and the bayonets and bullets of the white man, were nearly all exterminated by that chief and his warriors, their hereditary foes.*

CHARLES BRACKEN.

April, 1856.

* BLACK HAWK thus speaks of this needless cruelty: "On my arrival at Prairie du Chien, I found to my sorrow, that a large body of Sioux had pursued and killed a number of our women and children, who had got safely across the Mississippi. The whites ought not to have permitted such conduct—none but cowards would ever have been guilty of such cruelty, which has always been practised on our nation by the Sioux."

Another incident of the war, which is nowhere mentioned in the narratives of the Wisconsin survivors of the war, was this—gathered from BLACK HAWK's autobiography, and Gen. ATKINSON's report of Bad Ax battle. That after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a party of BLACK HAWK's followers descended the Wisconsin, hoping to escape to the west side of the Mississippi, that they might return home. But Capt. LOOMIS, who commanded the garrison at Prairie du Chien, and Gen. STREET the Indian Agent, had placed a detachment, a short distance above the mouth of the Wisconsin, under the command of Lieutenant RITNER, who fired upon the distressed and forlorn Indians—capturing thirty-two women and children, and four men, and killing some fifteen men; and BLACK HAWK adds, that "others were drowned, and the balance escaped to the woods and perished with hunger; among this party were many women and children." It is stated in the *Galena Gazette*, of August 6th, that on the 4th of that month, "a party of fifteen men from Cassville, under command of Captain PRICE, were reconnoitering the country between that place and the Wisconsin, and fell upon a fresh Sauk trail, making towards the Mississippi. They rushed with full speed of horses, and soon came upon, killed and took prisoners to the number of twelve." This party of Sauks were probably some of those who had escaped from Lieut. RITNER's attack.

L. C. D.

APPENDIX No. 13.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ADVENT OF THE NEW YORK
INDIANS INTO WISCONSIN.

BY GEN. ALBERT G. ELLIS.

The Holland Land Company had, for many years, held the pre-emption right of purchase from the Indians, to most of the land of Western New York, having derived it from Massachusetts originally, subsequently confirmed by the State of New York. A large purchase was made of the Indians, by PHELPS and GORHAM, of nearly all the lands east of Genesee River. Of the balance, lying *west* of that river, a large cession was made to that company, at a council of the Senecas, held at Geneseo, in Sept. 1797; *excepting certain reservations*. These reservations were large, and included the most choice parts of the whole.

“In 1810, the Holland Land Company sold all their pre-emptive right to the Indian reservations to DAVID A. OGDEN, for fifty cents per acre.” Mr. OGDEN and his associates in this purchase were afterward known as the “Ogden Company.” Up to 1817, they had succeeded in extinguishing but a part of the Indian title; the large reservations of Cattaraugus, Alleghany, Tonnewanda, Tuscarora, and Buffalo, still remaining. The anxiety of the company to effect the extinguishment of the Indian title to these reservations, and the removal of the Indians, had exhibited itself in various forms, and sundry unsuccessful efforts, for years. In this year, a new plan was conceived, and its accomplishment set on foot, to wit:—to secure in the West, by consent and aid of the

General Government, an extensive grant of lands from the western tribes, as a home or hunting ground for the several tribes holding the reservations in Western New York. This plan was pondered with great care, thoroughly matured, decided and acted upon by the Ogden company, with equal skill and vigor. One of the first steps, was to secure the consent and co-operation of the War Department, which was obtained.

A band of Indians, known as the Stockbridges—more properly the Mo-he-kun-nucks—had moved from Massachusetts at an early day, having obtained a cession of some five by seven miles square from the Oneidas, on the southern border of their reservation, in the county of Oneida, N. Y. The Mo-he-kun-nucks sold off a small tract on their southern border, to a few associated Indians from the remnants of various bands of New England tribes, now known as the *Brothertowns*. These two tribes had resided for several years on their new possessions near the Oneidas.

About the year 1817, a young leader, chief of the Mo-he-kun-nucks, SOLOMON U. HENDRICK, a man of much more than ordinary energy and talent among the Indians, succeeded to the head of affairs. He regarded the languishing condition of his people as a reproach to the former name and glory of the old Mo-he-kun-nucks, and used all his eloquence to persuade the young men to arouse, and make at least one effort to retrieve their name and character. He argued, with equal force and sound reason, that their then paralyzed condition was owing to their confinement to a small space of ground, and being surrounded and preyed upon, by the white inhabitants, from whose pernicious contact and example, especially with regard to drunkenness, they were sustaining a loss of all moral and physical energy and action; and urged, that their only hope for the future lay in *emigration westward*, and the securing of such an extent of country, as would enable them to form new settlements, at such distance from the whites, as to escape from grog-shops and whiskey.

Their resident missionary, Rev. JOHN SERGEANT, fell in with and seconded the views of the young chief. In a short time the whole

tribe was indoctrinated with the new scheme, and anxious for its consummation. The American Board of Missions gave their influence and aid; through whose suggestions the late Dr. JEDEDIAH MORSE, of New Haven, became deeply interested in the plan. This gentleman counselled the Indians and their friends to take immediate measures to have a visit paid, by some discreet agents, to the Western tribes, to select a proper point for location, and open negotiations for a cession of lands. Dr. MORSE himself was thought to be the very person to undertake such a mission. Application being made to the Secretary of War, Dr. MORSE was commissioned to make a general tour among the North-Western Indians, with a view to forming a better understanding between those tribes and the Government. Under this appointment, this gentleman spent the summer of 1820 in visiting several of the North-Western tribes. Whatever other purposes may have occupied the attention of this commissioner, it is certain that of securing a western retreat for the Stockbridges and other New York Indian tribes was a leading one; though the writer has no evidence of any collusion in the matter, at this date, with the Ogden Land Company. Green Bay was a point specially visited by Dr. MORSE, where he spent nearly three weeks, and preached the first protestant sermon ever delivered at that place.*

It must not be omitted here, that a part of the same tribe, adhering to a chief of much influence, named JOHN METOXEN, about the same period, sought a western asylum among the Miami Indians, on White River, in Indiana, and actually moved out to that country in 1817 and 1818†. The United States Government, however, purchased out the Miamies, and with that purchase fell the expectations of METOXEN and his adherents to a

* Dr. MORSE remained fifteen days at Green Bay, from the 7th to the 23d of July, 1820, as we learn from his Report. He was the guest of Col. J. SMITH, then commandant of that garrison. L. C. D.

† The Miamies had, many years before, given the Stockbridges a large tract of land on White River, and confirmed it in July, 1817, and that summer two Stockbridge families moved there and took possession of the land, and the next year a large body migrated, but before their arrival, the Miamies had ceded their country to the Federal Government. L. C. D.

home in that country. The whole party moved to Green Bay in 1822.

A remarkable personage appeared among the Oneida Indians in the year 1816-17, no other than ELEAZER WILLIAMS, a descendant of Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Deerfield memory, but who more recently claims to be the Dauphin of France—LOUIS SEVENTEENTH. It is no part of the present purpose to discuss his claims to be Dauphin, nor even to enter into his former history previous to his appearance at Oneida, further than to account for his location with that tribe. As a descendant of Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS*, he was sought out by the friends of the family, at the age of fourteen, and placed with Dr. ELY, of Long Meadow; he remained among the people of New England five years, after which he returned to his father, THOMAS WILLIAMS, one of the St. Regis' Indians. Arrived at that village from his studies in New England, he was soon approached by the Roman Catholics, who proposed to him to accept authority from their Bishop as teacher to the Indians of his tribe. This was in 1811. The war of 1812 called him to a new sphere. By invitation, he joined Gen. BROWN's army, under good pay, in *confidential* service; collecting through the Canada Indians important information of the movement of the British troops, and thereby, in several instances, rendering very important service to the American interests. He was in the affairs at Plattsburg and Sackett's Harbor, leading the French and Indians in those engagements, in one of which he received a wound from a splinter in the left side.

After the war he returned to St. Regis. Of an ambitious turn of mind, he did not long remain quiet in that village. In the summer of 1816, he made a tour in the State of New York, among the several tribes of the Six Nations. The Oneidas received him with kindness and attention. They were more inclined to civili-

* The Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS and family were captured in 1704, and taken to Canada, and his daughter, EUNION, remained, became a firm Catholic, and married an Indian, by whom she had several children. With her Indian husband, she subsequently visited Deerfield, dressed in Indian style, and all efforts to regain her were ineffectual. From her descends ELEAZER WILLIAMS.

zation, and a party of them to christianity, than any other tribe of the Six Nations. Making his observations and reflections on their condition, after a short visit, he went to New York, sought an interview with the late Bishop HOBART, gave him an account of the condition of these Indians, and submitted to him a plan for their christianization, and the engrossing of the whole tribe in the Episcopal Church. The Bishop readily fell in with the suggestions of Mr. WILLIAMS, and immediately commissioned him as Catechist and Lay Reader to the Oneida Indians. WILLIAMS, besides being tolerably versed in the christian system and in theology, was thorough master of the Indian language, his mother tongue, besides being a natural orator and most graceful and powerful speaker, the *sine qua non* of persuasion and success with Indians.

He found at Oneida a nominal christian party, and the name only of a church under the patronage of the Presbyterians, a Mr. JENKINS being missionary. JENKINS was weak, inefficient, without influence; and his *cure* partook of the like character; the numbers were small, and the congregation on the decline. WILLIAMS saw at a glance his vantage ground. He told the Oneidas, it was a mistake in that order of christians to intrude themselves among Oneidas, and called to their recollection the fact, that two venerable missionaries of the London Missionary Society of the Church of England had many years ago planted the gospel among them. That old Dr. BARCLAY and Dr. OGILVIE,* of that church, had been specially commissioned by the Great Head of the church, to baptize the Oneidas, and that he, WILLIAMS, had been sent by the same divine authority to remind them of the claims of that church, and to bring them back to their allegiance. Instant success attended these addresses. Many of the older Indians of both sexes remembered Dr. BARCLAY and Dr. OGILVIE, and confirmed the statements and claims of the young Catechist:

* Rev. HENRY BARCLAY and Rev. JOHN OGILVIE were both, at different periods, missionaries to the Mohawks—the former at Fort Hunter in 1735, and the latter in 1756-62; notices of them may be seen in *Dec. Hist.*, N. Y. ii, 714, iii, 1152, iv, 310.

the whole christian party very soon forgot JENKINS, and hung on the teachings of WILLIAMS.

But his views went further; four-fifths of the whole tribe were Pagans, and held christianity in utter abhorrence; and the conversion of this part of the tribe now engaged his attention. Assuming a tone of authority, and demanding of them to listen to a message to them from the Great Spirit, he assembled them in the open air, and challenged them either to obey or refute the Gospel. In a few weeks the Pagan party made a formal renunciation of paganism, and recognized christianity as taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church as the true faith, and announced their determination, as a tribe, to receive it and encourage its promulgation among the people. The following winter, the chief of this party, taking WILLIAMS and their interpreter, repaired to Albany, and there treated with the Governor of the State for a cession of a part of their reservation, for the express purpose of building a Protestant Episcopal Church, and providing a small fund for the support of a minister. The church was built in course of the year—a very neat edifice, about thirty-six by fifty feet, with a small tower, tastefully painted, and otherwise fitted up in an appropriate manner for a place of worship. WILLIAMS entered it as minister, though not as yet ordained; and the worthy Bishop was called to consecrate it, and confirm about fifty communicants.

The eclat of this sudden success of the Gospel at Oneida, under the efforts of Mr. WILLIAMS, sped far and wide, and brought him suddenly to great notice, and to a dizzy height. Had he been content to have continued in the work there, he might have been very useful to the Indians, and an honor to the Church. But the field was quite too small for his vaulting ambition: the little band of some fifteen hundred Oneidas, too incomparative to compensate his time and talent.

Whether Mr. WILLIAMS borrowed the idea from Dr. MORSE,* the

*"This was a plan of Dr. MORSE'S," said Rev. JOHN SERGEANT in a letter, dated Dec. 16, 1821; and Dr. MORSE appears to have been in correspondence with Mr. SERGEANT about it, as early as June, 1818.— See MORSE'S *Indian Report*, appendix, 115, 118.

Mo-he-kun-nucks, or the Ogden Land Company, or whether it was, as he stoutly maintained, original in his own mind, certain it is, that some time in 1818, he began to broach cautiously among his Indian people a proposition of removing all the Indians of that State, as well as many of those of Canada, and the Senecas at Sandusky, to the neighborhood of Green Bay, and there unite them in one grand confederacy of cantons, but all under one federal head; the government to be a mixture of civil, military, and ecclesiastic, the latter to be pre-eminent. Grand, imposing and fascinating in the extreme were the plans and designs of the new government, which he conceived and embodied, to lay before the Indian Chiefs. With some of the younger men, the thing took deeply; but with the older and more sober minded chiefs, it had no charm, and his late popularity, so high, now descended more quickly than it had risen.

Seeming to withdraw his proposition, he however adroitly plied his ingenuity with the younger men of note and talent in the tribe, and very soon succeeded in drawing into his plans some four or five of the young hereditary chiefs. Having secured this point among the Oneidas, he visited the other tribes of the Six Nations, and by holding out dazzling promises of future glory and aggrandizement, he enticed a few young men of each tribe to enter into his scheme. He next addressed the War Department, in imitation of the Stockbridges, soliciting its countenance and assistance to enable a delegation of twenty from the several tribes of the Six Nations to visit the Western tribes, for the purpose of obtaining a cession of country for a new home. The response of the Department was favorable, having doubtless been influenced by other parties moving for the same objects.

Thus, it is to be observed, that whether singular or not, there was a combination of influences, dissimilar in motive but perfectly consonant in purpose, all operating at the same moment in urging a removal of the New York Indians to Green Bay. Each one of the parties claimed the eclat of originating the scheme: we incline to the belief, however, that they all, the Land Company, the

Mo-he-kun-nucks and Mr. WILLIAMS, might, and probably did conceive, at pretty near the same period of time, the idea of a new home for these Indians in the West. But to proceed: In the winter of 1819 and '20, the application of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Onondagas, St. Regis and Stockbridge delegates (the latter acting independent and separate) was made to the War Department, for permission to visit the Indians in the neighborhood of Green Bay. The response of the Department was made by granting them a copy of an order to the several Superintendents of Indian affairs, and Commandants of military posts, to issue to the delegates, not exceeding twelve, certain amounts of rations, blankets, powder, lead, &c., and to facilitate their movements on their journey. The Superintendent of Indian affairs at Detroit was moreover ordered to make a requisition, on the naval officer stationed at that place, for a U. S. vessel, should one be at that post fit for service, to be put at the disposal of the delegates to take them across Lake Huron and Michigan to Green Bay. Thus equipped, in July of 1820, the delegation repaired to Detroit*, and paid their respects to Gen. CASS.

As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gov. CASS received the party courteously; but it was soon apparent that as Governor of Michigan, the project of New York's quartering her Indian tribes on his territory, would receive no special encouragement, beyond the line of his duty, in obedience to the orders of his superiors. By him the delegates were furnished with the blankets, powder, lead, rations, &c.; but were informed that no Government vessels

* In the *Detroit Gazette* of Friday, July 28, 1820, we find the following mention of Mr. WILLIAMS' arrival and mission: "Rev. E. WILLIAMS, who has for several years past been officiating as a preacher for the Oneida Indians, in the State of New York, arrived here in the steamboat *Walk-in-the-water* last Saturday. He is accompanied by some of the men of the tribe, who constitute a delegation to visit the Indians in this Territory, for the purpose of ascertaining the prospect of success in the endeavor to christianize them. We learn that it is a further object with the delegation, to find a suitable tract of country within the Territory, to which the Oneida Indians, or a part of them, will remove—for this purpose the country in the vicinity of Green Bay will be visited. No doubt can be entertained of the importance of this project. The influence which the example of Indians who are in a great measure civilized, will have over the habits of their more unfortunate brethren, will, perhaps, have much more effect in weaning them from their savage modes of living, than all the theoretical lessons which can be given them by white men."

were fit for the service.* They were further informed, (and the news was astounding enough,) that their proposed journey to Green Bay, if for the purpose of treating with the Menomonees, would be quite unnecessary, as that tribe had a few days before ceded to the United States, Col. JOHN BOWYER, Indian Agent at Green Bay, acting as commissioner, *forty miles square* of their land in the immediate vicinity of Fort Howard. The eye of their intended purchase, the key to the country they sought—this purchase by the United States frustrated all their plans, defeated their dearest hopes. Chagrined but not discouraged, the delegates retraced their steps to New York. That State took the cause of its Indians in keeping. BOWYER'S treaty was rejected by the Senate, and the ground again cleared of the impediments.

A new order was issued from the War Department to the Superintendents of Indian Affairs, and the commandants of military forts in favor of the delegates, for a renewal of their effort in 1821. Fourteen delegates went, three from the Stockbridges, four from the Oneidas, one from the Onondagas, two from the Tuscarora's, three from the Senecas, and one from the St. Regis, and arrived in Detroit in July of that year. Gov. CASS again received them courteously, but informed them that the French inhabitants at Green Bay were hostile to their intentions. The steam-boat *Walk-in-the-water* being expected in a few days on her trip to Green Bay, with a detachment of United States troops for that post, it was determined by the delegates to take passage in her. Gov. CASS added to the party, CHARLES C. TROWBRIDGE, clerk in his Indian Bureau, to superintend the negotiations for the United States. The party arrived at its destination early in August, 1821.† No Indian Agent was found at Green Bay, Colonel

* From HANSON'S *Lost Prince*, it appears that Gov. CASS was absent holding a treaty, as he says, with the Pottawattamies at Maumee River—but really on his exploring expedition to the copper region of Lake Superior—and Lieut. Gov. WOODBRIDGE, with whom they conferred, declined furnishing them aid, as he said he had no authority to assist them. L. C. D.

† The *Detroit Gazette* of July 13th, 1821, thus notices the arrival at Detroit of Mr. WILLIAMS and his delegation: "Arrived yesterday morning in the steamboat *Walk-in-the-water*, the Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, missionary to the Oneida Indians, with a deputation of the Six Nations, who are on their way to

BOWYER having died the winter before, and the vacancy not having been filled.

The Menomonees and Winnebagoes having been apprised of the intended visit of their *grandfathers*, the *Not-ta-ways*, but a few days delay occurred before they appeared on the bank of Fox River, to meet their Eastern brethren. The reception of the delegates was cordial by the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, and had there not been a third party to interfere, the New York Indians would probably very soon have accomplished their object. The French inhabitants and half breeds settled at Green Bay, numbered about five hundred souls*; their alliance with the In-

visit their brethren in the vicinity of Green Bay. The object of those who compose this mission, is (under the auspices of the General Government,) not only to endeavor to plant the gospel among the Western Indians, but to treat with them for a tract of their territory, with a view hereafter to locate themselves, and such of their brethren as may be disposed to remove to that region. Thus it appears that our Government is not only willing, but is using practical means to ameliorate the condition of this unhappy people, and by an effort to concentrate and christianize them, rescue them from gradual extermination, their name from oblivion, and render them happy here and hereafter."

Mr. WILLIAMS and his party left Detroit on the 31st of July, in the *Walk-in-the-water*, with upwards of 200 passengers, mostly connected with the army, and arrived at Green Bay on the 5th of August. A corporal of the U. S. Infantry, who was a passenger in the boat, was drowned in attempting to swim the Fox River at Green Bay.

On this visit to Green Bay, Gen. ELLIS accompanied Mr. WILLIAMS. In HANSON'S *Lest Prince*, we find it stated, "As the mission at Oneida has suffered greatly in consequence of his [Mr. WILLIAMS'] absence in 1820, he procured immediately on his return from the West, in the fall of that year, the services of a young gentleman of the name of ELLIS, to act as lay reader. The health of Mr. ELLIS was weak, and, in the spring of 1821, Mr. WILLIAMS determined to take him with him to the West for the benefit of his health." For some time Mr. ELLIS acted as school teacher for the mission school of the New York Indians, near Green Bay. Remaining in the country, Mr. ELLIS has proved himself a useful citizen. He executed, at Green Bay, in 1827, the first printing in Wisconsin. It was printing tickets for a lottery scheme, which was done on brevier type, and instead of a press, a "plainer" was used to take the impression. When the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, the pioneer newspaper of Wisconsin, was commenced, Dec. 11th, 1833, by J. V. SUTDAM, Mr. ELLIS, after two or three numbers were issued, became connected with it; and twenty years later, we find him establishing the *Pinery* newspaper at Stevens Point, high up the Wisconsin. In the first Territorial Legislature, in 1836, he served as one of the representatives of Brown county, and again in 1840, '41, '42 and '43. He is now Register of the U. S. Land Office at Stevens Point.

L. O. D.

* The French inhabitants consisted of two classes. 1st. Of former clerks of the old North West Fur Company, who had located there in early times, for the express purpose of Indian trade. These were generally men of good common education, intelligent, shrewd and of great influence with the Indians, among whom they had married. 2d. Of such men, engaged in the Indian trade, as had from age or infirmity become disabled from pursuing the voyaging business, and had retired, taking up small patches of land, and finding subsistence in a kind of mixed life of agriculture and hunting; they, too, were all married with Indian women, had half breed families, and exercised a strong influence over the natives.

A. G. E.

dians, particularly the Menomonees, was very close, and their influence with them very strong, almost potential. Some of the more shrewd among them very soon penetrated the ambitious design of WILLIAMS, which was no less than a total subjugation of the whole country, and the establishment of an Indian government, of which he was to be the sole dictator. The French and traders immediately organized into an opposition to the whole programme of the delegates. They were familiar with the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, present at their debates, counselled and advised with them in their deliberations, and when the answer of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes was given, it was a deliberate and decided refusal to cede them an inch of soil west of Lake Michigan. It was plain to all, that the French and half breeds had answered, and not the Indians. The delegates expressed as much in their reply and affectionately requested their brothers to re-consider the matter, and answer for themselves, independent of the French and half breeds.

Several days were spent by both parties in out-door discussions; the French and half breed interest, finding their position not safely tenable, counselled a kind of compromise, which being adopted, resulted in proposing a cession to their Eastern brethren, the Not-ta-ways, of a strip of land five miles in width, running across the Fox River at Little Chute as a centre, and thence to the North-west and South-east, equi-distant with their claims or possessions. In offering this cession to the delegates as their ultimatum, these tribes urged their limited possessions, the poverty of their hunting grounds, and their inability in consequence to subsist their people! The possessions of the Menomonees then reached from the mouth of Green Bay to the Milwaukee River, North and South, and from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, South-east and North-west. Those of the Winnebagoes included all the remainder of what is now known as Southern Wisconsin, except the inconsiderable tract west of Sugar River, claimed by the Sauks and Foxes. They were very much crowded, of course! The delegates saw that the object was, by placing them on a

great thoroughfare, the Fox River, between these two tribes, to establish such a surveillance over them as effectually to prevent any design or movement the New York Indians might ever attempt, contrary to the wishes or interests of the grantees, or the French inhabitants. After much deliberation, and a good deal of hesitation, it was concluded on the advice chiefly of HENDRICK, the Mo-he-kun-nuck chief, to accept the grant. A treaty was accordingly drawn up by Mr. TROWBRIDGE, and signed by the parties on the 18th of August, and witnessed by the citizens and U. S. officers at the post. Five hundred dollars were paid the Menomonees and Winnebagoes at the time, and fifteen hundred dollars stipulated to be paid in goods the following year, in full for the cession.

On returning to New York, Mr. WILLIAMS found a more formidable opposition to his proceedings, than he had met with at Green Bay. The Oneidas had held several councils disapproving of the whole plan of removing to Green Bay, condemning Mr. WILLIAMS' movements in the most severe terms, formally and solemnly repudiating the purchase at the West, and announcing, in the most earnest manner possible, their determination never to remove. All the other tribes, except the St. Regis, very soon took corresponding action on the subject, and censured in the severest manner the young men, delegates, who had assumed as such, to pledge the several tribes to their Western brethren. These proceedings were duly laid before the War Department. The Oneidas immediately divided into two parties on this question, as did also the Onondagas and Tuscaroras. The Senecas, as a body, all remained under the influence of their head chief, steadily opposed.

The tact and skill of WILLIAMS among the Indians, and the Ogden Land Company with the Department, enabled the friends of the measure to prosecute it still farther; all the old delegates in all the tribes remained true, and induced considerable numbers of their immediate friends to join them. They had no idea of remaining satisfied with the trifling cession obtained of the

Menomonees and Winnebagoes in 1821, but determined on a renewed effort the next year for its extension. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the opposition, a new order was obtained from the War Department, providing for another visit to Green Bay. The delegation was still larger than the former year. JOHN SERGEANT, Jr., was commissioned by Gov. CASS to superintend such further negotiations as might be had, on the part of the United States. The party arrived at the Bay on the 1st of September, 1822, and took possession of the old Indian Agency House, on the west side of the Fox, which had been vacated by the decease of Col. BOWYER.

In about ten days the Menomonees and Winnebagoes assembled to greet their new friends the *Not ta ways*, as they called the New York Indians, and to receive the \$1500 payment, in goods, on the cession of 1821. Such an assemblage of wild Indians, young and old, women and papooses, was seldom seen. Of the two tribes, there could not have been less than five thousand souls, besides the New Yorkers, the French, half breeds, and Americans. The best specimen of Indian character, and especially of a war dance, ever seen by the writer, was there given for several days. The Winnebagoes, of that day at least, exhibited the largest, most perfectly formed set of both men and women, almost ever seen anywhere. The great display of action and muscle in these dances, struck the beholder with admiration and terror. The ring round the dancers contained several thousand, all singing in chorus to the lead of the chief drummer; the voices of the Winnebago women prevailing in clarion tones above the whole.

The payment of the fifteen hundred dollars worth of goods, was made with as much ceremony as possible by the delegates, accompanied by a set speech setting forth the great advantages that would be derived to their Western brethren by their settling among them. After the payment and the proper receipts of acknowledgment on the treaties, followed feasting, dancing, and a general hilarity for two days. The delegates then invited the Menomonees and Winnebagoes to a formal council, and renewed

the effort for a further extension of territory. Every argument and a most liberal offer in the shape of annuities for ten years, were proposed in vain. The Winnebagoes gave the answer, stoutly refusing further negotiations. That tribe soon left in a body to repair to their hunts. The Menomonees lingered, and were again got into council with the delegates, which conference continued for several days, and finally resulted in the great transaction which gave the New York Indians the foot-hold on Fox River, which they have in part maintained to this day. The Menomonees, for a trifling consideration, ceded to the New York Indians a *right in common* to the whole of their lands. Although some two of the principal chiefs were not present to join in this important cession, this treaty, as well as the one of the previous year, were approved by the President, and the New York Indians thereby recognized as joint owners with the Menomonees of all their immense territories comprising nearly half of the State of Wisconsin.*

* This treaty or purchase included all the country, beginning at the Grand Kakalin, on Fox River, thence east on the lower line of the purchase of the New York Indians of the preceding year, to or equi-distant with the Man-a-wah-ki-ah (Milwaukee) River; thence down said river to its mouth; thence northerly, on the borders of Lake Michigan, to and across the mouth of Green Bay, so as to include all the islands of the Grand Traverse; thence from the mouth of Green Bay northerly, to the Bay de Noque, on Lake Michigan; thence a westerly course, on the height of land separating the waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan, to the head of the Menomonee River; thence continuing nearly the same course until it strikes the north-eastern boundary line of the land purchased by the New York Indians the year preceding, and thence south-easterly to the place of beginning. This appears to have been a complete cession of "all the right, title, interest and claim" of the Menomonees, to the country described, reserving, however, "the free permission and privilege of occupying and residing upon the lands herein ceded, in common with them—the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis and Munsee nations; *Provided nevertheless*, That they, the Menomonee nation, shall not in any manner infringe upon any settlements or improvements whatever, which may be in any manner made by the said Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, or Munsee nations." The consideration was one thousand dollars in goods to be paid in hand, and one thousand dollars more in goods the next year, and a similar amount the year following. This treaty was concluded Sept. 23d, 1822. But President MONROE did not approve, to its full extent, this purchase; his approval, bearing date March 13th, 1823, is thus qualified: "The foregoing instrument is approved so far as it conveys to the Stockbridge, Oneida, Tuscarora, St. Regis, and Munsee tribes or nations of Indians, that portion of the country therein described, which lies between Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, Fox River, that part of the former purchase made by said tribes or nations of Indians of the Menomonee and Winnebago Indians, on the 8th of August, 1821, which lies south of Fox River, and a line drawn from the south-eastern extremity of said purchase to the head of Sturgeon Bay, and no further; that quantity being deemed sufficient for the use of the first before-mentioned tribes or nations of Indians." This treaty, and that of the preceding year, may be found in full, appended to the Address of Hon. MORGAN L. MARTIN before the *Wisconsin State Historical Society*, Jan. 21, 1851.

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The small immigrant party of some fifty of the Stockbridges, which came on this year, located late in the fall at the Grand Kakalin, on the east side of the Fox River. The year following, another tribe, which had joined the Mo-he-kun-nucks in the purchase, to wit, the Munsees, became identified in the interest, and a small party of the Brothertowns reached Green Bay the following year, and located at Little Kakalin, on the east side of the river.

The several tribes of the New York Indians now hoped to be able to occupy, without further hindrance or trouble, their new homes, jointly with the Menomonees; but subsequent events proved their wishes but half attained. The whites and traders at Green Bay saw that the Menomonees had been grossly overreached by their new friends, the New York Indians, in a bargain. They very soon showed that tribe, that in making the *Not-ta-ways* equal owners with them in their country, they could no longer control their own affairs, especially in the great business of treating with their great Father; that the New York Indians, if their treaties were to stand, would, in a short time, out-general them in tactics, and probably in numbers, and put them completely in the back ground in all public matters. The arguments had their effect, and in a short time the Menomonees repented of the bargain, and sought means to invalidate the treaties. The same ingenuity which had helped them to a dislike, found a ready pretext for denying and repudiating the treaties, especially the last one. It was said, that at the treaty of 1822, several of the chiefs highest in authority were not present, which, being true, gave the tribe a good reason for denying and withholding sanction to the arrangement. As usual in such cases, the Menomonees separated into two parties, the one adhering to the treaties and the interest of the New York Indians, the other denying them and resisting their rights to any part of the country. The adverse party had the support of all the trading interest, together with most of the half breeds, and soon became the strongest, both in point of influence and numbers.

Things were scarcely more favorable to the New York Indians in that State than in the West. The opposition to the whole plan became stronger with time, and great bitterness of feeling evinced itself by every sort of evil, and often false and slanderous report, about the Western Indians and country. Not one of the Senecas, Tuscaroras, or Onondagas, would hear a word of emigration. A small party of Oneidas, together with a second one of the Stockbridges, came out, in 1823—the former under the lead of NEDDY ATSIQUET, located at Little Kakalin, where they remained until 1825, when they removed to Duck Creek.

With the opposition of a large part of the Menomonees to the treaties, and that of most of the several New York tribes to emigration, the Stockbridges, and a few of the Oneidas, being the only ones who had come out, things wore on with a discouraging prospect for the ultimate success of WILLIAMS' grand scheme, and the views and interests of the Ogden Company, till the year 1827, when the matter of the rights of the New York Indians came up before the council, at the treaty of Butte Des Morts, Hon. LEWIS CASS and Col. THOMAS L. MCKINNEY, commissioners.* The second

* It was at this treaty, that OSKOSH, the present head Chief of the Menomonees, was first recognized. After the Council was opened, Gov. CASS said: "We have observed for some time the Menomonees to be in a bad situation as to their chiefs. There is no one we can talk to as the head of the nation. If anything should happen, we want some man, who has authority in the nation, that we can look to. You appear like a flock of geese, without a leader, some fly one way and some another. Tomorrow, at the opening of the Council, we shall appoint a principal chief of the Menomonees. We shall make enquiry this afternoon, and try to select the proper man. We shall give him the medal, and expect the Menomonees to respect him,"

A. G. E.

From HANSON'S *Lost Prince*, or Life of Rev. ELEAZER WILLIAMS, we make the following notice of OSKOSH, as related in that work in connection with the treaty of Butte des Morts, in 1827: "On August 7th, two young men were called in front of the commissioners (one named OISCOSS, alias CLAW, the other was called CARRON.) Col. MCKINNEY then addressed them, and put medals around their necks. OISCOSS or OSKOSHE, as the name is spelled in the printed treaty, was made head chief, and the future organ of communication with the Commissioners—and thus, by his instrumentality, the property of the New York Indians was given over to the United States. A short story, which Mr. WILLIAMS told me in conversation, will show who OISCOSS was, and what a 'proper person' was found in him. One morning, at dawn of day, about a year previous to the treaty of Butte des Morts, a young half breed Indian, who was a distant relative of Mrs. JOURDAN, the mother-in-law of Mr. WILLIAMS, was paddling in his canoe down Hell Creek, a branch of the Fox River. It was still dark, so that objects could not be distinctly discerned. As he glided by the tall rushes growing near the bank, he observed them move, as if some animal was among them. Supposing it to be a deer, he fired at the spot where he saw the motion, and then paddled through an opening in the reeds to see the effect of his shot.

article of that treaty is in the following words, to wit: "Much difficulty having arisen from the negotiation between the Menomonee and Winnebago tribes, and the various tribes and portions of tribes of Indians of the State of New York, and the claims of the respective parties being much contested, as well with relation to the tenure and boundaries of the two tracts, claimed by the said New York Indians west of Lake Michigan, as to the authority of the persons who signed the agreement on the part of the Menomonees, and the whole subject having been examined at the council this day concluded, and the allegations, proofs and statements of the respective parties having been entered upon the journal of the commissioners, so that the same can be decided by the President of the United States; it is agreed by the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, that so far as respects their interest in the premises, the whole matter shall be referred to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final. And the President is authorized, on their parts, to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians, as he may consider equitable and just." The United States Senate, in its ratification of this treaty, took care to save the New York Indians, by providing "that the said treaty shall not impair or effect any right or claim which the New York Indians, or any of them, have

To his inexpressible horror, he found an Indian in his canoe, which was half drawn on shore, drooping lifelessly over the side of his bark, with a shot through his head. As the deed was accidental, he had no wish to conceal it, and putting the body in his own canoe, paddled down to Green Bay, to the encampment of Oiscoss, as the Indian killed belonged to his party. On landing, he went straight to Oiscoss, and informed him of what had happened, when Oiscoss, who was drunk at the time, drew his knife, and plunging it repeatedly into his body, continued stabbing him till he was dead. He was arrested for murder, but as he was a man of great influence among the Indians, was acquitted. But though he had escaped the law, there was another tribunal, of a different kind, to which he was still exposed. There is a traditional institution among the Indians, very similar to the avenger of blood. MRS. JOURDAN, as the relative of the slain, and a *medicine woman*, had only, according to the custom of the nation, to take a pipe and a war-club, and lay them down at the feet of any of the chiefs of the Menomonees, and pronounce the name: 'Oiscoss,' in order to insure a just and immediate retribution. When the day appointed for the council at Butte des Morts drew near, fearing that unless he was reconciled with her, his life might be taken, he proceeded to her house, acknowledged the murder, threw himself on her mercy, and implored pardon. It was granted, and the only punishment he received was the fierce invective which the eloquent tongue of an indignant woman can bestow."

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to the lands, or any of the lands, mentioned in the said treaty," which was just equivalent to rejecting the second article of the treaty altogether.

In 1830, Messrs. ERASTUS ROOT and JAMES McCALL, of New York, and JOHN T. MASON, Secretary of Michigan, were appointed commissioners by the United States to effect between the contending Indians an adjustment of the whole matter. They arrived at Green Bay in August, and immediately assembled the Menomonees and New York Indians. Eight days were spent in council, and great exertions used by the commissioners to bring the party to terms. The Menomonees were inflexible. OSHKOSH, a powerful and influential chief, was at the head of the nation. He confessed to no knowledge whatever of the claims of the New York Indians; said as they were in the country, they could stay during good behavior, but must be regarded as tenants at will, and in no sense considered as owners or controllers of the soil. Several of the other chiefs held the same language. The commission broke up, effecting nothing.

Col. SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Indian Agent to succeed HENRY B. BREVOORT, who had been removed. The new agent soon became acquainted with the relative position of the contending parties, and espoused the interests of the Menomonees, traders and whites, in opposition to the New York Indians. He affected to have examined the several treaties, and the whole ground of the claims under them, and told the Menomonees that they were without validity or force, and that duty to themselves and their children demanded an absolute denial of the whole claim. No advice could have gone farther to place him in favor with, and in the confidence of, this tribe. The Agent told the chiefs, that no other tribe of Indians in the United States was so poor as they were; that with a wide waste of lands entirely useless to them, they had not a dollar of annuity, while many of their neighbors received annually twenty to fifty thousand dollars; that, happily for them, he had been sent among

them, just in time to save them from the rapacity of Indian and white sharpers from New York, and that now they could in place of giving away their country to the New Yorkers, sell a small portion of it to the United States, and have heavy annuities for all time to come. It was unnecessary for him to repeat the argument. His plan was as much opposed by the French and traders as that of the New York Indians had been, but without the least effect. The Menomonees were for going to Washington and making a treaty to get annuities. STAMBAUGH applied to Gov. CASS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for permission to take ten of the Menomonee chiefs to Washington that fall—got a flat refusal, to which he paid not the least attention, but left Green Bay with fourteen Menomonees on the 8th November, 1830. Arriving at Detroit about the 20th, he was received with evident surprise and reserve by the Superintendent. Prolific in excuses, he soon made it fair weather with Gov. CASS, who sanctioned the proceeding, and added ROBERT A. FORSYTH, his special confidant in all Indian matters, and JOHN T. MASON, late Secretary of Michigan Territory, to the delegation.

Mr. WILLIAMS, and DANIEL BREAD, principal chief of the Oneidas, had followed up Col. STAMBAUGH to Detroit, and were by Gov. CASS also added to the party, all of which were now under Col. STAMBAUGH, as Indian Agent from Green Bay, travelling toward Washington at public charge. The 11th of December found the whole party at Washington, and duly recognized by Hon. Mr. EATON, the Secretary of War, and Gen. JACKSON, President of the United States. The occasion was one of intense interest to all parties concerned. JOHN W. QUINNEY, one of the Stockbridge tribe, (HENDRICK having died four years before) was in attendance for the Stockbridges. THOS. L. OGDEN, Esq., of New York, protected the rights of the New York Indians, and incidentally the interests of the Ogden Land Company, who had not yet abandoned the hope of procuring the proper location, and inducing several bands of Senecas to migrate to Green Bay.

The Menomonees were formally presented to the President, and

the chief speaker, GRIZZLY BEAR, or *Kaush-kaw-no-niew**, announced the object of their visit, to clear a friendly path between their lodges and the President's mansion, to cement a lasting and perpetual friendship between his people and those of his Great Father; and finally, to give him a small piece of their land, and to beg an annual remembrance of their Great Father in the shape of an annuity. In all this, not a word was said, or an allusion made, to the New York Indians, although they were present at the presentation. The President replied kindly to the speech, promised them every attention during their stay at the seat of Government, and referred them to Gen. EATON, Secretary of War, and Col. STAMBAUGH, whom he named as commissioners to treat with them, for an answer to their proposition to sell lands. The New York Indians and their friends watched the proceedings with painful, fearful interest. They saw their claims to the Menomonee country were to be put on trial before Gen. EATON and Col. STAMBAUGH as commissioners, one of whom, at least, they knew to be hostile to their dearest rights. They called separately on the Secretary, and made known to him briefly their position, and the ground of their rights. Gen. EATON was really candid, and well disposed to see full justice done them; and they were indebted to him alone for the meagre provision finally made for them in the treaty.

* A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Republican*, gives the following interesting anecdote of GRIZZLY BEAR, while on this visit to Washington: "We met Col. STAMBAUGH to-day in the rotunda of the Capitol, and while we were looking at the representations over the door-ways of the rotunda, the veteran Indian Agent told us, that in 1830, with a delegation of Menomonee Indians, he visited the Capitol, and explained the nature and design of the stone groups in the rotunda, when the chief, GRIZZLY BEAR, turned to the eastern door-way, over which there is a representation of the landing of the Pilgrims, and said: '*There Ingin give white man corn;*' and to the north, representing PENN's treaty: '*There Ingin give um land;*' and to the west, where POCAHONTAS is seen saving the life of Captain JOHN SMITH: '*There Ingin give um life;*' and lastly to the south, where the hardy pioneer, DANIEL BOONE, is seen plunging his knife into the breast of one red man, while his foot rests on the dead body of another: '*There white man kill Ingin.*'"

Though the representation relative to BOONE is in fact without foundation, still the old chief's conclusions and sarcasm are expressed with sententious brevity and striking effect.

KAUSH-KAW-NO-NIEW or *the Great Speaker*, was a man of great personal dignity. His name of GRIZZLY BEAR was given him, for convenience sake, by Col. STAMBAUGH. He died about three or four years after the treaty of 1831.

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After several delays, and much informal negotiation, in which the claims of the New York Indians were thoroughly discussed, the commissioners and the Menomonees finally met on the 8th of February, 1831, when the treaty, since familiarly known as the *Stambaugh treaty*, was definitely concluded, and signed by the parties. The New York Indians were not parties to the treaty. In order to a proper understanding of the subject, it is necessary to make copious extracts. The treaty sets forth the boundaries as claimed by the Menomonees, taking all the lands east of Fox River, Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, and from Fond du Lac south-easterly to the sources of the Milwaukee River, and down the same to its mouth—this tract was ceded to the United States. They claimed westerly and north-westerly, everything west of Green Bay from the Shoskonabie [Es-co-na-ba] River to the upper forks of the Menomonee, thence to Plover Portage of the Wisconsin, and thence up that river to Soft Maple River; west to Plume River of the Chippewa, thence down the Chippewa thirty miles; thence easterly to the fork of the Monoy or Lemonweir River, and down that river to its mouth; thence to the Wisconsin Portage, thence down the Fox to Lake Winnebago.

The first article of the treaty relates exclusively to the New York Indians, and is in the following words: "The Menomonee tribe of Indians declare themselves the friends and allies of the United States, under whose parental care and protection they desire to continue; and though always protesting that they are under no obligation to recognize any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country; that they neither sold, nor received any value, for the land claimed by these tribes; yet, at the solicitation of their Great Father, the President of the United States, and as an evidence of their love and veneration for him, they agree that such part of the land described, being within the following boundaries, as he may direct, may be set apart as a home to the several tribes of the New York Indians, who may remove to, and settle upon the same, within three years from the date of this agreement, viz: Beginning on the west side of Fox River,

near the 'Little Kackalin,' at a point known as the 'Old Mill Dam,' thence north-west forty miles; thence north-east to the Oconto creek, falling into Green Bay; thence down said Oconto creek to Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox River to the place of beginning; excluding therefrom all private claims confirmed, and also the following reservation for military purposes: Beginning on the Fox River, at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard, thence north sixty-four degrees west to Duck Creek; thence down said Duck Creek to its mouth; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox River to the place of beginning. The Menomonee Indians also reserve, for the use of the U. States, from the country herein designated for the New York Indians, timber and firewood for the United States garrison, and as much land as may be deemed necessary for public highways to be located by the direction and at the discretion of the President of the United States. The country hereby ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, contains by estimation, about five hundred thousand acres, and includes all their improvements on the west side of Fox River. As it is intended for a home for the several tribes of New York Indians, who may be residing upon the lands at the expiration of three years from this date, and for none others, the President is empowered to apportion the lands among the actual occupants at that time, so as not to assign to any tribe a greater number of acres than may be equal to one hundred for each soul actually settled upon the lands; and if at the time of such apportionment, any lands shall remain unoccupied by any tribe of the New York Indians, such portion as would have belonged to said Indians, had it been occupied, shall revert to the United States. That portion, if any, so reverting, to be laid off by the President of the United States. It is distinctly understood, that the lands hereby ceded to the United States for the New York Indians, are to be held by those tribes, under such tenure as the Menomonee Indians now hold their lands, subject to such regulations and alteration of tenure, as Congress and the

President of the United States shall, from time to time, think proper to adopt."

After making provision for an extensive farming and educational establishment for their own benefit, (which, by-the-bye, proved abortive, the traders and Roman Catholics persuading the Indians to reject all its proposed benefits,) they return to the New York Indians again, in the sixth article, as follows: "The Menomonee chiefs request that such part of it as relates to the New York Indians, be immediately submitted to the representatives of their tribes. And if they refuse to accept the provision made for their benefit, and to remove upon the lands set apart for them, on the west side of Fox River, that he [the President] will direct their immediate removal from the Menomonee country; but if they agree to accept the liberal offer made to them by the parties to this compact, then the Menomonee tribe, as dutiful children of their Great Father, the President, will take them by the hand as brothers, and settle down with them in peace and friendship."

Thus were the long cherished schemes of one of the principal actors, ELEAZER WILLIAMS, finally crushed forever. Those of the Ogden Land Company were also nearly forlorn. The tract of land set off for the New York Indians, was quite too limited, and by no means inviting for agricultural purposes. But the greatest objection of all was, the limitation of time to three years as the extent to which the tract would be open for occupancy. No reasonable hope could be entertained of getting the consent of the Senecas, and other Western bands, to whose reservations the Ogden Land Company's right of pre-emption attached, to remove in so short a time. The treaty was therefore regarded as nearly a final bar to the whole enterprise, and given up in despair.

The New York delegates, however, kept up courage, and continued their remonstrances against the injustice and cruelty of the stipulation. They had the sympathy of the New York Senators and politicians generally. Col. STAMBAUGH soon found that he had over-shot the mark, and that the treaty would likely be rejected by the Senate, and further that his appointment as

Indian Agent at Green Bay, not yet confirmed, would be rejected. Acting under these apprehensions, he undertook a cure of the evil—a correction of his blunders. Accordingly, the Menomonees having been previously instructed, they were again brought before the commissioners, on the 17th of February, and the following supplementary agreed to, to wit:

“Whereas, certain articles of agreement were entered into and concluded at the city of Washington, on the 8th day of February, instant, between the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, whereby a portion of the Menomonee country, on the north-west side of Fox River and Green Bay, was ceded to the United States, for the benefit of the New York Indians, upon certain conditions and restrictions therein expressed: And whereas, it has been represented to the parties to that agreement, who are parties hereto, that it would be more desirable and satisfactory to some of those interested that one or two immaterial changes be made in the *first* and *sixth* articles, so as not to limit the number of acres to one hundred to each soul who may be settled upon the land when the President apportions it, as also to make unlimited the time of removal and settlement upon these lands by the New York Indians, but to leave both these matters discretionary with the President of the United States. Now, therefore, as a proof of the sincerity of the professions made by the Menomonee Indians, when they declared themselves anxious to terminate, in an amicable manner, their disputes with the New York Indians, and also as a further proof of their love and veneration for their Great Father, the President of the United States, the undersigned representatives of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, unite and agree with the commissioners aforesaid, in making and acknowledging the following supplementary articles a part of their aforesaid agreement.

“*First.* It is agreed between the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, that, for the reasons

above expressed, such parts of the first article of the agreement, entered into between the parties hereto, on the eighth instant, as limits the removal and settlement of the New York Indians upon the lands therein provided for their future homes, to three years, shall be altered and amended, so as to read as follows: That the President of the United States shall prescribe the time for the removal and settlement of the New York Indians upon the lands thus provided for them; and, at the expiration of such reasonable time, he shall apportion the land among the actual settlers in such manner as he shall deem equitable and just. And if within such reasonable time, as the President of the United States shall prescribe for that purpose, the New York Indians shall refuse to accept the provisions made for their benefit, or having agreed, shall neglect or refuse to remove from New York, and settle on the said lands, within the time prescribed for that purpose, that then, and in either of these events, the lands aforesaid shall be and remain the property of the United States, according to said *first* article, excepting so much thereof as the President shall deem justly due to such of the New York Indians as shall actually have removed to, and settled on, the said lands.

“*Second.* It is further agreed, that the part of the sixth article of the agreement aforesaid, which requires the removal of those of the New York Indians, who may not be settled on the lands at the end of three years, shall be so amended as to leave such removal discretionary with the President of the United States. The Menomonee Indians having full confidence, that in making this distinction, he will take into consideration the welfare and prosperity of their nation.”

This relieved the treaty of two of its odious features in the view of the New York Indians. Still the country set off was objectionable both in *quality* and *quantity*, and they avowed their intention of opposing the ratification of the treaty. As was anticipated, the Senate refused to take up either the treaty, or the nomination of STAMBAUGH as Indian Agent at Green Bay, at that session of Congress. An expedient was resorted to by Col.

STAMBAUGH and the Secretary of War to save the treaty, which was to add a stipulation to it, whereby its conditions were to stand good till the next session of the Senate. This was done on the 15th of March. There was, of course, now a vacancy in the Indian agency at Green Bay. The President appointed STAMBAUGH special Agent to return to Green Bay with the Menomonees, and close up the accounts of the expenses of the expedition. The treaty was taken up at the next session of Congress.

The proviso added to it by the Senate, shows the influence the New York Indians had with that body. It is in the following words, to wit:—“*Provided*, That for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified with the express understanding, that two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, equal to forty-six thousand and eighty acres, shall be laid off, (to commence at some point to be agreed on,) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes; and that the improvements made on the lands now in the possession of the said tribes on the east side of the Fox River, which said lands are to be relinquished, shall, after being valued by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, be paid for by the Government: *provided*, however, that the valuation of such improvements shall not exceed the sum of twenty five thousand dollars: and that there shall be one township of land adjoining the foregoing, equal to twenty-three thousand and forty acres, laid off and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians; who are to be paid by the Government the sum of one thousand and six hundred dollars for the improvements on the lands now in their possession, on the east side of Fox River, and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians. Also, that a new line shall be run parallel to the south-western boundary line, or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of this treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the west side of Fox River, and one mile above the Grand Chute on Fox River, and at a sufficient distance

from the said boundary line as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of Fox River, without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox River, and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and the St. Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity to that which is added on the south-western side, shall be taken off from the north-eastern side of said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto creek, to be determined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States; so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty."

This proviso of the Senate was fully satisfactory to the Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns, and silenced all objections from them; that for the Six Nations and St. Regis tribes, although satisfactory, fell so far short of the policy of WILLIAMS, and the Ogden Land Company, that they abandoned the whole concern, and from that day, gave up all hope or attempt at a general colonization of the Six Nations at or in the neighborhood of Green Bay.

When the treaty came to be promulgated, in July of 1832, with the proviso of the Senate thereto, a new difficulty arose with the Menomonees, who declared their intention never to permit a New York Indian to occupy a foot of land south of the Little Kakalin line, proposed by themselves in the treaty. It then became necessary to get *their assent* to the Senate amendment, or to make a new arrangement before peace could be had between the parties. For this purpose, Hon. GEORGE B. PORTER, Governor of Michigan, was appointed commissioner, in the fall of 1832, to repair to Green Bay, and essay a final settlement of the difficulties. Gov. PORTER was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, of consummate tact and penetration, and brought to his task a firm determination not to leave the ground till the object was accomplished. Both parties soon found, that they had got past the

use of all dissimulation, braggadocia or humbug. A very brief discussion by Gov. PORTER brought all parties to an amicable understanding, and a final settlement of affairs. This arrangement, concluded by Gov. PORTER, Oct. 27th, 1832, is so important to this history, that the following extracts are herewith copied :

"*First.* The said chiefs and headmen of the Menomonee nation of Indians, do not object to any of the matters contained in the proviso annexed to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, so far as the same relate to the granting of three townships of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago to the Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown tribes; to the valuation and payment for their improvements, &c., (ending with the words '*and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians.*') They therefore assent to the same.

"*Second.* The said chiefs and head men of the Menomonee nation of Indians, objecting to all the matters contained in the said proviso annexed to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, so far as the same relate to the running a new line parallel to the south-western boundary line or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres, described in the first article of the treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the south-western side of Fox River, and one mile above Grand Chute, on Fox River, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line, as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of Fox River, without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox River, to compose a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and St. Regis tribe, *agree*, in lieu of this proposition, to set off a like quantity of two hundred thousand acres, as follows: The said Menomonee nation hereby agree to cede, for the benefit of the New York Indians, along the south-western boundary line of the present five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of the treaty as set apart for the New

York Indians, a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning on the said treaty line, at the old mill-dam on Fox River, and thence extending up along Fox River to the little Rapid Croche; from thence running a north-west course three miles; thence on a line running parallel with the several courses of Fox River, and three miles distant from the river, until it will intersect a line running on a north-west course, commencing at a point one mile above the Grand Chute; thence on a line running north-west, so far as will be necessary to include, between the said last line and the line described as the south-western boundary line of the five hundred thousand acres in the treaty aforesaid, the quantity of two hundred thousand acres; and thence running north-east until it will intersect the line forming the south-western boundary line aforesaid; and from thence along the said line to the old mill-dam, or place of beginning, containing two hundred thousand acres. Excepting and reserving therefrom the *privilege* of CHAS. A. GRIGNON for erecting a mill on Apple creek, etc., as approved by the Department of War, on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and all confirmed private land claims on the Fox River. The lines of said tract of land so granted, to be run, marked, and laid off without delay, by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States. And that in exchange for the above, a quantity of land equal to that which is added to the south-western side, shall be taken off from the north-eastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto creek, to be run, marked, and determined by the commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, as aforesaid, so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity of five hundred thousand acres."

Of which terms and conditions, the several tribes of the New York Indians signified their acceptance and approval, in an article of agreement entered into with Gov. PORTER, and signed by their headmen, on the 27th day of October, 1832, in the follow-

ing words: "So far as the tribes to which we belong are concerned, we are perfectly satisfied, that the treaty should be ratified on the terms proposed by the Menomonees. We further believe, that the tract of land which the Menomonees in the within agreement are willing to cede, in exchange for an equal quantity on the north-east side of the tract of five hundred thousand acres, contains a sufficient quantity of good land, favorably and advantageously situated, to answer all the wants of the New York Indians and St. Regis tribe. For the purpose, then, of putting an end to strife, and that we may all sit down in peace and harmony, we thus signify our acceptance of the modifications proposed by the Menomonees; and we most respectfully request, that the treaty, as now modified by the agreement this day entered into with the Menomonees, may be ratified and approved by the President and Senate of the United States."

This was a substantial settlement of the whole question, and gave perfect satisfaction to all the New York Indians who had moved on, or were even expected to move on to Green Bay. The whole of the Stockbridges, Brothertowns, a part of the Munsees and some eleven hundred of the Oneidas, moved soon after on to their respective locations. The Stockbridges immediately abandoned their location at the Grand Kakalin, and occupied the new grounds assigned them east of Lake Winnebago; and the Brothertowns did the same. The Oneidas continued by accessions of small parties annually to augment the settlement at Duck Creek.

There was one interest, that of the Land Company, that was not appeased. As matters now stood, there was virtually no suitable home for such of the western tribes in New York as occupied the reservations to which this Company held the pre-emption right of purchase, and no prospect of their selling and removing West. With the vast amount at stake, the large sums of money locked up in these prospective rights, it was not to be expected that the Company would rest, or cease their exertions to purchase out and remove these Indians. A thousand plans were proposed and rejected, till at length an attempt was made to induce them to re-

move to the Indian Territory, south-west of the Missouri. The agency of the General Government was obtained, and a commissioner, RANSON H. GILLET, appointed on the part of the United States, to treat with the "chiefs, head-men and warriors of the several tribes of the New York Indians."

The treaty purports to have been made at Buffalo Creek, on the 15th of January, 1838. The United States are styled one of the parties, though in fact they had but a small share in the transaction. The ostensible object would seem to have been, the providing the several bands of the Senecas with a *home!* To a careful observer, the result sets forth quite a different purpose. But not to anticipate. The first article, after the preamble, contains a relinquishment or cession by the New York Indians of "all their right, title and interest to the lands secured to them at Green Bay by the Menomonee treaty of 1831." This cession purports to be made by the New York Indians, as if for those who had acquired the lands. But not one of the individuals subscribing this treaty, except ELEAZER WILLIAMS as for the St. Regis, ever had any lot or part whatever in bringing about the Green Bay treaties. They were, one and all, of those who had always opposed and repudiated those treaties, and the acquisitions under them. The parties really interested in those treaties were all at Green Bay, and had no cognizance of this Buffalo Creek treaty.

However, as if sensible of this fact, and for a show of justice to the few Oneidas, and others there, this cession contains what purports to be a reservation, doubtless as if for their benefit; the reserving clause is, however, unintelligible, and in fact reserves nothing—vide U. S. Indian Treaties, p. 551. So then the New York Indians living on their reservations in that State, in 1838, affect to sell out their lands in Wisconsin! Then the United States for such a cession, are made on their part to stipulate, to provide all the New York Indians homes south west of Missouri, to include one million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of the best land in the West; and to pay them the sum of 411,000 dollars in cash, besides for sundry improvements some 50,000 dollars more!

The only consideration to the United States, for this immense stipulation in favor of the New Yorkers, is a cession of their pretended rights (which were void and valueless) to about 100,000 acres at Green Bay, worth at that day about ten cents per acre, say ten thousand dollars. It is clear, that this immense sum was not to be paid to the Senecas, Tuscaroras, Tonnewandas, and Onondagas, for their rights at Green Bay, the only consideration made in the deed of cession.

It is natural to inquire after the real consideration that these tribes were to offer for these 1,824,000 acres of choice land in Missouri, and the \$411,000 in cash. It is proposed in this treaty to furnish them *homes* in the West. Had they no homes in New York? A little further on in the treaty, we find they had 117,469 acres of the best land in New York, probably under-estimated by the commission one quarter; call it, at least, 150,000 acres, worth ten dollars an acre at that day, making the snug little sum of one million four hundred thousand dollars for the reservations. Where did this go to? The reservations were all ceded by this hocus pocus legerdemain proceeding, called a treaty between the United States and the Seneca Indians, to MESSRS. OGDEN and FELLOWS, for the ostensible sum of two hundred and two thousand dollars. This treaty after all had but slight bearing on affairs at Green Bay; it left the bona fide settler from the New York tribes, in full possession of their lands, which, but for their own counsels, they they might have had to this day.*

It is necessary to allude to but one other transaction touching the New York Indian settlement at Green Bay. In February of the same year, 1838, under the advice of Rev. SOLOMON DAVIS, their missionary, the Oneidas resolved on having some money, and for that purpose negotiated with the United States. They were the sole representatives of the large cession of the treaty of

* It may be added, that this treaty of the Ogden Company with the Senecas, which was obtained by fraud and bribery, was so materially amended by the United States Senate, as to make it almost a new one, and still it was not satisfactory to a majority of the Senecas, who yet remain in the occupancy of their ancient and much loved domain.

1831, by the Menomonees, on the west side of the Fox River. This Mr. DAVIS, with four of the Oneida chiefs, repaired to Washington, and there with CAREY A. HARRIS, Esq., as commissioner appointed by the President on the part of the United States, signed a treaty of which the following is a copy :

“ *Art. 1.* The First Christian and Orchard parties of Indians, cede to the United States all their title and interest in the land set apart for them in the first article of the treaty with the Menomonees, of February 8th, 1831, and the second article of the treaty with the same tribe, October 27th, 1832.

“ *Art. 2.* From the foregoing cession there shall be reserved to the said Indians, to be held as other Indian lands are held, a tract of land containing one hundred acres, for each individual, and the lines shall be so run as to include all their settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green Bay.

“ *Art. 3.* In consideration of the cession contained in the first article of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians three thousand dollars, and to the First Christian party of Oneida Indians thirty thousand and five hundred dollars, of which last sum three thousand dollars may be expended, under the supervision of the Rev. SOLOMON DAVIS, in the erection of a church and parsonage house, and the residue apportioned, under the direction of the President, among the persons having just claims thereto ; it being understood that said aggregate sum of thirty three thousand and five hundred dollars is designed to be in reimbursement of monies expended by said Indians, and in remuneration of the services of their chiefs and agents, in purchasing and securing a title to the land ceded in the 1st article. The United States further agree, to cause the tracts reserved in the 2nd article, to be surveyed as soon as practicable.

“ *Art. 4.* In consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to him by the chiefs and representatives of the said parties of Oneida Indians, JOHN DENNY, (alias JOHN SUNDOWN,)

their interpreter, agrees to relinquish to them all his title and interest in the tract reserved in the 2nd article of this treaty.

“*Art. 5.* It is understood and agreed, that the expenses of this treaty, and of the chiefs and representatives signing it, in coming to and returning from this city, and while here, shall be paid by the United States.

“*Art. 6.* This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.”

It was ratified by the Senate, and promulged on the 17th May, 1838. By it the possessions of the Six Nations were reduced to the present reservation of the Oneidas on Duck Creek, near Green Bay, being about eight by twelve miles, and containing some sixty one thousand acres. Some twelve hundred of these people now live there, and are slowly progressing in civilization. Several attempts have been made to curtail this reservation without success. Until some hungry white man shall gain their confidence sufficiently to make them abandon their own prudence, and go to Washington, they will probably remain there, and in the end possibly become sufficiently enlightened to assume citizenship, and be lost in the general mass of our American people.

The Brothertowns have entirely laid aside the aboriginal character, been admitted to all the rights of citizenship, and remain quietly and prosperously pursuing the avocations of civilized men. The Stockbridges are not as fortunate. A premature attempt to imitate their neighbors, in 1834, resulted in a failure, and a division of the tribe, which has never been healed. Their affairs are in an unsettled state, and the Government has now pending a negotiation for a final adjustment of the difficulties between the citizen and Indian parties.

Written, as this article has been, in a remote part of the State, out of the reach of libraries, without a scrap of the records of the transactions, and only from recollection of events transpiring more than thirty years ago, this paper is unworthy the character of history; but the main facts narrated being true, it may serve

to point the future historian to the sources from which to draw the material for a more accurate and faithful account of the whole matter.

Stevens' Point, Jan. 5th, 1856.

YUJHOO ABOONEX TO YEGUIN YUMER LIT TO NUTENI A
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APPENDIX No. 14.

A SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF KENOSHA COUNTY
WISCONSIN, AND OF THE WESTERN EMIGRATION
COMPANY,

BY REV. JASON LOTHROP.

A full and complete history of Kenosha county is not pretended in this short account. Other statements have been made, particularly that of Hon. M. FRANK in his "*Sketch of the Early History and Subsequent Settlement of Southport,*" which gives as correct and general a view of the first settlement as could be expected from one not on the ground at the time; for the author of that publication was not here till two of the most trying years had past. He evidently, however, took great pains to give a correct view of the whole series of events transpiring in the settlement of the place.

In the following narrative, it will be seen, that I was, from the first, acquainted with the formation and movements of the "*Emigration Company*" till its dissolution. Its connection with the interests of many others beside the stock-holders, created a large interest in its affairs in all this part of the new Territory. A very small portion of the facts known to me are here given concerning that Company, as they cannot interest the public so many years after the extinction of all its titles.

As the first settlements of any importance in Kenosha county were made by a company from Oswego county, N. Y., it will be most proper to give something of the history of "*The Western Emigration Company.*"

Early in the winter of 1834, a few persons indulging in a wish to emigrate to the West, made known to each other their determination. Among these, and probably the first of them, were JOHN BULLEN, Jr., CHARLES W. TURNER, WATERS TOWSLEY, JAMES SCOTT, Dr. B. B. CARY, JASON LOTHROP, HUDSON BACON, PETER WOODIN, ALFRED FOSTER, ORLANDO FOSTER, WILLIAM BULLEN, GEORGE BENNETT, and SIDNEY ROBERTS. After some occasional conversation upon this design, J. BULLEN, Jr., invited the above named persons to a supper at his house in Hannibal, and to spend the evening. Emigration to the West was the principal topic of their conversation. The first object was to ascertain who would go; and the proposal was made to form a company, in order to render the removal as cheap and pleasant as possible, and that the company so formed, might locate at some important point, and there make a town, and form a community of the right sort. Those persons present all appeared willing to share in such an enterprise. Such were the designs expressed on the occasion; and a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution for the company, and a meeting was proposed to be held at the Hall, once the Masonic Hall, for the transaction of further business. Notice of this meeting was widely extended by J. BULLEN, Jr., who was then post-master at Hannibal.

The first meeting in the Hall, a pretty large number attended. The Constitution was presented by the committee consisting of C. W. TURNER, W. TOWSLEY, A. CARY and J. LOTHROP. At the suggestion of J. BULLEN, Jr., an article was inserted, as from his father, then in Albany, on temperance, which was rejected in the amended Constitution of Jan. 1st, 1836, which is here given.

Constitution of the WESTERN EMIGRATION COMPANY as amended and revised Jan. 1, 1836 :

Art. 1.—For the purpose of aiding those disposed to emigrate to the Western States or Territories, in the purchase of land and the pursuit of agriculture, manufactures, mechanics and other branches of industry, and the formation of a desirable community, we, the subscribers, do by the ratification and signature of this

Constitution, agree to and hereby do associate ourselves into a joint stock company, to be called the "*Western Emigration Company*;" and we do severally promise and agree to and with each other, jointly and severally, to abide by and keep all and each of the stipulations herein contained—this instrument being intended for all the purposes of legal or equitable liability, as a contract between the parties thereto.

Art. 2.—The capital stock of the Company shall be eight thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, to be paid to such person as shall be authorized by the Company to receive the same; on the payment whereof, scrip shall be issued, signed by the chairman and secretary, certifying the amount of stock to which the holder thereof shall be entitled.

Art. 3.—The capital stock, when paid in, shall be invested in the purchase of lands, improvements thereon, and claims thereto, in any of the Western States or Territories, and in such other manner as the Company shall, in pursuance of their general object, in regular meeting direct.

Art. 4.—The officers of the Company shall be a Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, a Board of Directors to consist of nine persons, a General Agent, a Treasurer, and a Committee of Finance.

Art. 5.—The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the stock-holders, sign scrip, and do such other duties as the Company, in regular meeting, shall from time to time direct.

Art. 6.—The Secretary shall keep all records of the Company, record the proceedings of all meetings of the stock-holders, sign scrip, and preserve all papers of the Company deposited with him.

Art. 7.—The Assistant Secretary shall keep a copy of all records kept by the Secretary, and, in his absence, perform his duty.

Art. 8.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep all money and securities, and disburse the funds of the Company upon proper vouchers; he shall, before receiving any such money, give

security to be approved by the Board of Directors; for the faithful application of, and accounting for, all such moneys as shall come to his hands in the capacity of such Treasurer; and once in each year, and within ten days before the expiration of his term of office, he shall make a full report of his receipts and disbursements, accompanied by an account current, to the Board of Directors.

Art. 9.—The Board of Directors shall have the general supervision, management and control of all the Company's business, property and interests, subject to such regulations as the Company, in regular meeting, may from time to time establish by by-laws or otherwise; they shall have power to appoint officers, and fill vacancies in their own body, *ad interim*, which appointments shall continue valid till the next regular meeting of the Company, and no longer; they shall, at the annual meeting, at the expiration of their term of office, or the first thereafter, make a full report of all their doings, and of the state of the Company's business, accompanied by all reports from other officers made to them; and they shall elect one of their number as President of said Board.

Art. 10.—The General Agent shall have the immediate general superintendence of all the Company's affairs, and shall be subject to the control of the Board of Directors; he shall once in each year, and within ten days before the time at which the Board are required to report, make a full report to said Board of all his doings, and of the state of the Company's property and business, so far as they have come within his supervision or knowledge, specifying all purchases and other contracts for expenditures made by him; and he shall at any time, when required by the Company, on reasonable notice, make a similar report directly to them at their meeting.

Art. 11.—The Financial Committee shall consist of three persons, who, or any two of them, shall examine and audit all accounts of officers, or others with the Company, and no account shall be paid or allowed till it has been so examined and audited.

Art. 12.—All officers shall be stock-holders in the Company; they shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be elected to fill their places.

Art. 13.—Each stock-holder shall be entitled, in all meetings, to one vote for each share of stock held by him, whether as an original subscriber or an assignee thereof: *Provided*, however, That no one individual shall in his own right be entitled to more than ten votes.

Art. 14.—Assignees of stock shall not become vested with any of the rights of stock-holders, till they shall have subscribed the Constitution, or procured their signatures to be affixed thereto by some authorized person.

Art. 15.—All lands, or claims thereto, purchased by any stock-holder in the vicinity of lands held by and for the Company, shall be deemed to belong to such stock-holder and the Company jointly, and held by such purchaser as trustee of the Company, as to their share thereof; and the Company shall have the control and disposal of such lands, in the same manner as of other lands or claims; but they shall, when the same shall be sold, allow the said stock-holder one-half the profits, together with the original purchase price paid by him.

Art. 16.—The moneys arising from the sale of any lands, shall be distributed to stock-holders according to the amount of their stock, the Board of Directors to make such distributions, and the Treasurer to pay the same, on the order of the President of said Board.

Art. 17.—Whenever a stock-holder shall erect buildings, or make other improvements on any of the Company's land, or lands held in trust for them, except mill sites, and the said lands shall afterwards be sold to any other person, such stock-holder shall be paid the actual value of such improvement, and shall be allowed to retain possession thereof six months after such sale, and until such payment be made.

Art. 18.—Any stock-holder may authorize another to act and vote for him in any meeting of the Company.

Art. 19.—There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders held on the first Thursday in June in each year, at Pike River, at which all officers shall be elected, and such other business done as the Company may think necessary. The extraordinary meetings of the Company shall hereafter be called by the Board of Directors, who shall publish a notice thereof for four weeks in a newspaper printed in Oswego, and the New York State paper, of the time and place of holding such meeting.

Art. 20.—This Constitution may be amended by two-thirds of the votes given at any regular meeting.

Art. 21.—All former Constitutions of this Company are hereby repealed, but all rights acquired, and liabilities incurred, under the old Constitution, are intended to be reserved and retained.

Art. 22.—No money shall be paid out by the Treasurer, except on the order of the President of the Board of Directors, which order shall state for what object the money is to be paid.

Art. 23.—The Company may, at any regular meeting, remove any of their officers, and elect others to fill their vacancies.

Art. 24.—In the absence of the Chairman and Secretary, and Assistant Secretary, from any regular meeting, such officers may be appointed *pro tem*.

Elder WOODIN was chosen the first Chairman, and JOHN BULLEN, Jr., the first Secretary. Four hundred certificates of scrip were issued at \$10 each, and signed by the officers. They read thus:

“No. —. This certifies that JASON LOTHROP, or his assigns, is entitled to one share of the

‘*Western Emigrating Company,*’

after signing the Constitution of said Company, and in all respects complying with its provisions, and not otherwise.

Dated Hannibal, N. Y., }
March 9th, 1835. }

By order of said Company,

PETER WOODIN, Chairman.”

JOHN BULLEN, Jr., Secretary.

This scrip was in good demand, and nearly the whole of the four hundred shares were taken. Even poor persons, who either expected to remove West, or hoped to share in large prospective gains, paid their money and took shares.

Money being raised to commence operations, WATERS TOWSLEY, C. W. TURNER, and SIDNEY ROBERTS, being appointed *explorers*, left on the 25th of March, 1835, for the West. They proceeded first to Milwaukee, according to previous understanding. Each of them then took a portion of the money raised, and were to be allowed one dollar per day, and their fare paid, provided that their expenses and services did not exceed \$100 each. Instructions were given them by the Company, as drawn up by WILLIAM BULLEN. Bonds were required of each of them for the money received. Elder WOODIN was constituted the other party in behalf of the Company, who, in all such transactions, was to represent it.

At the time of the appointment of the explorers, it was agreed that JOHN BULLEN, Jr., who could not then leave home, should go in the course of a few months, if money could be raised. He was to take the place of the four already mentioned, or serve in addition to them. After ascertaining that the four were soon to return, he was appointed and commissioned plenipotentiary from the Company to carry into effect what the first agents had commenced, and to take sole charge of the money raised from the four hundred more shares. It was thought that little more remained for him to do than to pay over the money on the contract supposed to have been made for an interest at Root River, now Racine.

The explorers, on coming West, made their first attempt to secure a location at Milwaukee, but finding SOLOMON JUNEAU, GEORGE H. WALKER, and others, on the ground, with whom they could make no compromise, they went south to Root River, where they also found claimants. To Capt. GILBERT KNAPP, WM. LUCE and Mr. HUBBARD, they made proposals, and supposed they were accepted. But, for some reason, they were rejected amidst unkind feelings. The fault alleged to them, was duplicity on the part of

the agents. TURNER was not inclined to return east with the other explorers, but tarried till the arrival of J. BULLEN, Jr., and went still farther south in search of a location either for himself or the Company. He and BULLEN fixed on the mouth of Pike River for a habitation. Differences arising between them, they did not long act in concert, but in opposition to each other. As early as the first of August, 1835, TURNER made his claim, and put up his house near the mouth of the river, where he resided till his death. His claim of 160 acres was allowed him by the Judicial Committee, and he had it surveyed into blocks and lots, and made sale of some of them. BULLEN made a claim south of him, near the present brick yard, and there made his first residence. But when the Government surveys were made, these two claims were supposed to be on the same quarter section.

From what I could learn on my arrival, BULLEN had hired the WOODBRIDGES to build him a log house on the claim since held by S. HALE, then supposed to be one with the KIMBALL claim; and that after this was built, they put up another about twenty rods west of it, since occupied as a shoe-shop, and sometimes as a dwelling house by E. WOODBRIDGE. BULLEN had put Mr. A. KELLOGG into the first named house before it had a door, floor, or window—a mere pen. After that, I finished and lived in it till January following. In consequence of this house being occupied, the WOODBRIDGES pretended to occupy their small shanty. On this a dispute arose between them and BULLEN, who, on raising the first frame, was opposed by E. WOODBRIDGE with his axe. The committee on claims were called upon to settle the dispute, but no decision was obtained from them. For a long time, the parties attempted a settlement, and finally the WOODBRIDGES relinquished all their claims to BULLEN—viz.: the KIMBALL claim, and those soon after occupied by W. BULLEN, J. LOTHROP, A. FOSTER, and eighty acres by S. DOOLITTLE, together with a quit claim of the other eighty, if JEROME would consent to relinquish it, which it appears he did not. For all, the BULLENS' paid, I think, about \$400.

Hitherto no meeting of the Company had been held in this Territory, nor any business done in their name in Southport, except by their agent, J. BULLEN, jr. Not long after this, however, Directors were appointed at Hannibal, N. Y., and some in this place, to transact business with the agent for the Company.

The first Constitution required of each member of the Company, that he should remove West to their location within a given time—by June, 1836; so that all calculated upon the Company, and the aid of all its members, whenever the home should be found. This encouraged some to remove, who would not otherwise have gone West, especially at so early a period. But on the change of the Constitution, those who had emigrated found too late that they were to bear all the burdens and expense of making and sustaining the location and the contiguous claims, while those behind were to share in the profits. This fact they saw early in the winter of 1836, and the newly appointed Directors in what afterwards became Wisconsin, resolved that to equalize the burdens, each one holding a contiguous claim be allowed \$12 per month; but in the ensuing spring, finding no funds in the hands of the Company to meet the great expense of living here, it was again resolved, that all the contiguous claims should be surrendered to the holders of the same.

The Location.—On the 25th of August, 1835, Mr. RUSSELL ALLEN, who was to start on his return to New York the next day, came out on the prairie where some of us were busily engaged, and stated that he was about to return, but that he did not like to carry back the report that the Company had yet made no location; that he understood that C. W. TURNER had proposed to put in his claim at the mouth of Pike River, on condition that JOHN BULLEN, jr, would put in one, with certain others, and make a location suitable to invite the emigrators from the East, and worthy of the Company. We all went down to BULLEN's, when J. BULLEN, R. ALLEN and I went over to WILSON's and BACON's, and after considerable conversation together, and privately, Mr. ALLEN delayed his journey, and a meeting of the friends of the

Company was called at Mr. WILSON's, and there the following persons surrendered their claims as common stock for the Company: O. JEROME, J. BULLEN, jr., J. G. WILSON, H. BACON, C. W. TURNER and RUSSELL ALLEN. But in the process of this business, it was named, that any member of the Company could cast as many votes as he might hold shares of stock. Upon learning this fact, Mr. TURNER refused to surrender his claim, or to do anything about it. It was engaged by the Agent, that the offensive article in the Constitution should be so amended, as again to limit the vote to ten, even should stock-holders own more than ten shares. Mr. TURNER still objected; but all the others, however, were disposed to abide by these proposals, some, if not all of them, reserving an acre or two for their own use, to be selected where they might choose. I wrote a letter to be conveyed by Mr. ALLEN to Hannibal, the purport of which was, that these persons had surrendered their locations for a home for the Company, thereby sacrificing what they had for the benefit and welfare of that body; leaving it with them to make such compensation as they might deem proper, when they should see what these claimants had endured to secure so good a location.

It was not, till many months after this, generally known that any security was given to any persons for the relinquishment of their claims to the Company. When the Directors were transacting different matters of business, they learned that BACON and WILSON had notes against the Company to the amount of \$1,500 and \$2,000, from ALLEN and BULLEN; and since then, that DEWITT BULLEN had also a note from them for \$1,500, for the KIMBALL claim. All this appeared to have been kept a secret as long as possible, for the purpose of deceiving C. W. TURNER into a relinquishment of his claim; but when the Directors were consulting on the amount to be allowed to them for holding the same, it was ascertained that they even had a greater amount secured to them than some of the Directors were disposed to allow. On account of this, and other deceptions practised by the Agent about this time, Mr. TURNER's refusal to surrender his claim was fully justi-

fied, especially by the Judicial Committee of the claimants in Racine county in their opinion on that trial.

The Result.—It has often been asked, what became of the money raised by the Emigration Company, by the sale of their scrip? It is difficult to tell. Perhaps some of the Agents, were they disposed, could cast some light upon the subject. We will make the best apology we can, in all charity. There was an early prejudice in all the surrounding country against the Emigration Co., not only because of the offence taken at Racine, but because there was a suspicion of monopoly which operated against all the doings of the Company. But the principal difficulty was early seen, that no company or corporation could obtain pre-emption on their lands. This cut off the expectations of the stock-holders, unless their claims to a portion of the location were given up. Attempts were made to obtain a special pre-emption on two sections of land, which included the Company's claim, to be divided into lots, and sold at a fixed price for the purpose of building a harbor. The bill failed in the House of Representatives. Some portion of the location had been surveyed by the occupants; the Company could not, therefore, obtain the pre-emption. But there had been residents on the same, who had neither surveyed nor sold any part of the quarter section on which they had lived; therefore DAVID CROSSIT obtained the pre-emption on the KIMBALL claim, and WILLIAM BULLEN on the BACON claim. Those who had bought lots of the original proprietors, were secured in their purchase. As the matter stood, nothing was done to call the Directors to account, and the Agents not being called on, retained what they had and could safely hold. WILLIAM BULLEN had some funds to be divided among the stock-holders, not amounting, however, to more than about thirty-three per cent—a part of which he paid from his store. Thus ended the Emigration Company, which had its origin in good faith, but being conducted by bad policy, ended in the benefit of a few, and disappointment of many.

Claims and Claim Trials.—The generations to come will not understand the worth of their possessions, only as they see and

understand their cost. The object of all the emigrants, was to obtain lands for an inheritance for their children. As for themselves, the trials and labors, incident to a new country were often too much for them; some, unable to endure the conflict, returned to the East; while others came prepared to buffet all trials and hardships, however severe. Much conflicting interest was manifest between the settlers, from the first, in making their claims. Some were greedy in securing at least one section of 640 acres for themselves, and some as much for all their friends whom they expected to settle in the country. Before the lands were surveyed, this often brought confusion and disputes with reference to boundary lines, and still greater confusion followed when the Government surveys were made in the winter of 1835-36. These contentions often led to bitter quarrels, and even blood shed. Dr. B. B. CARY, of Racine, probably carries to this day a ball thus received. Early meetings were called to devise measures to secure peaceable possession of each one's claim. It was found necessary to form a kind of protective union, and establish some rules that should be our laws for the security and protection of our claims. Accordingly a meeting was held at the store of BULLEN & Co., at Pike River, on the 13th of February, 1836, when AUSTIN KELLOGG was chosen chairman, and WM. C. ETHRIDGE clerk, when a suitable preamble and resolutions were adopted, and delegates appointed to attend a similar and more general meeting at Racine. This Racine meeting was attended by delegates from the several settlements in then Milwaukee county, and resulted in the formation of the *Milwaukee Union*. Congress was petitioned to assist us by the enactment of suitable pre-emption laws. The proceedings of these two early meetings or conventions, are herewith appended. These proceedings I printed at the time—the former on a large slip or broadside, and the latter in a pamphlet of nine pages. I have but a single copy of each remaining—that of the Pike River meeting is a rejected proof, as all the good copies were taken away; I send both as specimens to the Historical Society for preservation. This printing I did on a rude press

of my own construction, placed on a stump.* A wooden box was made, about twelve by twenty-four inches in size, with sides rising above the base on which the type were made to stand, of the height of the type; I made my own ink, and used the old fashioned ball with which to distribute the ink on the type, and then a roller passed over the paper on the form, resting on the sides of the box or table, that did the press-work. The whole expense of my printing materials, including type, could not have been ten dollars. It was with such limited accommodations that I executed this early printing at Pike River. By these simple materials I have printed some things, when and where no other printing could be had. At one time, I printed 250 copies of a volume of about 130 pages. When "*out of sorts*," I cast some of certain letters, made quads and spaces; and thus I managed to manufacture books, bound them myself, and *read them*. As some improvements have been made in printing since that day, I can very well dispense with my old establishment and business in that line. I may add, that my press and utensils for printing would now be a subject for sport, of which they have elicited an abundance; the type have probably been doing business in another form for years past.

I may truly say, that this old subject of claim is an unpleasant one; it creates hard feelings, and stirs up bad blood, which have not yet become entirely extinct.

Indians.—They were plenty among us, and through this county, in 1835. We had frequent visits from them, and saw them in all parts of the county. Deer were then plenty, so much so that in making a survey of twenty miles, more than fifty might be seen, and sometimes as many as twenty together. Where there was so much game, of course there were Indians, and they were often with us on our surveying excursions. In the autumn

* This printing by Mr. LORROR must have been done in February and March, 1836, and his little printing establishment, we think, must have been the second in Wisconsin. The *Green Bay Intelligencer* was commenced Dec. 11, 1833; and the *Milwaukee Advertiser* not till July, 1836. The *Wisconsin Free Press*, at Green Bay, was published quite early—probably commenced in 1836. L. C. D.

of 1835, we had a long visit from them—longer than they wished to pay, or we receive. They were on their return from Chicago, where they had received their annual payment from the Government, when a storm drove them on shore with us, and about three hundred of them were weather bound for nearly three weeks. At first they were peaceable and good customers, till our provisions ran short; when they pressed us hard, and sometimes alarmed the few who ought to have sold to them enough to have satisfied their wants. In their extremity, they took some hogs and cattle. The chief trouble arose from their constant desire for whiskey, which they seemed to suppose every white man must have on hand; and not getting it, they disturbed our nights as well as days. As the country had not yet been surveyed, there was some fear of them.

Burning the Prairies.—After the first frost, in the autumn of 1835, had killed the millions of tons of grass west of us, we began, at Pike River, to see the rising smoke at a distance. The Indians probably had fired the prairies as early as they could for hunting purposes. It was some time in the latter part of September. We began to see the advancing fire towards evening on the prairie, three miles west of us; and, before twelve o'clock, it became a serious affair. The wind was from the south-west, and pretty strong, and the fire progressed rapidly. The blaze and burning fragments being blown by the wind, caught the tops of the high grass, and the raging fire continued to advance so swiftly that a deer would hardly escape it. About nine o'clock in the evening it reached the woods, which extended back from the Lake half a mile, when the rich foliage and fallen leaves fed the flame to a great height. Some precaution had been used for the protection of our shanties and stacks of hay; but we saw, as the flood of flame poured in, that we were not sufficiently prepared. Coverlets and blankets were thrown into the water, and spread over the hay for its safety. The roaring terror came through the woods with awful grandeur. Large trees, as well as all smaller vegetation, quickly fell before the ruthless invader. This was when the

prairies were uncropped by the countless herds that now roam over them.

Fourth of July, 1836.—The first celebration of Independence day was, according to the age of our new settlement, a matter of some interest to nearly all our population, and numbers from Racine. The place chosen for this display of their loyalty to old custom, was in a beautiful grove near the north end of the Island, and near the lake. Some hundreds were addressed by the writer; and several good old songs were sung with much spirit, the whole people constituting the choir, making the grove resound with their patriotic sentiments in Auld Lang Syne. Pleasant Prairie sent a large delegation of men, women, and children, on a car drawn by twenty yoke of oxen, carrying flags suited to the occasion. A suitable dinner was furnished near the house of Mr. RESIGNE, on the bank of the Lake. Their toasts required the aid of neither rum nor party politics. At this period every settler was chiefly concerned in making and protecting his claim.

The Harbor and Piers.—For some years after the first settlement was made at Pike River, much difficulty was experienced in landing passengers and freight from the boats which called at the place. In 1835, schooners from the Lower Lakes ventured within a mile of the shore, and some a little nearer, and sent their lading on shore by their small boats, at the risk of hard labor and damage. Smaller craft came near land. Capt. ROBINSON, of the small schooner "*Hiram*," brought lumber in 1835; and the schooner "*Fly*" brought potatoes from Michigan. The steamer "*Detroit*," in 1836, was the first that ventured here with passengers and provisions; the "*Daniel Webster*" made us a call in 1837; and after this, all kinds of vessels called in good weather. In the summer of 1836, our first citizens provided a lighter, which considerably lessened the risk in landing; A. G. NORTHWAY deserves the credit of having built and managed this craft.

It had been observed by some of the early settlers, that where poles had been driven in the Lake, so as to penetrate firmly into the clay, they withstood the severe north-easters. This fact sug-

gested the possibility of being able to erect a pier or bridge into the Lake. R. G. OTIS, who came to this place in 1836, was the first to make a move for a pier. He proposed it in 1839, but was considered chimerical in his calculations. In 1840, he saw Mr. CAHOON, the well known nursery-man and horticulturist, and engaged him to prosecute the work; and on this, the middle pier, and on the warehouse, Mr. OTIS expended not less than \$2,000. The attempt was at first a good deal ridiculed by some of our sister Lake port towns, which have since profited by the example. Two more piers were afterwards built, and all have been constantly used during the season of navigation. All the Lake ports, and the country generally, have been greatly indebted to these substitutes for harbors.

Temperance.—Kenosha once boasted of being ahead of all places upon Lake Michigan in the temperance cause. This was in part owing to the temperance clause in the Constitution of the Emigration Company, which, of course, drew together a class of persons of habits so formed as to readily comply with this requirement of the Constitution. In the autumn of 1835, a request was made to the writer to give a temperance lecture at the house of CHRISTOPHER DERBYSHIRE, in Pleasant Prairie, on a Sunday afternoon. Mr. HIGGINS and SERENO FOWLER were the first movers of this meeting. A good congregation was present, and at the close of the address, forty-five persons gave their names to a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

A few weeks after, a meeting was called at Pike Creek, and an address made by the writer, when thirty names were subscribed to the temperance pledge. From that time till about 1840, Pike Creek (or Southport) was remarkable for the temperance of its inhabitants. A change, however, came over the place by the introduction of limited temperance. One fact will illustrate the new principle. Various talents were called into requisition to present at our meetings the subject of temperance. Rev. Mr. ALANSON, of the Episcopal church, was requested to give his views. "O, yes," said he, "I have often lectured on temperance, and will accept

your invitation for next Tuesday evening." Meanwhile, it was ascertained, that his views favored *moderate drinking*. He was told, that such were not the principles of the Southport Temperance Society; when he concluded not to lecture, but to give his notions on the previous Sabbath evening. He did so, informing the people that he did not deny himself the privilege of wetting his lip when he chose to do so, but warned them against intoxication, as a beastly act, and unworthy of the dignity of man. He allowed that there were cases in which the principles of total abstinence might be the most proper for a society to adopt; that when a person was aware of the fact, that he could not drink without indulging to excess, such might, if they chose, unite with such a Society, and be benefitted by it, and rather advised such to join it.

When the next Tuesday evening came, no one was prepared to address the meeting; and the writer, who was then President of the Society, was pressed into the work. He stated that Southport had been acknowledged as the most noted for temperance of any place on Lake Michigan; and then remarked, that it was by total abstinence principles that this high reputation had been attained. He then warned them against the introduction of the new theory of Mr. ALANSON; yet to test the practical efficacy of the two theories, he would ask the committee to circulate in the large congregation a paper for the names of such as could not drink without excess. After a careful circulation of the paper, it was found that not one had signed it. He then suggested, that as PAUL had advanced the benevolent idea, that "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor any thing whereby thy brother is offended or is made weak," so they might act upon the same principle, and sign the total abstinence pledge, if not for their own sakes, yet for the good of others; that it was hard for those whom we love, and for whom we would even make sacrifice, to act alone, but upon this benevolent principle they would sign it in company with others. The pledge was now circulated, and about thirty

additional names obtained. This argument was not lost on the public mind.

But soon after this, the Washingtonian temperance organization becoming the fashion of the day, the old officers resigned, and, as a premium to others for becoming temperate, they were appointed. Soon after, the *Glee Club*, which thought to put down the evil of intemperance by songs and good cheer, made the experiment, and found this kind went not out by laughing and singing. Then came the Sons of Temperance, who were disposed to make the principle of secrecy subservient to the good cause of temperance. This had two objects, self-protection and temperance. The first, as might have been foreseen, gained the ascendancy, and the failure has become universally obvious. Since then, little has been done to stem the torrent, except the efforts put forth to secure the aid of the Maine Law.

Education.—Early attention was given to the subject of education. In the winter and summer of 1836, a school was kept in the first framed house built in the place. On this subject, Hon. M. FRANK says in his sketch of Southport: "On the approach of winter, the inhabitants, with commendable enterprise, succeeded in establishing a school; Rev. JASON LOTHROP collected about thirty scholars, the larger part of which were from the surrounding country." A large log school-house was built at an early day. From that time special pains have been taken to advance the interests of education, providing good houses and the best of teachers. The high standard of education now supported by the city of Kenosha, may be justly regarded as the natural consequence of these early exertions.

Religion.—It was a very appropriate remark concerning many of the professors of religion migrating from the East, that their religion would not bear transportation, but was generally lost in the passage over the Lakes. It was a lamentable fact, that very few showed any greater interest for any object, than they did for a "good claim;" even in the early meetings which the settlers held in 1835, the frequent allusions to making a good claim in

heaven, showed where the heart was. Nearly two years passed before any move was made for the organization of any church. Mr. ABNER BARLOW, then a Methodist preacher, residing in Pleasant Prairie, was the first person who statedly preached in what is now Kenosha. After him we had various calls from those who professed to preach the gospel. When different demoninations came to be represented by their preachers, they met usually in the old log school house on Main street. Then there was much harmony. No church was constituted till January, 1837, when the Methodists formed a society. The Congregational church was organized in June, 1838, by Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD; their first pastor was Rev. Mr. NICHOLS*. The Baptist church was constituted in September, 1838; Rev. JASON LOTHROP was their first pastor, and held that relation about nine years, when illness compelled him to resign the charge. The Episcopal church was organized in 1840, by Rev. Mr. HULL; their first pastor was Rev. WILLIAM ALANSON. No other churches were formed within the period of which I write.

First settlers of Kenosha County.—G. H. Kimball, Hudson Bacon, John Bullen, Jr., S. Resigne, Jonathan Pierce, Gardner Wilson, Jason Lothrop, William Bullen, Nelson Lay, Alfred Foster, Waters Towsley, David Crossit, may be named as early settlers at Pike River, afterwards, called Southport, and still later Kenosha. Many came into the place, and remained till they could secure claims in the country back; these are not named in the above list.

Pleasant Prairie.—Horace Woodbridge and Jacob Miller were the first settlers in this town; the latter kept a tavern in a log house on the United States' road, where John Eastman, Esq., now resides. After them came Sylvester Pierce, Caleb Pierce, Robert Barnes; the first two moved into Hickory Grove, and the latter located on the United States' road, where Charles Morgan

* In PEET'S History of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches in Wisconsin, it is stated that the Kenosha church was organized June 25th, 1838, by Rev. GILBERT CRAWFORD; and Rev. C. C. CADWELL was the first minister, from July, 1838, to July, 1839.

now lives. Then came John T. Cady, and soon after Owin Stevens, who afterwards left, Abner Barlow, who subsequently preached at Pike River and elsewhere. Early in 1836, Daniel Stevens, Christopher Derbyshire, and the Talcotts.

Somers.—The family of Felches were here in 1835, as early as March, and were soon followed by Montgomery, Griffin, Shuart, Allen, Bond, Willard, Stevens, Miller, and Deacon Cephas Weed.

Paris.—Hammond Marsh, the Northways, R. Marston, Fulsom, and Coffin.

Bristol.—Rev. Ira Bristol, from whom the town was named, Levi Grant, Ethridge, Wilbur, Fitch A. Higgins, his son William Higgins, and Rawlen Tuttle, were the first settlers. Joel Walker, in the spring of 1836, made his claim on what has since been known as Walker's Prairie.

Salem.—John Dodge, John Bullen, David Bullen, and Amos Gratton.

Brighton.—Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Wightman.

Wheatland.—Jenkins, the Dixons, and Powers.

Did time and space permit, we should like to present more names, with a more particular account of them ; as it is, we must be content to close with some brief sketches of a few of the more noted and prominent.

G. H. KIMBALL was an early settler at Pike River, after purchasing a large tract south of the creek or river ; and having sold out much of his interest, he still lives here. He has a fine residence, where he can spend his old age amid the beauties of nature, in a thick forest of fruit and ornamental trees.

Gen. JOHN BULLEN came in the year 1836, and located in the town of Salem, at the place still known as Bullen's Bridge. He was active and influential in labors for his town and county, and was appointed general of militia by Gov. DODGE. He died in Kenosha in 1852.

JOHN BULLEN, Jr., son of the general, was an early settler, and for awhile sole Agent of the Emigration Company, and as deeply interested in its fortunes and issue as any other man. He was for

many years engaged in mercantile business, and has been an extensive land-holder. He still lives to witness the great changes that have taken place since the days of 1835 and '36.

WILLIAM BULLEN, his brother, was one of the first claimants on the island, and afterwards procured a pre-emption on the claim made by H. BACON. He pursued mercantile business, and built a number of large houses, and was much engaged in promoting the interests of the town. He was a member of the Territorial Council in 1838, the two sessions of 1839, and in 1840 and '41. He was honored as a citizen and legislator. He died some years since.

CHARLES DURKEE came from Vermont, his native State, in 1836. He purchased considerable property here, and early commenced building, which he pursued extensively to the advancement of the best interests of the place; the last of these buildings reared by him was the large hotel which will continue to bear the name of *Durkee House* while it stands. He was highly esteemed by the few he found in the place, and his friends have steadily increased with the population. Few men have done so much business, dealt with so many persons, and made so few enemies. He was engaged in every good work, and did his full share in its prosecution. He never waited to be *led*, but was forward in all plans of mercy and benevolence, even when he knew the majority would oppose him. In the cause of temperance and freedom, he was an early and earnest advocate. He was elected a member of the first Territorial Legislature in 1836, and also in 1837 and '38; in 1850, he was chosen to a seat in the lower house of Congress, where he served his two years' term; and in 1855, was elected a member of the United States' Senate. He now resides in Dane county, where he has an extensive farm.

R. H. DEMING came here in the year 1836, and for a time was employed in mercantile affairs. He soon took a prominent part in public matters relating to the welfare and prosperity of the place. His early labors in the cause of freedom, temperance and education, have identified him with the history and progress of

Southport, and the then county of Racine. But all his other public positions and services, will weigh little in comparison with his influence and labors connected with the establishment and support of our public schools. He was one of the first to favor the organization of free schools, and he has uniformly given them his warm encouragement. Kenosha is much indebted to him for the success of her schools, and he has lived to see some of the fruits of these labors, and in his own family.

MICHAEL FRANK deserves to rank high as one of the most prominent and useful of our citizens. He has done much towards the growth and prosperity of Kenosha. In 1837, he exchanged his home in Virgil, Courtland county, N. Y., for Southport. Though unobtrusive in his manners, he soon became appreciated as editor, Justice of the Peace, President of the Corporation, and member of the Legislative Council—in which latter body he served from 1843 to 1846, inclusively. He has been Colonel of the regiment, and had the offer of a General's commission, but he never valued any military office, and seemed not to love the business of war. If he has taken pride in any public stations, it has been in those which enabled him to promote popular education. In our public school system, he is beginning to see the utility of his labors in a generation rising up to bless such philanthropists. His "Annals," carefully kept since he has been a citizen with us, may be of much use and value hereafter.

CHARLES C., and CHRISTOPHER LATHAM SHOLES did not settle so early among us as many others, but the prominent part they have taken in our affairs, demands our notice.

C. C. SHOLES has been long known in Wisconsin—first at Green Bay, and since in our place. He represented Brown county in the Territorial Assembly in the six sessions from 1837 to 1840; and in 1855, represented this county in the Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of that body. Here in Kenosha, he has been known as an active citizen, engaged in all good labors. As mayor of our city, his name has been more associated with the prosperity of the place than that of any other person. In every position he

has occupied, he has exhibited a character of sterling faithfulness and honesty of purpose.

C. L. SHOLES established his newspaper press here in 1840, and has sustained its credit and his reputation as editor, taking rank with the ablest in Wisconsin; its independent and liberal character is well known. He served in the State Senate in 1848 and '49, and in the Assembly in 1852 and '53, and is now serving another two years' term in the Senate. He has always been forward in every improvement and good work. If the spirits of the departed influence none to worse deeds than they do him, we shall not be very jealous of their visits.

"CLAIMANT'S UNION."

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pike River, at the store of BULLEN & Co., on the 13th day of February, 1836, AUSTIN KELLOGG was chosen moderator, and WILLIAM C. ETHERIDGE clerk, when the following preamble and Constitution, presented by the committee appointed to draft the same, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, a union and co-operation of all the inhabitants will be indispensably necessary, in case the pre-emption law should not pass, for the securing and protecting of our claims: And whereas, we duly appreciate the benefit which may result from such an association, not only in regulating the manner of making and sustaining claims, and settling differences in regard to them, but in securing the same to the holders thereof against speculators at the land sale; and being well aware that consequences the most dangerous to the interests of settlers will follow, if such a union be not formed; and as Government has heretofore encouraged emigration by granting pre-emption to actual settlers, we are assured that our settling and cultivating the public lands is in accordance with the best wishes of Government; and knowing that in some instances our neighbors have been dealt with in an unfeeling manner, driven from their homes, their property des-

troyed, their persons attacked, and their lives jeoparded, to satisfy the malignant disposition of unprincipled and avaricious men : and looking upon such proceedings as unjust, calculated to produce anarchy, confusion and the like among us, destroy our fair prospects, subvert the good order of society, and render our homes the habitations of terror and distrust—those homes, to obtain which we have left our friends, deprived ourselves of the many blessings and privileges of society, have borne the expenses, and encountered the hardships of a perilous journey, advancing into a space beyond the bounds of civilization, and having the many difficulties and obstructions of a state of nature to overcome, and on the peaceable possession of which our all is depending : We, therefore, as well-meaning inhabitants, having in view the promotion of the interest of our settlement, and knowing the many advantages derived from unity of feeling and action, do come forward this day, and solemnly pledge ourselves to render each other our mutual assistance, in the protection of our just rights, and in furtherance of these views, we adopt and agree to abide by and support, the following

CONSTITUTION :

Art. 1. The name and title of this Society shall be the '*Pike River Claimants' Union, auxiliary to the County Union,*' for the attainment and security of titles to claims on Government lands.

Art. 2. Besides a Chairman and Clerk, a board of twelve Censors shall be appointed for the purpose of deciding on all cases of dispute between claimants, coming before them, be chosen without favor to name or party ; five from the twelve to constitute a quorum to act as the Board ; the other seven being subject to objection, if drawn ; yet none but the parties and the Clerk shall be privy to the process of drawing and objecting.

Art. 3. To constitute a claim, there shall be a house-body, or frame of sufficient dimensions for a family to dwell in, or half an acre ploughed, or a piece enclosed with at least 100 rails—either

of which shall constitute a claim; and be entered on the map kept by the Clerk for that purpose, giving the name and time of making the same.

Art. 4. Any person complying with the above, shall be allowed to hold one quarter section, and as much more as the Committee shall say when the question comes before them; and shall be allowed to act as agent for others, which agency shall in all cases be made satisfactory to the Censors.

Art. 5. The claimant, to secure the protection of the Union, shall, within thirty days after signing the Constitution or making the claim, have the same entered on the Clerk's map.

Art. 6. Thirty days, from the time of signing the Constitution, shall be allowed for perfecting the required labor on claims previously made under other regulations.

Art. 7. At the close of each trial, the Censors may make out a bill of all the expenses attending the same, and determine by whom it shall be paid; on the refusal of any one to pay the sum put to him for expenses, or for fines for non-attendance as witness, his name shall be recorded by the Clerk as a delinquent, and so debarred from protection and benefits of the Union.

Art. 8. A delegation of five members shall be sent to the Root River Union, for the purpose of generalizing our operations, and uniting claimants in the county, in a more extensive bond for more effectual operation, yet without interfering with each others' peculiar local concerns.

Art. 9. The Chairman, Clerk, and a quorum of Censors may, at any time, call a meeting of the Union, on application to the Chairman.

Proceeded according to the Constitution, and made the following appointments:—WATERS TOWSLEY, *Chairman*; WILLIAM C. ETHERIDGE, *Clerk*; ABNER BARLOW, JOHN F. CADY, ORRIN STEVENS, ORRIN JEROME, CEPHAS WEED, CHAUNCEY DAVIS, NELSON ALLEN, ALFRED FOSTER, JOSEPH CAULDWELL, JARED FOX, NELSON GATLIFF, and HENRY MILLER, *Censors*; JASON LOTHROP, ABNER

BARLOW, JOHN F. CADY, J. M. SHERWOOD, and WATERS TOWSLEY,
Delegates.

Resolved, should a vacancy in the above Committee occur, three of the same are allowed to appoint some one to fill that vacancy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be printed.

AUSTIN KELLOGG, Chairman.

WM. C. ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

Printed for the Union, at Pike River, by JASON LOTHROP.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MILWAUKEE UNION.

That we the undersigned, as settlers of public lands within the county of Milwaukee, deem it of vital importance, that there should be, for the interest of the settlers, cordiality of feeling among them. That should Congress refuse to extend the pre-emption law, our whole dependence is upon union, and our respect for each others' rights: if we go on contending and striving one against another until the day arrives when it shall be decided whether we are to have a home upon the spot that we have selected, there will be no hope of success. And now let us come forward determined to protect one another, and our success will be complete; let not the imprudence of any one destroy the fair prospects of the whole. What must be the condition of those who have expended their last farthing in reaching the spot they claim, if they are to be driven from their temporary refuge by a mob or the unfeeling speculator. To the instigator of the mob we would say, beware!—to the speculator, remember the mournful feelings of the emigrant, sobbing adieu to the tombs and temples of his fathers—his toils and sufferings in building up a new habitation, and gathering the manna of heaven, like the Israelites, from the bosom of the wilderness.

And now, as American citizens, (and there is a charm and magic in the word,) we pledge ourselves to support and protect each other in holding our just and lawful claims, against all op-

position ; also to support and abide by the following resolutions : for the support of this, we solemnly avow to each other, and call upon God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity :

Art. 1. Resolved, That the County be divided into two districts ; that the first district shall include all that part of the county, north and east of the township line of township *four*—second, all that part of the county south and west of the north line of said township.

Art. 2. That each district shall be entitled to a *Register*, who shall be a surveyor, legally appointed by the county surveyor, by the recommendation of the district in which he may reside ; whose duty it shall be to make a correct plot of his district, and record the same upon a book of record, which said surveyor shall keep for the recording of claims ; which shall be subject to the inspection of any person holding or wishing to make a claim, who has or may hereafter sign this Constitution. Said surveyor shall attend to all calls, to examine and survey any premises applied for, and in case there is no previous claim upon said premises, the surveyor shall make a survey of the same, and keep a record of all such surveys, and give a certificate to the said applicant for said premises to the same effect ; which certificate shall be filed in the Treasurer's office of the same district ; and upon application to the Treasurer, to file said certificate, the party applying for it, shall pay to the Treasurer two dollars, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give a receipt for the same.

Art. 3. To constitute a claim, there shall be a house erected on the same, at least 12 feet square, with roof covered with boards or shingles ; also, if in timber lands, there shall be at least one acre chopped for cultivation, and fenced 7 rails high, and if on the prairie, there shall be at least two acres fenced as above ; all to be performed within forty days from the adoption of this Constitution,—the first claimant shall be the person who shall have made the first improvement without evident design of relinquishing the same, by absence, or by making other claims,—that within

forty days from this time, or forty days from the time of making the claim, shall have the same recorded by the District Recorder, and pay the sum of two dollars into the District Treasury.

Art. 4. That all male citizens over the age of eighteen, and females over the age of sixteen, shall be entitled to hold a claim by complying with the foregoing resolutions.

Art. 5. That every person wishing to make or hold a claim within this county, shall make such claim in person, and comply with the 2d and 3d resolutions, except females, who shall reside within the county, who may employ an agent in making a claim, and be protected by this Constitution, and resolutions; in case of leaving the same, they shall employ an agent to reside on said claim.

Art. 6. A Treasurer shall be appointed in each district by their own delegates in this Convention, who shall receive all money paid into the Treasury, and give a receipt for the same, a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the Recorder.

The Treasurer shall keep a true account of all monies received and expended by him, applied to the purposes ordered by this Constitution, and if the same shall not be wholly expended when the land shall be obtained by sale or pre-emption, and all difficulties settled, shall refund the remainder to each person who has signed this Constitution, in proportion to the amount received from each individual. Said Treasurer shall give to the Board of Arbitrators a good and sufficient bond, amounting to two thousand dollars. Each Treasurer shall provide himself with a book sufficiently large to record all claims, and enter upon the same all testimony and decisions of the Committee, with the certificate of the presiding officer within his district, which shall be kept and subject to the inspection of all persons as specified in Article 2nd. He shall keep in his possession this Constitution and resolutions; and every person shall, before paying in his money, sign the same—any person complying with the foregoing, shall be considered a member, and equally protected by the same. Said Treasurer shall be entitled to twenty-five cents for every certifi-

cate he may legally issue ; and for all recording, the same fee as the County Recorder ; to be paid by each individual that may require such recording to be done.

Art. 7. Resolved, That a Board of Arbitrators, consisting of five, shall be elected by the people of their district. The duty of said Arbitrators, shall be to attend to all summons legally served, coming from a Judge or Justice of the Peace, to sit as a *Board of Arbitrators*, to hear and try any case brought before them, within the meaning of this Constitution. The Judge or Justice issuing the same, shall preside over said Board, and record all testimony and decisions of the same. A majority of said Arbitrators shall constitute a quorum, and proceed to business after being duly sworn according to law ; and in case the whole number of Arbitrators are present, each party may have the privilege of rejecting one member of said Board ; and in case that one party has no objection to any one member, the other may reject two of the same, the oldest claimant so contending shall have the preference, provided he has made a legal claim ; and in all cases the decision of the Board shall be final. All the proceedings of said Board shall be made a rule of court, and the Judge or Justice shall proceed accordingly ; and each member summoned and appearing to sit upon any such case, shall be entitled to two dollars.

Art. 8. Resolved, That each member and clerk of this Convention, shall be entitled to two dollars per day while attending, including the time of going to and returning from said Convention, to be paid equally, out of the funds of each Treasury of the districts sending the same, by the members presenting a certificate signed by the President and Clerk of this Convention.

Art. 9. That all decisions of the Board of Arbitrators, in conformity to any of the foregoing resolutions, shall be put in force and complied with, peaceably if *can be*, and forcibly if *must be*. In case forcible means should be resorted to, all reasonable expenses, so made, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the district where such expenses are made.

Art. 10. Resolved, That in case any difficulty should arise, in regard to claims, not comprehended in the foregoing resolutions, the Board of Arbitrators shall have universal jurisdiction over the same, and their decision shall be final, as provided in the foregoing resolutions.

Art. 11. Resolved, That any person who has a family of three or four children, shall be entitled to hold one claim for such children, provided, the oldest of such children does not exceed the age of eighteen or sixteen years; and that he or she shall have complied with the foregoing resolutions.

ALANSON SWEET, B. W. FINCH, ALBERT FOWLER, HORACE CHASE,
HENRY C. WEST, *Milwaukee Delegates.*

GILBERT KNAPP, LEVI MASON, WALTER COOLY, WILLIAM LUCH,
Root River Delegates.

JASON LOTHROP, WATERS TOWSLEY, G. P. POST, GEO. W. GRIFFIN,
Pike River Delegates.

JOHN FOWLE, JOHN P. HAIGHT, *Oak Creek Delegates.*

SYMMES BUTLER, *Skunk's Grove Delegate.*

GILBERT KNAPP,

Chairman.

B. B. CARY,

J. C. KNAPP, Secretaries.

APPENDIX No. 15.

WISCONSIN—ITS RISE AND PROGRESS, WITH NOTICES OF
MINERAL POINT AND RICHLAND COUNTY,

BY STEPHEN TAYLOR.

In the year 1835, I pitched my tent at Mineral Point, one of the principal nucleuses of the early settlement of the North-west, prior to which time West Michigan was but sparsely populated. Agriculture occupied very limited attention; mining, smelting, and their requisite mechanical vocations, almost exclusively absorbed the industrial interests of the people of the Lead Mines. Subsequently, July 4th, 1836, Wisconsin Territory, covering the regions embraced by Iowa and Minnesota, merged into existence, with a total population (in 1835) of about twelve thousand, (including the Oneida, Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians, some of whom enjoy the rights of civilized citizens,) nearly seven thousand of which resided east of the Mississippi river. The State, under its present limits, numbered in 1850, over three hundred and five thousand, and in 1855, it contained over five hundred and fifty-two thousand inhabitants! a respectable increase indeed, in the settlement of a new country. This rapid influx to me is not at all surprising; for as nature allotted a portion of our favored country as an earthly paradise, Wisconsin, with its fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, is eminently qualified in such distinction. Viewing the country from Milwaukee to the Mississippi, and upon a transverse line from Janesville to Green Bay, and from the latter point to the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minnesota, and from the eminences of the bluffs along the "Father of

Waters," southward, an observing tourist will find that the State, throughout its whole extent, assumes one general horizontal appearance; no mountains or hills are here to mar the beauties of the enchanting scene or disturb the harmony of its undulated surface, save a few isolated out-layers, the largest of which are the Blue, the Platte, and the Sinsiniwa Mounds. These *natural* prominences, (neither of which covers more than two hundred acres,) are of an irregular, pyramical or conical form, and add gracefully in embellishing the otherwise natural attractiveness of the plain. They served as guides for the roving aborigines—the red man and the warrior. They still serve as majestic "beacons" for civilization; and, elevated a few hundred feet above the gentle swells of the prairie, observable at distances of thirty miles or more, as they are, will ever remain as objects of admiration in all time to come. The diversified view from either of these natural observatories is indescribably grand.

After an absence of over twelve years from Wisconsin, I was amazed, during a recent visit, at the change time had wrought in its progress. Milwaukee was scarcely known other than prospectively; she is now rapidly acquiring importance as a great city, having a population of over thirty thousand, with immense commercial business and business capacity; her streets are spacious, well graded and paved, her public and business houses and private mansions are constructed upon magnificent scales, and of tasty architecture; the brick used for building are of a beautiful buff color and of fine texture, which gives to the whole city the pleasing aspect, as I fancy it, of a tall prim Quakeress, clothed in plain, buff colored garb.

Madison, the second in population in the State, now numbers upwards of eight thousand six hundred inhabitants.* The city, upon an isthmus, or, more properly, upon a peninsula, between Lakes Mendota and Monona, about three-fourths of a mile in

* The present population of Milwaukee (July 1, 1856) is not less than 35,000, and Madison fully 10,000.

width at its narrowest point, has an irregular undulating surface, though of easy and accessible grades in all directions. The centre Park, or that one on which the Capitol stands, is an almost level plateau, elevated seventy feet above the lakes, and contains about fifteen acres. Nature has studded it with thrifty forest trees—art has tastefully adorned it with gravelled walks and gas lamps! The grounds, without the park, gradually descend, and again with gentle ascents form numerous elevations, varying in altitude from thirty to one hundred and twenty-five feet, affording many desirable sites for villas. University Park, containing over fifty acres, is the most prominent of these elevations, and from the college buildings, situate at the highest point, and from many other prominences and public and private observatories, a view of the city, its public buildings, and its numerous princely mansions, equalling in magnificence those of our eastern cities—justly entitling Madison to the provincial cognomen of *Palatial City*—the sparkling lakes, skirted with every variety of scenery, the bluffs, the capes, the coves, the prairies, the ravines, the groves, the meadows, and the vision-encompassed luxuriance of the husbandman, is sublime beyond comparison. In truth, the grandeur of the scenery of the “Four Lake Country” is equalled only by that part of Hilges’ Panorama of the Creation and Deluge, representing the Garden of Eden, with its life like crystal lakes and floral verdure; and those who have feasted upon that imaginative picture only can fancy the beauties hereabouts.

In the summer of 1836, with a comrade, I camped at the head of Mendota or Fourth Lake, within six miles of the spot where the Capitol now stands, at which time there was not within twenty miles of that point a single white inhabitant, and none within the present limits of Dane county, an area of twelve hundred and forty square miles, excepting Col. E. BRIGHAM, at the Blue Mounds, and those of his household. Contrast the present with the condition of the country nearly twenty years ago, when the Indian and the deer, unmolested, roamed the forest and the plain, and you behold the county of Dane with over thirty-seven thousand enlight-

ened and industrious people! and the flourishing city of Madison, the concentration of fashion and affluence, vieing with older cities for pre-eminence as the seat of science, literature and the arts, with her University, State Historical Society, State Agricultural Society, Natural History Association, Public Libraries, and various other local institutions, respectably comparing with those of similar character in the eastern States.

"The Lake Side Water Cure," a hydropathic institute, of large dimensions, "across the waters," in the midst of a natural park of fifty acres or more, and in view from all the prominences of the city, is another object of attraction, and is fast gaining celebrity among invalids from all parts of our country.*

The buildings of the city, both public and private, also partake of the Quakeress character, though not of brick; the material generally used is a magnesian limestone, entirely destitute of fossils, susceptible of tolerably fine sculpture, and, upon penetrating the quarries beyond the influence of surface discoloration, of a beautiful buff color. I presume it to be the *lower* magnesian stratum. Are there in it indications of a lead-bearing character?

The lakes around Madison are deep and of remarkable transparency, abounding in many piscatory varieties, of large size, where disciples of Izaak, male and female, enjoy the angling pleasures with more reality than mere *nibblers*.

Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, at its confluence with the Wisconsin river, contains about two thousand inhabitants, though, like Rip Van Winkle, she has reposed for many years. A railroad, in progress from Milwaukee terminates here, and the prospect of the near approach of the "iron horse," with its shrill whistle, seems to have aroused her citizens from their lethargy. "The Prairie," a handsome river plain, covering an area of ten or twelve square miles, is skirted on the east by the same picturesque bluffs, which adorn the scenery of the Mississippi as far

* This institution is now under the superintendence of one of the ablest hydropathists of the Union—Dr. E. A. KITTREDGE, recently of Boston, so favorably known by his humorous productions over the signature of "Noggs."
L. G. D.

as the Falls of St. Anthony. The superior steamboat landing and her agricultural and other advantages, warrant for this ancient frontier trading post, at no distant day, an eminent position as a populous commercial city.

Between Prairie du Chien and the Falls of St. Anthony, the country, prior to 1839, contained few inhabitants other than semi-civilized Indians; who occupied, as villages, many of the prominent locations which now flourish as populous miniature cities; the most important of which are Lansing, in Iowa, Prairie La Crosse, Prescott and Hudson, in Wisconsin, and Winona, Red Wing, Wabasha, Stillwater, St. Paul and St. Anthony, connected with Minneapolis by a wire suspension bridge, from an island above the cataract, in Minnesota. These are all eligible points, in every view, yet, as inducements to capitalists and business adventurers, (I merely throw out a suggestion) would it not tend to advantageous results, in the prosperity of these cities, were the proprietors to *reduce* the price of grounds to a grade at least as low as that of New York or Philadelphia?

To antiquaries, the most interesting feature in this region, is that of its earthwork embossments. The writer, during 1842,* devoted much labor in preparing an essay on the existence of the tumuli of Wisconsin, and was sorely perplexed, in his recent perambulations in that State, at the ruthless desecration of many of the mounds. Why should these interesting relics of antiquity be thus thoughtlessly leveled with the earth by the plough share and the hoe? Truly the patriotic agriculturalist should at least devote, in their preservation, a spark of the same veneration bestowed upon them by the uncultivated Indian. They remained undisturbed by the savage for countless years—they are now in charge of a civilized destroyer! Upon the PRESS of the State rests the responsibility of the protection of these labors of an ancient people—should that palladium fail in their transmission to posterity, in their pristine condition, I warn the habitant to

* Am. Jour. Science, vol. 44, p. 21.

desist in the demolition of the mounds, lest the spirits of those who revere them most, should in an unpropitious moment visit their desecrators with the vengeance such profanity merits.

MINERAL POINT IN DAYS OF YORE.

For some time prior to the settlement of the Lead Mines, the miners, under the regulations of the War Department, were licensed to explore and occupy the mineral lands in that region, though in consequence of the hostility of the Indians to the explorations and encroachments of the whites, they seldom ventured far beyond that protection which numerical strength and the defensive organizations near Galena secured.

It was in the autumn of 1827, upon the cessation of the Winnebago disturbances, that the more daring and enterprising, prompted by the hope of discovering vast mineral treasures, the existence of which over a wide extent of territory, the many flattering accounts had so truthfully pictured, banded together in well armed squads, over-run the country *prospecting** in all directions. They were usually, in those times, governed by certain surface indications, the most infallible of which were the old Indian diggings, which were found in almost every direction, and their locations were marked by the many small aspen groves or patches indigenous to the up-turned clay of the prairies in the lead region. By the rude and superficial mode of excavation by the Red men, much mineral remained in the diggings, as well as among the rubbish; mining in these old burrows, therefore, not only at once justified the labor, but frequently led to the discovery of productive mines. "Gravel mineral," carbonized so as scarcely to be distinguished from water-worn pebbles, and occasionally lumps weighing several pounds, were exciting evidences of the existence of larger bodies upon the highlands in the vicinity. The *amorpha canescens*, or "masonic weed," peculiar to the whole country, when found in a cluster of rank growth, also attracted

* A term applied by diggers to those who moved from place to place, sinking small shafts with a view of discovering mineral in unexplored regions.

the attention of the Indian as well as the more experienced miner, as it was supposed to indicate great depth of clay or the existence of crevices in the rock beneath. By such means were the mineral resources of Wisconsin explored and developed, and thus was the manner of the discovery of the productive mines at

MINERAL POINT,—

a piece of land elevated about two hundred feet, narrowing and descending to a point, situated in the midst of a valley, as it were—a ravine bounding the same both eastward and westward, through which tributaries of the Pekatonica River flow, uniting in a wider valley to the southward. It was upon *this point* that the “leads were struck,” the fame of which spread, and so quickly became the centre of attraction, the miners flocking to them from every quarter. It was customary, upon the discovery of new diggings, to distinguish them by some appellation, so this locality, on account of its peculiar position and shape, was formally called “Mineral Point,” and hence the name of the present village, the nucleus of which was formed by the erection of a few small log cabins, and huts built with square cut sods, covered in with poles, prairie grass and earth. These very comfortable though temporary shelters were located in the vicinity of the intersection of what are now called Commerce and High streets, at the margin of the westerly ravine, and in view from the diggings on the *point*.

Females, in consequence of the dangers and privations of those primitive times, were as rare in the diggings as snakes upon the Emerald Isle, consequently the bachelor miner, from necessity, performed the domestic duties of cook and washerman, and the preparation of meals was indicated by appending a rag to an upright pole, which, fluttering in the breeze, telegraphically conveyed the glad tidings to his hungered brethren upon the hill. Hence, this circumstance, at a very early date, gave the provincial *sobriquet* of “*Shake Rag*,” or “*Shake Rag under the Hill*,” which that part of the now flourishing village of Mineral Point, lying under the hill, has acquired, and which in all probability it

will ever retain. So much for the origin of Mineral Point. I will now venture a few remarks regarding the manners and customs of its inhabitants in days of yore.

The continued prosperity of the mines, in a comparatively brief period, increased the population of the village to several hundred, comprised as is usual in mineral regions, of representatives from every clime and country, and in such conglomeration, it is fair to presume, of every stripe of character. This increase of population, including many of those expert in the "profession," warranted the establishment of numerous gambling saloons, groceries—a refined name for groggeries—and other like places of dissipation and amusement, where the unwary, and those flushed with success in digging, could be "taken in and done for," or avail themselves of opportunities voluntarily to dispose of their accumulated means, either in drowning their sorrows in the bowl, or "fighting the tiger" in his den.

Notwithstanding such were the practices almost universally, more or less, indulged in by the denizens, yet the protracted winters in this then secluded, uncultivated and sparsely populated country, and, for that reason, the absence of those more reputable enjoyments which mellow and refine sociality in other regions, in a measure justified a moderate participation in this mode of driving *dull* cares away. These congenial customs, peculiarly western, were as firmly based as the laws which governed the Medes and Persians, and wo to those, from lands of steadier habits, who would endeavor to introduce innovations adverse to the established policy of those days! Hence the propriety and necessity of harmonizing with, and following in the trail of the popular will. But such, I am happy in the conviction, is not *now* the case—virtue, in the progress of events, has naturally succeeded profligacy, and Mineral Point, freed from contamination, stands redeemed of her former errors.

Among the most distinguished of the earliest pioneers of Mineral Point, yet upon the stage of action, are Col. ROBT. C. HOARD, Col. ROBERT S. BLACK, (now of Dodgeville,) Col. HENRY M. BIL-

LINGS, Col. DANIEL M. PARKERSON, Col. ABNER NICHOLS, FRANCIS VIVIAN, PARLEY EATON, LEVI STEERLING, EDWARD BEOUCHARD, JOSIAH TYACK, JAMES JAMES, SAMUEL THOMAS Mrs. HOOD, AMZI W. COMFORT, O. P. WILLIAMS, (now of Portage City,) M. V. B. BURRIS, MILTON BEVANS, PETER HARTMAN, JOHN F. O'NEILL, WILLIAM SUBLETT, JOHN PHILLIPS, JOHN MILTON, GEORGE CUBBAGE, JAMES HITCHENS, JOHN CASERLY, EDWARD COODE, and WILLIAM TREGAY. And the following, who have since paid the debt of nature, viz: Col. JOHN D. ANSLBY, Col. JOHN MCNAIR, ROBERT DOUGHERTY, Capt. WILLIAM HENRY, STEPHEN TERRILL, MARK TERRILL, Dr. EDWARD MCSHERRY, Dr. RICHARD G. RIDGLEY, NICHOLAS UREN, RICHARD MARTIN, JAMES S. BOWDEN, JOHN HOOD, LORD BLANEY, JOSEPH SYLVESTER, MATTHEW G. FITCH, THOMAS MCKNIGHT, STEPHEN B. THRASHER, ROBERT W. GRAY, JOSEPH MORRISON, JAMES HUGO, HUGH R. HUNTER, EDWARD JAMES, (late U. S. Marshal,) WILLIAM PRIDEAUX, JOSEPH JAMES, BENJAMIN SALTER, and "CADWALLADER the keg-maker."

Mineral Point, numbers at this time, not far from three thousand inhabitants. Besides the Court House and County offices, the United States Land office is located here, which, with the lead trade, gives to the place quite a business aspect. The "new town" is well laid out with spacious streets, and improved with commodious mansions and large gardens, decorated with thrifty groves of spontaneous growth, contrasting materially with the original miners' huts and sod cabins of the old village of "*Shake Rag under the Hill*." The increase of population and the erection of numerous Church edifices with towering spires, has, to a remarkable degree, changed the manners and customs of the people. The village is now classed among the most healthy and respectable in the State, and, upon the completion of her railroad connection with the east, bids fair to become quite an important business place. So mote it be, is the prayer of one of its early denizens.

Having thus briefly disposed of Mineral Point, perhaps it may

not be considered out of place here to introduce a brief notice of the origin of

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Therefore, as a prelude to the sketch of that county by **IRA S. HASELTINE, Esq.**, published in the Report and Collections of the Wis. State Historical Society of last year, I offer the following: During the winter of 1841-'42, the total adult male resident population, within the bounds of what is now Richland county, numbered only *seven*—viz: Messrs. **JOHN COOMBS, EDWARD COOMBS, HARDIN MOORE, MATTHEW ALEXANDER, Capt. JAMES B. ESTES, STEPHEN TAYLOR**, and a trapper named **KNAPP**, whose secluded hermitage was situated in the vicinity of the mouth of a stream near the south-west corner of the county, which stream subsequently received his name. This section then composed part of Crawford county. Its remoteness from Prairie du Chien, the seat of justice, dictated the project of a new organization, and its consequent annexation to Iowa county for judicial and other purposes. With a view, therefore, of comparing ideas upon the utility of such an organization, notices for a meeting, to be held on a future day, at the Eagle Mill on Eagle creek, were posted, at which meeting the *entire people* assembled, and the preamble and resolutions prepared, in the form of a petition to the Legislature, then in session, by a committee appointed for that purpose, were with great unanimity approved! These proceedings (now, doubtless, on file among the archives of the State,) were appropriately referred to the representatives of Iowa, Grant and Crawford counties, upon whose favorable report the act establishing the county of Richland, was passed, defining its limits, &c., in accordance with the desires of the petitioners. In addition to which, Col. **ABNER NICHOLS, JOHN RAY**, and, if memory serves me, **JAMES MURPHY**, all of Iowa county, were commissioned to locate the future seat of justice. These gentlemen in the following summer, after partaking of a sumptuous feed (usually provided upon such occasions by parties most interested,) formally "stuck

the stake" upon section 35, town 9, range 1, at the *lower ferry*, about a mile and a half west of the meridian.

In selecting a name for the new county, some differences of opinion existed; the united object, however, was to adopt such an one as would elicit attraction, and at the same time bespeak the true character of its territory—the appellation, *Richland*, was, therefore, adopted. This cognomen being the only claim the writer possesses in the county, and which he will never surrender, has, he presumes, been justly awarded.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan., 1856.

APPENDIX No. 16.

LEGEND OF THE RED BANKS,

BY HON. CHARLES D. ROBINSON.

Upon a high bank, on the eastern shore of Green Bay about twelve miles north of the town, is an interesting earth-work, bearing a singular resemblance to military defences of modern times. Its walls, at one time, must have been some seven feet in height, or thereabouts, having a ditch or moat on the outside, and provided on its three exposed sides with regular bastions. Its fourth side fronts on a precipice of perhaps one hundred feet in height, whose base is washed by the waters of Green Bay; and leading down this steep bank impassable at any other immediate point, is what seems to have once been a protected passage of steps cut into the clay, and perhaps covered with boughs of trees. This was the communication from the fort to the water; and standing here now, it needs but little fancy to see those grim warriors of the olden time filing down their covered way, with less of the pomp, and more of the nerve of the mailed knights of feudal days, issuing from their rock-bound castles.

In, or near, the centre, are two parallel walls, about twenty-five feet long, which were probably united at the ends, as there is some appearance of it now. It is very difficult to imagine the use of this part of the structure, unless it was to protect valuables, or such inmates of the fort as were incapable of aiding in its defence. Had the place been constructed in these days, it would have made a magazine of the most approved kind. A few rods to the north, outside the walls, and on the very brink of the pre-

cipice, is what was once, apparently, a look-out—a high mound of earth, a few feet high, now half carried off by the wearing away of the cliff. To the southward and eastward of the fort, occupying some hundreds of acres, were the planting grounds of the people who inhabited the place. Large trees now over-grow the ground, yet the furrows are as distinctly marked as if made but last year, and are surprisingly regular. The whole work is admirably placed, and would do credit to the forethought and judgment so necessary in correct military positions of modern times.

This is the only ancient earth-work, it is believed, which possesses an undoubted history or tradition, and that is but the history of its fall. When and by whom it was built, there is no story—nothing but the persistent declarations of the Indians of the vicinity that it was the work of red men long, long ago. The tradition which follows, is related by O KEE-WAH, or *The Sea*, an Indian woman now living near the Red River, on the eastern shore of Green Bay, and who, beyond doubt, is upwards of one hundred years of age. She sat over a wigwam fire, only a few nights ago, and related this story, while the light of other days faintly illumined her wrinkled face as she marked out in the ashes the plan of the campaign, and as she told of the long days of disperate fighting, in which her ancestors were engaged, her withered arms seemed nerved with the strength of youth, like the old soldier, who

—“Shouldered his crutch,
And fought his battles o'er again.”

“It was long ago,” said O KEE-WAH *—“I was so high”—placing her hand about three feet from the ground, “when my grandfather told me the story. The Sauks and the Outagamies lived in the old fort at the Red Banks. They had lived there a long time, and had their planting ground there, and ruled the whole

* The tradition is rendered into English with the strictest possible adherence to O-KEE-WAH'S relation, though, of course, without attempting to follow the Indian idioms. She told it in her own tongue, and it was translated by a faithful interpreter. C. D. R.

country. The forests eastward were full of deer, the waters of the Bay were full of fish, and they possessed the whole. We (the Menomonees) lived over the Bay, (at the Menomonee River,) and we sent down the Lakes, inviting the other tribes to come up and help us drive out the Sauks and the Outagamies. They came in canoes—the Chippewas, and Pottawattamies, and Ottawas, and many more. You see how wide this Bay is; their canoes stretched half way across; the Bay was half full of canoes, and each canoe was full of fighting men; they sent their greatest braves. They landed here at the Red River, after coming across from Menomonee, and for two miles along the beach their canoes were so thick that no more could be crowded in. From here they all went, in the night, to the Red Banks. They had bows and arrows, and the heads of the arrows were of flint. Silently they paddled along until they came to the fort, and then the canoes were stationed all along in front, out of reach of arrows from the shore. A part of the warriors staid in the canoes, and a part went on shore and formed a line around the fort, so that, with those on shore and those on the water, it was completely surrounded, and there was no escape for the people inside. So cautiously was all this done, that of all within that fated fort, but one discovered it. A young woman, whose parents lived within the walls, had that day been given, against her will, to be the wife of one of the Sauks living in the immediate vicinity. In the night she ran away from his wigwam and went home, passing on her way the lines of the besiegers. Rushing into the fort, she awakened her family, with the cry, 'We are all dead!' The father laughed at her story, and laid down to sleep again.

"Just before daylight the battle began, and it lasted many days. The besieged fought bravely, standing in the trenches within the walls, and the blood was up to their ankles. They had no water, for the supply was cut off by the party on the beach. They tried in every way to obtain it. Vessels attached to cords were let down to the water by night, but the cords were cut before they could be drawn up. 'Come down and drink!'

cried out the Menomonees ; ' here is plenty of water, if you dare to come down and get it.' And they did go down many times. These taunts, and their great necessity, made that narrow way the scene of many desperate sallies, but all to no purpose. The besiegers were too strong.

" The heat of a burning sun, and the dreadful suffering for the want of water became intolerable. Some rain fell once, but it was only a partial relief for those who were perishing in sight of that sparkling water which was almost within reach. At length one of the youngest chiefs, after fasting strictly for ten days,* thus addressed his companions : ' Listen !—last night there stood by me the form of a young man clothed in white, who said, ' I was alive once—was dead, and now live forever ; only trust in me, now and always, and I will deliver you. Fear not. At midnight I will cast a deep sleep upon your enemies. Then go forth boldly and silently, and you shall escape.'

" Thus encouraged, and knowing this to be a direct revelation, the besieged warriors decided to leave the fort. That night an unusual silence pervaded the entire host of their enemies, who had been before so wakeful. So in silent, stealthy lines, the wearied people passed out and fled. Only a few, who disbelieved the vision, preferred to remain, and they were massacred with fiercer barbarity than ever, when next morning the besieging tribes awoke from their strange slumbers to find that their prey was gone."

* The Indian custom when desirous of supernatural direction.

APPENDIX No. 17.

THE PROGRESS, CONDITION AND PROSPECTS
OF WISCONSIN.

BY HON. TOM O. EDWARDS.

If coming events cast their shadow before, Wisconsin must needs become the "Empire State." The youngest now of the five giant offsprings of the immortal Ordinance of '87, she is yet in swaddling cloths—whilst Ohio, the oldest, is now fairly decking herself in the "Toga virilis." Wisconsin, altho' the youngest of the "five," has given evidence, by her vigorous growth, her sinewy, nervous frame, and her feats of infantile prowess, of what may be expected of her adult age.

As her growth in the past has not depended upon a miracle, so her future development will result from natural causes. Other States have grown because they contained natural elements of activity and wealth. These elements exist in Wisconsin to a degree not found in any other State west or east. We have arrived at this conclusion after looking over the whole course of past increase in population and wealth in this and other States, and fearing the criticism of this opinion may be the too common expression of "humbug," or be traced to that boastful spirit which abounds in vague generalities that prove nothing and satisfy but few, we append reasons for this opinion, and challenge the severest scrutiny. Geographical position is a most important element of growth and prosperity. Wisconsin is located between 42° and 47° 50' of north latitude. This is the northern temperate region, and is the one in which man has exhibited most energy and devel-

opment. Her atmosphere is cool, clear and dry, and consequently invigorating. Bilious and miasmatic affections, the scourges of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, are little known. Health and longevity, two most desirable blessings, are consequently attainable here. From a table of the last United States census, (an impartial report, of course,) we obtain the following facts :

This table gives the relative health, progress and deaths of the several States, and illustrates that the number of deaths in ratio to the number of living is—in the State of Maine, 1 to 77; Vermont, 1 to 100; Connecticut, 1 to 64; Illinois, 1 to 73; Iowa, 1 to 94; Wisconsin, 1 to 105;—and this is not only a fair comparison among the above named States, but exhibits the least number of deaths, proportionate to the population, in Wisconsin of any State in the Union.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES can be ascertained by simply mentioning her position—on her eastern border is Lake Michigan, on the north, Lake Superior; and on these Lakes, in conjunction with Lake Erie, already floats a commerce, by the tabular statements of the census returns, greatly exceeding our entire foreign trade—on her west runs the Mississippi River, the entire length of the State, 400 miles, connecting her with St. Louis, New Orleans and foreign nations. These facts need no comment. Statistics prove that the exports of Wisconsin for last year amounted to more than sixteen millions dollars. Her soil is an element of wealth not sufficiently known to be fully appreciated. Wisconsin is pre eminently an agricultural State, and is capable of becoming as wealthy as any one of the western sisterhood. By the late census and other data, it may be safe and fair to calculate that there are about one and a half millions acres of cultivated land in the State; which, as now occupied, constitutes about 50,000 farms, more or less tilled. There were shipped from Milwaukee over two millions bushels of wheat the past season.

Besides this one and a half millions acres of improved land, there is, within the area of the State, above 30,000,000 acres of land, of which at least 20,000,000 is suitable to be converted into

productive and pleasant farms—enough land to make two millions additional farms—waiting for occupants; and may be purchased at low prices, ranging from \$1,25 to \$60 per acre.

In regard to the value of improved lands in the new States, the same report shows that the average value is—in Illinois, \$7,99; in Iowa, \$6,09; in Texas, \$1,09; and in Wisconsin, it is \$9,58—a very fair show for a young State.

And by looking carefully through the tables, we find that the average value of products per acre, exceeds that of the other States named, in about the same proportion that the land exceeds theirs per acre in value. Draw a line from Manitowoc to Portage; thence directly to the Falls of St. Croix, the farming lands lying south of this line, and comprising nearly one half the State, are not equalled in all respects *as farming lands*, in any State of the Union; on which an industrious farmer can raise from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat, or from 50 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre. North of this, a belt of hard timber extends east and west 150 miles on the latitude of Stevens Point—from 50 to 100 miles in width. The soil of this region is fertile, but the timber is its present wealth. Unlike the prairies, building material for fences is convenient, and no country produces better or more wheat—the staple crop. The indigenous and cultivated grasses flourish admirably, and combined with numerous streams, afford the best facility for grazing. This peculiarity, (abundance of water,) pervades the entire State, and presents inducements for cattle growing not found in the other prairie countries, where running water is found at distances too great for cattle. The water power on the St. Croix, Black, Chippewa, Rock, Crawfish, Wisconsin and other rivers, surrounded by these agricultural regions, and every kind of raw material, and abundant lumber—without any competition in the Mississippi valley—this water power is but partially used, but in time must be most valuable. Eastern men can appreciate this important fact, and we need but designate the points to make the water power of this State an important element of wealth and greatness.

The immense Pineries at the source of these rivers are convenient to their various falls—taken into account with the scarcity of timber in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri—afford us treasures inexhaustible. They are at present demanded by these States. Most of these rivers empty into the Mississippi, and are navigable for rafts, whilst not a few are accessible at certain seasons to boats of large size.

On the south-west, the country abounds in Lead, which is extensively worked ; on the north, the Copper mines have challenged the interests of eastern capitalists. These mines give employment to labor, and offer a home market for immense agricultural products, as well as foster manufacturing on a most extensive scale. With all these, we have a system of railroads traversing the State, and reaching the most desirable points above mentioned—and without this advantage, many of these sources of wealth would be lost. Her natural scenery equals any State of the Union.

We have stated facts, and from them what are our most reasonable deductions? Is not her course in accordance with her motto, "Forward?" In 1840, Wisconsin had 30,000 inhabitants ; in '50, 305,000 ; in '55, 552,000. In population she has out-stripped all the Western States, no one having increased ten fold in ten years. In five years she has nearly doubled her population, having increased 247,000 ; whilst Illinois, a growing and rapidly increasing State, has added but 30 per centum to her population.

The territory of Wisconsin is larger than either New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana. The last, by the last census, had a population of 1,000,000, the next before, 2,000,000, the second, 3,000,000, and the first, in round numbers, 4,000,000. Wisconsin has a richer soil than New York, and more acres susceptible of cultivation than New York or Pennsylvania. The S. E. counties of Wisconsin are the only settled portions of the State, whilst the north and north-west are comparatively a wilderness. Taking the population of New York as 4,000,000 for our data of calculation, and taking into account that she has a larger proportion of sterile

land than Wisconsin, and that the city and environs may be regarded as national and dependent upon position, we may safely give the rural districts 3,200,000; and, moreover, were she as densely populated as Massachusetts, she would have 6,000,000; these being the data, and Wisconsin one-fourth larger, would contain 7,500,000, with the same number to the square mile. Taking the growth of Ohio and Indiana as a data for Wisconsin increase, we can safely predict, in five years, 800,000 inhabitants, in ten years, 1,100,000, in fifteen years, 1,500,000, in twenty five years, 3,000,000, in fifty years, 5,000,000. These are subjects challenging the attention and interest of all desirous of seeking a home, and a State with special advantages.

The advantages presented in the preceding, impress every visitor to the State, and have induced greatly the improvements we have simply glanced at. The Chairman of the Board of Trade of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, visited this State last summer. We know the writer, and no man is better qualified, by travel, reading and observation, to give a correct opinion than he. The following extract, from a letter written during a summer tour, will exhibit his opinion of the present, and from it we may deduce the future greatness of the State.

In a communication to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th of August, 1855, he says:

“One peculiarity, wherever I traveled in Wisconsin, struck me forcibly, viz: the apparent high degree of culture, cleanliness and thriftiness of the farms. There is not half so much to remind one of a *new* country as there is in Ohio and Indiana, and this is attributable *chiefly* to the fact, that almost every quarter section, in its natural state, is ready for plowing and fencing without the labor of felling trees enough to burden the navy of the world; and *partly* to the fact, that the class of settlers are off-shoots from the hardy and industrious sons of New England, or the farmers of Western New York and Northern Ohio. FIFTY YEARS' LABOR IN NEW ENGLAND, OR TWENTY YEARS' TOIL IN OHIO, ARE NOT EQUAL IN THEIR RESULT TO FIVE INDUSTRIOUS YEARS IN WISCONSIN. T.”

Here is told in plain, simple and concise language, facts that could not be more forcibly or truthfully delineated in a column, and are the observations of a man whose opportunities and capabilities for judging, are equal to any man's in the Union.

The Legislature of our State has fixed the rate of interest, by contract at 12 per cent., and has repealed all laws forfeiting the *principal*, if interest beyond this sum be agreed on. Our laws now, whilst fixing the rate at 12 per cent., require a tender of the principal, before a suit can be brought to recover any excess, giving a freedom to the value of money, unknown in any other State in the Union. We doubt not this will bring the surplus capital of other States to ours, and will aid in developing our valuable resources.

Health and longevity have ever engaged the attention of the benevolent and scientific. The selection of a home has many responsibilities—none more imperative than climate. The denizen of the North must pay the penalty of acclimation in a Southern latitude. This most frequently ultimates in diseases only terminable with life. The Southerner cannot with impunity remove to a Northern climate without similar penalties. A climate without either extreme, or one approximating the 45th deg., (being equidistant from the equator and pole,) would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety. The latitude of Wisconsin is between 42° and 47° 50', and thus from geographical position, is not liable to objections existing either north or south. Individual experience confirms this fact—yet with it we have incontrovertible truths to sustain the position, that this parallel is not only the most healthful, but that business, general prosperity, and all the elements of social life we have most happily combined. One of these truths is, that no nation ever has arrived at or for any period maintained greatness or wealth, unless in the changes of climate in that nation, winter be found to exist. If the winter be even protracted or severe (not too extreme in either respect) it is better than no vicissitude. The ice-bound coast on which the *May-flower* landed, was as evidently the direction of Providence,

as were the principles of the Pilgrims traceable to the Being "from whom comes every good and perfect gift." The necessities of our forefathers under a rigorous climate, made them not only the most thrifty, but the most enterprising and successful of their age. We are on a parallel with Boston, with more than 20 degrees less depression in temperature, and with climatic advantages beyond conception. We have no easterly or north-eastern winds, sweeping over thousands of miles of ocean, robbed of heat and balminess, to terrify the infirm or aged.

We have winters commencing about the 10th of December—terminating in March—characterized by many peculiarities, yet noted for no inconveniences incompatible with health, comfort and business. Snows here are never deep—strong, persistent winds are unknown in winter—and rain does not fall after the middle of December, until the early rain unlocks the frost and gives life and being to vegetation; the rain gauge shows a fall of but 25 inches during the year—the usual average east is about 53 inches. Our summers are cool and not variable, and the atmosphere during the entire year is remarkable for its clearness, dryness and transparency. No country can surpass the purity and clearness of the water in this. It is convenient and accessible—springs and natural lakes are the predominant characteristics.—These things are not miracles, but are dependent on natural laws, governing countries of certain geographical and topographical position. The latitude of Philadelphia is about 40° north, yet from position, the vicissitudes of climate are greater than with us. There the winter is somewhat shorter and apparently concentrated—yet its changes are destructive to comfort and health. New York is liable to similar but greater objections. With every change of wind there, the temperature changes—all from the contiguity and antagonism of large bodies of land and water, can never be averted. Our position, approximating the centre of the continent, exempts us from these changes—and this blessing is manifested in general good health and a corresponding physical development. We have no epidemics—no endemics; miasmatic

affections with their countless ills are unknown here—and the lustre of the languid eye is restored, and paleness of the faded cheek disappears when brought into our midst.

ERRATA.

Page 46, seventh line from top, "better" should be *letter*.

82, note, BLACK BIRD should be BLACK PARTRIDGE.

104, last paragraph, "four or five of the Grignons," instead of "at the Grignons."

109, seventeenth line from top, "leave in store," instead of "have in store."

121, JEAN MARIE QUEN de Lamouche, should be JEAN MARIE QUEBEC dit Lamouche.

123, eight line from top, instead of St. Josephs on Lake Michigan, it was St. J^osephs, a large island; and in the Straits of St. Mary's, between Lakes Superior and Huron, and about forty miles north-east of Mackinaw; and not only intelligence was sought, but all the help also that could possibly be obtained.

140, fifteenth line from the top, substitute the word *provisions* for "permission."

144, GRAND SINOBE should be GRAND SIERURE; and page 190, SERVITEUR should also be SIERURE.

151, SOYNE should be LOYER.

155, and elsewhere, WAH-WAH-PECK-AH should be WAH-NAH-PECK-AH.

161, note giving Gov. REYNOLDS' charge that squaws had been forcibly taken on board the two keel-boats, in 1827, for corrupt purposes, Judge LOCKWOOD pronounces entirely without foundation. After the forms of Judge LOCKWOOD's communication had been worked off and sent him at Prairie du Chien, he exhibited Gov. REYNOLD's statement to Gen DOUSMAN, and several old French settlers who were in the country in 1827, and who were well acquainted with the French voyageurs who shipped from Prairie du Chien for this trip, and they all unite with Judge LOCKWOOD in declaring, that they never before heard such an intimation, and that it is beyond all question entirely untrue and unjust; that Gov. REYNOLDS must have been imposed upon by some one who either ignorantly or maliciously misrepresented to him the cause of the attack. The connections, associations and sympathies of the French voyageurs were invariably with the Indians, and they never would have been guilty of participating in any such atrocity.

163, thirteenth line from top, "soldier" should be *sailor*.

175, GIAPON should be GIASSOR, and tenth line of same page should read, "that I had said that I would make him," &c.

186, fifth line from top, *grass* instead of "grape."

289, third line from bottom, "loose" should be *lose*.

337, ROBERT DICKSON should be JOSEPH DICKSON.

L. C. D.

I N D E X .

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

OF THE

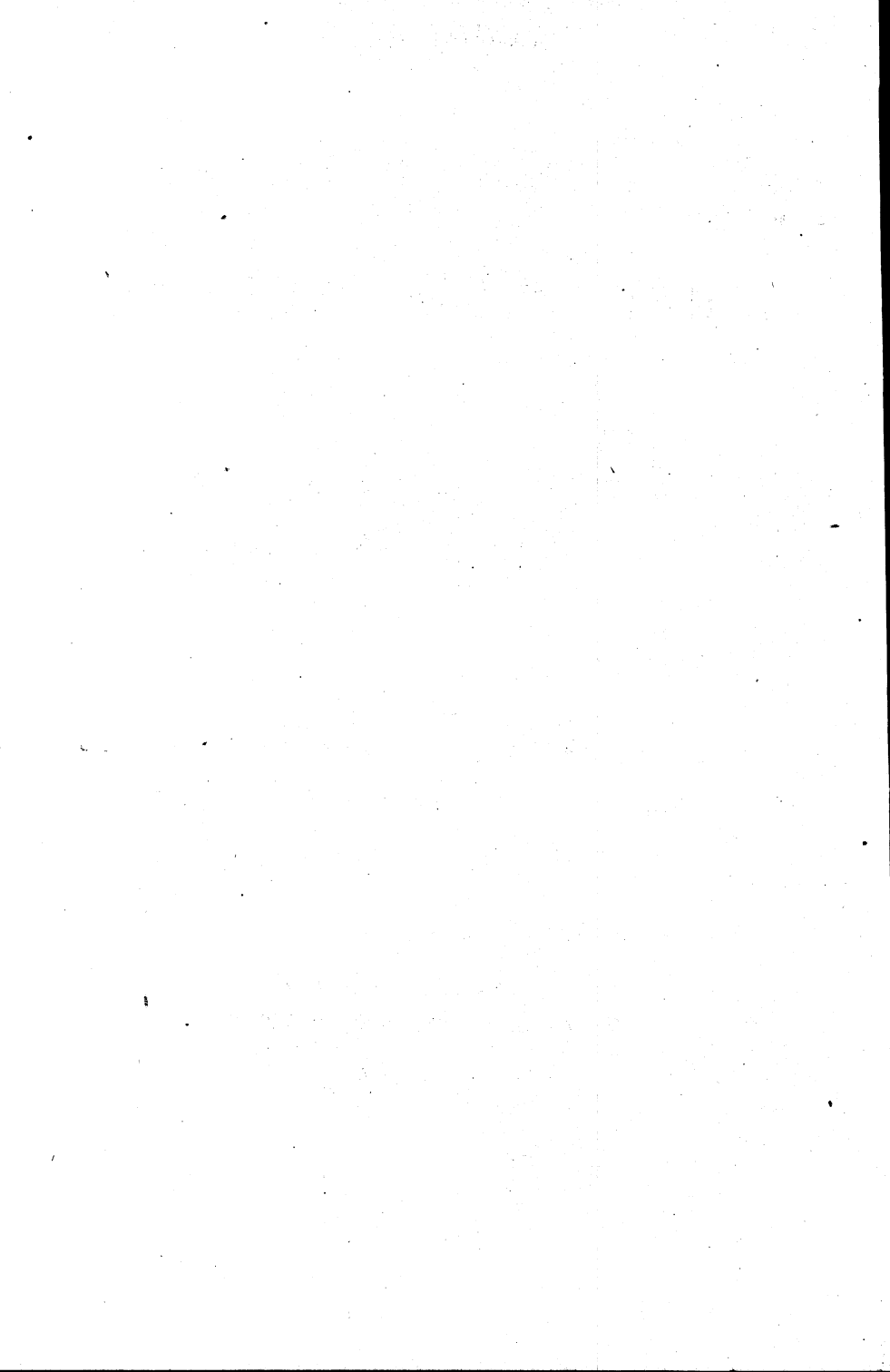
STATE OF WISCONSIN.

BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, PRINTERS.

1856.



P R E F A C E .

It appears to have been the design of Dr. Percival to include in this report further remarks under the heads of

The conformation of the surface.

The character of the soils ; their agricultural capabilities and connexion with vegetation, particularly forest trees.

The metallic ores.

Minerals useful in the arts and in agriculture.

The surface deposits ; and

The effects of primary and igneous rocks upon the lead mines, showing the object of much of his detailed survey under the head of "Surface Arrangement," &c. &c.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a long and varied one, and it is one that has been written by many different people. It is a story that has been told in many different ways, and it is one that has been told in many different languages. It is a story that has been told in many different times, and it is one that has been told in many different places. It is a story that has been told in many different ways, and it is one that has been told in many different languages. It is a story that has been told in many different times, and it is one that has been told in many different places.

N O T E .

While Dr. Percival was engaged in preparing his second annual report of the geological survey of the State of Wisconsin, he was attacked by a disease which terminated in his death on the 2d day of May, 1856. The unfinished manuscript has been carefully copied and prepared for the press, but it is undoubtedly far from possessing that degree of finish and completeness that would have been given it, had its distinguished author been spared to complete this important portion of his labors.

It is deemed not improper here to insert the following brief obituary notice, taken from the July number of the American Journal of Science, published at New Haven, by Professors Silliman and Dana.

III

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the prospects for the future.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

Died, on the 2d of May, 1856, at Hazel Green, Wis., in the 61st year of his age, Dr. JAMES GATES PERCIVAL, eminent as a poet, scholar, and philosopher.

He was born in the village of Kensington, in the town of Berlin, in Connecticut, September 15th, 1795. At an early age he manifested the poetical ability and general intellectual power for which in after life he was so distinguished. He entered Yale College in 1810, but on account of ill health he did not graduate until 1815. During his collegiate course he was eminent for scholarship, although he devoted much time to general studies and to the cultivation of his poetical powers. He studied the profession of medicine, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1820, but he never engaged in the practice. His first volume of poems was published in 1820, his last in 1843. His verse shows great force and freshness of expression, a fertile imagination, and remarkable rhythmical skill. Many of his songs have taken permanent rank in American literature. Chiefly as a poet will he be remembered, but we must here speak of him in other relations.

In 1824 he was for a short time in the service of the United States as Professor of Chemistry in the Military Academy of West Point, and subsequently as a surgeon connected with the recruiting service at Boston. But he preferred solitary study, and gave himself to philological and historical researches, and to general literary pursuits. Having great readiness in acquiring languages, he soon became a critical scholar in most of the modern European tongues, and composed verses in many of them.

In 1827 he was employed to revise the manuscript of Dr. Webster's large Dictionary, and to this work he rendered a service much more important than is commonly supposed. He was from time to time engaged

in various literary labors, as editor and translator. Among the works which he published may be named a revised translation of Malte Brun's Geography, and a Sketch of the Varieties of the Human Race, and their linguistic relations, a tract drawn chiefly from the Mithridates of Ad-clung and Vater, and printed in 1831.

Always an ardent lover of nature, and fond of out-door explorations, he combined with his literary pursuits, the study of natural history and geology. In 1835 he was appointed in conjunction with Prof. C. U. Shepard, to make a survey of the geology and mineralogy of the State of Connecticut. Dr. Percival took charge of the general geology, and explored the whole State thoroughly and minutely on foot. He collected materials for a report so full and extensive that it was thought inexpedient to offer the whole for publication, and he consequently presented only a brief summary thereof. This report was issued at New Haven, in 1842, in an octavo volume of 495 pages, accompanied by a geological map. The work is prepared with great minuteness and precision of detail, but in a manner too much condensed to be very attractive or popular.

He spent the summer of 1853 in the service of the American Mining Company, in exploring the lead mines of Illinois and Wisconsin, and gave such satisfaction to the inhabitants of that region, that the next year he was offered a commission as State Geologist of Wisconsin. His first annual report on that survey was published at Madison, Wisconsin, in January, 1855, in an octavo volume of 101 pages. The larger part of that year he also spent in the field. While engaged in preparing his second report in January, 1856, his health began to fail, and after a few months of decline he passed away.

Dr. Percival possessed intellectual faculties of a very high order, and few men have exceeded him in variety and exactness of learning.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY COLES BASHFORD,

Governor of Wisconsin.

In presenting my Annual Report on the geological survey of the state, it may be proper to give a brief narrative of my proceedings in pursuing the object of the survey.

The winter (1854-5) had been employed in preparing and attending to the publication of my last report; and after a short visit to the east, which my private affairs rendered necessary, I recommenced my explorations early in April. I first visited the iron mines, at Iron Ridge, Dodge county, and at Hartford, Washington county, and at Marston, on the Little Baraboo, Sauk county, examining also such other objects of interest as occurred on my route. After this excursion, I recommenced (May 1st) the examination of the lead district, left unfinished the former season, and completed it June 30th. I have employed the remainder of the season, till December 8th, in a reconnoissance of the state, for the purpose of forming a general idea of the geological arrangement. In so doing, I have aimed to traverse as much of the state as possible; and while the determination of the

different strata and formations has been my leading object, I have improved every opportunity of visiting such localities as were of particular importance. I have visited in this and my other pursuits, thirty-eight of the fifty counties in the state, all, indeed, except a few of the more nothern and less settled counties. I first made a tour (July—August) through the north-eastern counties as far as Sheboygan, Green Bay and Stevens Point. I then proceeded (September—October) on an excursion through the western counties, north of the Wisconsin, as far as the Falls of St. Croix, and from the want of communication on the Wisconsin side, near the Mississippi, returned on the west side of that river, through Minnesota, from the St. Croix to La Crosse. During November, I made a tour through the south-eastern counties, and thus have been able to take a general view of the largest and, at present, the most important part of the state.

In making this general examination, I have not only had in view objects of direct geological interest, but also the agricultural capabilities of the surface, and have been agreeably surprised to find in the more nothern districts, but a small extent not capable of improvement.

The importance of such a general examination as I have made, however hasty it may have been, will, I trust, be obvious. It has enabled me to form a connected view of the geological arrangement; and in all my observations, should I continue the survey, will furnish me a guide through any difficulties I may encounter. The statements, which I shall make in this report, will, I hope, render similar aid to others who may engage in the same pursuit. I have endeavored to determine with exactness, and believe that the statements I shall make will stand the test of observation. In several instances I have found occasion to differ from the reports of former geologists. I have done so on (to me) satisfactory grounds. A comparison of my statements with those in former reports, particularly as exhibited in the maps, will show you how far I have differed.

Some of these differences will be of much practical importance. Thus the peninsula east of Green Bay has been marked as occupied by the upper magnesian limestone (Owen's Rep. 1852). I am satisfied that it should be marked as occupied by the mound limestone, at the base of which is the position of the Dodge county iron ore. The eastern shore of that bay is thus the line along which that ore may be traced, and from indications already discovered perhaps with success.

The limestones of the upper Mississippi have been referred (Orrin's Reports, 1848 and 1852) to the lower magnesian and blue limestone. My observations have led me to consider them as beds subordinate to the lower sandstone. The occurrence of such extensive beds of limestone in that formation offers much additional encouragement to the prospects of deep mining in the lead district. All the different beds of limestone there reached have been found mineral bearing, and if the extensive beds, which I think I have traced in the lower sandstone in the north-eastern counties, should extend, as may be considered probable, beneath the lead district, and there, like the known limestone in that district, should prove mineral bearing, the field for operations in a downward direction would be largely increased.

A few instances have occurred, where the sandstones, both upper and lower, appear to be traversed by metallic substances, in a manner similar to the limestones in the mineral openings. A remarkable instance of this occurs in the upper sandstone on Skinner's branch, Green county, where the whole depth of the rock is traversed by iron ores, (iron pyrites and oxyds formed from it); and the deposits of copper with iron at Copper Creek, near the Baraboo, and of the brown hematite at Marston, on the Little Baraboo, show a similar arrangement in the lower sandstone.—These facts are encouraging to the prospect of tracing the mineral veins in the lead district through the siliceous strata.

I have ascertained this season that lead has been found in the same strata as in the mineral district, (the upper magnesian, blue

limestone, and lower magnesian,) in different places remote from it, toward the north-east, as far at least as the vicinity of Oshkosh, on lake Butte des Morts.

But in these remote localities it has been found only in small quantity, not sufficient to offer present encouragement.

I have examined at different points an extensive range of sienitic rocks, not laid down in former maps and reports, traversing the country from the south side of Fox river through Marquette and Waushara counties, and apparently, from its arrangement, having an important bearing on the phenomena of the lead district, as well as on the general arrangement of the secondary strata, south and east. The extensive ranges of grey quartzite in the Baraboo country and east of Portland have also an apparent connexion with the same.

It is an interesting fact that the principal falls and rapids of the larger rivers in the northern part of the state are formed by the passage of primary rocks. Only a few of the smaller falls and rapids are formed by the passage of beds of limestone. The falls and rapids of the Lower Fox river, are formed by beds of limestone, apparently of the upper magnesian.

In presenting this report, I do not offer the details of my survey, but only such a summary as may be of practical importance. I trust I shall be able to offer many facts in my report on the mineral district, still more encouraging to the prospects of mining in the lower strata; (the blue limestone and lower magnesian,) than those I have offered in my former report. I have been employed this season in examining the more northern mines, which I have found to a large extent—situated in the two upper beds of the blue limestone. Some of the largest and most productive diggings have been there worked in that rock, particularly those at Black-Jack, Crow Branch, Centerville and Franklin. My observations this season, will enable me to mark with more precision the characteristics and position of the different openings in that rock, as well as in the lower magnesian. As a general result, I am still

more strongly persuaded of the probability of continued deep mining, and that by scientifically combining the facts observed in the different diggings, rules may be determined which will enable mining to be conducted with more certainty and less outlay of capital than it has yet been. The probabilities of deep mining, offered by the calcareous beds in the lower sandstone, I have already hinted at.

Next to the lead mines in importance, if not even more important to the ultimate prosperity of the state, are the iron mines. The very extensive beds of lenticular red oxyd at Iron Ridge and Hartford; the deposits of brown hematite found in the counties north of the Wisconsin, particularly at Marston, Sauk county, and the Iron Mountain, Crawford county, the primary ores in the northern districts, particularly those in the vicinity of Black River Falls; and even the Bog Ores, so extensively diffused through the marshes of the state, particularly in the south-eastern counties, offer inexhaustible supplies of that most valuable metal, and in the most important instances, in the vicinity of extensive forests. My examinations have not yet offered me any encouragement for the discovery of coal in the state; and when we consider that the highest known rocks in the state are regarded as the third formation below the coal measures, the probability of such discovery is very remote. Still with the great supplies of fuel in the forests of the state, and the facilities of transportation from the coal-fields toward the south, which the numerous railroads in that direction will ultimately offer, undoubtedly Wisconsin will not only be able to supply itself with iron, but to export it extensively to its neighbors.

The copper mines of Lake Superior I have not yet visited—they must be deferred to another season. But a range of country in the adjoining parts of Crawford and Bad Ax counties, and extending into Sauk county, on the Baraboo, in which copper ores have been found, has lately attracted renewed attention, and may prove of much importance. I have examined several localities

in that district, this season, but further researches are necessary to speak with precision of their value.

I have ascertained, this season, I think satisfactorily, the existence of two shell beds, analagous in their fossils, as well as their lithological characters, to the shell beds in the upper part of the blue limestone. They are all particularly characterized by the abundance of shells of the genus *Leptaena*. The first occurs at the base of the blue shale, underlying the mound limestone, and thus immediately above the upper magnesian. It is as largely developed as the Bay settlement on the east shore of Green Bay, ten or twelve miles below the town of Green Bay, and at the iron mine, at Iron Ridge, Dodge county. It is marked in both localities by an abundance of branched corals. It occupies the same position in the strata as the fossiliferous layers called hard-pan, at the base of the blue shale of the mounds in the mining districts, but differs in its shells. The connexion of the two is formed by the corals, which are also found in the hard-pan. The other is found in the lower sandstone in the country on the Upper Mississippi, and has been regarded by Owen as the same with the shell bed of the blue limestone. It has appeared to me evident that its position is in the lower sandstone, at a higher level than a larger bed of limestone, regarded by Owen as the same with the lower magnesian. This subject will be farther discussed in its place in the report. If these three distinct beds, similar, at least generically in their fossils, but so remote in their position in the strata, shall be fully determined, as I doubt not, they will be, they will offer an interesting fact in fossil history. They will serve, too, as important land-marks in determining the strata less distinctly marked by fossils.

In my present report, I shall first complete my remarks on the mineral district, in the same order as in my last report. I there arranged the facts of most interest and importance under the general heads of stratification, mineral deposits, including the arrangements of the veins and openings in the different strata, and

surface arrangement, in which the different diggings were particularly noticed. I shall pursue the same method in what remains to complete the survey of the mineral district. The facts which I have this year collected concur in general with those given in my last report, and add much strength to the views I then presented of the future prospects of mining in that district.

I shall then give the general result of my explorations of the state as far as I have now carried it. I shall first notice the rock formations, both primary and secondary.

I have had opportunity to observe the former class of rocks, only in a few detached localities, particularly at the falls of the northern rivers; still I have noticed the same tendency to grouping in local formations which I have pointed out in my report on the geology of Connecticut. Those rocks, as far as I have observed them in this state, have the most striking analogy to the primary rocks of New England, and if, as distinguished geologists suppose, the two are of remote periods, still the causes which have produced them both must have acted in a manner very nearly if not quite identical. Trap rocks have been noticed in former reports as occurring in different localities which I have visited, but I have not yet observed any rocks which correspond in arrangement, as well as character, with the trap rocks, which appear as intrusive in the midst of rocks of a very different character. The rocks known as trap, at the Falls of the St. Croix, and in the vicinity, are most nearly allied in character to such intrusive trap rocks, but in arrangement more nearly resemble the primary rocks, and might be regarded as approaching the primary greenstones. At the other localities visited, where trap rocks have been indicated, I have observed only horn blende or sienitic rocks clearly belonging to the primary series. I have not yet seen sufficient reason to regard the primary rocks as metamorphic in their origin. But there are ranges of rocks in the state, in some instances extensive, which are apparently truly metamorphic in their character. That rock which is most

obviously so, is a white compact quartz rock, strikingly resembling certain primary quartz rocks, and yet found in larger or smaller masses, as a constituent part of the sandstones, particularly in the lower, in the form either of horizontal beds or vertical dikes. The grey quartz rock, which forms mountain masses in the ridges adjoining the Baraboo valley, and in a tract east of Portland, and which includes minerals characteristic of the primary rocks, although less obviously connected with the sandstones, yet appears to have been really formed from them by metamorphic action. The quartz rocks near Black River, connected with beds of iron ore, has some appearance of a metamorphic rock, but is nearly vertical in position, like the primary rocks in the same district.

The reconnoissance which I have made this season, will enable me to give a general view of the stratification of the secondary rocks, and of the extent of surface occupied by each. The minute detail of the arrangement and distribution of these rocks, can only be obtained by long continued observation; but it is important that rallying points over the whole surface should be early established, so that the particular details may be collected and arranged as they occur, with more facility and a better degree of precision. Detached and remote observations, without such a connecting guide, may lead even experienced observers into error.

The metallic ores, included in the different rocks, both primary and secondary, as well as in the surface deposits, will next be noticed. Their characteristics, as well as their position in the rocks or elsewhere, will be detailed, and such remarks on their importance and economical application as have occurred to me, will be added. Attention will also be directed to the other mineral substances capable of useful application, whether in the arts or in agriculture. The occurrence of gypsum on the peninsula east of Green Bay, in Door county, is here worthy of particular notice.

The surface deposits will form an important section in this report, interesting both in a scientific and economical point of view. For the greater part of the surface traversed, is covered with loose materials; the rock formations occurring usually only in ravines and escarpments, or traversing the beds of rivers. These loose materials appear to have been deposited partly by a drift current acting over the whole surface, partly by local currents along valleys, and partly by sediment from still water, either over an extensive surface, or in limited basins. The boulder drifts accumulated in hills and ridges over the general surface, where it prevails, is uniformly arranged so as to exhibit the action of extensive currents and eddies. A smaller drift of gravel and cobbles is found limited to the valleys of rivers, and appears to have been formed by the action of currents confined to such valleys. The former currents are analogous to those of an ocean; the latter to those of a strait. In the districts where surface is covered by the boulder drift, the surface conforms to the original drift surface, and has only been secondarily modified by washing. In those districts where the surface is covered by deposits from still water, the surface conforms to that produced by washing, and the degree of washing depends on the character of the subjacent rock, or the amount of exposure. Thus there is a greater degree of denudation where the subjacent rock is sandstone, or in the vicinity of valleys and out crops. The surface of the state, so far as I have traversed it, may be thus divided into two great districts, distinguished by the conformation of the surface, which may be called the Drift and Wash Districts; separated by a line drawn from the St. Croix, in Pierce county, in a general easterly direction, near the falls of the rivers, to the valley of the Wisconsin, and thence south by the head of the valley of Sugar river and Monroe, to the south line of the state near the Pecatonica. The country north and east of this line, belongs to the Drift District, that south and west of it, to the Wash District. This distinction is of importance in an agricultural point of view, the soils in the

Wash District being more closely connected with the subjacent rock than in the Drift District.

I have had in view during my reconnoissance this season, the general character of the soils of the different districts, and their connexion with vegetation. The relations of the different soils with vegetation, particularly with the growth of trees, is of great importance, and should be carefully noted. In this report I shall endeavor to point out the different classes of soils, so far as I have been able to distinguish them by observation, without analysis. Such a preliminary survey is important, in enabling the geologist to make a judicious selection of specimens for analysis, such as will be most extensively applicable to the whole agricultural interest. The state is of such extent, that all that is important cannot be effected at once. Time must be allowed to do all that is needful and desirable well. I trust I shall be excused if after having completed the examination of the Mineral District, which was first required by the act, I have been only able to make such a general reconnoissance as I have made through the more settled part of the state. Analyses of the different classes of soils as well as the different useful minerals, will properly form one of the concluding labors of the survey.

The formation of a cabinet—to be deposited in the state university—will also be one of the objects best attended to towards the close of the survey. Such a cabinet should be selected so as to exhibit most clearly and instructively all that is most important to the geology of the state both in a scientific and economical point of view. It is only when the whole ground is surveyed that the geologist can make his selections to the best advantage, and until then the specimens he may collect should justly be under his own care and keeping. I have constantly collected such specimens as I thought would best illustrate the different rocks and minerals in their different localities. Many of these will only serve a temporary purpose, to enable me to connect the different localities. Such as are proper to preserve with others collected

for the purpose in those localities which are found best adapted to afford good illustrative specimens, may be combined to form the cabinet proposed.

The collections of fossils will be best effected by the aid of intelligent persons in the vicinity of excavations, such as mines or quarries, who will see that the specimens now and then collected shall be carefully preserved. I am happy to refer to the zealous labors of Mr. Hale, of Racine, in this pursuit, and hope that his example will be followed by many others, who will find in this employment of their leisure not only a high gratification, but that honorable fame which is so dear to us. I need not refer to the labors of Mr. Lapham in this department. They are known to all.

It may be thought by some that a geological survey can be best conducted by numerous local observers, who will each devote himself to the investigation of his vicinity. Such labors are of great importance in completing the details. But the advantage of a survey conducted by one person is the systematic unity which such can best give to the whole. It is only by personally inspecting numerous localities in every section of the state that the connection of the whole can be determined. When the general system is once well ascertained, the details, as they arise, can be adjusted, each in its appropriate place, and an order be established as useful in the common pursuits of life as it is interesting to the man of science. No one can flatter himself, with his best efforts, that he will not leave many things to be added or corrected by others; but an honest devotion to one's duties will doubtless be appreciated and rewarded.

The extent of the state, and the great number of important objects to be investigated, would only enable me, should I continue another year, to give an outline of a full survey. I would hope, for the best interest of the state, that the legislature will consent to the farther continuance of the survey. I do not suggest this

from any personal consideration, but from a conviction that such an appropriation, well employed, will more than repay its cost.

Herewith I have the honor of submitting the following report:

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. PERCIVAL,
State Geologist.

R E P O R T .

THE MINERAL DISTRICT CONTINUED.

In my former report, I gave the result of my examination of the southern part of the mineral district. I have this season visited the more northern diggings, and have thus completed the examination of the whole. These northern diggings are partly in the upper magnesian, but to a much greater extent than in the southern diggings, in the lower strata, particularly in the two upper beds of the blue limestone. The strata, in these more northern districts, conform very nearly, in their characters, to the same strata in the more southern districts. Such additional particulars, as have occurred to me in relation to them, may be first stated.

STRATIFICATION.

The effect of the general dip of the strata to the south, in elevating the lower strata, and thereby causing a denudation of the upper, is more obvious in these northern districts, than in the more southern. In approaching the Wisconsin river, the upper magnesian is reduced to its lowest portion, and even this is only found capping the highest points and ridges; the lower strata

successively occupying a greater extent of the surface, till at last the lower magnesian forms a belt of some width along the Wisconsin, and the lower part of its principal branches.

The same inequalities in the strata, caused by detached points of elevation, may be also noticed here as in the southern districts. The diggings I have examined this season, are mostly on the northern border of some of the centres of elevation, noticed in my former report, viz, those on the east and west Pecatonica, and on Platte and Grant rivers; on the north or south side of the great divide between the Wisconsin and the streams flowing south to the Mississippi.

Facts observed by me this season seem to indicate that there are points of depression, as well as elevation, in the mineral district. The mounds apparently occupy such centres of depression; the strata dipping in toward them, at least from the north and south, and that at times quite abruptly. The northerly dip from the centre of elevation on Fever river, at Buzzard's Roost, towards the Platte Mounds, was noticed in my former report. A line of depression of the surface extends across the country from east to west, two to three miles north of those mounds, along the south side of which the strata are abruptly elevated, particularly at the south diggings, north of the east mound. A deep valley there extends west from the west fork of the west Pecatonica, on the south side of which the upper sandstone is raised to nearly the same elevation as the upper bed of the blue limestone on the north, and in the middle of which detached bluffs of the sandstone rise to an elevation of at least thirty feet above the sandstone on the north side of the valley, within a short distance. There would seem to have been, along this valley, a line of fracture, with an abrupt elevation of the strata on the south, accompanied with a corresponding dip towards the east mound. The Blue Mounds are bordered on the north, at a short distance, by deep ravines, in which the upper sandstone rises to an elevation leaving little room for the strata interposed between it and the mound strata, if their

position was horizontal, but which might be explained by a dip towards the mounds.

Some instances of a large dip from outcrops of the lower strata along valleys and ravines have occurred to me this season, marking a sudden elevation at these outcrops. Remarkable instances of this occur on the Mineral Point and Madison road, on the ascent south of the Dodgeville branch, where the upper sandstone dips largely (fifteen degrees) to the south; and at the Crow Branch diggings, where the dip is even greater than in the former instance, and has been traced by running a level from the outcrop of the upper sandstone into the opening in the lower part of the upper bed of the blue limestone (the pipe clay opening,) across the two lower beds of that rock. The irregular position of the upper sandstone in the breaks of the Wisconsin, or the country adjoining it on the south, intersected by deep valleys and ravines, indicates a similar disturbance of the stratification; that rock being found there, within short distances, at very different degrees of elevation. The two knobs north of Ridgeway are remarkable instances of this kind. I have not yet, however, made a sufficiently minute examination of that district to enter into farther details.

MOUND STRATA.

These I had examined last year in the Sinsinawa mound and the Platte mounds, and have noticed the particulars there observed in my former report. I have this season explored the Blue mounds, and have found there the same general arrangement as in the others, but the upper bed is there apparently wanting, and the middle bed, which in the other mounds is only a limestone, abounding in layers of flint or hornstone, is there composed of a mass of similar flint or hornstone, naturally white or light grey, but generally much stained, red, brown or yellow, by oxyd of iron. This flint contains frequent fossils analogous to those in the corresponding bed in the other mounds, particularly the *Pentamerus*. This remarkable anomaly, by which silex has almost if not

quite replaced the limestone of the middle bed, appears peculiar to this locality. The middle bed in the Platte mounds abounds indeed in flint more than that in the mounds farther south and west, and that too, much resembling the flint of the Blue mounds, but in no other part of the country, where I have examined the mound strata, have I observed such an entire conversion of the middle bed to a siliceous mass. This flint bed is confined to the west mound; the east mound, which is much lower, being composed of the lower bed only. This lower bed is here composed of a very light grey, nearly compact limestone, in which fossils are much more rarely observed than in the same bed in the Sinsinawa mound, and closely resembles the corresponding bed in many localities in the overlying limestone on the east side of the state.

The underlying blue shale has been found at different points in the ravines near the base of the Blue Mounds, and in excavations in the same situation, but it has not been penetrated so far as to expose its junction with the upper magnesian and the fossiliferous layers found in that position. These layers are important in connecting the Mound limestones with the overlying limestones on the east side of the state. This connection has been already hinted at, and will hereafter be more particularly noticed in my general view of the stratification of the state.

UPPER MAGNESIAN.

This formation is less complete in the more northern districts than in the southern. The upper bed is clearly distinguished only near the mounds and in the higher dividing ridges; the surface where the upper magnesian is found, being to a much larger extent occupied by the flint or lower bed. The lower bed rarely shows the brown rock with its disseminated tuff (calc. spar) being usually marked only by the green rock, and the abundance of iron ore (iron pyrites, ochre and hematite), in the openings. The brown rock is well marked only in a series of diggings extending along a line south of Lancaster, between the Beetown diggings on

the west, and the New California diggings on the east, including the Pigeon, Grab and Whitaker diggings. Although the middle part of the upper magnesian contains the largest proportion of flints, yet these are found more or less throughout its whole depth, particularly in its lower part, and mark its presence where only a thin cap of it is found on the ridges, towards the Wisconsin, occupied by the lower strata.

BLUE LIMESTONE.

This formation is much more exposed in the northern districts than in the more southern, and has been there more extensively excavated in mining, and thus offers there a much better opportunity of studying its arrangements. The divisions stated in my former report are there confirmed, and after the examination I have there made of them, can be laid down with more precision than in that report.

The upper bed may be divided into two distinct portions, an upper and a lower. The former is composed of thicker and more uniform layers, yet of a schistose structure, with blue marly seams, and disposed to separate into thinner layers by decomposition. It is sometimes, in its thicker layers, of a distinctly granular structure, like the upper magnesian, and is then subject to disintegrate like that rock, whence it is called sand rock in the more northern diggings. It is much less fossiliferous than the lower portion, and rarely contains any large openings; the mineral being usually found there in thin sheets, horizontal or vertical. This rock too, like the lower part of the upper magnesian, in some of the northern diggings, is sometimes stained green, particularly on its marly seams, by the hydrate of iron, and like that might be called the green rock. The lower portion consists of alternate layers of a harder and purer limestone, either compact or of a peculiar sparry structure, and of a soft bluish marl or shale, and abounds in fossils, forming the proper shell bed of the blue limestone. The most characteristic fossils of this shell-

bed are of the genus *Leptæna*. The fossils are chiefly found in the limestone layers, which are sometimes mainly composed of them. The upper pipe clay opening is connected particularly with this lower portion.

The three divisions of the middle bed, noticed in my former report, are generally well characterized in the northern districts. The upper fine, granular portion, forms the cap of the proper glass-rock opening, and it is at the junction of this with the middle compact portion, that that opening is situated. This cap rock is peculiarly subject to a brown stain near that opening, and is hence called the brown rock by the miners. The compact portion forms the floor of the glass rock opening, and in the northern district is preferred for lime, and hence called *limestone*. The lower portion, consisting of thinner layers, with blue marly seams, and of a peculiar compact nodular structure, is usually divided into small jointed fragments. It is not considered proper for lime, but has been used in the manufacture of hydraulic cement, and is usually called *bastard limestone*. It is sometimes found forming a bed of unusual thickness, nearly replacing the middle compact portion. It abounds in fossils like the lower portion of the upper bed, but the most characteristic fossils of the latter are rarely found in it. The lower bed has presented nothing peculiar in the northern districts, nor has any productive opening been yet worked there in it.

LOWER MAGNESIAN.

This formation, in my former report, was divided into two beds, an upper and a lower ; the latter characterized by a greater abundance of flint than the former. I then conjectured the existence of a third bed below the lower of those, corresponding in some degree to the upper bed in its character. My examination of the bluffs on the Mississippi and Wisconsin, near their junction, has confirmed this view. Three distinct beds are there observed ; the upper and lower less marked by flint, but containing frequent

geodes of chrystalized quartz, a character distinguishing the lower magnesian from the higher limestone strata; the middle marked numerous layers of flint, some of great thickness, particularly one near the upper surface of that bed, the position in which most of the mineral found in the lower magnesian has been discovered. Marly layers and seams, stained green by the hydrate of iron, [abound in connection with mineral in this position, as well as with that found in the upper bed.

The upper and lower sandstones not having yet been found productive of mineral, the consideration of them, as well as of the extent of surface occupied by the different strata, will be deferred to the general view of the geology of the state in a subsequent part of this report.

MINERAL DEPOSITS.

The mineral deposits in the more northern diggings are found in the same strata as in the more southern, as well as in the lower magnesian, but to a less extent in the upper magnesian. As the upper bed of the latter is there generally wanting, except in the vicinity of the mounds, or on the higher dividing ridges, the mineral is more generally found in the middle (flint,) and lower beds, extensive flat openings, like those in the two latter beds, noticed in my former report, such as those of Benton and Shullsburgh, are more rare, and the form most usually observed, in the northern diggings in the upper magnesian, is the kind of openings called tumbling openings, in which the mineral is distributed through the rock of the openings in bunches or pockets and veins; the latter forming connexions between the former, and intersecting the rock in various directions. These openings are so called from the circumstance that that part of the rock included between the more decomposed part of the rock accompanying the bunches and veins, retains nearly its original hardness. and forms loose and detached masses in the more decomposed rock of the openings. Usually the walls of such openings are well defined

by vertical seams. Sometimes evenly, at other times more irregularly, the distinction between the softer and more decomposed mineral-bearing rock and the harder bounding rock being quite obvious. These tumbling openings are usually of a greater height than the regular flat openings, and the mineral is arranged in them more in a vertical position. They are sometimes of much width, even twenty to thirty feet wide, and then appear as a combination of different veins, more or less connected, in the same general openings. The tendency of the mineral to form bunches is general in these openings. These openings usually continue in the same line or vertical plane, with occasional deviations or shiftings; but sometimes branches diverge from them, and in some instances, at a certain distance, take a course parallel to the main openings. These openings are generally east and west or quartering, but norths and souths are sometimes observed of a similar character, forming openings of several feet in width, with chunk mineral arranged in a manner conformable to that in east and west opening. Examples of these tumbling openings may be observed in the upper magnesian in most of the more northern diggings, as at the Blue Mounds, Dodgeville, Pedlar's Creek and Wingville. An example of a north and south of a similar character occurs in the brush range at Porter's Grove. These openings are of the same kind as those described in my former report, as occurring in the neighborhood of Mineral Point and in some of the more eastern diggings, as in those on the Yellowstone, in which the mineral is arranged in pockets or bunches, rather than in regular flat or vertical courses. The peculiar arrangement of the mineral, in these openings, in bunches rarely disposed in even courses, and often connected only by ochry seams, requires a greater degree of skill in working them where the mineral is more regularly arranged. In some instances diggings of this kind have been considered as worked out, which have afterwards yielded to miners, better skilled or more careful in following the slighter trace of connexion, an amount of mineral nearly or

quite equal to that obtained by following the more obvious connexions.

Some of the most important ranges in the more northern diggings are formed of a combination of flat and pitching sheets, such as those described in my former report. These as I have there observed, have a greater downward range than other openings, extending with little interruption through different beds and even different formations. They appear in general to form two inclined sheets or courses, uniting at the summit in a common flat sheet, and dipping on either side of a middle bar, much less productive than the two lateral courses, if not quite barren. This middle bar has more or less of an opening character, being often intersected throughout with seams of iron pyrites, with the occasional occurrence of black jack or mineral; the latter sometimes occurring in veins or bunches of workable value. In some instances, the flat and pitching course is composed of only one sheet, but in others, several parallel sheets are combined in one opening ground, and even this difference may be observed in different parts of the same range. Such flat and pitching ranges sometimes are extended in the form of curves or horse shoes, and this arrangement, as far as I have observed, appears to be peculiar to these ranges. The Heathcock range (Linden) noticed in my former report, and the Lathrop range (Dodgeville) on which the engine of Washburn and Woodman is placed, are examples of such curvilinear ranges. The arrangement of sheets of mineral around a central mass or bar, in these ranges, has in some degree a parallel in some more regular east and west openings, in which a similar central mass of iron pyrites or pyritiferous rock forms, as it were, a core to the opening, on the sides of which the bunches and veins of mineral are deposited. Such a pyritiferous mass I have noticed in my former report, as traversing to a considerable extent the middle of the opening at Mr. A. Looney's level, (New Diggings,) and apparently cutting off the mineral. The level has been extended two or three hundred feet farther during the past

year, and although the central mass has continued throughout, yet a large amount of mineral has been found adjoining it laterally, particularly on the north. I stated in my former report that the sheet on the south pitch at the west end of the Heathcock range had been traced a few feet into the upper bed of the blue limestone. It has since been followed down to a flat sheet resting on a pyritiferous mass apparently forming the base of a flat opening in the position of the upper pipe clay opening, and similar to the pyritiferous mass sometimes occupying the same position in the flat openings in the lower bed of the upper magnesian. The flat and pitching ranges just noticed, may either present a proper sheet arrangement, or a series of bunches ranged in a similar order; the mineral being, in the one case, more evenly distributed; in the other, more detached. The Heathcock range presents an example of the former arrangement, while the Lathrop range is more disposed to the latter. This last range, like the instances of such flat and pitching ranges, noticed in my former report, has been worked with little interruption from an early period, and is still productive. It was first struck in the upper part of the upper magnesian, and is not yet worked to much extent in the lower bed of that rock.

The greater part of the diggings in the Upper Magnesian, in the more northern districts, are in the lower bed of that rock, and from its great denudation often forms patches, or wide openings immediately beneath the surface deposits, from which the cap rock has been removed. The openings in this lower bed, in those districts, are more usually ochre or clay openings; the zinc or dry-bone openings generally occurring there in the blue limestone. The openings at Wingville are such ochre and clay openings; the ground being usually soft, and the mineral generally either in pockets or bunches, or more uniformly disseminated through the soft ground of the opening. In the former case, it is often large, and in more or less regular forms; sometimes forming geodes, or bosses of connected cubes around a projecting portion of the

opening rock. In the latter case, it is usually quite small, and sometimes even, where abundantly disseminated, so small as to be obtained only by washing. Yet in these instances, it will be found, when observed in its original position, to be arranged in the same manner as the larger masses.

The brown rock of the lower bed of the upper magnesian is rarely found in the more northern diggings. Indeed it may be said to be found well characterized only in a range of diggings, already noticed, on an east and west line between the Beetown and New California diggings. In those it occurs in much the same manner as in the localities mentioned in my former report; not only with the peculiar chocolate-brown color of that rock, but more or less filled with disseminated tiff (calc. spar.) The openings in that rock, in those diggings, resemble too the wide flat openings in the same rock in the more southern diggings, but so far as I have observed are without zinc ores, and correspond rather to the ochre openings. The mineral in these wide, flat openings, is chiefly arranged in horizontal courses, one above and another below, but sometimes two in one, or both those positions, with occasional vertical veins or sheets intersecting them. The opening rock is generally much decomposed, and the mineral accompanied with sand or clay; but in some instances the rock is little altered, and so hard as to require blasting.

The opinion expressed in my former report, that the loose material found in the openings and investing the mineral have been very rarely introduced from without, but are the result of the decomposition of the opening rock and of the matrix of the mineral, has been confirmed this season by decisive facts, bearing directly upon it, as well as by the general result of my observations. The clay of the openings, in particular, is often found distinctly stratified, like a shale, and in following the same opening, it may be found to pass into a hard state, occupying the opening in the same manner as the clay. An interesting example of this kind has recently occurred in the engine shaft at the Jamestown mine. The

range is crossed, about twenty feet west of the shaft by a cross crevice, west of which it has been very productive in the upper (vertical) opening. In sinking below this upper opening, the rock closed with an ochry mineral crevice passing down, and again opened, first in a small cave-like opening, and then in a narrow vertical opening, occupied by a hard slate arranged in distinct horizontal layers, and bounded on each side by an ochry seam, like that traversing the close crevice above. This may be regarded as a matrix in a barren part of the range, and the same might be expected, in following it westward, beyond the cross crevice to the productive part of the range, to be found changed by decomposition to a soft slaty clay investing mineral. In boring from the bottom of the shaft, mineral has been lately struck at the depth of twenty feet, and followed down for eight feet, thus indicating that the same range may be barren in one of its openings and productive in another. This point will be farther considered in a subsequent paragraph. The sand too of the openings may often be traced, in the same range, into a hard limestone, and will be found stratified conformably to the latter. The passage of layers of flints through the soft sand and even the clay of the openings, scarcely at all disturbed in their arrangement, has often occurred to me. Those smooth rounded forms of the mineral, found imbedded in soft materials, particularly in clay, which have been regarded by some as water-worn, have been observed by me, in several instances, in the hard unaltered matrix, differing only in being less coated on the surface by the carbonate. Specimens of the same smooth rounded forms I have myself detached from an unaltered matrix of calcareous spar on the sulphate of barytes. That the mineral, with a few exceptions, where it is found on or near the surface, is in its original position and invested with its original matrix, only more or less altered by decomposition, appears to me without doubt.

North and south sheets, as well as those in other directions, are of frequent occurrence in the more northern diggings, and as in

the southern diggings, are more abundant in some diggings than in others, and in some even are predominant, while in others they are nearly or quite wanting. Thus in the Pedlar's Creek, Dodgeville, and Porter's Grove diggings, they are numerous, while in the Wingville and Blue Mound diggings they are very rare. They show the same tendency to grouping in bodies of mineral as in the southern diggings, as stated in my former report. The particulars of this arrangement will be given under the head of Surface Arrangement. The openings in the blue limestone, in the more northern diggings examined this season, are well marked, and have been among the most productive. There are two principal openings; an upper, situated in the lower part of the upper bed; and a lower, in the upper part of the middle bed. Mineral is found in other parts of the blue limestone, but such as is comparatively of little importance.

The upper of these openings (the upper pipe-clay opening of my former report) is at the base of the upper bed, in that part of the bed most abundant in fossils, forming the proper shell bed of the blue limestone. This part of the rock consists of layers of a harder and purer limestone, abounding in fossils, and of a blue marly shale, forming by its decomposition a soft clay, usually stained yellow or brown by oxyde of iron. This clay, in one or more of its layers, breaks in small jointed fragments, and is very adhesive, and is called bull-dung by some miners, whence this opening is called by them Bull Dung opening. This is variable in thickness, sometimes swelling into a large bunch of lenticular form, and at other times thinning out; the course of mineral being then usually replaced by corresponding enlargement of the layers of fossiliferous limestone above noticed, which also thin out as the mineral is again resumed. There are sometimes, however, different layers or courses of mineral, and sometimes the mineral breaks obliquely across the rock, by short flats and pitches, from one horizontal course to another.

The upper opening is of different character from its contents ;

the mineral being sometimes more connected with iron ores, (iron pyrites, or the results of its decomposition,) at other times with zinc ores, (black jack, or dry-bone,) and at others with clay; thus forming what are called sulphur, black jack or dry-bone, and clay openings. The mineral, in these openings, is rarely evenly arranged, but is liable to enlargement and contraction, or to entire interruption; the accompanying ores (of iron or zinc) in the two former sets of openings, in the latter case replacing it, and sometimes forming solid sheets of great extent and thickness. Vertical or pitching crevices occasionally traverse these openings, sometimes bringing down a sheet of mineral from the upper part of the rock, and sometimes mineral being found in them only as they traverse the opening. Usually the mineral in or near these crevices is larger and more regular in its form than in the flat crevices generally, and it sometimes forms in them geodes at or near the crossing of the opening.

These openings are of the class of flat openings, and are usually of much width, and in some instances, several contiguous parallel openings are connected by mineral seams, usually carrying only a thin course of iron pyrites, or the results of its decomposition, so as to form one general range of great width. In this manner, different openings are connected together, so as to underlie the whole ground to a width of some hundred feet. The diggings at Black Jack and Crow Branch, offer remarkable examples of such connexion. In these and other instances, these parallel and contiguous openings are of a different character in respect of their contents. Thus at the Black Jack Diggings, there are three parallel ranges; the two southern most intimately connected in the manner above stated; the northern more remote and less connected. The most southern of these abounds in iron pyrites, although it carries also large interrupted sheets of zinc ore; the middle range abounds more in zinc ore, generally in the unaltered form of black-jack; while in the northern, the zinc ore, nearly equally abundant, is generally in the altered form of the

carbonate or dry-bone. At the Crow Branch Diggings, there are three contiguous parallel openings; the courses of mineral in each being connected by thinner seams of iron ores, and the narrow interval of ground between the openings being also soft, so as to give to the whole the appearance of one connected opening. The eastern opening (the bearing of the ranges being nearly S. E.) is here a black-jack opening, the mineral being accompanied, as usual in such openings, by lateral sheets of black-jack, which sometimes interrupt and replace it; the middle, a sulphur opening, the mineral being in the same manner accompanied by iron pyrites; and the western, a clay opening, the mineral being imbedded in a clay matrix, in which more or less of iron pyrites is disseminated, for the most part minutely, but sometimes in more distinct concretions. These openings are more or less affected by undulations from west to east, which are more strongly marked towards the west, where they form a series of large flats and pitches. This is apparently connected with the large dip of the strata towards the east from the out-crop of the upper sandstone, not far west, already noticed.

In some instances, the openings in an extensive group of diggings are formed of a common character, while those of a neighboring but detached group are of a different character. Thus, at Franklin, the openings at the Dry Bone Hollow are quite uniformly zinc openings, with occasional alternations of sulphur openings; while in the Manning and West Point diggings, which form a series to the north-west of the former, the openings are all clay openings, with pure mineral. In one instance in that vicinity, (at the Suddorth diggings, north of the Dry Bone Hollow) a peculiar arrangement occurs, which I have not noticed elsewhere. Two parallel ranges, the northern a dry bone, the southern a clay opening, are met on the west by a dry bone range, which forks towards the east, and approaches each of the two former ranges, but so as to overlap the southern clay range on the south.

Although in the Crow Branch diggings, the clay in the clay

opening is more or less filled with disseminated iron pyrites, yet in most instances in the clay openings, the mineral is merely embedded in a stiff yellow pipe clay, derived from the decomposition of a clay stone or shale, and in such cases it is usually found detached and in more regular cubic forms, but sometimes in sheets of connected, flattened cubes or tables, as noticed in my former report. The cubes in the latter case, are usually very small; in the former case, often large, and sometimes variously modified.—Such modifications are also common in the Crow Branch diggings. Although the clay in the pipe clay openings is usually stained yellow or brown, yet sometimes, as in Rosse's diggings, (Linden,) it retains the original blue color of the shale, although in the state of soft clay.

Although the greater part of the mineral yet discovered in the upper bed of the blue limestone, has been found in the large flat opening in its lower portion above described, yet considerable quantities of mineral have been sometimes found in its upper portion, usually in the form of sheets, more or less closely embedded in the rock, but mostly accompanied with lateral seams of ochre or clay. These are found in different positions, vertical, horizontal or inclined, and sometimes are continued down through the whole thickness of the upper bed, or from the upper magnesian, when found overlying it, to the large flat opening in its lower portion; sometimes presenting alternate flats and pitches in the descent, sometimes sending off laterally flat sheets, in the manner of a thin flat opening. The mineral in the upper portion of the upper bed, is usually arranged in this manner, and as the sheets are rarely of much thickness, is comparatively of little importance, but may serve as a guide in leading to the large upper opening. A remarkable example of this arrangement occurs in Imhoff's range, in the Dry Bone Hollow, (Franklin,) where a succession of vertical and flat sheets may be traced down from the top of the rock (the upper magnesian there wanting), to the upper or bull dung opening. These sheets are much larger on the flats than on

the vertical pitches, and are accompanied with seams of blue and white clay, with more or less iron rust and ochre. The mineral is here accompanied with lateral sheets of zinc ore (dry bone), particularly on the flats, and terminates below in similar dry bone sheets in the large flat opening.

The glass rock openings, in the northern districts examined this season, are generally situated between the upper fine granular and the middle compact portion of the middle bed of the blue limestone, or more exactly in the lower part of the former. This indeed appears to be the constant position of the proper glass rock openings. In this position is a layer of more decomposable pyritiferous rock, rather analogous to the upper fine granular than to the middle compact portion, accompanied with layers of a black or dark brown shade, decomposing into a soft clay. These openings differ in their contents, like the upper openings above described, forming either dry bone (zinc) sulphur (iron) or clay openings, according to the predominant material of the matrix.— Like the upper openings, they are wide and flat, and usually present a larger course of mineral under the cap, with sometimes another below of a similar character. These are usually connected by cross veins or the one passes into the other in like manner, and sometimes, after a limited distance, separates and returns to its former position. A common arrangement is that of an upper sheet or course of mineral, accompanied with zinc or iron ore as a matrix, or with both, underlaid by a layer of clay, formed from decomposed shale, through which small square (cubic or tabular) mineral is more or less disseminated, presenting the same arrangement as has been noticed in the upper clay openings. This latter mineral is usually of little importance, but is sometimes sufficiently abundant to be valuable as wash mineral. The regular arrangement of the mineral in these openings, in relation to the matrix, is the same as noticed in my former report; the iron and zinc ores lateral, the zinc next to the mineral, the iron to the rock, and the mineral (lead ore) central either forming a continued sheet

between the lateral sheets of zinc ore, or geodes or bunches in the enlargements in the course or vein, or disseminated through the matrix. In some instances, besides the central course of larger mineral, lateral courses of small mineral are found, adjoining the rock, but they are still separated from the latter by a thin seam of the matrix, at least by the iron. Clay openings are less frequent in the glass rock openings than those carrying ores of zinc and iron, but occasionally occur. In these there is usually an upper course of larger mineral, underlaid by clay or shale, in which small square mineral is disseminated. The larger mineral is sometimes arranged in a continued sheet, or in bunches, as in the openings carrying zinc and iron, only imbedded in clay and at other times, forms a series of cubes or more irregular lumps, in small pockets in the cap rock, and is then accompanied more with ochre than clay; but the ochre in such cases is in small quantity, only forming a seam enclosing the mineral. The mineral in the clay openings, however arranged, is more usually in regular detached forms than in the other openings. Occasionally the mineral is found imbedded in calcareous spar, which replaces the other materials of the matrix, particularly in the zinc and iron openings. It is then also more detached and more regular in its form, and sometimes presents those smooth rounded forms, which have been supposed to have been worn by currents of water; but which are found as complete in the solid undecomposed matrix as in the soft clay in which they are more usually found imbedded, only less carbonated on their surface. This is an additional proof that such forms are original, and not the result of the action of water, although their occurrence in a stratified clay, conforming in its arrangement to the adjoining rock and apparently formed from a decomposed shale or claystone, filling the openings and investing the mineral as a matrix, is sufficient evidence of the same fact.

The distance between the upper and glass rock openings varies in different districts, and even in the same mine. Generally it is greater in the more eastern diggings, where they have been work-

ed, than in the more western. Thus in the diggings east of Dodgeville, where the glass rock openings have been chiefly worked, and the upper openings only incidentally, the distance between them is from eight to ten feet; while at Otter Creek, it is only five or six feet; at Franklin, but two or three feet; and at Centerville, but one or two feet; thus gradually diminishing towards the west. In some instances, in the more eastern diggings, the glass rock opening is seen to rise on a more or less gradual slope, or by a series of flats and pitches, to within one or two feet of the upper opening, and then to recede from it to its former position; and in such cases, the cap is usually broken in mining, and the two openings connected at that point. In some of the Franklin diggings, and in one instance at Centerville, the glass rock opening has been found below the upper opening, separated only by a thin cap of fine granular rock (the upper part of the middle bed,) and the two openings have been marked together, like the upper and lower courses of mineral in the same flat opening. In other instances in the Franklin diggings, and generally in the more eastern diggings, the glass rock opening has been worked separately, and the upper opening, in such cases, has rarely proved productive.

I have noticed, in my former report, an instance of a glass rock opening (at Meeker's Grove) in which the mineral was imbedded in heavy spar (sulphate of barytes) as a matrix. A similar arrangement occurs at the south diggings (south of the black-jack diggings) where several ranges of glass rock openings bear north by west, the mineral accompanied in general by iron pyrites and calcareous spar, but in the south part of the two western ranges (on nearly the same east and west line) it is imbedded in heavy spar. This latter forms a layer under the cap rock, more or less enlarging and contracting, or lenticularly arranged, and is bordered by bands of brown shale with small square (dice) mineral disseminated or in thin connected sheets. The mineral is arranged in the heavy spar, much as in the instance at Meeker's Grove,

in a larger middle course, forming a connected sheet, enlarging and contracting like the matrix itself and in the thicker portions sometimes forming geodes, or detached, and then in more regular forms. Calcareous spar is also found here and there along the line of the middle course, either interrupting the mineral or imbedding it. Lateral courses of smaller and more detached mineral are also found there as well as at Meeker's Grove. The occurrence of this heavy spar on the same east and west line, crossing at nearly right angles two distinct north and south openings, is worthy of notice.

Contiguous ranges of glass rock openings sometimes present the same differences in their contents as are observed in the upper openings. In the same group of diggings, dry bone and clay openings, or dry bone and sulphur openings, are often found alternating. In a range in the north part of the Lost Grove diggings, near G. Goldthrop's, there are two parallel contiguous east and west glass rock openings; the southern of which is a clay opening, the mineral imbedded in a yellow pipe clay, or in a dark grey, decomposed shale, and usually detached and in regular forms, the northern, in its western part, containing large sheets of iron pyrites, with little mineral imbedded, but towards its eastern part, the iron pyrites is more and more replaced by black jack with an increase of mineral. The mineral, too, is there apparently transferred from the clay opening on the south, to the black jack opening on the north, diminishing in the former as it increases in the latter.

I have not observed any openings worked in the lower bed or buff limestone, in the more northern diggings examined this season.

I had noticed in my former report the occurrence of apparently three distinct openings, in the lower magnesian; one in the upper bed of the rock, at a small depth below the upper sandstone; another near the upper surface of the middle bed; and a third in the latter bed. My examinations this season have shown that the

second of these is the most usual position in which mineral is found in the lower magnesian. It occurs there in connection with a thick bed of flint, or flinty quartz, forming the upper part of the middle bed of the rock, which, when accompanied with mineral, is very cavernous, and stained or coated with iron rust, from decomposed pyrites. This bed of flint, thus stained or coated, is a true mineral opening; the mineral being found in it as it is found in particular layers of rock in the openings in the higher strata along the line of ranges. The arrangement is apparently that of a wide flat opening, in which the mineral is arranged in horizontal order, but usually detached, or in bunches, as it is often in the higher openings, particularly in the flint openings of the upper magnesian. The flint in this bed is arranged in layers, and occupies nearly the entire bed; the layers being only separated by thin layers or seams of marl colored bright green, by the hydrate of iron, and thus differing in tint from the green ores of copper (the carbonate and silicate). These green seams are apparently a constant attendant of the mineral openings in the lower magnesian, particularly of the main flint opening above noticed, and have been observed in all the mineral localities in that rock visited by me, even the most remote. Calcareous spar has been observed by me in connection with the mineral in the lower magnesian, but only in small quantity. The mineral found in the lower magnesian is pure, or only slightly connected with iron ores, and is usually in regular forms, and often in large masses. There has been little search for mineral in the lower part of that rock, and the few attempts at sinking below the main flint opening have been unsuccessful in tracing down the mineral, or in finding a lower opening. The proper mode of working such deposits as occur in that flint opening, is by drifting in them till a vein or well marked mineral crevice is found leading down to a lower level.

The discoveries in the lower magnesian have all been made thus far on the outskirts of the mineral district, at the outcrop of

that rock in the vicinity of the Wisconsin, and in the same line north-east. These discoveries in the more remote points of that district have shown that that rock is mineral bearing; but their results should not be held as deciding the mineral character of the rock in the more central parts of the district where it underlies the great openings there found in the upper strata. Deposits of mineral, corresponding to those in the upper openings, may there not unreasonably be expected in the lower magnesian.

The diggings, in the lower magnesian, have all been in ravines and bluffs, at the out-crops of that rock, and have penetrated but a short distance from the surface. They have been rather worked as prospects than as mines, although in some instances large mineral in considerable quantities has been found, particularly in the ravines leading to the Blue river, west of Franklin. Mineral has been observed in that rock here and there along the northern frontier of the mineral district, from the Mississippi on the west, on the north as well as on the south side of the Wisconsin, and in a north east direction, beyond the limits of that district, at Randolph, in the north-east corner of Columbia county, but less far to the north-east than it has been observed in the upper magnesian, viz: in the vicinity of Oshkosh. The point of most interest to determine, is the probability of deep mining in the more central parts of the mineral district, and the occurrence of mineral in the lower magnesian at so many points, and, in some instances, in such quantity on its northern frontier, may be regarded as offering no little encouragement to the expectation of finding it in large quantity in that rock beneath the great deposits in the central parts of the district.

Several facts, noticed by me, seem to indicate that the mineral, in its descent, does not always pass directly down from one opening to another, but that in one part of the range it may occupy one opening and then leave it, and in the next succeeding part of the range occupy the next lower opening. This would correspond with the arrangement sometimes observed in the same opening,

where the mineral passes from one level to another, by a series of pitches or steps in the direction of the range. An instance apparently of this change of openings has recently occurred at the Jamestown mine, as already noticed. The peculiar arrangement of the two great openings in the blue limestone, where, in some localities the mineral is found in the upper opening, and in others in the glass rock opening, while the upper opening is found nearly unproductive, appears to indicate a similar transfer on an extended scale. Many instances noticed in my present and former report, show that the mineral sometimes shifts, on the same level, from one range to another parallel range in their progress. These shiftings of the mineral on the same level, or at different levels, are worthy of notice, as if well established and understood, they will lead to more certain methods of mining. The most certain rule in mining, where such shiftings prevail, is to follow the mineral, or those signs which best indicate its course, and whenever an obvious shift occurs, to pursue that, and where the mineral is interrupted, to endeavor to trace its leaders, and always to search for these in such a direction as conforms to the prevailing arrangement in the vicinity. Thus it is known in some diggings that the mineral is liable to shift in a particular direction on the same level, as to the left in the body of the mineral traversing the south part of the Hazel Green diggings. In such cases, when the mineral is interrupted in a range, it may with more probability be found in the direction of the prevailing shift, than in the opposite direction. So where a range which has been worked in an upper opening, approaches a tract where the mineral has been found chiefly in the next lower opening, and is there interrupted, it might with more probability be sought in that lower opening, and traces might be found leading to it.

Although decomposition both of the opening rock and matrix is found to have taken place more or less extensively in most productive openings, yet in some such the rock and matrix are found little changed, and the same occurs more frequently where the

rock in the line of such openings, preserves its opening character, but is found barren of mineral, forming a bar in the course of the range. This last circumstance would seem to indicate that the tendency to decomposition is greater in the productive openings, perhaps from the combination of different ores, and their mutual reaction, for in all mineral openings, iron is more or less frequent, originally in the state of pyrites. But in many instances, different ranges, even contiguous, or different parts of the same range, of the same character as to contents, are formed in very different states, one very much decomposed, another very little or not at all altered. This is particularly true of the zinc openings, which when decomposed form dry bone openings, and when unaltered, black jack openings. It is not always easy to determine the cause of such differences. In some instances this decomposition is most strongly marked at the outcrop, and diminishes as the opening recedes from it, and is then obviously caused by the greater degree of exposure to decomposing agents. This is well observed in Topp's range, (Centerville) in which at its outcrop on the south slope of the ridge, the zinc ore was almost entirely in the state of dry bone; as it was carried into the ridge, partly dry bone and partly black jack, the latter increasing until it is now in the state of unaltered black jack. In other instances, the change appears to have been caused by the passage of a vertical or pitching sheet from the top of the rock to the main flat opening. This tendency to decomposition in the mineral openings has greatly facilitated mining, and in those instances where the mineral is small and disseminated through the opening rock or matrix it can be worked to advantage, as wash mineral in a decomposed ground, where it could not be if the ground was unaltered.

SURFACE ARRANGEMENT.

The surface arrangement in the more northern diggings obviously corresponds to that in the more southern as laid down in my former report. The arrangement there exhibited is rendered more

complete by these northern diggings, and on a comparison of the whole, some points of interest which remained not sufficiently certain may be now considered as established. In general the same principle of arrangement, in relation to the combination of ranges into groups, and of groups into more extended series, prevail in the more northern as in the more southern diggings. I shall therefore in the present report, confine myself chiefly to a detail of the different series observed in the more northern diggings, and shall state any peculiarities which may occur in the more particular arrangement in their place in the different series.

The different groups in the more northern diggings are arranged in a number of series as in the more southern. One, (10,) as observed in my former report, may be regarded as a continuation of series 1 of that report, and extends easterly from the Beetown diggings, through the Pigeon, the Grabs, and the New California, and Crow Branch diggings, toward the S. W. point of the diggings in Mifflin N. W. of the Black Jack diggings. A second series (11) may be traced from the Guttenberg diggings, in Iowa, through the diggings at Ray's Landing and Fenimore diggings to the Wingville diggings, first bearing north easterly and then easterly, corresponding to the course of series 1. This is the most northern series of diggings, if we except the few diggings in the lower magnesian, on the northern frontier of the mineral district. East of the points above stated, there is a remarkable turn to the north in the course of the two series. The second series (11) shifts to the north from the Wingville diggings to the Centerville diggings, and then bears easterly through the Franklin diggings to the Otter Creek diggings. East of series 1 (10,) as traced above, there are a number of parallel lines of diggings, bearing north and north-east to a point east of the Wingville diggings, and the series is then continued east through the Dodgeville and Porter's Grove (Ridgeway) diggings to the Blue Mound diggings. The lines of groups bearing north and north east include the Black Jack and Mifflin diggings (12,) the Lost Grove and Peddler's Creek (Linden)

diggings (13,) and the Mineral Point diggings (9,) noticed in my former report, with other minor groups connected with them.

The series (10,) extending east from the Beetown diggings, the different lines of diggings bearing north and north-east (12, 13, 9,) and the series extending east from the Dodgeville to the Blue Mound diggings, may be regarded as one great series, continued from series 1 of my former report, and will be first noticed in detail.

In following this series east from the Beetown diggings, we first meet a number of diggings along the top of the bluffs east of Grant river, on both sides of the Beetown and Lancaster road, and nearly east of the northern Beetown diggings. These are in the lower bed of the upper magnesian, the whole series of strata being exposed in the bluffs from the upper to the lower magnesian, the latter rising a few feet above the water level. These diggings are in ochre openings, and the bearing of the ranges is generally E. S. E. The Pigeon diggings form a more important group on the north side of Pigeon creek, south-west of Lancaster, presenting a number of considerable ranges, generally bearing E. S. E. but sometimes more nearly east and west, with very few north and south or quartering. These two are in the lower bed of the upper magnesian, and generally accompanied with the brown rock with disseminated tuff, and the openings are usually ochre and clay, but in a few instances sand openings; the rock in the latter case light grey, but with disseminated tuff, like the brown rock. Zinc ores have not been found to any extent in these diggings, but a dry bone range has been worked, on the south side of Pigeon creek, in the upper part of the upper bed of the blue limestone. A number of ranges, also bearing E. S. E. occur at the Hurricane settlement, south west of the Pigeon diggings, and east of the south part of Beetown diggings, in a light grey sandy limestone with flints, apparently the flint bed of the upper magnesian, and resembling the prevailing rock in the Beetown diggings. In a line nearly east of the Pigeon diggings, on both sides of the

ravine leading to the Big Platte, north-west of Ellenborough are the Grab diggings, a small group in the lower part of the upper magnesian, in a light grey sandy limestone with flints, the brown rock only rarely observed. These diggings were only recently discovered, but were not worked when I visited them.— They are in a direction N. N. E. of the Potosi diggings, and from this point the series bears north east along the course of the Big Platte to the Whitaker diggings, whence it extends east through the New California and Crow Branch diggings. In this latter part of the series, the general bearing of the ranges is S. S. E. becoming more south-easterly towards the east. The Whitaker diggings are a small group on a high ridge east of the Big Platte, in which the mineral is found in ochre openings at the junction of the upper magnesian, (here a brown rock with tuff and flint) and the blue limestone.

The mineral, too, has been traced down into the upper part of the blue limestone. The bearing of the ranges is here partly S. S. E. and partly east by south. The New California diggings are in a line east of the latter on the ridges on the east side of the valley of the Big Platte, which here bears south west, and present three principal groups, in an extent of about two miles from west to east. The bearing of the ranges is quite uniformly S. S. E.— The diggings are all in the upper bed of the blue limestone, in the main opening in the lower part of that bed; the mineral accompanied with clay and ochre, and the rock attending the opening abounding in fossils. These diggings were only recently discovered, but are not much worked at present. The Crow Branch diggings, so called from a branch of the Big Platte, on which they are situated, are in the same line, about two miles farther east, and in the same main opening, in the upper bed of the blue limestone. They may be considered as a single range, more south-easterly in its bearing, and presenting a combination of three contiguous openings, (black jack, sulphur and clay), already noticed. These diggings have been and are still very productive. South of

them, at a short distance, is a strongly marked sulphur range in the same opening, and near this, on a higher part of the ridge, is a range presenting an ochre opening, in the lower part of the upper magnesian, bearing S. S. E. Other scattered ranges have been worked on the ridge, further east, in the same part of the upper magnesian, and with a similar S. S. E. bearing. This difference in the direction of the ranges in the different strata, is worthy of notice. South-east from the Crow Branch diggings, on both sides of the ravine leading south to the Little Platte, is a small group of diggings in the main opening in the upper bed of the blue limestone; the mineral accompanied both with dry bone and ochre; the bearing in one range south-east, in the others, E. S. E. These groups of diggings east of the Big Platte, are north of the Platteville diggings, and south by west of the Wingville diggings. It was noticed in my former report, that the Platteville diggings form a large group, extending north much beyond the general line of the east and west series, with which they are connected.

The Wingville diggings form a similar extended group in series (11) and nearly half way in a line between them and the Crow Branch diggings, a small group of north and souths (the Iron Rust diggings) in the upper magnesian, form as it were a connecting link between the series 10 and 11. The Platteville diggings are also in the line of the western part of series 3, (former report,) bearing N. N. E. from the Fairplay to the Patch diggings, and series 11 shifts to the north in the same line from the Wingville to the Centerville diggings, thus presenting an extended north and south series transverse to the east and west series. In proceeding eastward in the series, we meet, after a considerable interval, the first line of diggings bearing north and N. east, including the Black Jack and Mifflin diggings. This line (12) extends along the divide between the little Platte and the west fork of the west Pecatonica, and along the valley of the latter. It includes a number of distinct groups, which may be arranged in different subor-

dinate lines. The diggings along the divide and on the upper part of the west fork are in the upper magnesian; those along the lower part of the west fork, in the blue limestone. The first subordinate line commences in the Burying Ground diggings, on a ridge between two small branches of the little Platte adjoining the divide on the west, and consists of a long series of only two main parallel ranges first bearing E. N. E. and then north by east, shifting to the west near the middle of the latter part of their course. The mineral is in the form of sheets closely wedged in the rock, or in crevices with ochry clay. In a line north east from these diggings, is a large and productive east and west range, (Ludd's,) forming a wide opening apparently in the flint bed of the upper magnesian, east of which is a group of north and south sheet ranges. The bearing of the east and west is E. S. E.; that of the north and souths, north by west. North of this group is another detached group of north and souths, terminating this line on the north.

Another subordinate line may be traced along the divide commencing in a group of diggings south west of Blackjack, composed chiefly of east and wests, bearing both E. S. E. and E. N. E., and crossed by a number of north and souths on the west. W. N. W. of Black Jack is an extensive group of sheet ranges, generally bearing N. N. E., but sometimes E. S. E. or even shifting their course so as to present a curvilinear arrangement. These sheets are generally accompanied with ochre or iron pyrites, and in one instance with black jack, and are apparently in the middle or lower part of the upper magnesian, according to the elevation of the surface. In a line north by east of these diggings, and east of the north group in the first line, is a large detached group (the Tail holt diggings), consisting chiefly of east and wests, forming regular openings or wide patches, crossed by a few north and souths, particularly along the west side of the group. A third subordinate line may be traced along the west fork and the east side of its east branch, in a direction nearly north and south.

This includes first the south diggings (on the west side of the west fork and on the north side of the remarkable east and west valley marked by an extraordinary elevation of the lower strata, already noticed,) consisting of a group of ranges of glass-rock openings bearing N. by W., the two western ranges crossed on the south by a body of heavy spar investing the mineral. North of this are the black jack diggings, among the most important in the mineral district, consisting of three main ranges, already noticed, bearing south-easterly, and terminating in the bluff on the west side of the west fork. These are in the main opening in the upper bed of the blue limestone, and are particularly remarkable for the great quantity of zinc ore in the openings. On the east side of the west fork, just north, are a few unimportant east and west ranges worked in the lower part of the upper magnesian, and extending down into the blue limestone. This line is continued up the east side of the east branch of the west fork by a few ranges of little importance, to the Madden range, a large east and west range nearly east of the Tail-holt diggings. These diggings on the east branch are all in the upper magnesian.

The second line bearing north and north east (13), including the Lost Grove and Pedlar's Creek diggings, extends from a point east of the south diggings, above noticed, up both sides of Pedlar's Creek to the Military road on the divide between the Pocatonia and the Wisconsin. It commences in a large east and west range in an ochre opening in the upper magnesian, on the divide between the west fork and Pedlar's Creek, north east of which a line of diggings in the blue limestone extends along the west side of Pedlar's Creek, generally in the glass rock opening, but in a few instances in the main opening in the upper bed. The ranges generally bear east and west, but in a few instances in the opening in the upper bed, north by west. Nearly opposite these diggings, on the east side of Pedlar's Creek, are the Lost Grove diggings. These are partly in the lower bed of the upper magnesian, on the highest parts of the ridges, and partly in the

blue limestone, on the sides of the ridges towards the ravines. The productive ranges in the blue limestone are all in the glass-rock opening, the upper opening being found here of little importance. This group presents on the north, on the north side of a ravine leading west, a long east and west range in the upper magnesian, on the higher ground, and two parallel east and west ranges, lower on the descent and further east, already noticed; the northern, a sulphur range towards the west, and a black-jack range towards the east; the southern, a clay range. On the summit of the ridge south of the ravine, is a large patch in the upper magnesian apparently formed by a wide east and west, crossed towards the west by a similar north and south. On the south side of this ridge, is a large range in the glass-rock opening, in which the mineral is accompanied with tuff and clay, bearing south by east. Other less important ranges occur in this group, both in the upper magnesian and blue limestone. Farther north in the bluff, on the west side of Pedlar's Creek, copper ore (similar to that of Mineral Point) has been discovered in the main opening on the upper bed of the blue limestone, but has not been worked to any extent. Nearly opposite, on the side of the ridge east, is a single vertical sheet range, bearing E. S. E., (the Black Hawk diggings,) and nearly in the same line towards the creek, a range worked to a small extent in the upper bed of the blue limestone. North by west of these, the Pedlar's Creek diggings extend in an almost continuous series from a point nearly west of Linden village to the divide at the Military road already mentioned. They commenced farthest south on the west side of the creek, at an east and west, (the Whym range,) from which extends a line of north and souths, (the Provision lot,) nearly east of which is the Heathcock range, the most southern on the east, and the most important in the whole group.

This last forms a curve, convex to the N. east, and opposite its west end, a line of north and souths extend along the west side of the creek, and then apparently crosses to the east, and is continu-

ed in a line of east and west slightly convex to the north. Throughout this whole extent zinc ores are more or less abundant, while in the other ranges of the group they are rarely met with. From this apparently connected range, lines of north and south extend along both sides of the creek to a point north of the Franklin road, crossed in a few points by east and west, particularly at Covell's diggings, in a line nearly east of the Madden range. At the point north of the Franklin road, above mentioned, there is a small group of east and west, from which the main line of the diggings recedes east to a line of north and south, which continues more interruptedly to the divide north of the Military road. The diggings throughout this whole group are in the upper magnesian, except at Ross' range, in the line of north and south, east of the creek, not far north of the dry-bone range connected with the Heathcock range. An opening has there been reached in the blue limestone in the lower part of the upper bed, in which the mineral is imbedded in a soft blue clay. The north and south form sheet ranges. In the Heathcock range and its connexions, the mineral is arranged in flat and pitching sheets, generally accompanied with zinc ores. The east and west, particularly at Covell's, form large ochre and clay openings, sometimes abounding in iron pyrites and hematite, (the latter from the decomposition of the former.) A few scattered diggings, are found in the prairies north west as far as Cross Plains, at the crossing of the Franklin and Military roads.

A line of diggings parallel to the former may be traced from Diamond Grove, west of Mineral Point, on the ridge west of the east fork of the West Pecatonica, to a point north of the Military road. This commences in a large north and south range (Thrasher's) in the lower part of the upper magnesian. Farther north, beyond a deep ravine, is a group of east and west, in the same part of the upper magnesian, generally in ochre and clay openings, sometimes forming patches at the surface, from which the cap has been removed. North by west from these, are too small

groups of diggings in the blue limestone on opposite sides of the east fork of Pedlar's Creek. Those on the west are in the glass-rock opening; those on the east in the same opening towards the south, and in the opening in the upper bed towards the north. Still north by west, on the ridge west of the fork, is a detached east and west range, crossed and shifted to the north, in its middle part, by north and souths, from which a line of remotely detached north and souths extends to the military road, terminating in a larger group of ranges (the Pump Diggings) bearing around from N. N. E. to E. N. E. These diggings, west of the east fork of Pedlar's Creek, are all in the upper magnesian, north of the Military road, and N. W. of the Pump diggings, is a wide east and west range (Black Davy's,) on a ridge between two ravines leading to the Wisconsin. This range is in the lower part of the upper magnesian, in a rock with green seams and but little flint, resembling the green rock of Mineral Point; and the mineral is either in sheets in the hard rock, or in soft sand or ochre openings. The Otter Creek diggings at the east end of series 11, are N. W. from this point.

From the Dreadnaught range, at the north end of the Mineral Point diggings, as represented in my former report, a series of diggings extends northerly, by Van Meter's survey, to the S. W. point of the Dodgeville diggings. None of these are important, except two large east and wests at the survey. They are all in the upper magnesian, and east and wests till we reach the northern diggings at the survey, whence a line of north and souths extends along the west side of the Dodgeville diggings.

The line of diggings (14) bearing easterly along the divide between the Wisconsin and the Pecatonica, from the Dodgeville to the Blue Mound diggings inclusive, may be considered as terminating the great series continued from series 1, unless it be extended south-easterly to the Sugar river diggings at or near Exeter, as suggested in my former report. The diggings in this line are mostly on the south slope divide, but in a few instances pass north

between the ravines leading to the Wisconsin. The Dodgeville diggings commence on the west, in the line of north and souths above indicated, which bears N. N. E. by a series of shifts to the east, to a ridge between ravines leading to the Wisconsin. An other line of north and souths commences on the west of the Lathrop range, at Dodgeville village, and inclines to the west, till it unites with the former towards its northern extremity. This last line is quite uninterrupted in its southern half, and is there crossed on the north and south by east and wests, those on the south connected with the south part of the Lathrop range. This last, the most important in these diggings, forms a curve or horse-shoe, first bearing north by west, and then north easterly across a ravine at Washburne's engine. A group of sheet ranges bears north by west, parallel to the south part of the Lathrop range on the east, and apparently crosses the north-east part of the latter. The Dodgeville diggings, thus far, are all in the upper magnesian, commencing on the higher grounds in the upper bed, and extending in the ravines to the lower, but chiefly in the middle flint bed, particularly in the southern east and wests and the Lathrop range. The north and souths are all sheets, usually closely wedged in hard rock; the east and wests as well as the Lathrop range, present tumbling openings, which in the latter are arranged in pitches on each side of a middle less productive bar. Farther east a line of diggings in the blue limestone extends north-easterly from a point about a mile east of Dodgeville to the Holyhead diggings. These are all on the sides of the ravines of different branches which unite to form the Dodgeville branch of the East Pecos. They are all apparently in the glass-rock opening, the upper opening not having been found productive. The mineral is generally accompanied with zinc ores, but sometimes with iron or clay. The bearing of the ranges is usually south east, but varies from S. S. E. to E. S. E. presenting remarkable irregularities in their course. North of the Holyhead diggings, is a group of diggings, at Mercersburg, chiefly in the lower part of the upper magnesian. Towards the

south, on the ridge west of the Holyhead branch, is a large patch bearing north and south, presenting a flat sheet in the upper magnesian, intersected by a number of north and south vertical sheets. A shaft has been sunk there to a pipe clay opening with square mineral, in the upper bed of the blue limestone. Farther north is a group of north and south sheets in the lower bed of the upper magnesian. This is continued, with some interruptions, to the summit of the divide towards the Wisconsin, crossing a considerable east and west range in its course. On the summit, a ridge east of the south part of the diggings in the blue limestone, are the Norway diggings, a group of east and wests in the upper magnesian. East of these, on the high grounds east of the Holyhead branch, is another large group in the upper magnesian. Those towards the west are mostly east and wests, first bearing E. S. E. and then E. N. E., and are crossed towards the east by a large group of north and souths bearing N. N. W.

Not far east of the group last noticed the Porter's Grove diggings form a considerable group, chiefly on the south of the divide, but extending across it towards the Wisconsin. These diggings are chiefly north and souths, crossed towards the south by a large east and west (the Wakefield range.) There are two large north and souths, (the Firm and Brush leads), the last of which has been followed about two miles, extending far across the divide, and terminating in a flat opening with dice mineral, in the upper bed of the blue limestone. The north and souths carry sheets, except the Brush range, which at the divide forms a wide opening with chunk mineral. These diggings are in the upper magnesian with the exception above noticed. Scattered diggings occur along the south side of the divide between the Porter's Grove and Blue Mound diggings, but none are of interest except a line extending north by east along a ridge about half-way between them. These diggings are apparently in the lower part of the upper magnesian, and are chiefly patches or wide ochre and clay openings near the surface. They commence on the south west at O'Neil's

diggings, and extend at intervals about two miles to the military road.

The Blue Mound diggings form a number of distinct groups, south of the Blue Mounds, and are also in the upper magnesian, generally in the flint bed, although in a few instances, at the ravines, mineral has been traced into the blue limestone. The ranges are almost invariably east and west, bearing about east ten degrees south, and usually present wide tumbling openings, which at the ravines, particularly in the more southern ranges, are uncapped, forming patches near the surface. The principal group is at Brigham's range, a large and productive east and west, north of which is another considerable range on which an engine has been recently placed. Dudley's range, south west from this group, is a large detached east and west, and two large east and wests occur at Hawthorn's diggings on the south. Hyde's range, more remote to the S. S. W., is another large range bearing E. S. E. by a series of shifts to the south, the parts of the range having the usual bearing above noticed. A number of less important diggings extend E. S. E. from Brigham's range, about five miles, to Shaw's diggings, a small group of east and wests in the lower part of the upper magnesian. This point is the most remote in the series, unless we include the Sugar River diggings towards the S. E.

Returning west, the series 11, may be traced from its S. W. point towards the N. E. and E. It commences, in this state, in a high bluff on the east side of the Mississippi, at Roy's Landing, S. W. of which are the Guttenberg diggings, on the opposite bank, in a similar situation. This bluff forms a narrow ridge overlaid by a thick bed of the upper magnesian, forming an abrupt wall on the west, below which is a steep slope occupied by the blue limestone and upper sandstone, extending to a low terrace of the lower magnesian at the water's edge. This ridge is apparently traversed by an east and west range, in the flint bed of the upper magnesian, crossed on the east side by a north and south crevice,

more productive even than the east and west. The opening is occupied by sand and clay, with much tuff in large masses or disseminated. Small quantities of mineral have been found in the upper part of the lower magnesian, near the Mississippi, one or two miles farther north.

Proceeding north east, we arrive, after a long interval, at the Fenimore diggings, in a line west of Wingville, on the divide between Grant river and the Wisconsin. They consist of two small groups, about two miles apart; one north-west, on the north side of the divide, consisting of two east and wests, the other farther east of one large east and west, by the military road, and others smaller on the north. They are in clay and ochre openings, in a rock with flint, but apparently the lower part of the upper magnesian, and in character resemble the Wingville diggings.

Proceeding east along the divide, by the military road, we arrive at the Wingville diggings, the first of importance in this series. The main body of the diggings crosses the divide east of Wingville village, and extends nearly twice as far from north to south as from east to west. This corresponds with their position in the transverse series extending from the Platteville to the Centerville diggings, already noticed. They are in ochre and clay openings, in a sandy rock with flint, apparently the lower part of the upper magnesian. The ranges are all east and wests, varying from E. N. E. to E. S. E. Black jack has been found here only in two remote points on the west.

Shifting to the north across the valley of Blue river, the series is continued in the Centerville diggings. These are all situated in the main opening in the upper bed of the blue limestone, except in one instance, already noticed, where a lower opening, apparently corresponding to the glass rock opening, has been reached at a short distance below the main opening. They extend from west to east along the ridge immediately north of Blue river, and presents three distinct groups, two west and one east of the village. The ground in these groups is nearly underlaid by

contiguous wide flat openings, the apparent direction of which is south easterly, but by successive shifts to the north, in proceeding east, the bearing of the groups varies from E. N. E. so north east. This is particularly observable in the two western groups. The mineral is generally accompanied with zinc ores, more usually in the state of dry bone, with more or less of iron.

The series is continued north-easterly from Centerville to the Franklin diggings, one of the most extensive and important groups in the mineral district. This group is of greatest extent from north to south, and includes a number of subordinate groups, of which the most central, and also the most important, is that at the Dry Bone Hollow, north of Franklin village. These diggings are in the blue limestone, except a few of little importance in the lower part of the upper magnesian, on the higher grounds towards the south, and those in the lower magnesian in the ravines leading to Blue River, west of Franklin village. Those in the blue limestone are chiefly in the main opening in the lower part of the upper bed; the glass rock opening having been worked only in a few instances, as a lower opening, or on the outskirts of the group toward the north and east. The ground in the Dry Bone Hollow, is nearly occupied by contiguous ranges, bearing south-easterly obliquely across the hollow, and worked chiefly in the main opening in the upper bed of the blue limestone, but in a few instances the glass rock opening has been reached only two or three feet below the upper opening, and worked in connection with it. The mineral was first struck on the east part of the ridge adjoining the hollow on the north, in a thin overlying cap of the upper magnesian, where the bearing of the ranges is apparently E. S. E.— This difference in the bearing of ranges in different strata has already been noticed. South of the central group at the Dry Bone Hollow, are only a few scattered diggings; those on the west, adjoining the ravines of Blue River, in the upper bed of the blue limestone; two small groups on the divide, between Blue River and Otter Creek, in the lower part of the upper magnesian, and a

range on the east of the divide (Jones'), in the glass rock opening. Copper ore has been found on a line east of Centerville, both in the blue limestone, and one of the two groups in the upper magnesian, that to the south-west. North of the group at the Dry Bone Hollow is an extensive line of diggings from west to east, forming three distinct groups—the Irish diggings on the west, West Point in the middle, and the Suddorth diggings on the east. The general bearing of the ranges is there E. S. E.—These diggings are all in the upper bed of the blue limestone, in the two western groups, in pipe clay openings, on the eastern group, chiefly in zinc openings, but in one of the ranges, in a clay opening. North of the eastern group in this line, after a considerable interval, is a detached group (the Strawberry diggings), on two parallel ridges; on the south, the mineral accompanied with zinc ore in the upper bed of the blue limestone; on the north, with clay and tiff in the glass rock opening. Still farther north, near the point of a ridge towards the Wisconsin, is a small group of diggings in the blue limestone; on the south, in the upper bed, on the north, in the glass rock. This may be regarded as the extreme northern point of the transverse series through Wingville, already noticed. The diggings in the lower magnesian, west of Franklin, are in two ravines leading to Dry Hollow, one on the west, the other on the east, where that rock underlies bluffs of the upper sandstones. Those on the west were noticed in my former report, and have been worked in the upper, softer bed of the rock, and in the thick layer of flint at the top of the middle bed; those on the east, only in the latter. These diggings have been the most productive yet worked in the lower magnesian.

The series 11 terminates E. S. E. of Franklin in the Otter Creek diggings, in a line towards the most north eastern point of the Pedlar's Creek diggings. These are situated in two ridges between ravines near the head of Otter Creek; the group on the northern ridge at (W. S. Adam's) is the most important. They are chiefly in the glass rock opening, though the upper opening

is also present, but has been little productive. The mineral in the glass rock opening is generally accompanied with zinc ore, but sometimes with iron or clay. The interval between the two openings is here greater than at Franklin, usually five or six feet. The bearing of the ranges is generally E. S. E., but crossings occur usually bearing south by east.

Mineral has been discovered in the lower magnesian, along the northern frontier of the mineral district, at least as far east as Franklin. At the different localities which I have visited, it has been worked to much extent only in the vicinity of Franklin. Small quantities have been found on the east side of the Mississippi, north of Ray's Landing; on Trout Run, north of Patch Grove; and on the lower part of Green river, near Anderson's saw mill. It has been found in larger quantity on the Little Kickapoo, north of the Wisconsin, in the layer of flints at the top of the middle bed, and like that at Franklin is pure and bright and usually in regular forms; shafts have been there sunk below the flint in which it is found, but it has not been traced downward.

An extensive transverse series, from the Fairplay, through the Platteville and Wingville to the Franklin diggings, has been already noticed. Similar transverse series of less moment, may be traced on the west from the Beetown to the Fenimore diggings, and from the Potosi to the Grab and Whitaker diggings, and on the east from the Wiota, through the Yellowstone, to the Blue Mound diggings, and from Skinner's to the Sugar river diggings. The general bearing of these transverse series is north by east; but the most important of such transverse series is that formed by the great body of diggings from Hazel Green to Shullsburg, on the south, the most extensive and connected in the whole mineral district, and that from the Mifflin to the Mineral Point diggings, on the north. These are in the same north by east line of bearing, and both present a number of lines of diggings in the same direction. A large vacant space around the Platte Mounds

is interposed between them, and on either side of this, viz: at Meeker's Grove on the south, and at the south diggings on the north, are the most striking appearances of disturbance of the strata by faults yet observed in the mineral district. They traverse too, the middle line of the district, and are as it were, its axis. Their relation to certain appearances of the primary and metamorphic rocks to the north-east will be hereafter noticed. The faults above noticed, are each in the line of a remarkable series of ravines extending for some distance from east to west, perhaps having an important relation to the east and west series.

I have already noticed the occurrence of small quantities of copper ore similar to that of Mineral Point, on the west side of Pedlar's Creek, in the upper bed of the blue limestone, and in an east and west line south of Franklin, in the same bed, as well as in the lower part of the upper magnesian. I have visited this season a group of copper diggings (McKnight's) no longer worked, on the west side of the west Pecatonica, south of Wiota.—The ore consists of the yellow and variegated sulphurets, accompanied with the blue and green carbonate and black oxyd, and is less accompanied with iron than in the more northern diggings.—It is found in vertical sheets or seams traversing the upper fine granular portion of the middle bed of the blue limestone; the sheets enlarging and contracting, sometimes it is said, two inches thick. It is accompanied with calcareous spar, partly fibrous, partly mammillary and composed of minute tables. I have also examined a new range, worked during the past year, in the copper diggings, east of Mineral Point. The ore is the vitreous sulphuret, accompanied with iron pyrites, and more or less changed to the green carbonate. It is found in a soft ochry and clay opening, with seams and pockets of black ochre, and occurs in their seams interlacing the opening ground, or in vertical and flat sheets or small bunches. The copper diggings, at Mineral Point, are not at present in a situation to judge well of their importance.

The ores of zinc in some of the northern diggings are very

abundant, particularly in the two great openings in the blue limestone. The largest masses have been found in the main opening in the upper bed at Black Jack, Crow Branch and Franklin; sometimes, where interrupting the mineral, forming solid flat sheets more than a foot thick and of large extent. Very large quantities have been accumulated in the rubbish and piled away in the openings, and could be supplied at little expense of labor; probably large quantities yet remain undisturbed. Zinc works located at points, where the largest quantities of the ore might be easily procured, might well repay investment.

I noticed in my former report (p. 96) the general occurrence of iron ore in the diggings, originally in the state of iron pyrites, but more usually at present in that of ochre or hematite, from its decomposition. These are particularly abundant in the ochre openings in the lower bed of the upper magnesian, as noticed in my former report in such openings in Benton and New Diggings. They are also abundant in some such openings in the northern diggings, where the hematite is observed at times in large masses, apparently fully recomposed, particularly at Wingville. I noticed too, in my former report (p. 18) the common occurrence of seams and nodules of iron pyrites and hematite in the upper sandstone, at its junction with the blue limestone. I have this season observed a remarkable instance where the whole thickness of the upper sandstone is apparently pervaded to a large extent, and in a similar manner, by iron. It occurs on Skinner's branch, near the Pecatonica, in a line S. W. from Skinner's diggings, where a narrow ridge, on the east side of the branch, is composed of a deep red sandstone, more argillaceous than is usual, and including layers of a thin red shale, through which seams and nodules of iron pyrites or hematite, and also of brown iron-stone, are disseminated. On ascending the ridge towards the north-east, this is overlaid by a bed of light grey, indurated sandstone, equally abundant in pyrites and hematite, and underlying the blue limestone. This is the only instance of the kind I have yet observed.

Its position in the line of the transverse series from the Sugar river diggings to Skinner's diggings, is worthy of notice. It perhaps indicates that beneath the ranges in the higher limestone strata, the upper sandstone may be traversed at least by the iron ores accompanying the mineral, leading down to the other deposits of mineral in the lower magnesian.

The facts collected this season, as well as those stated in my former report, show conclusively that all the limestone in the mineral district, from the upper to the lower magnesian inclusive, are mineral bearing. The lower magnesian has been worked only on the confines of the district to the north, nor should the results there be considered as decisive of its productiveness in the central part of the district. The most productive diggings yet worked in it, are those in the vicinity of the important diggings at Franklin, in the blue limestone. The lower sandstone is found to contain extensive beds of calciferous rock, particularly in the north-western counties. If these should extend below the mineral district, and from analogy with the other limestones, prove mineral bearing, the chances of deep mining would be much increased. The opinion expressed in my former report that the mineral was derived from beneath, is strengthened not only by the general results of my observations in the diggings, but by the appearance of disturbance in the strata, particularly along the line of the great body of mineral traversing the middle of the district, and by the relation in the bearing of that body to the extensive ranges of primary and metamorphic rocks towards the north-east, indicating that the mineral may have arisen from a mass of such rocks beneath the secondary strata. This will be rendered more probable, when I describe the arrangement of these rocks in a subsequent part of this report.

But whatever may be the prospects of deep mining, a large field still remains in the strata which are known to have been productive, particularly in the more southern districts, where the series of strata is more complete. New discoveries are still made

in the strata above the water level or easily accessible by draining. The large deposits discovered last winter (1854-5) in Stephen's range, (Shullsburg) and in two ranges in the south part of the Fairplay diggings, and the recent discoveries in the vicinity of Crawford's pump (Hazel Green) below the water level, may be cited as favorable instances. In any attempt at deep mining, those points where the mineral has been found most abundant in the upper openings, should be selected, and care should be taken in sinking, to follow the strongest indications. The shifting of the mineral from one line to another will cause embarrassment, but such is common in the most regular and continued veins, and the regularity and order here observed in this will render the difficulty more easy to obviate. With such evidence of large deposits in the lower strata, it would little accord with the American enterprise to be dissuaded from the search of them by failure of a few attempts, not sufficiently sustained.

GENERAL RECONNOISSANCE.

I have already stated, in the introduction to this report, that after I had completed the survey of the mineral district, I undertook a general reconnoissance, in which I aimed to traverse as much of the state as possible. In that and my other employments I have traversed more or less than thirty eight counties, all except a few of the more northern.* As I was only five months on my general reconnoissance, I could take only a hasty view of the country, and shall attempt, in this part of the report, only a general outline of the geological arrangement. If I can succeed in fixing a few land-marks, which may serve as stations in the future investigation of details, it will be all that I can expect to accomplish. I might have employed the time in a more detailed examination of a few localities of interest, but my former experience

*The counties not visited are Manitowoc, Calumet, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, Shawanaw, Waupacca, Marathon, Clark, Buffalo, La Pointe and Douglass.

had satisfied me of the great advantage of such a previous reconnoissance in a successful pursuit of the details. I had before commencing it the benefit of a more particular examination of the formations in the mineral district, and as those include all the secondary formations in that part of the state visited, except the lower sandstone, and perhaps a few overlying strata in the west shore of Lake Michigan, I have been able to refer my observations in other parts of the state to the points which I have determined in that district. In giving the results of my reconnoissance, I shall first present a general view of the different *rock formations*, and as the secondary rocks occupy the country generally, where, not covered by the loose surface deposits, the primary rocks appearing only in a few detached points, I shall place them first in order.

SECONDARY ROCKS.

The well established secondary formations in the part of the state visited by me are the mound limestone, blue shale, upper magnesian limestone, blue limestone, upper sandstone, lower magnesian limestone and lower sandstone. These are all observed in the country south of the Wisconsin river including the mineral district, but the lower sandstone only at a low level along the valley of the Wisconsin. I have given in my former report and that part of the present relating to the mineral district the results of my observations there in relation to the formations, and shall now give such views of them as are generally applicable, and in particular the extent to which they are distributed over the surface.

THE MOUND LIMESTONE.*

This formation in the western part of the state is only found overlying a few detached mounds in the mineral district, † as well

* This rock has been regarded, from its fossils, as equivalent to the *Niagara limestone*.

† The Sinsinawa mound, on the line of Hazel Green and Jamestown, (Grant county); the Platte mounds, in Belmont (La Fayette county); and the Blue mounds on the line of Dane and Iowa counties.

as the north point of a chain of ridges and mounds east of Galena.* On the west side of the Mississippi it occupies the highlands, an almost unbroken escarpment rising above the level of the upper magnesian, and extending at a short distance from that river, at least from Turkey river southward. It also overlies there some detached mounds, adjoining the highlands, such as Sberald's mound, and Table mound, near Dubuque. The chain east of Galena, above noticed, extends south into Illinois, where it spreads over a large surface, but is much more broken than the high lands west of the Mississippi. On the east side of the State this formation is apparently the overlying rock throughout the whole extent along the west side of Lake Michigan, including the peninsula east of Green Bay, and the islands at its entrance, and extending west to Lake Winnebago. This part of the State, particularly towards the south, is so covered with drift, that with a few exceptions it is difficult to determine there, the western limit of this formation precisely. This formation on the east side of the State is much less elevated than towards the west. On the west it dips with the other strata to the south, or rather to the west of south; but in the east, to the south east. Between the two escarpments of this formation on the west and east is a wide extent of country where it is wanting, extending south along the course of Rock river into Illinois.

I have stated in my former report that in the south-western mounds in the mineral district, where the formation is more complete, three distinct beds may be distinguished an upper, abounding in fossils, particularly corals, of which the *Catenipora* may be considered as characteristic: a middle, abounding in flint, and in which too the *Pentamerus* is particularly observable; and a lower, less abundant in fossils, but which may be characterized by a peculiar coral (the *Reticulites*.) In the Patte Mounds, and western Blue Mound, the upper bed is wanting, but the middle bed is there

* Terminating in the ridge at Gratiot's grove, south of Shullsburg.

more abundant in flint, and in the western Blue Mound, this even apparently occupies the whole bed, but the *Pentamerus* is there frequent. In the eastern Blue Mound, the lower bed is only present.

On the eastern side of the State, this formation occurs generally in detached localities, presenting only a small thickness of rock, and it is there more difficult to determine the different beds, than in the south-west. The rock is most exposed in the long line of bluffs extending north from Iron Ridge, along the east side of Lake Winnebago. In that, the lower and middle bed can be distinguished; the lower usually nearly destitute of fossils, but occasionally presenting its characteristic fossil, the *Reticulites*; the middle, less abundant in flint than in the south west, but marked as there by the *Pentamerus*. At the Bay Settlement, on the east side of Green Bay, ten or twelve miles below the town of Green Bay, the lower bed is very distinct, marked by its peculiar fossils, and underlaid by the blue shale. The latter also underlies the same bed at Iron Ridge. The *Cutenipora*, characteristic of the upper bed in the mounds, is found in the quarries west of Milwaukee, at a low level, indicating a considerable dip of the strata to the east. Specimens of it were shown me at Green Bay, from the highest part of the rock at the Door, and in the adjacent islands. It is found in blocks on the surface in the middle and eastern parts of the district occupied by this formation. Such blocks are frequent on each side of the range of drift hills called the Pots and Kettles, in the western part of Sheboygan county.

The rock of this formation presents a peculiar lithological character by which it may be distinguished from the other limestones. It is usually of a nearly compact grain of a light grey or light cream color, approaching white, is easily dressed, forming, when sufficiently thick, a good material for building, and at times admits of a sufficient polish to be called a marble. This is particularly true of the lower bed. These characters are so very similar in the south-western and eastern parts of the state that the

rock can be easily identified. Layers of a thinner compact sub-argillaceous rock of a very even grain, occasionally occur, particularly in the lower part of the lower bed as it approaches the blue shale. Specimens of this from the Door, at the entrance of Green Bay, have been tried and approved for lithographic purposes. An appearance has very generally presented itself in this rock, particularly in the lower beds which I have never observed in any other limestone, and by which it may be distinguished. This is the occurrence of numerous finely grooved seams, which in one instance (on the south fork of Pine Creek, in Kenosha county) were occupied by thin layers of bitumen, but in most instances this is evidently wanting.

In traversing the eastern part of the state I have had but few opportunities of seeing the rock of this formation in place. It is exposed most continuously on its western border towards the north at least as far south as Iron Ridge. South of that point the country is so covered with drift, particularly along the range known as the Pots and Kettles, which may be considered near the western line of this formation, that the rock is exposed only at a few points and those generally at low levels. In its eastern part, through the whole extent traversed, only a few points of rock are exposed, generally in the bluffs and beds of rivers or near the water level on the shore of Lake Michigan. At the entrance of Green Bay, the rock is more elevated, forming high and abrupt bluffs, but that point I have not yet visited. Specimens shown me at the town of Green Bay, prove sufficiently that the rocks there are of the present formation. Immense accumulations of limestone drift (boulders and cobblestone), are found on the surface of this formation, particularly along the line of the Pots and Kettles, generally having the character of its rock, and sometimes distinguished by its peculiar fossils.

The most northern point visited by me is at the Bay settlement on the east side of Green Bay already noticed. Here the rock of this formation forms a low bluff about a mile back from the

shore and is evidently the lower bed, marked by the *Reticulites*. It is crossed by a small stream forming a cascade, by which the rock is excavated so as to expose the underlying blue shale. From this the western line of the formation extends S. S. W., east of Depere to Clifton at the north-east corner of Lake Winnebago, and thence south in the ridge east of that lake by Taycheedah towards Iron Ridge. At Taycheedah, where I crossed it, the middle and lower beds may be distinguished, but I did not observe there any fossils. In the long line of bluffs extending from near Mayville to Iron Ridge there is the same deficiency of fossils in the lower bed, but in the middle bed which is seen only in the higher part of the bluffs towards the north, the *Pentamerus* may be distinguished. West of this line of bluffs, blocks of mound rock are found scattered over the surface as far as the east side of Lake Horricon. The lower bed at Iron Ridge, is immediately underlaid by the bed of iron ore which itself is underlaid by the blue shale. At Hartford, though in a line farther east, the lower bed is observed near the rubicon overlying the same bed of iron ore, on the south side of that stream, but on the north side sunk apparently by a fault below its level. The rock is here deficient in fossils as at Iron Ridge, but a pocket of red and white clay was exposed in it, in a cut of the railroad, adjoining which fossils were more abundant. Proceeding south from this I have observed the rock of the present formation in place only at Waukesha, Casselman's quarry in East Troy and Voree near Burlington. In all these localities the rock has the characters of the lower bed, as it is seen in the mounds and ridges towards the Mississippi. It is the same light colored nearly compact, rock, easily dressed, and often admitting a good polish, and when sufficiently thick, is a valuable material for building. This is particularly the case at Waukesha and Casselman's quarry where the rock is thicker and firmer. At Voree it is thinner and softer and alternates with layers of shale, and apparently lies near the base of the formation. In all these localities fossils are unfrequent, but occasional layers

occur in which they are more abundant. The rock in all these localities is at a low level, raised but a few feet above Fox river, or its branches, to which they are contiguous. Farther south in Wheatland, a large accumulation of blocks was found, on the east side of Lake Nipirring apparently from the breaking up of an underlying ledge, and similar in character to the thicker bedded rock in the preceding localities.

East of the localities above noticed along the apparent line of the lower bed the rock is very rarely exposed until we reach another parallel line near to Lake Michigan. A limestone nearly or quite destitute of fossils is exposed at Sheboygan Falls, at Pigeon river north of Sheboygan, and at the light house near the latter place; in the two former instances little elevated, and in the latter at the bed of the lake. It is in alternate layers, light grey, or nearly white and sub crystalline, and blue, and more compact, and is apparently unlike the rock of the lower bed, and from its want of fossils cannot be readily identified. At Grafton (Ozaukee county) an extensive range of limestone rock is exposed along the Milwaukee river, having the general character of the present formation, the greater part containing very few fossils, but a few layers abounding in them. About three miles north of Racine, at Cooley's and Toes' quarries, beds of limestone rock have been excavated but a few feet, some of the layers of which abound in fossils similar to those at Grafton, and at the rapids of Root river nearly west of these, a similar fossiliferous rock is exposed. In a line between Grafton and Racine, along the Menominee river, west of Milwaukee, a limestone is exposed abounding in fossils, and in which the *Catenipora* is observed. This fossil I have not noticed at Grafton or Racine. This range of fossiliferous limestone, extending north and south from Grafton to Racine, is apparently the upper bed of the present formation clearly identified in the rock west of Milwaukee. The rocks in the vicinity of Sheboygan are in a line farther east and perhaps may form an overlying bed.

THE BLUE SHALE.

This has already been noticed in my former report, as underlying the mounds, at all of which it has been exposed by excavation. As it is composed of a thin argillaceous slate, readily decomposing into a soft clay, it is always concealed unless thus exposed. The slate itself is apparently without fossils, but at and near its base at the mounds are a few thin fossiliferous and concretionary layers, which are also found in a bed of pipe clay overlying the upper magnesian in different places remote from the mounds. This circumstance was noticed in my former report as indicating an apparent extension of the blue shale over the upper magnesian. This same bed of blue shale may be observed in the eastern part of the state, underlying the mound limestone, where that rock is sufficiently elevated to expose it. Thus it is exposed at the foot of the cascade at the Bay Settlement, and has been found by excavation to underlie the bed of iron ore at Iron Ridge. The resemblance of the rock at these localities to that underlying the mounds is obvious. The position of the bed of iron ore at Iron Ridge is apparently in the upper part of this formation, and in the same position at the Bay Settlement, traces of a similar iron ore may be distinguished. But at the base of the blue shale in the eastern part of the state instead of the few thin fossiliferous layers at the mounds, there is a third bed of fossiliferous limestone very similar to the shell beds in the upper part of the blue limestone, and which might at first be mistaken for it. It abounds like that in shells of the genus *Leptaena*, and in some of its layers is round and flattened branched corals, which are also observed in the shell beds of the blue limestone, but are there much less abundant. The fossiliferous layers in the shale of the mounds differ entirely in their shells from this shell bed, in the eastern shale, but similar branched corals are observed in them, forming as it were a connecting link with the latter. This shell bed extends along the shore of Green Bay at the Bay Settlement, and is found in some

of the small streams in that vicinity, evidently at a small depth below the mound limestone. At Iron Ridge it has been found in sinking below the bed of iron ore at the depth of from ten to twenty feet below the latter. It exhibits there the same shells and corals as at the shore of Green Bay.

THE UPPER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

The character of the rock of this formation in the mineral district has been described in my former report. I have stated there that it most usually occurs partly fine grained and compact, and partly coarse grained and more crystalline, or even with small geodic cavities. These distinct parts are arranged in a concretionary manner, and as the coarser grained is more decomposable the rock has often a peculiar cavernous appearance.— This character of the rock prevails more or less in other parts of the state where it is distributed. But even the more compact parts of the rock, unless when in very thin layers, exhibit a peculiar subcrystalline grain, by which it may be distinguished from the other limestones. In the mineral district, three distinct beds in this rock may be distinguished, the middle of which is characterized by an abundance of flints, usually arranged in regular layers. The flints in this rock are always in nodules, and compact; crystalized quartz is very rarely observed. Flints, too, are found more or less in the upper and lower beds of this rock, particularly the latter, and in this it contrasts strongly with the underlying blue limestone. In the lower bed in the mineral district, the rock is sometimes observed of a dark brown color (the brown rock), and at other times marked with green seams (the green rock), but is then only stained with iron, usually in connection with mineral openings. This rock is not abundant in fossils, although in some of the thinner layers, particularly at the junction of different beds, they are more frequent. The honey comb coral (*Coscinopora*) is the most distinctive fossil of this formation, and so far as I have observed, is confined to it. It was in this rock

that mineral (lead ore) was first found, and in the more southern diggings, it has been worked almost entirely in it; but in the more northern districts, the blue limestone is equally productive.

The upper magnesian is the overlying rock throughout the greater part of the country in the south western part of the state south of the Wisconsin, and west of Sugar river, forming the mineral district. It is there little interrupted towards the south and west, but towards the north and east is more broken and denuded. The subjacent strata are observed towards the south and west only in the valleys of the rivers, but towards the north and east they occupy a greater extent of the surface, the upper magnesian there appearing only on the higher ridges. It is from the valleys of the rivers that the denudation of the upper strata has proceeded, and while these have only been broken through towards the south and west, exposing the lower strata in the bluffs, they have been removed to a greater or less extent towards the north and east, the strata receding from the valleys in successive terraces from the lowest to the highest. Some exceptions to this general statement occur in the interior of this district, caused apparently by elevations of the strata at different centres noticed in my former report. Such centres of elevation were there pointed out on Fever river, at Meeker's Grove, on the West Pecatonica, at Mineral Point, on the East Pecatonica, at Argyle, on the Big Platte, at Ellenborough, and on Grant river. At these centres of elevation the lower strata are more exposed, and occupy successively receding terraces in the manner above indicated, but to a much less extent than on the north and east of the district. In addition to the above, I have noticed this season a remarkable line of elevation along the north of the Platte Mounds, from the west fork of the West Pecatonica, at the South Diggings, along the Little Platte, apparently leading from the centre, at Mineral Point, towards that at Ellenborough, and corresponding to that towards the south, on Fever river, at Meeker's Grove; also a centre of elevation on the West Pecatonica, south of Wiota,

where the lower magnesian is exposed, and another on Skinner's branch, near its junction with the Pecatonica, including the remarkable locality of ferruginous sandstone noticed in a former part of this report. The upper magnesian has been broken through on the Mississippi, from Dunleith northward; on the Big and Little Platte and Grant river, from their mouths nearly to their sources; on Fever river from near Meeker's Grove, on the north, to near Galena on the south; on the different branches of the Pecatonica, from near their sources south into Illinois. It will thus be perceived that the greater extent of surface where it is unbroken, is in the tract extending north between the Mississippi and Fever rivers, then east between the centre of elevation on the latter river and the Little Platte, then south between Fever river and the West Pecatonica. Another extensive tract where it is unbroken, extends between the Mississippi and Grant rivers, including Blake's Prairie, and a third along the divide south of the Wisconsin, from the valley of Sugar river by the Blue Mounds, to the head of Pine Fork, a branch of Grant river. These two latter tracts are there separated by a narrow break through the lower sandstone connecting the valley of Pine Fork with that of Green river, a branch of the Wisconsin.

The remarks which have been made above on the successive denudation of the strata, will apply to the different beds of the upper magnesian; the upper being most denuded towards the north and east, and around the different centres of elevation. This circumstance is of importance in mining, as showing the extent of mineral rock, and the probable number of openings which may be expected in any locality. It is known that as we approach the north, or the centres of elevation, the diggings are found successively in the lower beds of the upper magnesian, and finally of the blue limestone. The details of this have been given already in connection with the mineral district.

Beyond the district, south of the Wisconsin and west of Sugar rivers, the upper magnesian occupies a less extent of surface.

On the north of the Wisconsin, it overlies the summit of the ridge between the Mississippi and the Kickapoo, for a few miles towards the south. Between Sugar river and Rock river it may overlie some of the higher ridges and prairies towards the south line of the State, such as the high ridge between Sugar river and the valley at Footsville, and the high prairies west of Janesville. I have only observed these on the road from Monroe to Janesville, and on the west side of the former found the upper sandstone so elevated as to leave little room for the upper magnesian, while the summit was so covered as to conceal the rock. On the west side of the latter are several quarries of blue limestone, the highest apparently near the junction of the upper magnesian, leaving room on the higher summits for that rock, but these were so covered with drift, that it was not observed. East of Rock river, the upper magnesian occurs in the sides of a higher prairie south of Rock Prairie, where it is quarried at different points near Emerald Grove, east of Janesville. This prairie extends from this point south west towards Beloit, of the same elevation, and is partially occupied by this rock. North from this, I have next observed it in a number of quarries on a group of low ridges south of Bark river near Fort Atkinson. Near the tops of the ridges it contains frequent layers of flints, but near the base these were not observed, and the thicker bedded rock is there accompanied with thin marly seamed layers, closely resembling a rock frequently occurring at the rapids of the lower Fox river. The rock in all of these localities east of Rock river, has distinctly the characters of the upper magnesian, its sub-crystalline grains and its flints, and also its peculiar fossil, the *Coscinopora*. It is quarried there for building, and in its upper flint beds near Fort Atkinson, for lime. The next point towards the north, where I observed the upper magnesian, was at two quarries north of Watertown, on the road to Oak Grove. It there contains flints, and like the corresponding rock near Fort Atkinson, is burnt for lime. The upper magnesian then extends by Hustisford and Oak

Grove, and the west side of Rolling Prairie, east of Fox Lake to Waupun. It lies throughout this extent at a low level, generally concealed by drift, and has been exposed only to a slight depth by quarries. At Waupun it terminates in a low bluff towards the west fork of Rock river, but underlies a large extent at a few feet from the surface. The rock in this part of its course is harder and firmer than further south, and is well adapted for building. The State Prison at Waupun is built of this material. The surface of the rock, wherever its covering of drift has been removed, has been found smoothly polished and marked with scratches bearing north east. This rock, though deviating somewhat in its character, is still clearly identified with the upper magnesian by its peculiar fossil, the *Coscinopora*, which is here of general occurrence. A range of drift hillocks, chiefly composed of fragments of limestone, apparently the upper magnesian, as it here occurs, extends in a north-easterly course across Rolling Prairie. These fragments, as well as the rock in the quarries, are burnt for lime.

The extent of the upper magnesian as far as Waupun along the line above indicated may be considered as clearly determined.— Its precise extent from east to west, I have not been able to determine, but it may be considered as occupying the space between the western line of the mound limestone on the east and the range of the blue limestone on the west, which will be afterwards pointed out. It appears to extend from west to east at least from the vicinity of Fox Lake to the east of Lake Horicon. Farther to the north east its course is less clearly identified. The rock in the line of its direction, at and near Oshkosh, and along the Lower Fox river, to Duck Creek, north of the town of Green Bay, although differing considerably from that farther south, and although I have nowhere observed in it the *Corcinopora*, has yet presented throughout rather the character of the upper magnesian than of the other limestones. Two varieties are observed here more particularly; one a very hard, nearly compact thicker rock, with blue marly seams, covered more or less with figures which have been

considered fucoidal, but which appear to me obviously concretionary, there being a want of regular recurring forms and of internal organic structure; the other marked by a peculiar parallel structure as if composed of very thin marly seamed layers, firmly cemented, but without the peculiar concretions of the other.—These varieties although more strongly marked here have yet been observed farther south in the upper magnesian. Very few fossils have been found in the rock on the Lower Fox river, and these so far as I have noticed are common to the upper magnesian. The upper magnesian if thus continued will extend in a regular course very nearly north to Lake Butte des Morts and Oshkosh, and then more north-easterly along the lower part of Fox river parallel to the western line of the mound limestone in that part of its course. The shell bed along the east side of Green Bay, which I have identified with that at Iron Ridge, underlying the mound limestone, will thus be found in its true position above the upper magnesian. The shell bed in the blue limestone will be traced along a line west of Fox river.

THE BLUE LIMESTONE.

The character of this formation, and of the different beds into which it may be distinguished, has been given in detail in my former report, and that part of this report relating to the mineral district. It has not the same uniformity of character throughout as the upper magnesian, the different beds being easily distinguished. I have described three different beds of which the two upper may be divided into distinct portions. The upper bed consists of an upper and a lower portion, the latter highly fossiliferous and forming the upper shell bed of this formation. This shell bed, like that underlying the blue shale is peculiarly marked by shells of the genus *Leptaena*, but contains few of the corals so abundant in the latter. It is in connection with this shell-bed that the main upper opening in the blue limestone is situated. The middle bed may be divided into three portions, but of variable

thickness, one sometimes to a certain extent replacing another.— The upper fine granular portion forms the cap rock of the glass rock opening. The middle compact thick bedded portion forms the glass rock of most miners. The lower, compact, thinner and more marly seamed portion is the most fossiliferous part of the formation next to the shell bed above noticed, but is rarely marked by *Leptæniæ*. It sometimes replaces to a large extent the middle portion. The lower bed or buff limestone is more uniform in its character, except near its junction with the upper sandstone, where marly and sandy, and sometimes oolitic layers occur.— Throughout the whole extent to which I have traced this formation, these distinctions may be observed more or less obviously, as far as the rock is present, for in some instances the upper part of the rock has been removed. This rock in the mineral district has been mineral bearing as well as the upper magnesian, and in the northern diggings, as productive, particularly in its two main openings.

The blue limestone nowhere occupies such an extent of surface as the upper magnesian. In the country south of the Wisconsin, and west of Sugar river, it forms only narrow terraces on the north and east towards those rivers, and in some instances around the centres of elevation already noticed, or occurs underlying the upper magnesian in the bluffs of rivers and ravines. On the Mississippi it appears underlying the upper magnesian, from Dunleith northward, but nowhere extends back from that river, except on its branches and in ravines, till we approach the Wisconsin. On the lower part of the Big and Little Platte, and Grant rivers, it is generally confined in the same manner; but on the upper part of those streams, around the centres of elevation above noticed, it extends farther back, occupying a portion of surface adjoining the main valleys. This is particularly observable around the head of Pine fork (Grant river), south of the break through to the Wisconsin, already noticed, on the Big Platte, Near the New California and Crow Branch diggings, and on the Little Platte, south-

east of the latter, north of the highest point of elevation on those rivers. On Fever river, the blue limestone is exposed throughout the whole extent that the upper magnesian is there broken through but is confined to the immediate vicinity of the river and its branches. It extends in that manner along the Shullsburgh branch nearly to Shullsburgh. It extends in the same manner along the Pecatonica and its branches, but recedes farther around the centres of elevation noticed at Mineral Point, south of Wiota, and at Argyle and Skinner's branch. The lower strata have indeed been so elevated in the country drained by the Pecatonica, that the blue limestone may be traced along its numerous branches nearly to their sources, and at some points besides those above enumerated, is exposed to a larger extent than usual. This may be observed on the lower part of Pedlar's Creek, and on the west fork at the south diggings, along the supposed line of elevation, north of the Platte Mounds, and also on the Dodgeville branch, east of Dodgeville, at the numerous diggings in the glass rock opening.

North of the Wisconsin the blue limestone overlies the sides of the ridges between the Mississippi and the Kickapoo towards the south where the summit is occupied by the upper magnesian, and extends to the top of the bluffs east of Prairie du Chien, where the middle and lower beds may be distinguished. North of the upper magnesian it overlies the summit, at least to the iron mountain, north of which it only forms caps of more or less detached ridges or mounds of the upper sandstone, extending chiefly along the divide, but in a few instances on the sides of the main ridge. It caps those ridges or mounds nearly as far north as Viroqua, beyond which they are composed only of the upper sandstone.—The arrangement of these ridges will be explained in connection with the upper sandstone. Only the lower bed of the blue limestone is usually present in the caps of these ridges.

In the wide valley of Sugar river the blue limestone only forms caps of mineral detached ridges, usually rising in bluffs in the mid-

dle of the valley, and in these caps also, only the lower bed is usually present. Sometimes the summits of these ridges form a considerable plateau covered with a fertile soil. A group of such ridges occurs north east of Dayton, and another adjoining the village of Decatur on the north-west. A range of country traversed by the blue limestone passes around the head of Sugar river on the north and extends across the south part of Dane county, and the north part of Rock county to Rock river, or rather to the western line of the upper magnesian east of that river. The blue limestone does not here overlie the entire surface, but forms caps of the higher ridges, while the lower swells are composed of the upper sandstone. In some of the higher capped ridges all the beds of the blue limestone may be distinguished, and in other lower ridges only the lower bed. The rock, particularly in the middle and lower beds, is often quarried for lime and building. South from this tract the blue limestone is exposed along the sides of the high prairie ridges west of Rock river, particularly on the west side; namely, the ridge between the valley of Sugar river and that at Footville, and the ridge between the latter valley and Janesville. On the west side of the former ridge it overlies the upper sandstone at a high level, but on the west side of the latter it lies lower, and all its beds may be distinguished. In the vicinity of Janesville it appears in low bluffs along Rock river, particularly at the Monterey quarries on the south, and in the west bank of the river about two miles north. In both these it overlies the upper sandstone, but at a higher level in the bluff towards the north. At Monterey the three different beds may be distinguished. The lower bed, although chiefly stained buff, is in some layers marked by its natural blue color, and as in other localities is well adapted to building, and even admits of a polish like marble. Turning north, the blue limestone is apparently the overlying rock, through a wide tract extending from Rock river at Lake Koshkonong to the vicinity of the Third Lake at Madison. At Lake Koshkonong it sinks to the water level, but on Koshko.

along Creek and other streams farther west the upper sandstone is largely exposed. This part of the country is extensively covered with drift, but the blue limestone is found at many points, near the surface, particularly on the prairies where the drift is usually less accumulated. Farther north, this tract extends to the east side of Sun Prairie, where the blue limestone may be observed overlying the upper sandstone. As we proceed north in the direction of this tract, the country is so covered with drift that few opportunities occur for observing the blue limestone. It occurs, however, north-west of Portland where the lower bed is found overlying the upper sandstone, and south west of Columbus where it appears along an extensive range, the upper sandstone exposed only by excavation, and in some points, as at Allen's quarry, the two lower beds well marked. In that quarry small quantities of lead have been found particularly in the middle bed. The line of direction of the blue limestone continued north would pass by the west side of Fox Lake, but I did not there observe it. It appears, however, in the escarpment along the east end of Green Lake, overlying the upper sandstone at a high level, and bearing around to the east, occurs in a similar position above the sandstone at the quarries at Ripon and Ceresco, on the east and west sides of the deep valley passing through the latter. At these quarries the middle and lower beds can be distinguished. North of this its course has already been indicated to me, by a thin layer overlying a low detached ridge west of Waukau composed of the upper sandstone resting on the lower magnesian, which there underlies the surface generally. A well marked specimen of the shell-bed of the blue limestone was shown me at Appleton from the town of Freedom, north of Kaukauna, indicating the course of that rock near the divide between Fox and Wolf rivers.

THE UPPER SANDSTONE.

This rock has been described in my former report, as it occurs in the mineral district. It has exhibited nearly the same charac-

ters wherever I have observed it, and my observations this season have presented but few peculiarities worthy of notice. The most remarkable is that occurring on Skinner's branch, noticed in the former part of my report, where nearly the whole thickness of the rock is colored deep ore by oxyde of iron, and nodules of iron pyrites and hematite are disseminated throughout. This dissemination of iron is common in this rock, at its junction with the blue limestone, but in no other instance have I observed it in this manner pervading the whole. This rock is generally composed of uniform fine grains of quartzose sand, usually very little coherent in the interior, but hardening on the surface so as to resist decomposition more than the adjacent limestones, consequently the bluffs of sandstone remain abrupt and prominent, whilst the limestones are concealed. I have in no instance observed this sandstone indurated, as if by metamorphic action, so as to resemble a quartz rock. This is said, however, to occur at the knob north of Ridgeway, already noticed, but I have not had an opportunity of verifying it. Such induration I have repeatedly observed in the lower sandstone. This rock is usually thick bedded, but sometimes in thinner layers, and even schistose, particularly along the branches of the Pecatonica and Sugar river. It never presents calciferous beds like those so common in the lower sandstone. This is probably owing to its occurrence as a comparatively thin bed, between very thick masses of limestone, while the lower sandstone is a formation of very great thickness, in which calciferous beds, sometimes forming well marked limestones, are deposited, as the upper sandstone is deposited among the limestones.

The upper sandstone follows closely in its distribution the overlying blue limestone. In the mineral district it forms lines of bluffs along the outskirts of the terraces of blue limestone, or appears merely as a bed in the abrupt sides of valleys and ravines. Bluffs of this sandstone extend all along the northern frontier of the mineral district, towards the Wisconsin, extending far into the valleys and ravines, and to a considerable extent, though less

uniformly, along its eastern frontier towards Sugar river. In the interior of the district, this sandstone is exposed along the valleys of streams in the same manner as the blue limestone, but to a less extent, and in some instances at the centres of elevation, presents low detached ridges quite isolated. On the Mississippi it rises above the water level south of Platte river, but apparently sinks again below it above Potosi, not being exposed at Cassville, nor on Grant river at Waterloo. It again rises north of Cassville, but along that part of the Mississippi is apparently of little thickness. It appears on Grant river south of Beetown, and extends to the upper part of that river and its branches, and in particular is largely exposed near the break at the head of Pine Fork already noticed. It extends along the Big Platte far towards its source, and from the extraordinary elevation on that stream at Ellenborough is sometimes largely exposed. This is observed at the ferry east of Potosi where it forms by itself a low ridge in the valley, underlaid by the lower magnesian, and also north of Whittaker's diggings, where it presents bluffs, one of them abrupt and isolated. On the Little Platte, in the middle part of its course, it is not exposed, but it again appears, in the upper part of its course, at the apparent centre of elevation north-west of the Platte Mounds. On Fever river it occurs only for a short distance, at the point of elevation, at Meeker's Grove, and on the east side forms there a low terrace of some extent uncovered by the blue limestone. On the West Pecatonica it is largely exposed at the centre of elevation, near Mineral Point, particularly on the east fork west of that village. It extends from that centre towards the sources of the different branches of that river, but less far than the blue limestone, and towards the south only in the vicinity of Bonner's branch, while the blue limestone is apparently exposed along the whole course of the river to the centre of elevation south of Wiota.—The upper sandstone is there again exposed, forming low detached swells in the valley. On the East Pecatonica it is exposed in a similar manner at Argyle, and from this centre, bluffs of this rock

may be traced along the main stream and its branches far towards their sources, in some places apparently higher and more detached than others, marking points of greater elevation. This occurs on the Dodgeville branch, south-east of Dodgeville, where the rock makes a large dip to the south. At the centre of elevation, on Skinner's branch, this rock forms several detached ridges and bluffs, and is to a large extent uncovered.

North of the Wisconsin, between the Mississippi and the Kickapoo, the upper sandstone extends along the sides of the ridge towards the south, and overlies its summit for a short distance north of the iron mountain. Farther north, it appears only in more or less detached ridges or mounds, along the summit of the main ridge, but in a few instances along its sides, generally overlaid by the blue limestone, nearly as far north as Viroqua, but farther north uncovered. These ridges have generally an east and west direction across the divide, but in some instances these east and west ridges are connected by north and south ridges extending along the divide, so as to form a continuous series. The most southern of these ridges is Mount Sterling, entirely detached and covered with blue limestone. Towards the north the sandstone becomes more detached, and presents only small mounds and points of rock on the higher parts of the surface. The farthest north to which this rock extends, is along the north of Coon Prairie, in the north part of Bad Ax county. In two remarkable instances, the sandstone forms high detached pillars of small diameter, the remains of more extended masses. One of these, called the monument, is on the ridge road south of Bad Ax village, at the east point of a ridge of sandstone. Its diameter is least towards its base, and it appears near its fall. The other is north-west of Viroqua, near the road from Springville to Coon Prairie. These high and slender pillars here stand on a common platform, and are known as the three chimnies. They are part of a line of detached sandstone rock extending north from an east and west ridge of the sandstone. On the east side of the Kickapoo,

poo, on the road from Viroqua, by Reed's Mills, to Port Andrew, on the Wisconsin, the upper sandstone appears only as detached outliers on the tops of ridges of the lower magnesian, and that only on the south towards the latter river.

In the valley of Sugar river, beside the high detached ridges capped by the blue limestone already noticed, the upper sandstone forms by itself lower ridges and swells, and probably underlies many such where it is concealed by drift. Near the head of the valley, at Cross Plains, a remarkable detached ridge of this rock occurs in the middle of a large basin between swells occupied by the lower magnesian, in which the latter rock is higher than the base of the sandstone, offering a satisfactory instance of the undulation in the strata. East of Sugar river the upper sandstone appears an attendant of the blue limestone, either underlying that rock in bluffs, or on the sides of ridges, or forming low swells where the higher ridges are over laid by the latter. It may be traced here and there throughout the tract occupied by the blue limestone, east to Rock river, and then north to the detached ridge west of Waukau, already noticed. Along the west border of this tract, where it extends towards the north, I have observed no outliers beyond the limits of the blue limestone, except along the east side of Sun Prairie, north of Madison, where it caps low ridges occupied by the lower magnesian. In general, throughout this whole extent, from Sugar river, the sandstone presents its usual character even to the most northerly locality near Waukau. It is everywhere the same white, fine grained, friable quartzose sandstone, more or less liable to stain red or yellow, and the peculiar characters noticed near its junction with the blue limestone are often observed. In one instance, in the west bank of Koshkonong creek, at the village of Clinton, I observed a peculiarity in this rock which I have no where else noticed. A bed of thicker, hard, grey jointed sandstone was there traversed in its middle by a band of thin, white, marly sandstone, itself traversed in the same manner by nodules and layers of white flint. The

sandstone here rises high on the side of the ridge east of the creek, and this peculiar bed must be towards the lower part of the rock. The occurrence of flint in a calcareous bed in the sandstone, illustrates the segregatio process by which flints were formed in the limestone.

THE LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

This formation I had not examined through its entire depth previous to my former report, but had then observed in it two distinct beds analogous to the upper and middle beds of the higher limestones, and suggested a third lower bed, which my observations this season have verified. I noticed as distinctive characters of this formation a peculiar concretionary nodular structure, and the occurrence of geodes lined with minute crystals of quartz, and of layers of flint less interrupted and nodular than in the preceding limestones, either abounding in geodes of quartz or resembling a striped jasper and then rarely geodic. The nodular structure is exhibited particularly in the weathered surface, and most in the middle bed. The layers of flint are chiefly observed in the middle bed, where they sometimes occur nearly massive, forming small subordinate beds. A thick bed of this kind occurs near the upper surface of the middle bed accompanied with thin layers and seams of green marl, and the position in which most of the mineral found in the lower magnesian, has been discovered. Layers of a thin laminated flinty quartz are found in this subordinate bed along with the varieties of flint above noticed. The flint where the mineral is found is much stained with iron or accompanied with iron pyrites, thus presenting the characters of an opening. Besides the geodes lined with minute crystals of quartz, which are found chiefly in the flint, and when in the limestone are inclosed in a very thin coat of flint, other small geodes are observed in the limestone, particularly in the lower bed lined with small but less minute crystals of white quartz. These last I have observed in the beds of limestone occurring in the lower sand-

stone, but the flint of the lower magnesian appears to be peculiar to that rock. The upper and lower beds much resemble each other, and are composed of a more even compact limestone than the middle bed, but in which the nodular structure above noticed may be observed. Alternations of marly and subsilicious layers occur in these beds but chiefly near their junction with the adjacent sandstones. In that position too, oolitic layers are generally observed. The middle bed is composed of a harder and purer limestone, of a more distinctly nodular structure, and abounds in flints like the middle bed of the upper magnesian. The lower magnesian is nearly or quite destitute of fossils, nor have I yet observed any wherever I have examined it. Caves are found in it apparently more frequently than in the other limestones, and there generally abound in stalactites, the whole cavity being often lined with them. A remarkable cave of this kind occurs on the Little Kickapoo near the discoveries of mineral noticed in the former part of this report. Sink holes are very common on the surface of this rock, caused apparently by subjacent caves. They are found too on the surface of the upper magnesian, and even of the blue limestone in the mineral district, sometimes equally remarkable, but are there less frequent. In one instance near Lodi, (Columbia county) on the south-west, I observed a vertical crevice in the lower magnesian chiefly occupied by a massive fibrous carbonate of lime accompanied with ochre resembling a mineral vein, but no ore was apparent. This substance might be used for ornamental purposes, but is in too small quantities for other use. The Richland marble is apparently situated in the present formation, but I have not yet been able to visit it. The lower magnesian is quarried for building, particularly in its lower bed, and in some instances is burnt for lime, and although this is inferior in whiteness and slow in slacking, yet it forms a strong mortar.

South of the Wisconsin, the lower magnesian is little exposed, except in the vicinity of that river. It first appears on the Mississippi, at Ray's Landing, and rises as it proceeds northward, form-

ing a lower terrace of bluffs to the Wisconsin, where the greater part of its thickness is exposed. Along the south side of the latter river, it forms a line of bluffs along the main valley, and extends in the same manner into the valleys of the different branches, and even into the ravines nearly to the divide at the military road forming narrow terraces or slopes, where the upper part of the rock is concealed. In ascending the Wisconsin, the lower sand stone emerges, and the lower magnesian rises gradually higher in the bluffs. In the interior of the mineral district, this rock is exposed more or less at the centres of elevation already noticed. On Grant river it appears east of Beetown, and rises in low bluffs at Barber's Mills, above the junction of Pine Fork. On the Platte, it emerges near the ferry east of Potosi, and at Ellenborough, rises on the west side of the Big Platte, to at least a hundred feet, occupying a point in a bend of the river. Near Mineral Point, it appears in a low bluff along the east fork of the west Pecatonica, above the junction of Pedlar's Creek, and may be seen just emerging at other points in that vicinity. South of Wiota, it rises a few feet in the east bank of the west Pecatonica, at J. McKnight's, on the road to Winslow. At the other centres of elevation, I have not observed it. It appears at a few detached points in the valley of Sugar river, and would probably be there largely exposed if it were not concealed by drift. In my former report I have noticed its occurrence at a few feet beneath the surface in the plain east of that river, and at a small elevation on its west fork at Primrose. It occupies several low swells in a basin at Cross Plains, near the head of that river, already noticed, and has lately been exposed by excavation in a similar swell on the south of Dayton village. The valley of Sugar river offers an extensive denudation of the upper strata, through a large part of its extent, probably to the lower magnesian.

North of the Wisconsin, it forms a low terrace, in the valley of that river, near its junction with the Mississippi. It extends along the sides of the main ridge between the Mississippi and the Kick-

apoo, forming a line of high bluffs, east of Prairie du Chien, where it reaches to the level of the plain, and is overlaid by the upper sandstone and blue limestone. Farther north the lower sandstone emerges, and the lower magnesian rises higher in the bluffs, while the overlying formations recede more and more towards the summit of the main ridge. South of Mount Sterling the lower magnesian extends across that ridge, and farther north occupies the surface except at the detached ridges and mounds of sandstone, already noticed, as far as the south side of the valley of the La Crosse river. Towards the north, as we approach the Mississippi, and the Kickapoo, it is more and more invaded by the lower sandstone, which gradually rises to the tops of the bluffs, leaving only a thin cap of the lower magnesian at the summit. On the south of the La Crosse it apparently terminates at some distance from the main valley. In descending the Little La Crosse it appeared to run out on the tops of the bluffs, at least five or six miles south of the Leon, near the south side of that valley. In ascending from the town of La Crosse by the State Cooley, the bluff at the head of the latter, at least three miles from the Mississippi, were composed entirely of lower sandstone. The northern frontier of the lower magnesian then apparently extends along the south side of the La Crosse valley, and may be continued west along the south side of the valley of Root river (Minnesota). These two valleys lie in nearly the same east and west line, and form a remarkable break across the country in that direction. Outliers of the lower magnesian may be found beyond that line, but the beds of limestone which I have observed farther north has appeared to me subordinate to the lower sandstone. I have not yet had an opportunity of tracing the frontier of the lower magnesian from the Little La Crosse to the east side of the Wisconsin, opposite Sauk City, but it must pass west of the Little Baraboo and south of Sauk Prairie, where the lower sandstone occupies the surface, only a few outliers of the lower magnesian being found near the former. This latter rock at least occupies

the surface in the south western part of Richland county on the road from Reed's Mills to Port Andrew, overlaid only by a few outliers of the upper sandstone.

I have already stated the manner in which the lower magnesian extends along the south side of the Wisconsin. Its southern border there apparently extends east south-easterly from some point north of the head of Sugar river, by the south side of the prairie at Middleton, to the east point of a ridge south of Dead Lake, near Madison. It appears again north of Madison, near the east side of Sun Prairie, where it is overlaid by the upper sandstone. Between these two points the lower sandstone is exposed adjoining the Fourth Lake, particularly on the south, at the quarries west of Madison, in one of which at least it is distinctly overlaid by the lower magnesian. From this exposure of the lower sandstone and on the east side of Sun Prairie, north of it, the lower magnesian apparently extends across the country to the east side of the Wisconsin, opposite Sauk City, above noticed; and may be traced thence north north easterly, within corresponding limits, at least to the east side of Wolf river, at Hortona. Its western frontier or outcrop, may be most easily traced, as it generally presents an escarpment in that direction, towards a lower surface, occupied by the lower sandstone. I have crossed this frontier on the east of Lodi village, about half way between Otsego and Wycocena, two or three miles east of Marcellon, and about the same distance north-west of Kingston. It then passes by Princeton, on Fox river, north of which I have observed it between Berlin and Waukau, at Eureka, on the east side of Fox river, south of Omro, and at different points in a ridge along the east side of Lake Poyagan, north of Winnekonna. Specimens of this rock were shown me at Appleton, from extensive ledges at Hortona, east of Wolf river, farther north. South of the head of Fox river, the country traversed by the lower magnesian, is mostly occupied by prairies, which form a connected series, from Middleton on the south, to Portage prairie, in Scott and Randolph on the north. I have observed this

rock at different points on the latter prairie, and in Randolph, towards the east, lead has been found in it in sinking for wells, in two instances, in the same connection with flint and green mark, as on the northern border of the mineral district near the Wisconsin. The series of prairie is continued north east in the Green Lake and Ripon prairies, but these are rather in the range of the blue limestone, though large accumulations of limestone fragments are found upon their surface, apparently derived from the lower magnesian.

Outliers of this rock may occur at different points west of this frontier in the country occupied by the lower sandstone, but the only one I have visited is at Eagle Hill (Westfield,) in the north-west corner of Marquette county. The rock at this locality, though so remote from the main body of the lower magnesian, has the distinctive characters of that rock, its concretionary structure, and its peculiar geodic flints. It occurs there in two contiguous bluffs in which the rock has a large dip, on the whole, to the north, but on the west side more to the east, as if to a centre, and at one point on the south side of the west bluff, the lower sandstone is exposed, exhibiting characters peculiar to the point of junction. The rock is quarried for lime by Mr. R. M. Brown, and like the lower magnesian, generally gives a brown lime, slacking slowly, forming a strong mortar. Its remote position in a part of the country destitute of limestone, gives it a peculiar value.

The frontier of the lower magnesian, above indicated, sweeping around from the Mississippi, first east by the south side of the La Crosse valley, and then south east to the Wisconsin near its bend to the west, and then bearing N. N. E. to the east side of Wolf river, is, if I mistake not, the limit towards the north of all the great limestone formations in the State; all the country beyond it, as far as I have proceeded being occupied by the lower sandstone, except in a few instances, where the primary rocks are exposed. The great curve to the south, at the bend of the Wisconsin, is connected with the exposure of the lower sandstone,

near Madison, and with the remarkable denudation of the upper strata in the valleys of Sugar and Rock rivers, extending south into Illinois. These taken together would seem to indicate an extraordinary upheaval in that direction, which may be rendered more probable when certain facts pertaining to the arrangement of the lower sandstone, and of the primary and metamorphic rocks connected with it have been stated.

THE LOWER SANDSTONE.

This formation is apparently of very great thickness, and occupies a wide extent of country north and west of the frontier of the lower magnesian. It is far less uniform in its character than the upper sandstone, and includes a number of different beds, varying in composition from a pure silicious sandstone to a well marked limestone. It might indeed be regarded as a group of different formations, but to determine the precise position and extent of these would require a more detailed examination, rather than such a hasty reconnoissance as I have been able to make. In that part of the country east of the Wisconsin occupied by this formation the rock is very rarely observed, and appears to have been subjected to great denudation and concealed by drift. Farther west, towards the Mississippi, it has suffered less denudation and is much more exposed, but the denudation increases towards the north until as we approach the pineries only a few ridges and mounds remain, the greater part of the surface being there covered with drift. Beds of pure white silicious sandstone are found at different levels in this formation, sometimes quite thin, at other times of great thickness, but the greater part of the rock is less pure and apparently contains a portion of lime even where not obviously calciferous, in consequence of which the rock is generally less incoherent than the upper sandstone, and so better adapted for building. The pure silicious beds are generally as friable as the upper sandstone. The presence of lime in this rock may account for the fertility of the sandy soils in that part of the country occu-

ped by it, which will appear remarkable to one accustomed to similar soils in other districts. The lime disseminated through this rock is often found in grains and concretions, the latter sometimes of a tabular form and traversing the layers vertically. Iron is also very generally disseminated through this rock, and the greater part of it is thus stained yellow or brown, and in many instances, parts of it are so iron shot as to be hard and heavy like iron ore. These iron shot portions usually occur as seams, and sometimes as tubes traversing the rock in different directions, and occasionally as layers or even as beds interstratified. A bed of this kind, of considerable thickness, and which might even be regarded as an iron ore, was observed by me near the dells of the Wisconsin river. The iron thus disseminated was probably originally in the state of iron pyrites, which sometimes is now observed unaltered. This rock, although sometimes as thick-bedded as the upper sandstone, particularly in the more purely silicious portions, is generally in thinner layers, and sometimes even thinly schistose.

The most remarkable feature in this formation is the occurrence of distinct calciferous beds, some of which may be regarded as truly limestones, and are burnt for lime, while others may be considered as marl or marly sandstone. Some of these are quite thin, while others are of great thickness, and might be regarded as subordinate formations. The oolitic structure is common to the calciferous beds in this formation, and is found largely pervading them, particularly the purer limestones, while in the higher limestone formations I have observed it only at their junction with the sandstones. This has appeared to me important in determining whether such beds in the tract generally occupied by this formation are subordinate to it, or continued from the overlying limestones towards the south. In these positions, where the lower sandstone is found overlaid by the lower magnesian, a calciferous bed, usually of considerable thickness, is generally found but little below the line of junction, but sometimes overlaid by a thin bed of pure white sandstone. At the

base of the lower magnesian there are generally a number of marly and sandy layers, often oolitic, which mark its junction with the sandstone. The calciferous bed below varies from a marly sandstone through a thin soft marl to a thicker, nearly compact marly limestone. It is often stained green by iron, particularly near its surface and at the seams, particularly the thinner, more marly portion. Such beds I have observed well marked at Reed's Mills, in the bluff, on the west side of the Kickapoo, and in the ridge north of the village of Lodi. The sandstone quarried near Madison is a marly sandstone, in the same position, near its junction with the lower magnesian. I had not observed the latter rock overlying it previous to my last report, but in one of the quarries north of the railroad, I have this season found that rock distinctly overlying. The rock in this bed has always a peculiar yellowish tint, which may be considered characteristic. A similar calciferous bed is generally observed near the tops of the higher bluffs in the country east of the St. Croix, particularly in those near the Falls of the Kinnickinnic. These bluffs are from one to two hundred feet in height, and present distinctly the characters of the lower sandstone in the alternations of subcalcareous, and sometimes even thin limestone beds with the purer sandstone. It is beneath these high bluffs that a very extensive and thick bed of limestone is situated, occurring at different points along the east side of the St. Croix, from Prescott northward, which has been considered in Owen's Reports, as a continuation of the lower magnesian. The consideration of this bed is important in determining whether the limestones of the upper Mississippi, which have been regarded as the same formation as the lower magnesian before described, are really so, or only subordinate to the lower sandstone. This bed extending along the Mississippi, above and below the St. Croix, and along the latter to within five or six miles of Hudson, evidently passes under the high sandstone bluffs above noticed, as it may be traced at the level of their base to within a short distance of them. The same bed obviously forms the Falls of the

Kinnickinnic, where it still more evidently underlies the numerous high sandstone bluffs in that vicinity.

It appears again at the falls of Willow river where it is deeply intersected and shows a great thickness as well as in the vicinity of Prescott. A bed of a similar limestone was observed by me, at a comparatively low level in the great woods west of the Menomonee, near the creek entering that river below Wilson's mills. This rock has appeared to me very different in its character from the lower magnesian. It generally shows more or less of the oolitic structure, like the smaller limestone beds which occur in the lower sandstone, where it is distinctly marked by its position relative to the lower magnesian. I have never observed in it the peculiar flint of the lower magnesian although geodes of quartz are not unfrequent. The sandstone which overlies it is of much greater thickness than the upper sandstone, and corresponds in character with the lower sandstone, particularly in the presence of lime either disseminated or in calciferous beds, resembling those occurring in that formation where it is unquestioned. Such a bed occurs at Winslow's quarries, on a ridge, two miles south-east of Hudson, at a much higher level than the great bed just noticed, and evidently subordinate to the sandstone; partly composed of a calciferous sandstone, and partly of a nearly compact limestone burnt for lime. Beds of this character of little thickness have been observed in the lower sandstone near its southern border, where it approaches the frontier of the lower magnesian, but at a lower level in the formation than the calciferous bed near its upper surface. Such a bed extends along a ridge on the west side of Sauk Prairie, near Otter creek, and another occurs near the Baraboo narrows, apparently of limited extent, and near the base of a high bluff of sandstone. The latter has been quarried for lime, but the lime from this as well as from the bed near Hudson, although it gives a strong mortar and might answer for cement, is more difficult to slack than that from the lower magnesian.

The considerations here offered have induced me to regard the great bed apparently extending from Prescott to Willow river, as subordinate to and at a considerable depth in the lower sandstone. A bed of a similar character, but of much less thickness, extends along the top of the bluffs at Stillwater, west of the St. Croix.— This bed is underlaid by sandstone, apparently the same as that in the bluffs overlying the former. Calciferous beds, but more of the character of calciferous sandstone, occur on Apple river, at McCarty's Prairie (Polk county) and at the Falls of the St. Croix. At the latter the sandstone is arranged in its usual nearly horizontal position, on the side of an abrupt ledge of the trap or greenstone forming the falls, and includes beds of a thin marly shale. The rock is more or less fossiliferous, and the shale nearly composed of shells. The *Lingula* is the most abundant and characteristic. I have noticed it at different localities in the lower sandstone, as far as Sauk Prairie, but always in calciferous beds or layers. I have in no instance observed fossils in the purer silicious sandstone. On the summit of a bluff, one or two miles west of the St. Croix, opposite Hudson, I observed in a quarry a bed of limestone abounding in shells, particularly *Leptæna*, and resembling by these and other fossils, and even by its structure, the shell bed of the blue limestone, but evidently disconnected with beds resembling the other beds of that formation and immediately connected with a sandstone at the same level with that in the high bluff east of the St. Croix, which I have regarded as the lower sandstone. I was shown at Prescott a specimen of a *Leptæna*, from one of the high bluffs north-east of that place, indicating the presence of the same bed in that position. This shell bed has appeared to me also subordinate to the lower sandstone, but at a higher level than the beds before noticed. In proceeding through Minnesota from Prescott, by Hastings, to La Crosse, I observed beds of limestone in bluffs and ravines throughout a great extent; generally at a higher level than the great bed east of the St. Croix.

The general character of the rock was similar to that of the latter, and in no instance presented the peculiar characters of the lower magnesian. Where I had an opportunity of observing it distinctly exposed, it appeared to form a bed included in the sandstone. It appeared so in the bluff along the west side of Cannon river, and in different bluffs along the west side of the Mississippi and Lake Pepin, from Redwing to near the Zumbro river. On the prairies, it appeared only in points and ravines disconnected with other rock, but in a recent excavation on the government road, west of Lake Pepin, in ascending to the high prairie, it was distinctly overlaid by sandstone. In crossing the prairie, south of the Zumbro, the rocks appeared in the same disconnected manner as on the prairies farther north, but south of the Whitewater, it evidently passed under a range of sandstone bluffs, crossing the prairie from east to west. In crossing this range, I observed an overlying bed of fossiliferous limestone, perhaps analagous in position to that west of Hudson, but not marked like that by *Lepætnæ*, and immediately with a sandstone, having the characters of the lower rather than the upper sandstone, which continued to show itself near the surface, at a level corresponding to that in the bluffs south of La Crosse, passing under the lower magnesian. I have only given here a very general statement, sufficient to convey the impression made on me by the facts observed. I have thought it proper to state that impression in the hope that it may attract the attention of others who may have opportunity for a more detailed examination. It has appeared to me not improbable that those are different beds of limestone in the lower sandstone, some like the lower magnesian, containing few or no fossils, like the great bed east of the St. Croix, and the limestone extending on the west side of the Mississippi, south of the Whitewater, and others abounding in fossils like that at a low level, at the falls of the St. Croix, abounding in *Lingulæ*, and that at a higher level west of Hudson, analagous to the shell bed of the blue limestone. The lower sandstone, as we proceed east from the Mississippi, does

not indeed present such remarkable beds of limestone as extend along the upper Mississippi; but calciferous beds occur there even in the vicinity of the Wisconsin. In that part of the formation the calciferous beds appear to be of limited extent. That at the Baraboo Narrows, offers an apparent instance of this, nor is the marly bed near the junction with the lower magnesian always equally developed. The lower sandstone in the country traversed by the upper Mississippi, may thus be more pervaded by beds of limestone which do not extend in an equal degree towards the east.

Layers occasionally occur in the lower sandstone, though unfrequently, containing rounded or flattened pebbles of quartz, often limped, apparently formed by attrition. These, so far as I have observed, are never large, and usually very small, and the latter particularly resemble concretions; still these, as well as the smaller grains of which the sandstone is composed, appear to have been rather the result of attrition. Such layers are usually thin, nor have I observed any thick beds of conglomerite in this formation.

The lower sandstone is more generally arranged in even horizontal layers, but in many instances I have observed an arrangement which I have not noticed in the other secondary formations. Layers or beds occur marked by oblique lines of stratification, and these in different directions, alternating with others in which the lines of stratification are regularly horizontal. This arrangement is strikingly exhibited at the Dells of the Wisconsin river, but may be observed in many other localities. In one instance, on the Chippewa, near O'Neil's creek, this arrangement appears to be undulatory, as if formed by the action of waves, but in most instances the oblique lines appear to extend only across the layer or bed. Such oblique lines, alternating with horizontal, I have observed in beds of drift sand.

Rocks apparently of metamorphic origin are observed in connexion with the lower sandstone. That most evidently connect-

ed with the sandstone is a white or slightly bluish compact quartz, resembling a primary quartz, either forming beds or layers in the white friable sandstone, or traversing the same vertically, in the manner of a dike. A very thick bed of such a quartz rock occupies the summit of a high bluff, west of the Trempeleau, by the stage road from Black River Falls to Hudson. This rock overlies the sandstone in regular strata, with thin layers of friable sandstone interposed, and even includes nests of the same in its mass. I have observed the same quartz in other instances, forming only thin layers, or limited deposits or nests interposed in the sandstone. A remarkable instance of an apparent dike of the same quartz rock occurs in the Musquito mountain, in the town of Almond, (Portage county,) two or three miles west of the Portage and Stevens Point road. This rock here extends in the manner of a vertical dike along the middle of a long narrow ridge, bearing nearly east and west, and is bounded on each side by lower terraces of friable sandstone, and is more or less blended with the latter, like the quartz bed on the Trempeleau. This dike would seem to have been formed along the line of a fissure by the action of some agent then escaping, capable of changing the sandstone into a compact quartz. Mounds of a granular quartz rock, including beds of iron ore, occur near Black River Falls, apparently emerging from the lower sandstone, and presenting some appearance of a metamorphic origin, but arranged nearly vertically, like the primary rocks of that vicinity. These will be noticed in connection with the iron ore of Black river. Several facts seem to indicate that the grey quartz rock of the Baraboo, and east of Portland, was also formed from the sandstone by metamorphic action, but I have preferred noticing it under a separate head.

The lower sandstone has been subject to great denudation, on the north and north east particularly, in the country east of the Wisconsin. North of a line which may be traced from the St. Croix, by Willow river, the upper part of the Kinnickinnic and

Rush rivers, across the point between the Menomonee and the Chippewa, and by the heads of the Buffalo river and the Trempeleau, to Black River Falls, and thence north of the Lemonweir to the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. This rock is mostly concealed by sand or drift, and is exposed only in more or less detached ridges, or mounds, or in low swells or plateaus. Some of these ridges or mounds are singularly detached, such as the Roche a Cris, the Mosquito mountain and Pilot Knob, east of the Wisconsin. I have visited only the two last of these, and have there observed appearances which may account for their preservation amidst the general denudation. The Mosquito mountain appears to have been preserved by the dike of quartz rock traversing it, above noticed. The Pilot Knob is traversed in a similar manner by a narrow dike-like mass of rock, intersected throughout with seams of hermatite, and rising to a great height, bordered by lower swells of friable sandstone. This subject will be farther considered when I come to treat of the conformation of the surface.

Within the frontier of the lower magnesian, the lower sandstone is exposed only to a small extent, generally underlying the former in the bluffs along the rivers and smaller streams. It is not exposed on the Wisconsin at its junction with the Mississippi, but gradually rises in ascending that river, till it occupies more than half the height of the bluff at Clifton, opposite Sauk City.— It does not appear in the bluffs east of the Mississippi, till some distance north of Prairie du Chien, but rises to the tops of the bluffs south of La Crosse. It nearly reaches the tops of the bluffs adjoining the Kickapoo, at Reed's mills, and extends far back into the ravines. East from that stream it is more and more exposed till it occupies the tops of the ridges adjoining Sauk Prairie. The most remarkable exposure of the lower sandstone within the frontier of the lower magnesian, is that on the Fourth Lake, near Madison. The country from the Wisconsin to that point is apparently overlaid by the lower magnesian, but that rock is there denuded to a limited extent, particularly along the south side of the

Fourth Lake, and the lower sandstone exposed. This rock is quarried there near its junction with the lower magnesian, and is more or less calciferous, which renders it sufficiently coherent, and this with its fine grain, and other qualities as a freestone, will give it great value for building. The exposure of this rock seems to make a centre of elevation at that point, apparently connected with the basins of the lakes, and with the great denudation of the upper strata, extending through the middle of the strata, from north to south.

THE QUARTZ ROCK,

(Of the Baraboo, and of Portland.)

The quartz rock in the ridges adjoining the Baraboo valley, on the north and south, and that east of Portland, are so similar in character, that they may be considered in connexion. The rock, in both instances, is a light or dark grey hard granular quartz, marked more or less distinctly by parallel lines of stratification, and resembling much a primary granular quartz, but presenting certain peculiarities both in position and character, which seem to indicate it an altered sandstone. This rock, adjoining the Baraboo valley, lies within the limits of the lower sandstone and forms either detached ridges, in the range of ridges of the sandstone, or is more immediately connected in the same ridge with the latter. East of Portland, it appears in two parallel ranges, apparently detached from other rocks on the east side of a marsh traversed by Waterloo creek, on the west side of which the upper sandstone occurs overlaid by the blue limestone. In the Baraboo rock two characters are not unfrequently observed which appear to connect it immediately with the lower sandstone. These are the occurrence of layers more or less filled with rounded pebbles of quartz, usually very small but sometimes larger, precisely resembling the layers of the same kind in the lower sandstone, and also of obliquely cross lines arranged between the regular lines of stratification in

the manner already noticed in the latter. These appearances I have not observed in the Portland rock nor in the upper sandstone, with which that rock from its position might be regarded as connected. But the rock in both instances is so similar in general character as to render a common origin probable. In the Baraboo rock, cross veins and nests of white quartz, sometimes containing geodes of very distinct crystals are found in some localities, particularly in the ridge south of Devil Lake. Titanic iron resembling the *Crichtonite*, not unfrequent in primary quartz, is also found in that rock, generally in their seams, but one instance noticed in a ridge north of the valley east of Baraboo village occupying a vertical vein two or three inches thick. In the Portland rock, in its eastern range, I noticed cross seams at the joints of a dark green mineral resembling hornblende.

The quartz rock, adjoining the Baraboo valley, forms two ranges, one on the north, the other on the south, which are apparently connected on the east by a ridge of sandstone, closing the valley in that direction, the Baraboo passing through to the Wisconsin by the narrows, a gorge at the east point of the range of quartz on the north. The ridges of quartz rock are less elevated on the north and appear generally detached from the sandstone. On the south the ridge adjoining Devil's Lake on the east and west are more than three hundred feet in height and are parts of the same east and west range, deeply cleft at that point. These ridges also appear detached from the sandstone, but farther west on the same side of the valley I noticed a ridge of this rock at the summit of a high ridge chiefly composed of the sandstone. In general the bearing of the ridges is here east and west, and the dip as determined by the lines of stratification, but moderate to the north. If this rock was formed from the sandstone by igneous action from beneath, as the circumstances already mentioned seem to indicate, this metamorphic change does not seem to have been accompanied by much disturbance of the strata, although from the great height of the hills surrounding the valley, particularly on the

of granite itself. In some of the hills at Portland to the south and east, there may have been a general upheaval as at the centres of elevation in the mineral district. The quartz rock of Portland, is largely exposed in a low ridge on the east side of the marsh at Waterloo creek, and less so on the west side of a ridge about a mile farther east. The bearing of these ranges is south by east, and the apparent dip about twenty degrees east. By a recurrence to the map, it will be seen that the bearing of the quartz rock at Portland from that at the Baraboo, is about E. S. E.

THE PRIMARY ROCKS.

These in the part of the State which I have visited are confined to a few detached localities, some of which at least are connected in more extensive ranges. These localities are all within the limits of the lower sandstone, and most of them occur at the falls of the northern rivers. The lower sandstone appears in no instance to have resisted the action of the currents, but to have been deeply cut through, forming the Dells of those rivers. The harder primary rocks have, on the contrary, resisted that action, and whenever they have crossed the channels of the rivers, have formed falls or rapids. Generally these rocks are little elevated, but in a few instances they form ridges of considerable height. In most instances they are not observed in immediate connexion with the sandstone, but in a few instances, particularly in the banks of rivers, I have noticed the sandstone in such connexion, either overlying or on the sides of the primary ledges, but rather appearing to have been deposited subsequently to the formation of the latter than to have been disturbed by their intrusion. A few instances where the sandstone may seem to have been disturbed will be noticed incidentally. But though the sandstone would seem to have been deposited after the primary rocks had been formed, yet in several instances it has been apparently modified at its junction with the latter; either a thin band of white compact quartz such as has been already noticed in the sandstone adjoining the primary rocks, or the sandstone in that position appearing more in-

durated or modified in color or composition. These changes do not, however, appear to have been the result of any decided igneous action.

The primary rocks which I have examined in this State, appear to be of the same class with those of New England. They present, indeed, as already stated, the most striking analogy to the latter, both in their character and combination, and appear to have been the result of the same general causes. Whether these causes have operated in the two instances, at the same general period, or at remote intervals, can only be determined by a minute examination of the circumstances attending each, but when so great a resemblance prevails, they might be presumed to be of the same period, without decided evidence to the contrary. I have already stated that I have not yet observed any trap rocks in the localities visited by me, analogous to the proper intrusive trap, or such as intersect rocks of a very different character, such as sandstones. The rock most nearly resembling such intrusive trap, namely, that which occurs at the falls of St. Croix, and in the vicinity, has rather the character and arrangement of the primary greenstones. In the other localities visited, where trap rocks have been indicated, I have observed only hornblende and sienitic rocks clearly primary in their character and connexion. Although the primary rocks generally occur only in detached localities of limited extent, yet these are not disconnected, but are combined in a number of groups or local formations, as in districts occupied by primary rocks exclusively. In my report on the geology of Connecticut, I endeavored to distinguish the local formations in the primary rocks of that State. Similar local formations may be clearly distinguished in the primary rocks of this State, although occurring only at detached points, separated by wide intervals of drift or sandstone.

An extensive range of primary rocks may be traced through the counties of Marquette and Waushara, commencing on the south of Fox river and extending N. N. E. towards Waupacca county.

This may be called a sienitic range, although including rocks varying from a light red sienitic, in which felspar predominates, to a dark green stone in which hornblende prevails, and even to a gneiss containing both hornblende and mica. These different rocks occur in distinct subordinate ranges. On the west is a range of red sienite, which I noticed on the south on the north side of Fox river at Montello, and then N. N. E. from that point in the town of Marion, in Waushara county. This rock is a compound of red felspar and dark green hornblende, in which the former largely predominates, sometimes with a little quartz disseminated. A parallel grain can be more or less distinctly observed, but the rock is generally solid and thick-bedded, very rarely showing a tendency to cleve in the direction of the grain. Cross veins and small nests of quartz occur more frequently at Marion than at Montello. The nests appear as secretions around which the rock is more purely felspathic. At Montello, the bearing of the rock is more nearly E. N. E., at Marion, more nearly N. E. At the former place, it forms a single ridge in which three distinct beds may be distinguished; one on the north, containing more hornblende, one in the middle more purely felspathic and very compact, and one on the south resembling the latter in composition, but coarser grained and more distinctly parallel in structure. At Marion, it forms three distinct ridges, two on the west and one on the east of Spring Lake: their relative bearing transverse to that of each. Numerous boulders of this rock are scattered on the surface in the vicinity of the ledges at Marion, some of large size. This rock might be used for building, and would generally form a very indestructible material, but it is too hard to be dressed to advantage. In a line farther east is a range of dark green stone, noticed towards the south-west in the Observatory, a high ridge in the town of Buffalo, south of Montello, and towards the north-east in two groups of ledges about half way between Marquette and Grand river, on the road to Montello.

This rock is very dark colored and nearly black, but its

weathered surface is lighter, and often reddish. At the Observatory it is generally thick-bedded, with a distinct parallel structure, and mostly fine grained and nearly compact, but sometimes coarser grained, when the parallel grains are more obvious. In the ledges near Marquette, the greater part of the rock is thick-bedded and fine grained like that of the Observatory, but sometimes black and smoothly compact, like a porphyry, with thin schistose layers interposed, partly even and more compact, partly uneven and more laminated. The rocks of this range might be taken at first sight for trap, but the parallel structure, and the arrangement is that of primary greenstone. This rock at the Observatory forms a high ridge, in which it is exposed at the summit and on the south, being concealed on the north by drift, and bears more E. N. E. like the rock at Montello. In the two groups near Marquette, it rises from the plain north of Grand river, in low ledges, bearing more nearly north-east, while the bearing of the groups is nearly transverse to that of the ledges. The third range extends in a line still farther east, along a ridge on the east side of Fox river, in the immediate vicinity of Berlin. The rock is there a dark grey gneiss, with a distinctly parallel structure, but thick-bedded and very slightly schistose, with interlaminated hornblende and mica, with occasional porphyritic reddish felspar. Veins of quartz intersect it both transverse and interposed. This rock by its parallel structure, and its joints, breaks readily into flat blocks, and is thus valuable for building, but is not easily dressed. The bearing is nearly north east. The dip here, as well as in the two other ranges, is about eighty degrees west, or nearly vertical.

The two western ranges, it has been seen, apparently extend on the south-west in a more east north-easterly direction, and then bear more north-easterly. The eastern range has been noticed only at one point, east of the more northern part of the two western ranges, and has the same north-easterly bearing. These three ranges may be regarded as one connected formation, in which

hornblende is the characteristic mineral on the west side, subordinate to felspar, in the middle predominant, and in the east accompanied with mica. The different parts are here remote, but in another instance, at Black River Falls, a similar arrangement will be noticed within a narrow compass.

The next point towards the west, where I have observed the primary rocks, is in the vicinity of Stevens' Point. I have visited there only three localities, viz: at the falls at Stevens' Point, and at the head of Conant's rapids, about three miles below, on the Wisconsin, and at Grier's mill, on Plover creek, E. N. E. of Stevens' Point. In the rocks of all these localities, mica is predominant and hornblende only subordinate. The prevailing rock at the two localities on the Wisconsin is gneiss, either light grey granitic, or dark micaceous in alternate beds, with veins and beds of granite, and more rarely of sienite, and a few beds of hornblende gneiss. At the falls at Stevens' Point, the rock at the foot of the falls on the east side is a hard, thick bedded dark gray, of submicaceous gneiss crossed by a large oblique vein of hard red sienite, with seams of epidote. In a ravine south-east, the rock is a rather lighter grey gneiss, with a white felspar (albite) decomposing readily to a soft clay intersected with small oblique veins of a hard red feldspathic granite, and of a white felspar, decomposing to a clay, and with a few rich veins of a red sienite. It is worthy of note that the sienite at this locality contains a few scales of mica disseminated. At the head of Conant's rapids, on the east side, the rock is chiefly a light grey subgranitic gneiss, with few veins, with alternate beds of dark micaceous gneiss, more intersected by layers obliquely cross veined, and by smaller intersected veins and nests of red granite and quartz, and including thinner bands of hornblende gneiss. The south side of the ledge is much decomposed, like the rock in the ravine at Stevens' Point. This ledge is overlaid with sandstone, and at the junction there is a layer of a nearly compact white quartz, such as has been already noticed in the lower sandstone. The rock at McGrier's mill is a

nearly uniform thick bedded light grey granitic gneiss, not fossile, and breaking in large blocks by jointed seams. It has the composition and appearance of a granite, but with a distinctly parallel grain, and more or less porphyritic, with a reddish felspar.

The porphyritic crystals are partly double and partly single, with minute scales of mica disseminated, both of which appearances are noticed in the porphyritic rocks of New England. This rock is generally subject to decomposition at its surface, but some of its beds are less so. It might be quarried with facility, and if it were not for the defect just mentioned, would be valuable for building. The general bearing of the primary rocks near Stevens' Point, is nearly east and west, varying from E. N. E. to E. S. E., and the general position nearly vertical.

The next group of primary rocks towards the west visited by me is that of Black River, extending upwards from the falls. In this hornblende is the characteristic mineral, and the rocks are sienite and greenstone accompanied with chlorite slate. The falls are formed by a sienite composed of red felspar and dark green hornblende, the weathered surface light red, the interior darker from the hornblende. This extends up the river about a mile where it occupies the west side opposite Lewis' iron mound and is there bounded on the east by a band of dark greenstone, partly schistose, and even or contorted and partly thick bedded, and this by a band of thin dark green chlorite slate in the east bank immediately adjoining on the west the bed of iron ore in the mound. This bed is apparently bordered on the east by the same chlorite slate but is nearly concealed on that side by drift. The chlorite slate is accompanied with bands and seams of red ochre and hematite, apparently the result of decomposition. North of the mound the chlorite slate crosses to the west bank accompanied with the same red ochre and hematite, and farther north disappears under the sandstone. At Hamilton's mills, eight miles north, the primary rocks are again exposed and consist mainly of a very felspathic sienite with only slight traces of hornblende, chiefly red fels-

pathic, but with white felspathic bands. The red felspathic rock partly distinctly porphyritic. On the east side the rock is traversed by bands of a chloritic slate partly dark green and thinly fissile, partly light green and thick with disseminated pyrites. At the Angles, one or two miles above, the primary rocks are again exposed, and consist chiefly of a thick-bedded hornblendic gneiss or greenstone, darker in the interior, but weathering lighter on the surface. This rock is generally even and uniform, and with a distinctly parallel structure. It is bounded on the west by a thin dark green chlorite slate and includes a very wide interposed bed consisting of two parts intimately connected, that on the west composed of a very fine grained or compact nearly black trap like greenstone, and that on the east of a very fine grained red felspathic sienite with a band of compact red felspar resembling a porphyry. This bed appears regularly interposed, and obviously an original constituent of the primary rocks. The primary rocks are exposed at different points higher up the river, but I have not extended my examinations any further.

Quartz veins and nests occur more or less in all the sienitic and other hornblendic rocks from the Falls to the Angles, and some of those at Hamilton's Mill include segregations of felspar. The general bearing of the primary rocks of Black river is north by west, the dip west nearly vertical. The iron ores of Black river might here be noticed, as they are partly connected with one of the primary rocks above described, but the consideration of them will be deferred to their place under the head of metallic ores.

On the Chippewa I visited only two localities of primary rocks, namely, at Chippewa Falls and at the Vermillion Falls or Arnotager's rapids. The rock at Chippewa Falls is a granitic gneiss or stratiform granite, with a distinctly parallel grain, bearing northeasterly with a dip west nearly vertical. This rock is generally light grey with white felspar, but in some layers darker grey and more micaceous. It is crossed more or less obliquely by small veins of red felspar granite and of quartz. Cross bands intimate-

ly connected with the main rock in structure, very hard and fine grained dark grey, breaking by joints in obliquely prismatic fragments and chiefly composed of felspar. A similar very fine grained red felspar band was noticed with a little hornblende disseminated. The weathered surface of the rock is lighter than the interior, and often stained reddish. In some parts, where quarried, black seams apparently of specular iron are observed in the interior, which near the surface are changed to red ochre. This rock breaks by joints in large regular blocks and may be quarried for ordinary uses in building, but is less easily wrought than granitic rocks of a less parallel structure. At the Vermilion Falls the ledges are composed of a very dark, nearly black schistose rock, varying from a micaceous to a hornblende gneiss; on the south more micaceous, on the north more hornblende. The bearing of the rock is E. N. E., the dip north, nearly vertical. In the southern ledges, the rock is in part simply micaceous, and in part micaceous with interlaminated hornblende, in the northern ledges a hornblende gneiss with more or less interlaminated mica. This rock is traversed both on the north and south by large interposed beds of coarse red or reddish white felspar granite with veins and nests of white quartz, and by small interposed seams of white and reddish felspar.

The rocks known as Trap, forming the Falls of St. Otoix, and traversing the adjoining county, through a large extent, may be here noticed in connexion with the primary rocks to which it has much analogy in its arrangement. A parallel grain can be more or less clearly distinguished in this rock corresponding with the strike of the ledges, and generally bearing E. N. E. with a nearly vertical dip north. Small nests of quartz and red felspar, the last giving to the rock a porphyritic appearance, and segregations differing in color and texture from the rock in general may be sometimes observed in the direction of this grain, indicating a stratiform arrangement, as in the primary greenstones. This rock is distributed over a wide extent of surface, and presents groups of ledges,

arranged transversely to their direction, as has been noticed in the sienite and greenstone rocks near Fox river. It has however the general character of trap rocks, and sometimes presents an amygdaloidal structure peculiar to those rocks, and such as I have not observed in the proper primary greenstones. It may be regarded as intermediate between the latter and the trap rocks distinctly known as intrusive. This rock is generally dark green or nearly black, fine grained and very hard, but sometimes coarser grained and then more decomposable. It is generally very solid, breaking only by joints in larger blocks, but sometimes breaks in smaller jointed fragments. Although generally uniform in character it is sometimes much pitted with seams and nests of quartz and red felspar or with seams and nodules of a light yellow, like epidote, very hard and compact, sometimes giving to the rock the appearance of a breccia or conglomerate. These latter, as well as the red felspar, are more characteristic of the primary than of the proper trap rocks.

The different localities visited by me may be here briefly noticed. A remarkable range crosses McCarty's Prairie, extending nearly a mile east from the Hudson and Falls road, but narrow, generally presenting only two lines of ledges, but at its east end two other ledges project to the north. These ledges have nearly the same easterly bearing. * * * *